

Surgeon-General GORDON gave some explanations of his evidence before the committee, and asserted, amid interruptions, that in his opinion hydrophobia and tetanus were indistinguishable. Disturbance also attended Mr. Horsley's speech and the mention of M. Pasteur's name.

Mr. Horsley's amendment was put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1890.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on January 15th, April 16th, July 16th, and October 15th, 1890. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, December 25th, March 27th, June 25th, and September 4th, 1890.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any 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*.

NOTICES OF BRANCH MEETINGS intended for insertion in the JOURNAL of the current week should be forwarded, addressed to the Editor, so as to reach the office not later than mid-day Wednesday of that week.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—A clinical meeting will be held at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital on Thursday, December 12th, at 3 P.M. for cases and papers, and a special meeting will be held at the Coffee Hotel, Fore Street, Taunton, on the same day at 5 P.M., to consider Dr. Rentoul's proposals.—W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—A special general meeting, to consider Dr. Rentoul's and Dr. Brindley James's proposition and to discuss the whole subject, will be held at the Medical Institution, Hope Street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, December 11th, at 4 P.M.—CHARLES E. GLASCOTT, M.D., General Secretary, 23, St. John Street, Manchester.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held, by the kind invitation of the Medical Superintendent, at the Mile End Infirmary, Bancroft Road, on Thursday, December 19th, at 8.30 P.M. The evening will be devoted to a demonstration by Dr. Robinson, of several interesting cases at present in the infirmary.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on Friday, December 20th, at 6 P.M. Supper at 9 P.M. Members desirous of reading papers kindly communicate with JAMES ALTHAM, Honorary Secretary, Penrith.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH; HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT.

Proposed Public Medical Service.—At a meeting of this Branch on November 21st a discussion took place, which is given at page 1252.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the District: Eustace H. Lipscomb, M.B., B.C. Cantab.; Arthur John Hubbard, M.D. Durham.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act.—The discussion on Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, was postponed, as Dr. Brett, who was to have opened the discussion, was obliged to leave the meeting in order to keep an important engagement.

Vote of Thanks.—The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN.

SOUTH WESTERN BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at the Plymouth Eye Infirmary on November 20th.

Proposed Medical Service.—A discussion took place on this subject, which is reported on page 1251.

Cases.—MR. WADE (Chudleigh) read notes of a case of Unusual Irregularity of Dentition (illustrated by photograph), in which, with the permanent teeth, two supplementary incisors of large size appeared behind the central incisors.—MR. J. ELLIOT SQUARE (Plymouth) showed a number of interesting laryngeal and ophthalmic cases, including case of Paralysis of Vocal Cord, case of Papilloma of Vocal Cord, case of Irideremia, 2 cases of Cholesterin in the Vitreous, 2 cases of Pseudo-Glioma, with beautifully mounted specimens.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH; WEST KENT DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above District was held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on November 21st, Dr. WHITE in the chair.

Next Meeting.—It was unanimously decided that the next meeting be held at Gravesend in the spring of 1890, and that Dr. Fifth be requested to preside on the occasion.

Letter of Condolence.—It was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow of Mr. T. S. Hutchinson, of Newington, Kent.

Communications.—The following papers were read and discussed:—DR. ADAM: A few remarks upon some of the more important changes which will be effected by the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1889.—MR. F. TREVES: The Treatment of Prolapse of the Rectum.

Dinner.—Seventeen members subsequently dined at the Star Hotel.

JAMAICA BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting was held on July 31st, the PRESIDENT in the chair. Present: Messrs. F. H. Saunders (President), Phillippo, Gayleard, Plaxton, Strachan, Da Costa, Clarke, and Bronstorph.

Preliminary Business.—The minutes of the last meeting (May 29th) were read, confirmed, and signed by the President.—THE SECRETARY read a letter from Mrs. Madden in reply to the letter of the Branch of condolence in her bereavement.—THE SECRETARY announced that Mr. Fowke, the Secretary of the Association, had written informing the Branch that in future no postage on the JOURNAL would be required of the members of Colonial Branches.—MR. GAYLEARD proposed and Dr. PHILLIPPO seconded a vote of condolence with the family of their late colleague, Dr. Thomas Clarke. The meeting agreed unanimously. The late Dr. Clarke was the first President of the Branch, a learned, courteous, and dignified man, worthily filling the chair.

Acquired Talipes Calcaneus cured by Operation.—DR. W. H. W. STRACHAN showed the patient, who had received an injury to the front ankle-joint two years and a half ago, resulting in a large ulcer. On admission there was a dense cicatrix in front of the ankle-joint and instep, adherent in many places to the subjacent bone; the extensor tendons were atrophied, matted together, and contracted. Result: Extreme form of (acquired) talipes calcaneus; the angle formed by the foot axis with the leg axis was about 40 degrees; the patient walked with great difficulty on the heel. The operation consisted in dividing all the tendons, dissecting the cicatrix off the bone and other tissues where adherent to them, and then dividing the cicatrix just opposite the ankle-joint by a V-shaped incision, the apex of the V lying on the instep. The anterior ligament of the ankle-joint was laid bare and some of its fibres divided, but the joint was not opened. The foot was then brought into its normal position. The immediate result was the formation of a large roughly diamond-shaped raw surface, which was left to granulate up. This it did most satisfactorily. Skin-grafting was successfully performed on several occasions and aided in the cutification of the surface. The general health was, of course, cared for. Attention was called to the two lessons taught by the operation and its results, namely, (1) that one can fearlessly leave very large surfaces to granulate up under antiseptic precautions; and (2) that powdered boric acid is an antiseptic dressing of the utmost value, which has the further recommendation of being non-poisonous.

On the Fevers of the West Indies and their Treatment during the Present Century.—THE HON. J. C. PHILLIPPO read a paper on this subject. Especial reference was made to the works of Bancroft, Arnold, and Chisholm. Dr. Bancroft, Gulstonian Lecturer in 1806 and 1807, fought against the idea of contagion and infection in these fevers. He showed how they prevailed in the most virulent form in Spain, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, N.J., and traced their source to malaria arising from the swamps, lagoons, and dirty localities. Dr. Arnold, in his work on fevers,

published in 1840, distinctly stated that contagion had no part in contributing to the mortality of the fatal fever. He also showed an intimate acquaintance with the value of the thermometer as a means of diagnosis. Having first put some forty individuals in classes of ten each from among the farm labourers, house servants, tradesmen, and employers of labour, he arrived at 98.19° F. as the mean temperature in health at various times of the day. He then proceeded to use it in fevers, when he found the temperature, according to the violence of the disease, from 100° to 110°. It was not at all uncommon to find it at 106° and 107°, gradually decreasing and ending in a favourable crisis, but he was of opinion that a long continuance over 105°, reaching to 110°, was a most unfavourable symptom, denoting a condition in which all treatment was useless. Bancroft and Arnold were both in favour of blood-letting, taking away as much as 16 ounces in the twenty-four hours, and the same quantity on the second day of fever, following up with calomel in small doses as a purgative; but there were many others who went in largely for mercury, insisting that mercurial saturation, pushed to salivation, was a certain cure; 500 grains in a few days was not at all unusual, and 600 to 700 grains were sometimes administered with fatal effects. Dr. Philippo then referred to the changes in treatment during the last thirty years; to the administration of salines, liq. ammon. acetatis, antiseptics such as hyposulphite of soda and quinine, strychnine, pilocarpine, hot and cold baths, vapour baths, antipyrin, antifebrin, carbolic acid with salicylate of soda, and, lastly, perchloride of mercury, in the malarious forms of all classes, and concluded with a statement of his belief in the non-contagion and non-infection of these fevers, excepting by the intervention of fomites.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Pambolano, a new Febrifuge.—Arsenical Treatment of Lymphadenoma.—The Dangers of Sulphonal.—An Anencephalous Monster.—School Myopia.—Suture of Tendon.—General News.

MM. J. VALUDE and Villejean send a short paper to the Paris Academy of Medicine on a febrifuge known in Mexico as "pambolano." The root is broken up and used in doses of 60 grammes. It is administered in the form of a decoction or a tincture prepared with a mixture of water and alcohol; this is dropped into a tisane. The 60 grammes are taken in the course of twenty-four hours. One entire dose generally checks the fever; but in those exceptional cases where it fails, a second dose taken forty-eight hours after the first is, according to MM. Valude and Villejean, a certain antidote.

At the discussion at the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Reclus read notes on eight cases of cervical lymphadenoma treated by large doses of arsenic. The initial dose given was 10 drops of Fowler's solution, which was given daily, gradually increased; interstitial injections were also given every two days. The solution was mixed with an equal quantity of water, and the dose gradually increased to 20 drops. Three patients thus treated were cured; three died rapidly; with the two others the treatment had to be discontinued. M. Berger stated that he had often seen in Dolbeau's wards examples of relapse after removing glands, and personally had always found internal arsenical treatment joined to interstitial injections satisfactory. In three cases, one exhibited great improvement, the other two patients died. M. Terrier is also in favour of arsenical treatment of lymphadenoma when limited to internal treatment. He condemns the practice of interstitial injections, and prefers making an incision, which he deems necessary in order to be certain of arriving at a true diagnosis.

Dr. E. Marandon de Montyel, médecin-en-chef at the Seine Asylum for the Insane, has clinically tested the effect of sulphonal in treating his patients, and concludes that sulphonal is an energetic hypnotic but a dangerous one, inasmuch as its secondary effects are always painful, often serious, and sometimes dangerous.

M. Guéniot, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, showed to its members an anencephalous infant born at the Maternity the previous night; it drew one breath and then died. The formation of an amniotic band, on a level with the mouth,

had made a clean section of the upper maxillary and malar bones. M. Guéniot added that it was a breech presentation. During pregnancy there was an absence of *ballotement*, a symptom M. Tarnier considers to be indicative of cephalic malformation.

M. Motais calls attention to the alarming increase of myopia in French schools, which he says will continue to increase if the authorities, who ought to realise proposed reforms, rest content with their simple proposal. School myopia, Dr. Motais stated at the Paris Academy of Medicine, is not a question of either race or heredity. The present hygienic defects in schools and colleges develop myopia in the pupils, which may hereafter reappear in their children as hereditary myopia. Among other reforms, he urges that the eyes of the pupils in schools and colleges should be regularly examined at stated intervals, also that the hours of study should be fewer.

M. Périer, at a meeting of the Surgical Society, showed an anatomical preparation which demonstrated that thorough union had taken place after suturing the tendon of the biceps muscle. The patient operated on died in a medical ward a year after the operation. The necropsy furnished M. Périer with the opportunity of studying the result of the suture, placed a year ago; catgut was used. There was not the slightest adhesion of the muscle to the sheath.

Professor Verneuil gave last week his inaugural address at the Hôtel Dieu Hospital. His pupils, past and present, were eager to do honour to his *début* as clinical lecturer on surgery at the most important French hospital. The audience was so numerous that the lecture theatre was overcrowded; many had to be content with standing room in the doorways, and the late comers in the corridors. M. Verneuil concluded his lecture by thanking his pupils for the testimony of esteem their presence gave him, adding it requires some strength of mind to "honour a setting sun" (*il faut du courage pour saluer le soleil couchant*). The subject chosen by M. Verneuil was The Important Relation of General Pathology and Micro-biology to Surgical Studies.

The discussions at the Paris Academy of Medicine and the Seine Council of Public Health, on the transmission of infection by means of badly cleansed instruments, has resulted in the Council passing certain prohibitory measures. Dr. Lancereaux and other members of the Academy are also on the Council of Public Health. At the meetings of both these bodies they pointed out how dentists' instruments could spread disease, and Dr. Lancereaux quoted an American dentist who records a case of tuberculosis which had been transmitted by a dentist's forceps. Brushes and combs can evidently become vehicles of disease. The discussions on this subject have been so often repeated that the Parisian hairdressers and barbers have become both indignant and anxious. In order to calm the public mind and protect their trades from injury, they have held meetings to counteract the effect produced by the mass of facts brought forward in the discussion at the Academy of Medicine and Seine Council of Public Health. One over-zealous hairdresser declared that the accusations levelled at the "instruments" of their calling were unfounded, and urged as proof "that he used them for himself." This assertion apparently has not reassured the Seine Council, which has passed the following resolutions: Barbers and hairdressers are to be taught in what consists the danger of contagion with regard to their trade. They are directed to ask their customers to bring their own combs, brushes, and razors. In order to guard against danger resulting from the non-observance of this injunction, all combs and brushes are to be cleansed with soap and water and bran; all steel instruments to be immersed in boiling water, and afterwards disinfected with a special solution of carbolic acid. In schools, pupils are to be provided with separate combs and brushes, and to be strictly forbidden to exchange hats. Dr. Lancereaux is appointed by the Council to draw up special directions for dentists to be observed by them in disinfecting their instruments.

Madame Bouisson, on the occasion of the next centenary of the Montpellier University, offers two prizes—one of £240, another of £160—for the best memoir of the life and works of Bouisson. Those who wish to compete can obtain from Madame Bouisson, 27, Grand Rue, Montpellier, the necessary documents. Candidates for the prize should forward their essays, written in the French language, to the Dean of the Montpellier Faculty of Medicine, accompanied by a sealed envelope containing a motto. Both the address and name of the candidates must be withheld.

Medical subjects are apparently as attractive to the lay public as are tales of love and intrigue. Not long ago a theatrical repre-

retired pay. Surgeon-General Tarrant entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon June 16th, 1854; became Surgeon July 10th, 1866; Surgeon-Major March 1st, 1873; Brigade-Surgeon November 27th, 1879; and Deputy Surgeon-General June 1st, 1883. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 (medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal); in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the battle of Cawnpore, action of Kallee Nuddee, and affair of Kunkur (medal); and in South Africa as Senior Medical Officer in Wood's Force from June to September, 1878; afterwards in the Zulu war of 1879, in Pearson's Column till March, 1879; and then with the Ekowe relieving force, being present at the engagement at Gingindlovu (mentioned in despatches). He was afterwards Principal Medical Officer of the 1st Division from its formation until its dissolution (medal with clasp).

Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS WALSH is promoted to be Deputy Surgeon-General, ranking as Colonel, *vice* T. Tarrant, M.D. His previous commissions are dated: Assistant-Surgeon May 15th, 1858; Surgeon March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major April 1st, 1873; and Brigade-Surgeon July 16th, 1884. He was engaged in the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition in 1877-78 (medal with clasp); in the Afghan war in 1879-80, and was Senior Medical Officer to the force under Brigadier-General Charles Gough during the advance on Cabul in December, 1879 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); and in the Egyptian war of 1882 as Sanitary Officer of the 1st Division, and was present in the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, at the action at Kassasin (September 9th), and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

Surgeon-Major W. D. WILSON, M.B., is promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* T. Walsh. His previous commissions bear dates: Assistant-Surgeon October 1st, 1867; Surgeon March 1st, 1873; and Surgeon-Major October 1st, 1879. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-80 (medal); in the Egyptian war in 1882 (medal and Khedive's star); and in the Sudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884 as Principal Medical Officer of the Infantry Brigade, being present in the engagements at El Teb and Temai (mentioned in despatches, promoted Surgeon-Major with relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, two clasps, and Khedive's star).

Surgeon-Major O. F. MOLLOY has leave of absence prior to embarkation for service in India.

The following changes have taken place recently in the Belfast district:—Surgeon J. WATSON, M.D., from Belfast to Bengal; Surgeon E. BUTT, from Falcarragh to Bengal; Surgeon J. M'Laughlin, from Holywood to Belfast; and Surgeon S. G. ALLEN, from Belfast to Dunfanaghy.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have resigned their commissions:—Acting-Surgeon R. S. F. BARNES, M.D., 3rd Middlesex Artillery (appointment dated February 26th, 1887); Surgeon A. D. L. NAPIER, 1st Haddington Artillery (February 1st, 1889); Surgeon W. P. MEARS, M.D., Tynemouth Artillery, Western Division Royal Artillery (December 20th, 1884); Acting-Surgeon F. C. MEARS, M.B., Tynemouth Artillery, Western Division Royal Artillery (January 10th, 1885); Surgeon J. B. GRANGER, M.B., 1st Lanarkshire Engineers, Fortress and Railway Forces (February 1st, 1889); Surgeon E. M. LITTLE, 6th Middlesex (February 1st, 1889).

Acting-Surgeon W. A. HUNT, 2nd Volunteer Brigade, Somerset Light Infantry (late the 2nd Somerset) has resigned his commission, bearing date January 22nd, 1879; he is permitted to retain his rank and uniform.

Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) T. N. DEAN, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment (late the 16th Lancashire), has also resigned his commission, with permission to retain his rank and uniform. His Surgeon's commission dated from August 3rd, 1861; that of Surgeon-Major, from February 1st, 1889.

Acting-Surgeon J. M. HARPER, 1st Volunteer Battalion Somerset Light Infantry (late the 1st Somerset) is promoted to be Surgeon.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Acting-Surgeons to the corps specified: HUGH JONES ROBERTS, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (late the 1st Flint and Carnarvon); WILLIAM STUART PALM, M.B., 6th Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders (late the 1st Fife); ARTHUR R. F. EVERSHED, 20th Middlesex (Artists); JOHN GRANT, M.B., Maidstone Division of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps; DAVID THOMAS KEY, 1st London Artillery (City of London); and HUMPHRY JOHN WHEELER, M.B., 1st Bucks.

Surgeon W. HAINING, M.D., 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon, is promoted to be Surgeon-Major ranking as Major.

Surgeon O. GRANT, M.B., from the 1st Inverness Artillery, is appointed Surgeon to the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Cameron Highlanders (late the 1st Invernesshire).

Surgeon F. MATHESON, M.D., 7th Middlesex (London Scottish), is promoted to be Surgeon-Major, ranking as Major.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.—Examiners for the first M.B. examination:—Organic Chemistry: Mr. Odling M.A., Waynflete Professor of Chemistry; Human Anatomy: Sir W. Turner, M.B.Lond., A. Thomson, M.A.; Physiology: J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, M.A., W. Stirling, M.D.Edin., Professor of Physiology in Owens College. Examiners for the second M.B. examination: Medicine: J. S. Bristowe, M.D.Lond.; Surgery: Sir W. Stokes, M.D.Dublin, Mr. Bruce Clarke, M.B., Pembroke College; Midwifery: F. H. Champneys, M.D., Brasenose College; Materia Medica: T. Lauder Brunton, M.D.Edin.; Pathology: S. J. Sharkey, M.D., Jesus College.

LONDON.

THE following is the result of the Examination for Honours in Medicine at the degree of M.B.:

First Class.—C. M. G. Kitching, Guy's Hospital and R. Pickard, St. Bartho-

lomew's Hospital, equal (Gold Medal); W. S. Fenwick, London Hospital, Strassburg and Berlin; M. P. Ledward, Owens College; and J. E. Platt, Owens College.

Second Class.—J. A. Hayward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. M. Bowman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and P. J. Duncan, Charing Cross Hospital, equal; R. D. Mothersole, Guy's Hospital, C. F. Seville, Owens College, and E. O. Turner, University College, London, equal; C. P. Lukis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Third Class.—E. P. Paton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. H. Snell, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. J. Macgregor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Council of the British Medical Association, to consider Dr. Rentoul's rescutions submitted to the annual general meeting at Leeds, was held at the Offices of the Association, on November 27th. There were present:—Mr. Wickham Barnes, Mr. George Brown, Dr. Crowe (Worcester), Dr. Major Greenwood, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. Nelson Hardy, Dr. Holman (Treasurer of the Association), Dr. Henty, Mr. Brindley James, Dr. Rentoul (Liverpool), Sir Spencer Wells, and Dr. Hugh Woods.

The replies from the Branches and members were printed and circulated.

It was proposed by Dr. HOLMAN, and seconded by Mr. ERNEST HART, that Dr. Rentoul take the chair.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Dr. Bridgewater and Dr. Brierley.

Mr. FOWKE (General Secretary of the British Medical Association) reported that a letter had been received from the Lord President of the Council, acknowledging the receipt of the copy of resolutions forwarded to him, and a letter from the Charity Organisation Society, stating that the special committee of that Society having charge of the question of the better organisation of the medical charities in the metropolis had had under consideration the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, and was of opinion that, in the interest of the reform itself, it would be best if the two committees worked separately but in co-operation. The committee of the British Medical Association would represent distinctly medical and professional interests; the committee of the Charity Organisation Society would represent the more general charitable interest in the question; and the evidence of the two committees, separately submitted to a Select Committee of Inquiry or Royal Commission, would, it was thought, have more weight than joint action in such a matter. Organised co-operation between the two committees was very desirable, and, with the view of promoting an interchange of information, they had instructed Mr. Montefiore to hold himself in readiness to attend any meeting of the subcommittee of the British Medical Association, should that be desired. Attention was called to the fact that the work of the Charity Organisation Society was confined to the metropolis.

It was proposed by Mr. GEORGE BROWN, and seconded by Mr. NELSON HARDY, that the above communications be entered on the minutes, and that the letter be acknowledged.

The replies from the Branches were received.

Mr. FOWKE reported that 150 replies had up to the present time been received in response to the circulars issued in the JOURNAL of November 9th, pages 65-6 of the advertisements.

Mr. BROWN had pleasure in proposing Sir Spencer Wells as permanent Chairman, and Mr. Ernest Hart as Vice-chairman of the committee.

Mr. NELSON HARDY said he was sure that every member of the committee felt that, if they could secure Sir Spencer Wells as their chairman, it would be an immense advantage, not only because he had necessarily devoted a great deal of attention to the subject in connection with provident dispensaries, but because at the present time it was of the utmost importance that they should have someone who would carry weight with the hospital men of London, and there was no one whose name would carry more weight than Sir Spencer Wells.

Mr. ERNEST HART expressed himself unable to accept the post of Vice-chairman.

Sir SPENCER WELLS thought there were circumstances which stood in the way of his accepting the permanent chairmanship. He ultimately however accepted the post; and, on the proposal of

BRADFORD (Population, 229,721).—*Difficulties connected with Construction of Small-Pox Hospital.*—Dr. James McLintock's first report is mainly statistical, and the result of other people's experience rather than his own, he having taken up office late in the year 1888. It is generally of a satisfactory character, the death-rate being as low as 17.1 per 1,000, the lowest recorded during the last twenty years. The seven chief infectious diseases showed a considerable falling off in mortality, the actual number of deaths being much less than in either 1886 or 1887, and the death-rate consequently more favourable, 1.6 per 1,000. The large number of deaths from consumption (408) is a matter for Dr. McLintock's serious consideration, and one to which he will probably direct some attention. Other noteworthy points are the large mortality from diseases affecting the organs of respiration (824), and from diseases of the nervous system (697). The authorities in Bradford have evinced a special anxiety to provide their town with a proper hospital for the treatment of small-pox, but they have not received from the Local Government Board the assistance which they very reasonably expected. The Central Board have done good service in demonstrating the dangers to the public attending the treatment of a number of small-pox patients in hospitals in thickly populated localities; but they have not proceeded further, or shown the principles upon which small-pox hospitals may safely be constructed. Such advice could only be given after actual experiments with various kinds of buildings; but although the necessary experiments might involve a large expense the question is a national one, and should be undertaken by the Government at the cost of the nation. The Local Government Board are fully competent to undertake the task, and it is to be hoped that in the public interest they will ere long do so.

MAIDSTONE (Population, 32,384).—*Diphtheria and its Causes.*—In Mr. M. A. Adams's excellent report for 1888, the chief points to be observed in the mortality tables are that there was an excess of deaths from zymotic diseases, but that from all other causes the rates were below the average. The most important and serious item in the death register of the year is the mortality from diphtheria, and Mr. Adams considers this subject at some length. He is of opinion that, somehow or other, scarlet fever, and perhaps measles, are associated with this disease, and that a continued prevalence of either of the former prepares the way for the latter. "It is possible," he says, "that the specific organism of diphtheria is favoured in its growth by the presence of the excretions of the organisms productive of scarlet fever or measles. Analogy shows this to be reasonable, just as the acetous, lactic, or butyric ferment may follow upon, and be favoured by, a foregoing saccharine fermentation, so it may some day be found out that the specific diseases to which the human body is liable are in some measure interdependent and subject to control one by another, so that difference of type and even order of sequence in the occurrence of epidemics may some day be explained. But whatever mystery surrounds the origin or primary cause, the proximate cause is almost invariably associated with bad sanitary surroundings, especially bad drainage." This conviction seems to be confirmed by the uniform result of the removal of such defects. The actual number of deaths from zymotic diseases during the year was 72, equal to a rate of 2.19 per 1,000. The general death-rate was 14.10 per 1,000, which, compared with the rate for England and Wales, 17.8, must be considered a satisfactory return.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Fellowship Examinations. The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, have been admitted by the President Fellows of the College:

R. . . L. C. Corbett, Surgeon-Major M.S., M.D., Mast. Surg., 1867, Queen's University; J. Keatley, Surgeon, M.S., L.R.C.S.I., 1885, L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1885; W. H. Steele, Surgeon-Major, M.S., L.R.C.S.I., 1865, M.B., 1866, M.D., 1871, University Dublin.

The President and Council have unanimously elected Mr. George F. Blake Registrar of the College, in the room of Mr. Brennan, deceased.

The number of students in the medical faculty of the Russian University of Helsingfors is 133, of whom two are women.

The Belgian Government has recently raised the subsidy granted by it to the Patriotic League against drunkenness from 500 francs (£20) to 5,000 francs (£200).

A **HYGIENIC INSTITUTE** is about to be established in the University of Heidelberg. It will be under the direction of Professor Knauff.

It is said that no fewer than 400 doctors of medicine recently applied for the appointment of medical officer to a sick club in Berlin.

DR. BARTELS, of 12-13, Karlsbad, Berlin, W., has been appointed Treasurer of the Tenth International Congress to be held at Berlin next year.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—The Lord Chancellor has added the name of Mr. B. A. Daniell, L.R.C.P., etc. (London), to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Aberavon.

The students of the University of Rostock recently held a torch-light procession in honour of Professor von Zehender, who resigned the chair of ophthalmology at the beginning of the present semester in consequence of age.

DR. BRAMANN, first assistant in Professor von Bergmann's clinic at Berlin, who performed tracheotomy on the late Emperor Frederick the Third, has declined to accept a "call" to Greifswald as Extraordinary Professor of Surgery.

It is stated that an epidemic of typhoid fever of a somewhat serious character has broken out at the Stock Exchange. Typhoid fever also appears to be very prevalent just now in country houses.

DR. HANS VIRCHOW, *Privatdocent* in the University of Berlin, and Prosecutor in the Anatomical Institute, has been raised to the rank of Professor Extraordinarius. Dr. Hans Virchow is a son of the celebrated pathologist.

By a recent order of the Russian Medical Department, antifebrin and phenacetin are placed in the category of drugs which chemists are forbidden to sell unless prescribed by a medical man. Antipyrin and cocaine had already been placed in the same list.

A **LARGE** lunatic asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho, has been entirely destroyed by fire. Although the most strenuous efforts were made to rescue the unfortunate inmates, eight perished before they could be brought to a place of safety.

CHOLERA is said to be increasing in Kermanshah, and is still prevalent in Khorremabad and Hamadan and the intermediate districts. The epidemic is spreading in an easterly direction.

DURING the official year 1888-9, the number of candidates who passed the Prussian State examination and received the licence to practise medicine was 504. Of these, 183 obtained the mark "sufficient," 305 that of "good," and 16 that of "very good."

The following have decided to adopt the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act: The Colchester Rural Sanitary Authority, the Redruth Local Board, the Barnsley Union Rural Sanitary Authority, the Chilvers Coton Local Board, and the Toxteth Park Local Board.

A **CONGRESS** of Russian pharmacists was held at St. Petersburg on October 21st. The principal question discussed was the reform of pharmaceutical education in Russia. In connection with the congress there was an exhibition, consisting mainly of Russian products.

It is stated that the Hungarian Minister of Justice is about to introduce into the House of Deputies a Bill for the creation of a Senate of Medical Jurists. This body is to consist of fifteen permanent members, who will be paid a salary, and whose duty it will be to draw up a report on all medico-legal cases.

SWEARING OF THE FEET.—The result of extensive experiments in the German army as to the best treatment for excessive sweating of the feet has been to prove the great superiority of chromic acid over all other applications. Of 18,000 cases in which chromic acid was used, 42 per cent. were reported "cured," 50 per cent. "improved," and only 8 per cent. "unrelieved." The feet are first bathed, and, after being thoroughly dried, a 5 per cent. solution of the acid is applied with a brush. Two or three applications suffice, as a rule, but the treatment has sometimes to be repeated after a fortnight.

At the Ophthalmological Congress recently held at Heidelberg, the Graefe Prize was awarded to Professor Deutschmann, of Hamburg, for his essay on Ophthalmia Migratoria. Dr. Uthoff, *Privat-docent* in the University of Berlin, received an honourable mention for his work on the Influence of Chronic Alcoholism on the Visual Organs of Man.

QUACKERY IN BRAZIL.—On October 19th the late Brazilian Minister of Justice sent a circular to all presidents of provinces, directing them to institute criminal proceedings (*proceder criminalmente*) against all persons practising medicine without legal title. It is to be hoped that in this point the new Republic will show itself as enlightened as the Imperial Government which it has supplanted.

A CHAIR of Ophthalmology was recently created in the Medical Faculty of Lisbon, to which Dr. Caetano Antonio Claudio Julio Raymundo da Gama Pinto has just been appointed, with Dr. F. J. R. Mayer as *Chef de Clinique*. The latter gentleman is a German, and is said to hold no Portuguese diploma. The *Correio Medico* denounces his appointment as an insult to the medical profession of Portugal, and calls loudly for the protection of native practitioners.

PRESENTATION.—An interesting presentation recently took place at the County Asylum, Lancaster. Dr. Harding, who has for five years been one of the medical officers to the asylum, and who is about to leave the institution consequent upon his appointment as assistant medical officer at the Berry Wood Asylum, Northampton, was presented by the officers and staff with a combination liqueur stand and an etching, as a token of their personal regard.

UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRÜCK.—A new anatomical institute was opened in the University of Innsbruck on November 12th. The Austrian Minister of Education, Dr. von Gautsch, and a number of military and official notabilities were present. An address on the history of the Chair of Anatomy at Innsbruck, which was founded more than 200 years ago, was delivered by Dr. Joseph Öllacher, Professor of Histology and Embryology. The new Professor of Anatomy, Dr. William Roux, who lately occupied the corresponding chair at Breslau, also delivered an address.

RENAL SURGERY.—Mr. Lawson Tait writes to say that the name of the patient mentioned in his list of nephrotomies, on page 1086 of the JOURNAL, was Ellen Gooch, aged 25. She first noticed pain in the side in January, 1887, and found a sandy sediment passing in the urine. She went to the Queen's Hospital in March, was admitted under Mr. May, and had an incision made in the left side and two drainage tubes inserted. The treatment was ineffectual. She came under Mr. Tait's care at the Women's Hospital, and was admitted in February, 1889, and on the 7th of that month Mr. Tait performed an operation, the results of which are already extremely satisfactory.

THE CONTINENTAL ANGLO-AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following Executive Committee has been appointed: Dr. Hon. Alan Herbert (chairman), 18, Rue Duphot, Paris; Dr. Faure Miller, 28, Rue Matignon, Paris; Dr. John Chapman, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Dr. E. Dupuy, 53, Avenue Montaigne, Paris; Dr. Barnard, 34, Rue Washington, Paris; Dr. Thomas Linn (honorary secretary), 16, Rue de la Paix, Paris; Dr. Philip Frank, Rue Hermann, Cannes; Dr. J. Edmonston Charles, Via S. Nicolo da Tolentino, Rome; Dr. St. Clair Thompson, 1, Via del Moro, Florence. The next meeting and dinner is called for Monday, October 6th, 1890, when the dates of future meetings will be decided.

PRIZES.—The Spanish Medico-Chirurgical Academy offers prizes for the best essays on the following subjects: 1. Modern Discoveries in Physics applied to Medicine: have they advanced the Science of Diagnosis? 2. Limits of the Expectant Method and the Therapeutic Value of Hygiene in Chronic Diseases of the Stomach. Each prize will consist of 250 pesetas (£10), with the title of Corresponding Member of the Academy. Essays may be written in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, English, or German. Each essay must bear a motto, the name and address of the author being sent in a separate sealed envelope. All essays must be in the hands of the Secretary (Montera, 22, *bajo*, Madrid), on or before September 15th, 1890.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *Siglo Medico* says that between August, 1888, and July, 1889, 60,385 persons died of cholera in the Philippine Islands. The statistics being official are pretty sure not to err on the side of excess. This

appalling mortality, instead of creating alarm, appears to be regarded with fatalistic indifference by the authorities as well as the people. No measures are taken to check the ravages of the disease. The people (to quote the words of the official account) "being now familiarised with the constant presence of the disease, the epidemic and contagious nature of which has disappeared, go calmly about their ordinary business without troubling themselves about the cholera, which, after all, is nothing more than one of the various maladies of the country, and is not so fatal as malaria and its various manifestations."

PASTEURISM IN BRAZIL.—Statistics recently published by our Brazilian contemporary, the *Revista Medica de S. Paulo*, state that the first antirabic inoculation carried out in Brazil was performed at Rio de Janeiro on February 9th, 1888. Between that date and August 14th, 1889, 342 persons had presented themselves at the institute. Of these, 135 had been bitten by dogs quite free from disease, 14 had not been bitten at all, and 37 did not put in an appearance after the first visit. From the remaining 156 who underwent the treatment, the director of the institute, Senhor Ferreira dos Santos, eliminates 6 more—namely, 5 who, having been slightly bitten by dogs as to which there were not strong grounds of suspicion, did not complete the course, and one who, having been severely bitten on the head, died of hydrophobia during treatment. In this last case, however, the patient had failed to attend ten times in twenty-three days. Three children who were badly bitten by the same dog are still quite well, more than a year having now elapsed from the date of the injury. In 141 cases the bites were inflicted by dogs, in 15 by cats. The condition of the animal was ascertained in 19 cases by positive results following inoculation of its medulla, or by the disease declaring itself in animals bitten at the same time; in 67 by the animal showing unequivocal signs of the disease; and in 70 by its exhibiting "very suspicious" symptoms. Of the 150 cases in which the treatment was thoroughly carried out, only one died—a mortality of 0.66 per cent.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- ATKINSON MORLEY'S CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, Wimbledon.**—Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent. Salary, £150, board and residence. Applications by December 4th to the Secretary of St. George's Hospital, W.
- JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, Carmarthen.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, etc. Applications by December 3rd to the Medical Superintendent.
- LEEDS BOROUGH HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications, endorsed "Medical Officer, Hospitals," by December 2nd to the Town Clerk.
- LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.**—Surgical Registrarship. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by December 2nd to the Secretary.
- MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.**—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by December 13th to the Honorary Secretary.
- MONKSTOWN HOSPITAL, co. Dublin.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, apartments, gas and coal. Appointment to be for six months. Applications by December 2nd to the Honorary Secretary. Election on December 14th.
- MULLINGAR UNION, KILLUCAN DISPENSARY.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £145 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. Edward King, Honorary Secretary, Edmundstown, Killucan. Election on December 3rd.
- NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Bournemouth.**—Physician. Applications by December 9th to the Secretary.
- NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.**—Assistant-Physician. Applications by December 10th to the Secretary.
- OLDHAM INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by December 6th to the Honorary Secretary.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and furnished apartments. Appointment to be for only two years. Applications to Mr. Thomas Gray, Registrar. Election on November 30th.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.**—Lecturer on Dental Surgery. Applications by December 8th to the Dean.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—Demonstrator of Physiology. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by November 30th to the School Secretary.
- WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, 73, Welbeck Street, W.**—Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary.
- WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Resident Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications by December 5th, to the Chairman of the Medical Committee.
- YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by December 7th to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- CALLOWAY, James, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.,** appointed Demonstrator of Materia Medica at the London Hospital Medical College.
- CHAPLIN, T. H. A., M.B.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, *vice* R. Courteen, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
- COLLIER, Joseph, M.B., F.R.C.S.,** appointed Surgical Registrar to the Manchester Infirmary, *vice* Dr. Thorburn.
- CONNOR, William G., L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M.K.Q.C.P.I.,** appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Earl Soham District, Plimsgate Union, and Bedford District of the Hoxne Union.
- IDBON, W. H., M.B.,** appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Manchester Infirmary, *vice* Dr. Clegg, resigned.
- KILLEEN, T. R., L.R.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P.I.,** appointed Medical Officer for the Killaniv Dispensary District, and Medical Officer of Health for Ennis Union, *vice* P. W. Dillon, M.D., resigned.
- LANGSTON, John J., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., L.S.A.Lond.,** appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon to the Rainham District.
- LEA, A. W. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary.
- PINKERTON, R. L., M.B.,** appointed House-Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
- RAINSFORD, Henry M., L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.,** appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon to the Gold Coast Colony.
- REES, John Milsom, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (St. Bartholomew's),** appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the North-West London Hospital.
- SAUNDERS, A. M., M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H.Aberdeen,** appointed Medical Officer to the Birsay, Harray, and Sandwick Medical Aid Association, Orkney.
- SHELL, Doctor W. J.,** appointed District Surgeon to Peddie, Cape Colony.
- SMART, A., M.R.C.S.E.,** appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Maidstone Union, *vice* A. A. Doyle, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.
- SMITH, Herbert, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin.,** appointed Honorary Medical Officer to Jersey Infirmary and General Dispensary, *vice* F. A. Hyne, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.
- SPICER, W. T. Holmes, M.A., M.B.Cantab., F.R.C.S.,** appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, *vice* W. Adams Frost, F.R.C.S., resigned.
- THORBURN, W.,** appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary.
- WHEELER, W. A.,** appointed House-Surgeon to Belfast Royal Hospital, *vice* Dr. H. L. Mackisack, resigned.
- WHITE, E. R., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Public Dispensary, Clare Market, *vice* H. P. Ward, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
- WILSON, Alexander,** reappointed Administrator of Anæsthetics to the Manchester Infirmary.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

- ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—Messrs. J. Ackery and W. B. Paterson:** On a case of Fracture of Superior Maxilla. Mr. E. Lloyd Williams: On a case of Sarcoma of Upper Jaw. Mr. G. Cunningham: On a Dermoid Cyst containing Teeth. Also communications by Messrs. C. S. Tomes, F.R.S., and D. Hepburn.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Bruce Clarke:** Four Years' Experience of Electrolysis in Stricture of the Urethra. Dr. Lewers: Some points in the Diagnosis of certain Ovarian Tumours of the Uterus, with Notes of an Illustrative Case.

TUESDAY.

- PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (20, Hanover Square), 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Ormerod:** Gummata of Pons Varolii. Mr. Roger Williams: So-called Diffuse Lipoma. Mr. Bland Sutton with Dr. Gordon Brodie: Adenomata (erosions) of Os Uteri in Macaque Monkeys. Dr. Hale White: Ruptured Mitral Valve. Mr. Golding Bird: Cases of Saccular Aneurysmal Dilatation of Veins. Mr. Hurry Fenwick: Unusual Bladder Growths. Dr. Hadden: 1. Small Cyst of Cerebellum. 2. Cast of Oesophagus Expelled during Life. Card Specimens:—Dr. Ormerod: Tubercular Disease of Pancreas. Dr. Hawkins: 1. Malignant Endocarditis. 2. Aortic Stenosis of Twenty-Four Years Duration. Dr. Hadden: Spontaneous Fracture of Gall-Stones.

WEDNESDAY.

- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON, 4 P.M.—Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie:** On Graves's Disease. Lecture II.
- OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 54, Berners Street, 8 P.M.—Specimens** will be shown by Mr. Bland Sutton and others. Dr. Braxton Hicks: Case of Inversion of the Uterus. Mr. Alban Doran: On Closure of the Ostium in Inflammation and Allied Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes. Mr. H. C. Hodges: 1. Notes of a case of Hæmatemesis in a Newly-born Child. 2. Note of a Case of Monstrosity.

THURSDAY.

- HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. J. Knowsley Thornton:** On the Surgery of the Kidney. Lecture III.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Mr. T. Bryant:** The Bradshaw Lecture on Colotomy Lumbar and Iliac, with special reference to the Choice of Operation.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E., 4.30 P.M.—Dr. Vincent Harris:** On the Treatment of Bronchitis.

FRIDAY.

- WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, West London Hospital, 8 P.M.—Pathological Specimens:**—Mr. Percy Dunn: 1. Impacted Calculi in Urinary Bladder. 2. Tumour of the Thyroid (Mr. Bruce Clarke's case). 3. Gangrene of the Lung. 4. Scirrhous of the Breast, and others. Mr. Mark will exhibit drawings illustrating some of Mr. Bruce Clarke's cases. Mr. Edwards: A Case of Distension of Abdominal Veins. Papers:—Mr. Bruce Clarke: His Surgical Practice at the West London Hospital during the past Nine Years. Mr. Hurry Fenwick: An Unusual Case of Bladder Growth.

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.

MARRIAGES.

- BARBOUR—BROWN.**—At St. Leonard's, Edinburgh, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Whyte, D.D., and the Rev. R. W. Barbour, M.A., Alexander Hugh Freeland Barbour, M.D., to Margaret Nelson, eldest daughter of the late Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Canada.
- LARDER—SHERE.**—November 19th, at St. Saviour's Church, Bath, by the Rev. J. A. Jacob, vicar, Herbert Larder, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Medical Superintendent Whitechapel Infirmary, London, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Shere, Esq., of Berwick St. John, Wilts.
- M McNALLY—COKE.**—November 5th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Brown, Surgeon-Major Christopher J. McNally, M.D., son of the late C. McNally, Esq., solicitor of Dublin, to Hester Marion, daughter of W. S. Coke, Esq., D.L., of Brookhill Hall, Derbyshire.
- NORTHCOTE—WELLS.**—On the 21st of November, at Christ Church, Catshill Bromsgrove, by the Rev. J. W. H. Carr, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hull, step father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Kidd, Vicar of the parish Augustus Beauchamp Northcote, M.B. Edin., eldest son of the late Augustus Beauchamp Northcote, M.A. Oxford, to Lilian Florence, eldest daughter of Thomas Wells, of Fockbury, Bromsgrove.

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., 9.30; o.p. M. F., 9, 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 ORTHOPÆDIC.**—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 ORTHOPÆDIC.**—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; Orthopædic, 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; Orthopædic, 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; Orthopædic, 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.

the growth filled up the upper part of his larynx, depriving him of even the power of whispering. The arsenic was reduced, and finally omitted in the second week of September. The glands on the right side of the neck suppurated, and were incised, and then paralysis of the right arm, which had existed for a few days, was relieved partially. The tissues over the larynx and the left side also became inflamed and infiltrated, the base of the tongue swollen, and the difficulty in opening the mouth, owing to the hardness of the parts under the chin, made swallowing difficult and painful. He was troubled by persistent vomiting during the last three or four weeks of his life, which nothing seemed to be able to allay. He got gradually weaker, the fetid odour from the trachea and a sinus on the right side was exceedingly distressing, and he died on October 18th, living for nearly five months after the tracheotomy. Durham's No. 3 cannula suited him very well, causing very little irritation.

EPILEPSY AFTER VACCINATION.

DR. W. F. MACDONOUGH (Twickenham, S.W.) writes: The thanks of the whole profession are greatly due to Mr. E. Climson Greenwood, who has so disinterestedly taken the trouble to inquire into an alleged case of epilepsy after vaccination. During the past two years and a half I have attended K. H.'s family, also K. H. for a short time, and then suggested his attending a hospital, where he went under Dr. Althaus's care.

Mr. Greenwood's history of the case is correct, and though I always had the vaccination cause of the fits dinned into my ears, I attributed it in my own mind to other causes.

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

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