

time the Surgeons were incorporated that every member should send a copy of his publications to the Company's library, it would have at present contained the works of many of the best writers in surgery, which might have proved a valuable collection of instructions for the improvement of the profession." By way of setting an example, the great biologist presented to the Company "the few observations on anatomy and surgery" which he had published. These books were the nucleus of the present magnificent collection. The first grant of money ("a sum not exceeding £50") towards establishing a library was made in July, 1800, and for some years the expenditure under this head averaged less than £80 a year.

In 1816 Sir Charles Blicke invested £300, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase of books. The progress of the library was at first very slow; there was no librarian, and the books were almost inaccessible. In 1827, however, there was a burst of energy on the part of the authorities, and in that and the two subsequent years the sum of £5,269 was spent in the purchase of books. It was not till 1829 that the first librarian was appointed in the person of Dr. Willis, to whom the library owes much of its completeness in the domain of the older medical literature.

Dr. Willis resigned in 1845, and Mr. T. Madden Stone superintended the library work till 1853, when Mr. John Chatto was appointed. On that gentleman's death in 1887 he was succeeded by the present incumbent. In 1833 a Library Committee was appointed, and this form of government still continues. When the Hunterian Museum was erected in 1813, two rooms were allotted to the library, but this accommodation was soon found inadequate. It continued to grow, and in 1834 Mr. Guthrie stated before the Select Committee on Medical Education that the library then contained 18,000 volumes, and that the College would add several thousand more to that number as soon as the new building was completed.

The library was reopened on February 15th, 1837. From that date till last year very little extra accommodation was provided for the library. The statistics of the library which have been published from time to time are, according to Mr. Bailey, very misleading.

In the preface to the catalogue of 1849, the number of books was stated to be 48,390 volumes, whereas at the present day the number of volumes is only 40,000. The difference is due to the methods of counting; in 1849 each thesis and pamphlet was counted as a volume, even though several were bound up together. In the later figures the number represents the books as they actually stand on the shelves. The enormous increase in scientific periodical literature in recent years is evidenced by the fact that, whilst in the catalogue of 1860 the number of journals and "Transactions" was 152, it has now risen to 360. For some time before his death Mr. Chatto had been at work on a new catalogue; but as no part of it was in print when Mr. Bailey assumed office, that gentleman resolved to begin afresh. The catalogue which he is preparing is in one alphabet, authors and subjects. The titles under subjects are repeated as many times as necessary, but are not given with the same fulness as in the entry of the author's name. The contents of the journals are not given, but many reprints of important papers are sent to the library, and these are all catalogued. Mr. Bailey concludes by giving a list of the bibliographical curiosities which the library contains. These, however, are neither numerous nor particularly valuable.

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.*

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room of the Association, at No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

September 12th, 1889.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumn meeting of the Border Counties Branch will be held at Riggs Hotel, Windermere, on Friday, September 27th, at 3.15 P.M. Dinner at 6 o'clock, 5s, exclusive of wine. Members intending to read papers are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.—JAMES ALTHAM, Penrith.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, on Thursday, September 26th. Meeting at 3.30 P.M., dinner at 5.30. A. C. Routh, Esq., will preside. The Abuse of Hospital Out-patient Departments and the establishment of a Public Medical Service will be discussed. The Chairman will relate a case of Strychnine Poisoning. Mr. Verrall: A Case of Intussusception. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or showing cases, should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting will be held at Higham Ferrers, on Thursday, October 3rd, 1889, under the presidency of John Crew, Esq. Gentlemen wishing to bring forward communications, etc., are requested to intimate their intention to the Honorary Secretary, without delay.—C. J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this district will be held at the Horn Hotel, Braintree, on Tuesday, September 24th, at 2.30 P.M. Dr. Sinclair Holden, President of the Branch, will preside. Programme and Business Agenda.—To arrange the place and date of next meeting, and to nominate a member of the District, resident in or near such place of meeting, to take the chair thereat, provided the President of the Branch does not attend. Dr. Mead (Newmarket) will state some facts respecting the present position of the Medical Defence Union. Mr. E. H. Carter (Chelmsford) will open a discussion on the Abuse of the Out-patient Department of our Medical Charities. The following papers have been promised: Dr. T. Colcott Fox (London): New Methods of Treatment and New Applications in Skin Diseases. Mr. T. Simpson (Coggeshall) will show a case or drawing of Scleroderma, and exhibit six drawings done by a camel's hair pencil held in the mouth. Mr. C. E. Abbott (Braintree) will show a case of Elephantiasis Arabum.—C. E. ABBOTT, Honorary Secretary, Braintree.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, on Friday, October 4th, at 1.30 P.M. The following addresses and papers have been promised: Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson (Guy's Hospital): The Diagnosis of Renal Calculus, and the Chief Conditions which Simulate this Disease. Mr. E. S. Wood (Pontypool): Medical Aid Association, Limited, Newport. Mr. O. E. B. Marsh (Newport) will show a Case of Genu Valgum treated by Osteotomy. Dr. A. G. Thomas (Newport): Case of Empyema successfully treated—patient shown. Mr. A. W. Loveridge (Newport): Notes of a Case—patient shown.—ALFRED SHEEN, M.D.; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Pharmaceutical Congress.—The Pathological Society.—The Clinical Society.

At the Pharmaceutical Conference which lately met here, several papers of considerable professional interest were presented. Mr. Proctor made a communication on Tinct. Sennæ; he considered it discreditable to the medical profession that this inert preparation of an active drug should remain in the *Pharmacopœia*. Mr. Siebold read a paper on Lithia, in which he said the faith of many medical men in the superior virtues of lithia amounted almost to superstition. His opinion was that lithium salts in gout and calculus appeared to be much overrated; he thought that theoretical grounds should be carefully considered, and rational

the State and the public would soon see the wisdom of endowing it with extensive powers. We cannot launch it at once into full manhood, but let us try to communicate to it a system capable of vigorous growth and high development.

HOSPITALS AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

DR. THOMAS F. HIGGINS (Manchester) writes: In the discussion upon the above important subject, a great deal has been said about the "Manchester system" in reducing the abuses. It certainly has reduced the abuse in one direction (free hospitals), but only to increase it to a still greater degree in another (provident dispensaries, and small hospitals where a recommend for a week can be procured for 1s.).

The abuse of the Manchester and Salford provident dispensaries, with one of which I have been connected for several years, and therefore speak from personal knowledge, is very great, and is steadily increasing. Any step taken to check abuse must equally apply to all charities.

The Manchester and Salford provident dispensaries, as at present managed, are undoubtedly charities, differing from free hospitals only in the fact that the members are compelled to contribute regularly 1d. per week whether they are ill or not, while at free hospitals the recipients may or may not, according to their circumstances, contribute something to the "box."

The promoters and members of provident dispensaries say that they are not in any respect charities, and that they pay for everything they get, including the medical men's services. What is the so-called remuneration of the medical men? Dr. Rentoul, of Liverpool, found it amounted to 6d. in 1887; Dr. Stewart, of Manchester, 4d.; I found it to amount to 3d. in 1889; that is for the work done during the year 1888.

The gradual decrease in the "remuneration" of the medical man is accounted for as follows: 1, doing away with the age limit (60); 2, increase of members from the most unhealthy portion of the community (those who are healthy never trouble to join such institutions); hence increase of medical work. I think even those members who abuse provident dispensaries must agree with us when we refuse to recognise 3d. as adequate remuneration for our services. We are not paid; on the contrary, we are large contributors to the support of provident dispensaries. For instance, 3d. is exactly one-tenth of the smallest fee received by any respectable general practitioner, from the poorest patient seen and advised at his own surgery (a large percentage of provident dispensary patients have to be visited at their own homes); therefore nine-tenths of our work is given free to the members of provident dispensaries.

The twenty-eight medical officers of the Manchester and Salford dispensaries received last year £2,347 14s. 6d. That multiplied by ten will give you what we have subscribed in hard work, namely, in round numbers over £20,000. Add to this the fact that Manchester merchants subscribed £6,000 to start the dispensaries; this proves beyond doubt that they are charities supported principally by the medical officers, and slightly by the honorary subscriptions and ordinary members' subscriptions. Their abuse ought to be as strictly guarded against as free hospitals.

The support of provident dispensaries should be more evenly divided; it is unfair that the "lion's share" of their support should fall upon the medical men. Not only so, but they are called upon to treat people, who have been admitted as members, who have no claim whatever to be advised at 1d. per week.

My object in proving that the Manchester and Salford provident dispensaries are charities (to which the recipients contribute more than those of free hospitals) is this: the members, and those invited to become members, are told by the local committees that they pay for everything they get, it is no charity, and thereby encourage abuse. Before they can assert that they pay for everything they get, they must first believe that 3d. is adequate remuneration. I would ask those who believe so, if there are any, to consider the pay of a dock labourer, and compare it with that of the pay of a provident dispensary medical man, who, by the way, is not paid for overtime or night-work.

If they insist upon paying their medical men at a less rate than dock labourers, what will be the result? In time it may produce a class of medical men who would consider themselves perfectly justified in giving only that which they are paid for, namely, 3d. worth of their skill. If it were possible to reduce the relation between doctor and patient to the level of a pure commercial transaction, the members who now abuse dispensaries could have nothing to complain of if they got full value for their 3d. Such a condition of things, fortunately for the profession and the public, is impossible. Both would suffer; the public more than the profession. It is the duty of medical men to lay bare the facts, and the public will not be slow to see how much their own interests are concerned.

The provident dispensary system is a good one, and would be a great boon to the poor people in large cities if the benefits were restricted to, say, families earning up to 40s. per week, regulated by a sliding scale. Such families are now being crowded out by others earning over that sum.

I may add that anything received by provident dispensary medical officers barely covers the increased working expenses incurred.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

DURHAM.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Examination for degrees in Medicine and Surgery and for the Licence in Sanitary Science at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. September, 1889.

Second Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. The following candidates satisfied the examiners:

Honours—Second Class.—C. Forsyth, Yorkshire College, Leeds; C. H. D. Morland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. George's Hospital; J. A. Kendall, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Pass List.—T. M. Allison, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. W. P. Baines, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. C. Bridges, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; T. Buckham, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Cox, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; C. V. Dingle, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; R. B. Dun-

can, St. Mary's Hospital; E. France, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Gurney, London Hospital; T. Hartley, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. C. Haswell, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. J. Hopper, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. Hunton, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; N. Magoris, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. P. Molyneux, Owens College, Manchester; K. W. Poole, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London Hospital; W. Turnbull, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. D. Wardale, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. W. B. Warde, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. C. Waters, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London Hospital; J. Wood, Owens College, Manchester.

Examination for the Licence in Sanitary Science.

W. H. Coates, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; J. Stokes, M.B., Durham.

Examination for the Licence in Sanitary Science for Medical Officers of Health of Five Years' Standing.

N. Hardcastle, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; T. S. Maguire, M.D., Durh.; R. Sergeant, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.; W. D. Steel, M.D., Aber.; C. R. Stratton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889. The Local Government Board have sent a circular to all district boards and vestries in the metropolis, together with an order prescribing the form of notification certificate for use by medical practitioners and a memorandum for their guidance. The circular is as follows:

Local Government Board, Whitehall, September 13th, 1889.

SIR.—I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the district boards to the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, which received the Royal assent on the 30th ultimo, and which, it is hoped, may materially assist the local authorities of England and Wales in checking the spread of infectious disease, by enabling them to obtain early and accurate information with respect to the cases of infectious disease occurring within their districts.

The Act will, after October 30th, 1889, extend to every London district—that is to say, to the city of London and the several parishes and districts under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan vestries and district boards, and the Local Board of Woolwich.

The local authorities for the purposes of the Act will be, in the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers; in Woolwich, the Local Board of Woolwich; and in the remainder of the metropolis the vestries and district boards acting under the Metropolis Management Acts.

Section 3 of the Act provides that where an inmate of any building used for human habitation within a district to which the Act extends is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, then, unless such building is a hospital in which persons suffering from an infectious disease are received, the following provisions shall have effect—that is to say:—

"(a).—The head of the family to which such inmate (in the Act referred to as the patient) belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building, or being in attendance on the patient, and, in default of such relatives, every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person the occupier of the building shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the district.

"(b).—Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit the patient, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send to the medical officer of health for the district a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building, and the infectious disease from which, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, the patient is suffering."

Every person required by this section to give a notice or certificate who fails to give the same will be liable, on summary conviction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to a fine not exceeding 40s. If, however, a person is not required to give notice in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, he will not be liable to any fine if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the notice had been duly given.

A notice or certificate to be sent to a medical officer of health in pursuance of the above provisions may be sent by being delivered to him, or by being left at his office or residence, or may be sent by post addressed to him at his office or at his residence. Where, in any district of a local authority, there are two or more medical officers of health of the authority, the certificate must be given to such one of them as has charge of the area in which the patient referred to in the certificate is, or to such other of them as the local authority may from time to time direct.

It will be observed that Section 3 refers only to cases where the patient is an inmate of a building used for human habitation. Section 13 of the Act, however, declares that the provisions of the Act shall apply to every ship, vessel, boat, tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation in like manner, as nearly as may be, as if it were a building, and that a ship, vessel, or boat lying in any river, harbour, or other water not within the district of any local authority within the meaning of the Act, shall be deemed for the purposes of the Act to be within the district of such local authority as may be fixed by the Board; and, where no local authority has been fixed, then of the local authority of the district which nearest adjoins the place where such ship, vessel, or boat is lying. This section will not, however, apply to any ship, vessel, or boat belonging to any foreign Government, nor will the Act extend to any building, ship, vessel, boat, tent, van, shed, or similar structure belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, or to any inmate thereof.

The expression "occupier," which occurs in Section 3, is defined by Section 16 as including a person having the charge, management, or control of a building,

22 per 1,000), of which 11 were referred to diarrhoea, 2 to whooping-cough, 1 to measles, and 1 to "fever."

During the week ending Saturday, September 14th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Wexford and Dundalk, and the highest in Drogheda and Newry. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 3.7 per 1,000. The 166 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 24.5 per 1,000 (against 26.6 and 24.4 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being only 14.8 in London and 15.1 in Edinburgh. These 166 deaths included 20 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 3.0 per 1,000), of which 15 resulted from diarrhoea, 4 from "fever," and 1 from scarlet fever.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DR. MANSON estimates the number of lepers in China at from 200,000 to 300,000.

A NOVELTY IN VACCINATION.—The following advertisement has just appeared in a provincial newspaper: "Wanted, a Doctor to Vaccinate a Child in a Hygienic manner."

A TELEGRAM from Teheran states that cholera has appeared in the neighbourhood of Kerind, near the Western Frontier, having been imported from Bagdad.

IT is announced that a monthly journal devoted to epidemiology is about to be established at Kiew, under the direction of "Government Medical Inspector" Dr. Ssachnowski.

THE Department of Botany of the British Museum has acquired the collection of microscopic slides made by the late Professor de Bary.

THE total number of students now attending the German universities is 29,491; of these, 8,883 are studying medicine; 7,713, philosophy and natural sciences; 6,835, law; and 6,060, theology.

THE Council of the German Association of Medicine has addressed a petition to all Governments, asking that women may be admitted to study medicine at all the German universities.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BOSCOMBE HOSPITAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Bournemouth.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by September 23rd to Henry A. Garrett, Esq., Secretary, Pine-dene, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

BOYLE UNION, BALLYFARNON DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £110 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. Thomas Rea, Honorary Secretary, Annaghloy. Election on September 23rd.

CAVAN UNION, BELLANAGH DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Honorary Secretary. Election on September 26th.

COUNTY WEXFORD INFIRMARY.—Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, and house. Election on September 30th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.—House-Physician. Board and lodging. Applications by October 10th to the Secretary.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications by September 23rd to the Committee of Management.

FEMALE LOCK HOSPITAL, Harrow Road.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications by September 23rd to the Secretary.

FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished house, etc. Applications by October 7th to the Secretary, Board Room, Bajillt Street, Holywell.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Registrar and Pathologist. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by September 28th to the House Governor.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Residence, board, etc. Applications by September 28th to the House Governor.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by September 23rd to the Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, Golden Square, W.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by September 30th to the Secretary.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, Carmarthen.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by October 10th, to the Medical Superintendent.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOUSE.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by October 5th to the Secretary.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by October 1st addressed to the Secretary.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by September 24th to the Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, N.E.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by September 28th to the Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgeon's Assistant. Board, lodging, etc. Applications by September 23rd to the Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields, E.C.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by September 30th to the Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Ventnor.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by September 23rd to the Chairman of the Board of Management, 34, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY, BASFORD UNION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications by September 26th to C. J. Spencer, Public Offices, Basford, Nottingham.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL, Salford.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by September 23rd to the Secretary.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road.—House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications by September 25th to the Secretary-Superintendent.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BETTS, W. A., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Boro' Hospital, Birkenhead, vice L. McWhannell, M.B., promoted.

BULTEEL, Marcus H., L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for Devonport and Stonehouse District, vice L. Pilkington Jackson, deceased.

FENWICK, J. C., appointed Clinical Clerk to the Northumberland County Asylum, vice C. W. Turner, M.R.C.S.

FOXWELL, Arthur, B.A., M.B.Cantab., B.A.Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, vice Sir James Sawyer, M.D.Lond., resigned.

GABE, J. R., M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Public Vaccinator for Holborn, vice J. Morton, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., deceased.

GIBSON, James, M.B., C.M., L.F.P.S.G., L.M., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Greeland U. District.

HEATON, George, M.B., B.Ch., appointed Resident Surgical Officer to the General Hospital, Birmingham, vice E. N. Nason, M.B., M.R.C.S.

MANSELL-MOULLIN, C. W., M.D., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E., vice J. Couper, F.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

MACMUNN, C. A., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Honorary Pathological Officer to the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital.

MEDCALF, E. S., L.S.A., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Town of Hove, vice W. Kebbell, M.D., resigned.

PACKMAN, Alfred C. A., M.D., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary District of the Hoo Union.

PURSLOW, C. E., M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., Honorary Medical Officer to the Birmingham Lying-in Charity, appointed Honorary Obstetric Officer to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, vice A. F. Hawkins, F.R.C.S., resigned.

SNELLEN, Herman, jun., M.B., Mast. Surg. Utrecht Univ., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bristol Eye Hospital.

SWAN, J. H., L.M., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the County Infirmary, Monaghan, vice G. Faris, M.B., B.Ch., resigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 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.

COLE.—At Addah, Gold Coast Colony, on Saturday, July 27th, the wife of Sylvester J. Cole, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, of a daughter.

RENDALL.—On September 8th, at Aix-les-Bains, the wife of Stanley M. Rendall, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

M'WILLIAM—WISE.—On September 12th, in Glencraig Church, by the Rev. Canon Harding, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Hare Duke, D.D., Rector of the parish, John Alexander M'William, M.D., Regius Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, to Edith Constance, youngest daughter of James L. Wise, Esq., Glenkultra, Craigavon, Co. Down.

ROBERTS—LEWIS.—At the Congregational Church, Walter Road, by the Rev. Evan Jenkins, J. S. H. Roberts, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., 6, Dynevyr Place, Swansea, to Eliza Wheatcroft (Tiny), daughter of the late John Lewis, Fairfield House, Mount Pleasant, Swansea.

DEATHS.

BENTON.—On September 8th, at Weymouth, after a few days' illness, Samuel Benton, M.R.C.S., of 2, Bennett Street, St. James's, second son of Philip Benton, of North Shoebury, Essex, aged 39.

CHADWICK.—On the 14th inst., at Codford St. Mary, Wilts, Mary Elizabeth, wife of George F. Chadwick, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and eldest daughter of the Rev. R. W. Fiske, Rector of Stockton, Wilts.

DUCKWORTH.—On the 14th instant, at Westgate-on-Sea, after a short illness, Annie Alicia, wife of Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D.

FLEXMAN.—September 6th, at The Chase, King's Lynn, James Flexman, Esq., M.R.C.S., formerly of Southmolton, Devon, and for many years coroner of that borough, aged 72.

LUDLOW.—On the 17th inst., at Hinckley, Thomas Sutton Ludlow, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., aged 62. Friends will please accept this, the only, intimation.

Imagination is said to have a wonderful influence upon diseases of this kind, but we all agree that it cannot be originated unless the virus be introduced from a rabid animal. We certainly have to thank M. Pasteur for kindly undertaking the treatment of cases sent to the Pasteur Institute. Sir Janies Paget, when speaking at the Mansion House on July 1st as a delegate from the Royal Society, said that the meeting recorded its conviction that the efficacy of the antirabic treatment discovered by M. Pasteur is fully demonstrated. This is most satisfactory so far, but our object should be to afford protection and to do all in our power to prevent the disease, and it is simple enough to muzzle dogs, as they do not object in the least; in fact, they can be taught to fetch their muzzle.

Whether a patient follows M. Pasteur's treatment or not, I maintain that whenever he has been bitten by a rabid animal or one suspected of having rabies the wounded part should be at once excised, and the raw surface freely treated with caustic, potash, nitric acid, the actual cautery, etc. I have found sucking the wound immediately and applying nitrate of silver successful treatment. I may here mention a case of a soldier in India, who was bitten on three different occasions by a rabid dog on the hands and fingers, when the above named treatment was adopted with success. Dogs are frequently reported to be suffering from rabies when some other disease exists; for example, I have seen distemper in dogs show symptoms analogous when the disease is centred in the nervous system, and this is not an infrequent occurrence.

ANTIPYRIN IN CANCER OF THE CERVIX UTERI.

MR. M. V. C. MARQUIS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S., L.M., etc. (Bombay), writes: I find it highly advisable for the benefit of the patients, and for further experiments, to communicate to the profession the favourable result I have obtained of antipyrin, admirably subsiding the pain immediately after its administration in a case of cancer of the cervix uteri; though this beneficial effect was of a short duration, still it was of great importance and satisfaction to the patient. Being summoned to see an European lady, come from Port Natal, apparently under 40 years of age, I found her suffering from cancer of the cervix uteri in an advanced stage. She complained of severe lancinating pain, worse at nights, disturbing sleep, and of intense fitter of the discharge, and of many other things. She also stated that, having consulted with several other physicians, she had obtained no relief. The characteristic severity of the pain and fitter of the discharge had reduced the patient to a pitiable condition. It occurred to me that antipyrin perhaps would do her some good, so forthwith I prescribed ten grains of it to be given at once in my presence; and great was my surprise, still greater being the satisfaction of the patient, to see the pain, which was so severe just before, stopped altogether immediately. Now I repeat the same when the pain comes on, and have seen no unpleasant symptoms arising attributed to antipyrin. I shall communicate my further results.

LONDON CEMETERIES AND SO-CALLED BURIAL REFORM.

MR. JOHNSON HERBERT (Whitley) writes: In a recent issue of the JOURNAL I noticed that the Home Secretary, at the instance of Mr. Byron Reed, M.P., acting on behalf of the Church of England Burial Reform Association, published returns of the number of bodies at present interred in the principal metropolitan burial places. The total number of bodies registered as buried in metropolitan cemeteries is given as 1,276,875, although I am inclined to think the above figures are very much below the mark. It would appear the Association proposes to approach the Government with a view to obtaining fresh legislation preventing burial in improper soil, overcrowding, etc. The published returns of the Home Secretary cannot fail but to be of the greatest possible use, as far as London is concerned at any rate, and I would suggest that similar and correct returns be asked for of all the burial places throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. I think there can be no two opinions but that fresh legislation is urgently required, only it must be conducted on safe lines; in which case I do earnestly trust that the Government will be solely guided in this serious matter by the ripe opinions of genuine sanitarians, most of whom, I am happy to say, are amongst the first rank in our own profession.

I have come to the conclusion long ago that the Church of England Burial Reform Association know practically nothing whatever about the sanitary aspect of the disposal of our dead, and in fact have, in my humble opinion, for a number of years now, been doing a vast amount of harm, by advocating a system of burial in our graveyards, whereby the dead are harming the living by destroying the soil, fouling the air, contaminating water springs, and spreading broadcast the germs of disease.

LEPROSY AND FOOD.

DR. N. S. DURRANT, Government Medical Officer (Carriacou, Grenada, West Indies) writes: With reference to the remarks in Mr. Hutchinson's first article concerning leprosy originating from the use of certain articles of food, perhaps you might consider the following observations worth noting. I was summoned to see a woman afflicted with anaesthetic leprosy, whose fingers and toes had long since departed, and whose feet were dwindling away. She wished to show me a large ulcer on the sole of her foot, and for that purpose removed a bread poultice, and threw it out of doors, where it was greedily devoured by the fowls.

I cannot help thinking that if any such fowl was killed shortly afterwards, improperly cleaned (especially an organ such as the gizzard), and perhaps imperfectly cooked, on a bacillus theory it might infect some individuals with defective gastric secretions not powerful enough to destroy the germ, and such opportunities of infection would frequently enough occur in places where leprosy was endemic, and this might originate it in Europeans, resident in such localities apart from any accidental inoculation. The use of pork where leprosy exists might also convey the disease.

As the majority of the blacks in this island, and in Grenada, live on salt fish and Indian meal all the year round, if salt fish did originate it, it should be more common. Heredity, inoculation, and a possible cause such as narrated, I believe to be almost the sole means by which leprosy is spread and continued.

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

Dr. Julius Althaus, London; Dr. T. E. Satterthwaite, London; Dr. Fitzgerald, Folkestone; Surgeon-Major Sheehy, Highgate; Mr. Brindley James, London; Surgeon W. S. Reade, A.M.S.; Dr. Karl Grossmann, London; Our

Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. C. Holman, Reigate; Dr. McCall Anderson, Glasgow; Mr. W. Anderson, London; Mr. G. H. Wilkins, London; J. Gibson, M.B., West Vale; Mr. C. A. Verell, Macclesfield; Mr. R. Black, Brighton; Dr. Cranston Charles, London; Dr. J. Pirie, Priors Marston; Dr. A. G. Beale, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. R. Ruttle, Burnley; Dr. S. A. K. Strahan, Northampton; Mr. H. Rainsford, Stoke-by-Clare; Our Newcastle Correspondent; Dr. D. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. J. Cantlie, Hong Kong; The Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, London; Mr. T. F. Higgins, Manchester; Mr. F. H. Moore, Littleport; Messrs. G. Back and Co., London; Dr. Major Greenwood, jun., London; The Editor of the *Financial World*, London; Dr. O. Wood, London; Mr. J. Stokes, Rotherham; Dr. A. Duke, Dublin; Mr. C. Smith, London. The Secretary of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, Sydney; Mr. E. Roberts, Swansea; Dr. T. Sinclair, Belfast; Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs, Shanklin; Mr. A. Smith, Dublin; Dr. C. S. Jeaffreson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Our Egyptian Correspondent, Cairo; Messrs. H. and J. Reading, London; Dr. F. Payne, London; Mr. M. H. Bulte, Stonehouse; Dr. J. H. Warren, Boston, U.S.A.; Dr. W. H. Corfield, London; Dr. A. Packman, Rochester; Dr. J. M. Scott, Denny; Mr. E. C. Hope, London; J. T.; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; Dr. A. Ambrose, Buckhurst Hill; Sir E. Sieveking, London; Dr. W. R. Huggard, Davos Platz; Dr. J. Keser, London; Medicus; Mr. T. C. White, London; Dr. J. R. Day, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. J. Pitcairn, London; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Miss M. Keightley, London; Mr. R. Jones, London; Dr. W. Macvie, Liverpool; Dr. J. F. Goodhart, London; Dr. C. E. Purslow, Birmingham; Mr. J. Martin, Huddersfield; Dr. W. Robertson, Jesmond; Dr. M. Ryan, Dublin; Mr. C. Baird, Walsall; Dr. H. Woods, London; Mr. M. H. Palmer, Newbury; Dr. A. G. Blomfield, Exeter; Dr. M. Cameron, Glasgow; Dr. D. Campbell, Calne; Dr. J. F. J. Sykes, London; Dr. Louis Parkes, London; Mr. C. E. Abbott, Braintree; Mr. G. H. Douthwaite, Monkwearmouth; Dr. W. H. B. Hector, London; Dr. Nicholson, London; Mr. W. Taberner, Wigan; Dr. J. W. Murray, Chorley; Mr. C. H. Maskew, Worcester; Dr. Lewers, London; Dr. E. G. Younger, London; Mr. C. Hailes, Clifton; Mr. J. C. Thresh, Manchester; Dr. Isaac Ashe, Newcastle; Mr. C. Sanders, Bideford; Dr. H. Thorn, London; Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton, Chatham; Dr. W. R. Tolerton, Malmesbury; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company, London; Mr. F. H. Moore, Ely; Dr. W. H. Dawson, Great Malvern; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; K.; Mr. C. N. Lee, Dunfermline; Mr. C. E. Liesching, Tiverton; Mr. W. H. Truslove, London; Mr. T. W. Alsop, Glasgow; Dr. A. B. Judson, New York; Mr. Heath, Kew; The Dean, Charing Cross Hospital, London; Mr. J. Munro Scott, London; Dr. W. Pearce, London; Mrs. M. Marshall, London; Dr. G. S. Middleton, Glasgow; Medical Staff; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; A. M. Sheild, M.B., London; Mr. Lockwood, London; Mr. F. Evans, Birmingham; Mr. T. J. Verrall, Brighton; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Diseases of the Madras Famine of 1877-8. By Alex. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Madras Government Press. 1889.

What to do in Cases of Poisoning. By William Murrell, M.D., F.R.C.P. Sixth edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1889.

A Textbook of Organic Chemistry. By A. Bernthsen, Ph.D. Translated by George M'Gowan, Ph.D. London: Blackie and Son. 1889.

Windows of Character and other Studies in Science and Art. By Professor Edward P. Thwing, M.D., Ph.D. New York: Holbrook and Co. London: S. W. Partridge and Co.

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