

to diminish blood destruction so far as possible. The most important factor regulating the amount of blood destruction in health I find to be the nature of the diet, a nitrogenous diet causing a much greater destruction than a farinaceous or fatty one. The blood destruction which occurs in this disease so greatly exceeds, however, that of health, and depends upon the operation of such different factors—the formation and absorption of specific poisons of the nature of ptomines—that the difference between a nitrogenous and a non-nitrogenous diet may be of comparatively little moment. Nevertheless, the results obtained in the present case suggest that such is not the case.

The patient was placed on a more farinaceous diet on March 10th, his previous diet having been made up of beef-tea, extracts of meat, etc. The effect of this treatment was at once noticeable, and was evidenced at once by an entire disappearance of blood pigment granules from the urine, and by the subsequent improvement in the patient's general condition.

After his attack on April 20th I placed him on a purely milk diet. The disease was, however, too far advanced to permit of successful treatment. Under the milk diet the amount of blood destruction as evidenced by the high colour of the urine, continued to be increased. I should be inclined, however, to give a purely milk diet another and a fairer trial than the advanced nature of the present case admitted of. I deemed it desirable, in the light of the results obtained after a change of diet in the present case, to obtain some further data as to the effect of a more exclusively farinaceous diet on the change occurring within the intestine. The observations undertaken to this end were kindly carried out for me by Mr. F. W. Burton. The results he has obtained were recorded by him in full elsewhere, and some of them are of great interest in this connection, and are here, with his kind permission, appended. The method adopted was to determine the relative excretion of free and aromatic sulphates in the urine on (1) a mixed diet, and (2) on a more exclusively farinaceous one.

Table showing Influence of Diet on Excretion of Aromatic Sulphates in a Dog.

Date.	Quantity of Urine in cc.	Free Sulphates, as Ba SO_4 (A)	Aromatic Sulphates, as Ba SO_4 (B)	Ratio of A to B.	Diet.
Feb. 8	434	Gramme.	Gramme.	9 to 1	Meat biscuits.
" 13	420	0.978	0.106	13 " 1	"
" 18	470	0.639	0.975	8 " 1	"
" 20	340	0.720	0.1258	5½ " 1	Milk, bread, and oatmeal.
" 22	—	—	—	—	
" 24	440	0.673	0.0396	17 " 1	"
" 25	440	0.776	0.0484	16 " 1	"
" 27	300	0.757	0.0540	14 " 1	"
" 28	260	0.824	0.0572	14 " 1	"

From the foregoing table it will be seen that while on a mixed diet the ratio of the free to the aromatic sulphates was the on average 9 to 1, the effect of a more farinaceous diet was to reduce the excretion of aromatic sulphates (representing the amount of putrefactive loss occurring in the food within the intestinal canal) by more than one half, with an average ratio of 15 to 1. The result may be expressed in this way—that with an almost equal quantity of food of both kinds, the amount of loss due to putrefactive changes within the intestinal tract was diminished by more than one half by the use of a more farinaceous diet; at the same time there was an increase in body weight. It is on these grounds that I believe good results may be expected from a more exclusively farinaceous diet in cases of pernicious anaemia.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, ETC.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF EXALGINE.

A. B., aged about 40, a lady of hysterical temperament, has suffered from nervous headache monthly for the last ten or more years, and has been treated with all kinds of drugs, but without

avail. Latterly I have been administering exalgine, commencing with two grains twice a day, which gave great relief. The attack, however, recurred the next month, and two grains every four hours had very little effect, so I increased the dose to five grains twice a day. The first dose was taken at 10 P.M. after supper with great relief to the pain, and the patient slept till 6 A.M., when she awoke and felt headache coming on again, so took another dose and lay down. In about a quarter of an hour she jumped up with a sudden start and scream, and thought she was dying; she had such curious sensations, felt numb all over, fingers and toes tingled and felt dead; eyelids twitched continuously; the whole head felt as if it was swelled, and kept expanding and contracting alternately. There was great oppression in the region of the diaphragm. In a few minutes the patient vomited and ejected the remains of the medicine. She then felt much relieved and lay down and slept, after taking a little tea. Two hours after the patient got up, but felt ill; the headache was slighter, but not gone; the numbness of the fingers and toes remained nearly all day, but beyond this the patient was little the worse for her experience. She went out next day, but says she will be afraid to try the medicine again. I think that this so-called poisoning with exalgine is due to its being taken on an empty stomach, as the former dose was well borne when food was present, so I always order it to be taken after a meal. I give the drug dissolved in *tinctura aurantii* and diluted. I have found it useful in toothache, facial neuralgia, and in a case of long standing lumbago. No beneficial effect of the drug have I found from less than two grains for an adult.

HENRY F. SEMPLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Budleigh Salterton.

FATAL HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE INTERNAL SAPHENOUS VEIN.

A. G., aged 23, a laundress, single, was walking home on June 20th, about 8 P.M., when another girl with her noticed blood on the pavement evidently coming from A. G. She pointed this out to A. G., and they hurried along to get home, but, after going nearly 400 yards, she was unable to go any further, and fell down in a fainting condition. She was lifted on to a hand-cart and taken home, but found to be dead on arriving there. A *post-mortem* examination made thirty-six hours after death showed extreme blanching of the body, there being hardly any *post-mortem* stasis visible. Rigor mortis was well marked. On both legs, just below the knee, was a circular mark the result of tight garters; on the inner side of the left leg were three superficial ulcers about the size of half-crowns; on the inner and posterior surface of the right leg were five ulcers. One of these, measuring about one inch and a half by one inch, situated on the inner surface of the leg about four inches below the knee, had extended into the internal saphenous vein, there being a circular orifice through which a probe could be easily passed. The superficial veins of both legs were very varicose. The viscera were all very pale. The points of interest in this case are the pernicious effect of wearing garters below the knee, especially in occupations involving long periods of standing, and the rapidity with which fatal haemorrhage ensues, which is said to be due to the destruction of the valves in varicose veins, and which was probably increased by attempts to raise the patient after Nature had attempted to arrest the haemorrhage by producing a fainting condition.

Kingston-on-Thames.

ROBERT CAPES, M.R.C.S.

HEREDITARY TUFT OF WHITE HAIR IN THE FOREHEAD. ISOLATED cases of congenital canities are far from uncommon, but the instances in which this occurs as an hereditary trait are very unusual. A boy, aged 13, lately came under my care with lupus of the nostrils, for whom I performed Rouge's operation of exposing the nares by detaching and raising his upper lip. He was the possessor of a small tuft of perfectly white hair, which sprang from the centre of the forehead. It appears that this is hereditary. The mother has an identical patch, so has her father and several of his sisters, and it exists in some of their children. The grandchildren of this boy's mother also exhibit the same peculiarity, so that it can be seen occurring in members of four generations.

A case is related by Riggoli of an Italian family in which a similar tuft of white hair occurred in girls and boys through four generations, although absent in some members of the family.

Grosvenor Street, W.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

THE following two cases will be of rather more than ordinary interest from the very severe nature of the cases. One lady threatened abortion at about the three-month period of gestation; there was prolonged and stubborn haemorrhage—which, though conquered in a measure by ordinary means, was followed by urgent and distinct abortive symptoms, which, however, persisted in spite of ordinary methods of rest and treatment—quickly yielded to the use of liquid extract of viburnum prunifolium, 1-drachm doses frequently administered. She is now nearly in her normal carrying state of health. The other threatened miscarriage, the symptoms, which were very urgent and rapidly progressive, entirely yielded to the same dose of viburnum prunifolium. These are only two of many which, however, I scarcely anticipated would be followed by such immediate and satisfactory results.

St. John's Park, Upper Holloway, N. RICHARD F. OWEN.

ACQUIRED SYPHILITIC NERVE DEAFNESS CURED WITH PILOCARPINE.

J. R. was admitted to hospital on December 26th, 1889, with syphilitic ulceration of the pharyngeal arch, of late secondary type—throbbing in ear and deafness. He could just hear a watch pressed to his right ear, but the sound was not conducted through the cranial bones when the watch was placed over them. He had been deaf for three weeks, but never before. I commenced with one-eighth of a grain of pilocarpine, injected into the arms, alternately.

On December 31st note says: "He hears watch at 4 inches from ear; conduction improved through cranial bones; throbbing less; bowels loose; sweats well; is still taking hydr., which he commenced on admission."

On January 6th he could hear the watch at 6 inches from the ear; bone conduction good, except in parietal region over ear, where watch is not heard.

On January 16th he heard watch at 8 inches; watch sounds conducted all over head, and he heard general conversation well.

E. J. ERSKINE RISK, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.,
Milton Barracks, Gravesend. Surgeon A.M. Staff.

POISONING BY ILLUMINATING GAS.

H. P., aged 20 years, retired to rest at midnight on June 21st, feeling perfectly well. The following morning, at 8.45 A.M., his uncle, when about to call him, perceived a strong smell of gas, and, on entering the room, was almost overcome by the vapour. He found his nephew lying on the bed apparently dead. He carried him outside. I saw him at once. He was in a deep state of coma; the heart sounds almost inaudible, surface of body and feet cold, pupils contracted almost to a pin's head, jaw clenched, froth issuing from mouth, and the breath smelt very strongly of gas. I immediately drew out the tongue by forceps, commenced artificial respiration, and had mustard applied over heart, and hot jar to feet. After two hours' hard work, the heart sounds became more distinct; an enema of brandy and egg was given, and I commenced galvanism—one pole of battery to nape of neck, and the other over epigastrium. Respiration improved. The moment I stopped galvanism, the breathing almost ceased again, but quickly improved on its application. At 2 P.M. the eyes, which had been fixed up to this hour, began to oscillate laterally, and the pupils were less contracted. The whole body became bathed in profuse perspiration, and the cardiac impulse was strong and regular. The jaw remained clenched and respiration irregular. Froth still issued from mouth, smelling strongly of gas. I remained with him all day, applying electricity the moment the breathing became shallow, with very marked effect. More enemas were given of egg, brandy, and milk. Bladder relieved at 2 P.M. by catheter. At 6 P.M. convulsive movements began in both arms, to which they were limited; the legs perfectly motionless. Had inserted cork between teeth in the morning, where it remained all day, enabling me to draw out tongue the moment respiration ceased. Ceased applying galvanism at 7 P.M. Patient swallowed a little milk poured down throat. Temperature at 11 A.M., normal; at 7 P.M., 102°. Profuse perspiration. Applied cold cloths to head. At 10 P.M., breathing regular, heart stronger; gave another enema, and left him, giving directions to call me at once should any change occur. At 1.45 A.M., June 23rd, he became partly conscious, and swallowed nourishment well. Answered "Yes" when asked if he would like a drink. At 10 A.M. he appeared quite sensible, but persisted in saying the day (Monday) was Sunday, the latter

having been quite a blank. He stated, in answer to my question about the cause of all the trouble, "that he blew the gas out." At 10 P.M. his temperature was normal, and he took nourishment well.

Norbiton.

W. R. COOPER, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIDAY, JULY 4TH, 1890.

J. HUGHINGS JACKSON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Concussion of the Eye-ball giving Rise to Acute Local Symptoms of Congenital Syphilis.—Dr. ADOLF BRONNER (Bradford) recorded three cases in which concussion of the eyeball in patients with a history of congenital syphilis had given rise to interstitial keratitis and peripheral choroiditis. 1. A girl aged 14 was hit on the left eye with a shuttle at the mill. Interstitial keratitis set in, and seven months afterwards the cornea of the right eye became similarly affected. 2. A man aged 22 was struck on the left eye with a piece of coal. The cornea was steamy the next day, and typical syphilitic interstitial keratitis set in, and in ten days the right cornea was also affected. In this case there were brown-black patches of choroidal pigment in the periphery of the fundus. 3. A boy aged 9 was struck on the left eye with a dart. Three weeks afterwards he noticed that he could not see so well with that eye. The cornea and media were clear, but there was a patch of choroidal absorption near the macula and peripheral choroiditis. Dr. Bronner thought that, from a legal and also therapeutic point of view, it was of great importance to know if concussion of the eyeball could cause a local outbreak of latent congenital syphilis. He thought that this did occur very frequently, but was overlooked.

"Cephalic Tetanus" following a Penetrating Wound of the Orbit.—Dr. ROCKLiffe (Hull) recorded this case. The patient, a boy aged 7, received a slight penetrating wound of the left orbit from a fall. Two small pieces of thorn suppurred out on the seventh day. On the tenth day he complained of stiffness of the left face and neck, which was followed by spasmodic contractions of the left side of the face, complete right, partial left ptosis, with flattening of the left side of the face, and inability to open his mouth. The wound and orbit were explored and thoroughly washed out with perchloride of mercury solution; the spasms, which disappeared under chloroform, continued to increase, and became more general, even to opisthotonus, until the twelfth day, when they began to decrease, and entirely ceased in three weeks. The facial paralysis, ptosis, and inability to open the mouth remained for some weeks afterwards. Twelve weeks after the accident the only symptoms were slight drooping of the left lid and diplopia on convergence for near objects, both of which were decreasing. —The PRESIDENT asked if paralysis of the portio dura was at all usual in cases of tetanus. He did not remember to have seen a case.

Pyemic Panophthalmitis.—Dr. ROCKLiffe read notes of a case occurring in both eyes in a patient aged 30, who miscarried in the sixth month of her fifth pregnancy, and subsequently suffered from septic poisoning. The ocular symptoms commenced on the thirteenth day, and vision was completely lost in forty-eight hours; suppuration of the vitreous and in the orbit followed, with considerable proptosis of both eyes. She also had ischio-rectal abscess, and abscess of the left forearm. In a month the suppuration of the orbits ceased, and both eyeballs shrank. The patient regained her general health in three months. The ocular inflammation was considered to be probably embolic in its origin.

Note on the Operative Treatment of Scleral Wounds.—Dr. GEORGE A. BERRY (Edinburgh) communicated a paper on this subject, in which he drew a contrast between the course of perforating wounds of the sclera as compared with similar injuries to the cornea. The more unfavourable termination of the former he attributed to greater liability to infection, owing either to the imperfect apposition of the lips of the wound, or to the absence of that copious outpouring of lymph or gush of aqueous, which carried away micro-organisms when the cornea was wounded. He considered the most effectual method of removing and excluding micro-organisms consisted in thoroughly washing with corrosive sublimate solution, and then detaching and stretching the conjunctiva across the opening in the sclerotic, and com-

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Library and Writing Rooms of the Association are now fitted up for the accommodation of the Members, in commodious apartments, at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand. The rooms are open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Members can have their letters addressed to them at the office.

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 July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Committees will also meet:—

Tuesday, July 15th.—Inebriates Committee, 2.0 P.M.—Trust Funds Committee, 2.30 P.M.—Scientific Grants Committee, 3.0 P.M.
Wednesday, July 16th.—Journal and Finance Committee, 11.30 A.M.

July, 1890.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1890.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Meetings of the Council will be held on 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, September 24th, 1890.

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.*

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

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

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

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

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on July 25th. Gentlemen wishing to read papers should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, JAMES ALTHAM, Penrith.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in Oxford on Friday, July 25th. Further particulars will be given to members by circular.—W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretary, 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting of this district was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, July 2nd, Dr. BRIDGWATER, J.P., in the Chair.

Office-bearers.—After the minutes of the former meeting had been read and confirmed, it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be elected as officers for the ensuing year: *Vice-President:* Dr. Bridgwat. *Representative Member of Council:* Dr. E. Hooper May. *Committee:* Dr. Walford, Dr. Godfrey, Dr. Goude, Dr. Hugh Woods, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Wight, Dr. Edridge-Green. *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. George Henty.

Dinner.—After the meeting, the members and visitors dined together, Dr. Bridgwat., who presided, being supported by Dr. Cleveland, President-elect, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Brodie Sewell, Mr. Macnamara, Dr. Hooper May, Dr. Cooper Rose, Mr. Noble Smith, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Dowse, and many others.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE fifty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Owens College, Manchester, on Wednesday, July 2nd, at 2 P.M. The President having taken the chair, the HONORARY SECRETARY read the minutes of the last annual meeting of the intermediate meeting at Blackburn, and of the special meeting in Liverpool. The minutes, having been approved, were duly signed. After a few valedictory words from Dr. DAVIDSON, the retiring President, he introduced Dr. Leech, the new President, who took the chair amid applause.

President's Address.—Dr. LEECH read his inaugural address, taking as his subject the Victoria University. At its conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks—containing a desire that it should be printed and circulated among the members—was proposed by Dr. WATKINS, seconded by Dr. MARTIN, and carried.

Report of Council.—The Report of Council stated that the past year had been a very prosperous one for the Branch. An intermediate meeting was held in October at Blackburn, when many papers of great value were read. A special meeting to consider Dr. Rentoul's proposals as to the formation of a Public Medical Service was, at the request of the Council of the Association, held at Liverpool on December 11th last; but, owing to the magnitude of the proposals and the contradictory views that were held by members proposing amendments, after a prolonged sitting the meeting was adjourned. The Branch had lost by death: Dr. Bailey, of Liverpool, a very highly esteemed member of the Council; Dr. Lax, of Ormskirk, probably the oldest member of the Branch; Dr. Rothwell, of Bolton, whose antiquarian researches were well known to the profession in this district; Mr. Clayton, of Accrington; and Dr. E. sex Bowen, of Birkenhead. There were now 879 members on the roll, six less than last year, the number of resignations by removal from the district having been very large. The number of new members admitted was 36, the number of death and removal vacancies being 42, thus making a nett loss of 6. It was hoped, however, by a special effort to gather in a number of new comers to the district in the course of the year, and to be able to show a very substantial addition to the roll at the next annual meeting. The finances of the Branch were in a very healthy condition, there being an increase of £35 over the balance in bank last year. The cash in hand on January 1st, 1890, amounted to £336 8s. 3d.

Election of Office Bearers.—On the proposal of Mr. TAYLOR, seconded by Dr. EYTON-JONES, Dr. Vacher, of Birkenhead, was unanimously elected President-elect. On the proposal of Dr. DAVIDSON, seconded by Dr. CARTER, Dr. Godson and Dr. Lambert were elected Vice-Presidents. On the proposal by Dr. LEECH, seconded by Dr. WATKINS, Dr. Glascoft was re-elected Honorary Secretary, and a special vote of thanks for his services during the past year was accorded to him.

Representative Members on the Council of the Association.—The following gentlemen were duly elected: G. B. Barron, M.D., Southport; Wm. Carter, M.D., Liverpool; Charles E. Glascoft, M.D., Manchester, General Secretary; James Hardie, Manchester; James Taylor, Chester.

Members of Council.—The new council was elected as follows: W. Alexander, M.D., Liverpool; W. C. Barnish, Wigan; J. Barr, M.D., Liverpool; E. H. Beaman, Southport; W. Berry, Wigan; H. W. Boddy, M.D., Manchester; G. Bowman, M.U., Manchester; C. H. Braddon, M.D., Manchester; J. J. Bride, Wilmslow; H. A. G.

Brooke, M.D., Manchester; J. E. Burton, Liverpool; W. M. Campbell, M.D., Liverpool; J. Corns, M.D., Oldham; A. Davidson, M.D., Liverpool; E. H. Dickinson, Liverpool; T. B. Eames, Stoneclough; H. M. Fernie, Macclesfield; W. H. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Liverpool; T. R. Glynn, M.D., Liverpool; F. Granger, Chester; T. B. Grimsdale, M.B., Liverpool; W. Hall, jun., Lancaster (Local Secretary); C. E. Harris, M.D., Birkenhead; E. W. Hope, M.B., Liverpool; W. H. Hughes, Ashton; Leslie Jones, M.D., Manchester; T. Jones, M.B., Manchester; G. A. Kenyon, M.B., Chester; J. R. Logan, M.B., Liverpool; E. D. McNicoll, Southport; G. Mould, Cheadle; T. W. A. Napier, M.B., Egremont; R. Patrick, Bolton; G. K. Pitcairn, M.B., Littleborough; Chauncy Puzey, Liverpool; Edwin Rayner, M.D., Stockport; C. J. Renshaw, M.D., Ashton-on-Mersey; D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D., Manchester; John Robinson, Frodsham; C. T. Street, Haydock; Starkie Smith, M.D., Warrington; G. Thomson, M.D., Oldham; C. Thorp, Todmorden; G. E. Walker, Liverpool; Wm. Walter, M.D., Manchester; J. W. Warburton, M.D., Liverpool; E. Waters, M.D., Chester; J. W. Watkins, M.D., Newton-le-Willows; H. Welch, M.D., Blackpool; A. H. Young, M.D., Manchester.

Representatives on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.—Dr. Carter and Dr. Barron were elected.

Next Annual Meeting.—Dr. Vacher having invited the Branch to hold their next annual meeting in Birkenhead, it was proposed by Dr. LEECH, seconded by Dr. EYTON-JONES, and carried, that the invitation be accepted.

Communications.—The following communications were presented: Mr. MILLIGAN: The Choice of a Caustic in the Treatment of Granulations of the Middle Ear.—Mr. HARE: Seats of Election in Amputation.—Dr. DRESCHFELD remarked on some Unusual Forms of Hysteria in Man.—Mr. HARDIE: (1) remarked on two cases of Hypospadias in course of treatment by his method of operation; (2) A case of Dislocation of the Acromio-clavicular Joint treated Operatively.—Dr. HARRIS: The Canary Islands as Health and Holiday Resorts (with limelight views).—Mr. F. A. SOUTHAM: A case of Prostatic Retention of Urine treated by Suprapubic Prostatectomy.—Dr. CHARLES W. JONES (Peel Causeway) exhibited and explained his "Therapeutic Pipe," being an improved tobacco pipe, also available for medical inhalations.—Dr. JOHNSON MARTIN: The Cause and Increase of Diphtheritic and Tuberculous Disease, and the Best Means of Prevention.

Cases.—Mr. BISHOP exhibited a case of removal of the Thyroid for Bronchocele.—Dr. BROOKS showed several cases of Skin Disease.—Dr. BURY showed cases of (a) Arthritic Muscular Atrophy, (b) Spastic Paralysis with hysterical phenomena, (c) Clonic Torticollis with muscular atrophy of arm, (d) Facial Spasm.—Dr. GRIFFITH showed some cases of Eye Disease.—Mr. HARE showed several Surgical cases.—Dr. LARMUTH showed some interesting cases of Ear Disease.—Dr. LEECH exhibited a case of General Alopecia.—Mr. HERBERT LUND showed a case of Double Talipes Equino-varus treated by removal of both astragali.—Mr. ROBERTS showed a case of Cysticercus in the Vitreous.

Exhibits.—Messrs. Armstrong Brothers showed a variety of Optical Apparatus.—Messrs. Weiss and Son and Messrs. Wood and Co. showed a number of Surgical Requisites.—Messrs. Jewsbury and Brown, Mottershead and Co., and Woolley and Co. showed an assortment of new Drugs, Instruments, etc.

Annual Dinner.—Forty members and guests, among whom were the Mayor of Manchester, Principal Ward, Professor Milnes Marshall, and Mr. Holder, dined at the Queen's Hotel, Dr. Leech in the chair.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, on Thursday, June 26th.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch: Rev. F. Belcombe, L.R.C.S.Ed., of Clifton; T. C. Grey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Bristol; C. H. Walker, B.A., M.B.Cantab., of Clifton; C. J. Devis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Bristol; Preston King, B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., of Bath, and J. G. Boyce, L.R.C.S. and L.K.Q.C.P.I., of Bristol.

President's Address.—Dr. W. J. FYFFE having made a few remarks, resigned the chair to Dr. H. B. BRABAZON, who delivered an address.

Vote of Thanks.—A vote of thanks to Dr. Brabazon, for his address was moved by Mr. A. PRICHARD, seconded by Dr. HENSLEY, and carried unanimously.

Report of Council.—Mr. R. J. H. SCOTT, Honorary Secretary for the Bath District, read the Report of the Council, which stated that the strength of the Branch continued steady in its number

of members. There had been fourteen resignations, chiefly owing to members having left the district, fifteen new members had been elected, and there had been one death, namely, William Henry Paine, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Stroud, an obituary notice of whom appeared in the JOURNAL of June 28th. During the session, fourteen papers had been read and well discussed. One meeting had been devoted to a special subject, namely, influenza, the debate being opened most ably by the President, Dr. W. J. Fyffe. Two special meetings had taken place, one with regard to the alteration of the rules of the Branch, and the other to consider Dr. Rentoul's resolution respecting the alleged abuse of the out-patient department of hospitals. Several interesting card cases had been shown at the meeting. By the wish of a majority of the members of the Branch, certain rules had been altered, and a copy of the approved rules had been sent to every member. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen as elected on the Local Council: For Bath, Drs. Weatherly, E. Field, and Messrs. Ransford and Henton; for Bristol, Drs. R. Roxburgh, J. Greig Smith, and Mr. H. Omerod. The balance sheet showed a balance in hand of £4 6s. 6d. The Council recommended that a donation of £3 3s. be forwarded to the Medical Benevolent Fund this year.

On the motion of Mr. HOPKINS, seconded by Dr. BONVILLE FOX, the report of the Council was adopted unanimously.

President-Elect.—On the nomination of Dr. BURDEN, seconded by Dr. SPENDER, Mr. F. P. Lansdown was unanimously elected President-Elect.

Votes of Thanks.—It was proposed by Mr. HINTON, seconded by Mr. RICHARD CROSS, and carried unanimously: "That the best thanks of the Branch are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. W. J. Fyffe for his courteous and able conduct in the chair during the past year." Mr. WILLIAM BEAUMONT proposed, and Mr. SWAYNE seconded, a vote of thanks to the Council and the Honorary Secretaries for their services during the past year, with a request that the latter should continue in office for the ensuing year. This was carried unanimously.

Representatives of the Branch on the General Council and Parliamentary Bills Committee.—It was proposed by Dr. GOODRIDGE, seconded by Dr. SWAYNE, and carried unanimously: "That Mr. R. S. Fowler, of Bath, and Dr. Markham Skerritt, of Clifton, be elected representatives of the Branch on the General Council." On the motion of Mr. A. CARR, seconded by Mr. HARPER, Dr. A. J. Harrison, of Clifton, was elected representative of the Branch on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Birmingham on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 29th, 30th, 31st, and August 1st, 1890.

President.—C. G. WHEELHOUSE, F.R.C.S., J.P., Consulting Surgeon, Leeds General Infirmary, Cliff Point, Filey.

President-elect.—WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS WADE, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.P., J.P., Senior Physician, Birmingham General Hospital, 27, Temple Row, Birmingham.

President of the Council.—THOMAS BRIDGWATER, M.B., LL.D., J.P., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Treasurer.—CONSTANTINE HOLMAN, M.D., J.P., Reigate.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by Sir B. WALTER FOSTER, M.D., M.P., Senior Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Birmingham.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, Birmingham.

An Address in Therapeutics will be delivered by WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

The scientific business of the meeting will be conducted in twelve Sections, as follows, namely:

A. MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.—*President.*: Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D., LL.D. *Vice-Presidents.*: EDWIN RICKARDS, M.B.; DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries.*: ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D., 40, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; CORNELIUS W. SUCKLING, M.D., 103, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Two subjects have been set down for special discussion: 1.

Functional Disorders of the Heart. 2. The Varieties of Hepatic Cirrhosis.

The discussion on (1) will be opened by the President on Wednesday, July 30th, at 10 A.M.; that on (2) by Dr. Saundby on Friday, August 1st, at 10.30 A.M. Professor Gairdner, Dr. Rickards, Dr. Broadbent, Sir Walter Foster, Dr. Sansom, Dr. Finlay, Professor Tirard, Dr. Eddison, Dr. W. R. Thomas, and Dr. Boyd have already expressed their intention of taking part in the former; Dr. Drummond, Dr. Goodhart, Professor Tirard, Dr. W. R. Thomas, and Dr. Herringham, of joining in the latter discussion.

DOWNIE, J. Walker, M.B., C.M. Intralaryngeal Injections in the Treatment of certain Laryngeal and Pulmonary Affections.

HAMILTON, Brigade-Surgeon J. B., M.D. Enteric Fever in India.

HASSALL, A. H., M.D. On the Climate of San Remo, based on the Observations of Ten Consecutive Winter Seasons.

HERRINGHAM, W. P., M.D., F.R.C.P. Intermittent Albuminuria.

MCALDWELL, Alex. M., M.D., F.R.S.E. Lead Poisoning and Gout.

SHOEMAKER, John V., A.M., M.D. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.) The Physiological and Therapeutic Action of Coto Bark.

SUCKLING, C. W., M.D. Demonstration of Cases.

TAYLOR, Seymour, M.D. Cardiac Derangement in Association with Visceral Disease.

TIRARD, Professor N. I. C., M.D., F.R.C.P. Forms of Albuminuria.

WILMOT, R. Eardley, M.B. The Therapeutic Uses of the Natural Saline Waters of Leamington Spa.

WILTON, T. Stacey, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. 1. Some Points in the Clinical Study of Vertigo, and their Bearing on the Functions of the Semicircular Canals. 2. Varices as a Cause of Haematemesis in Cirrhosis of the Liver.

B. SURGERY.—President: T. H. BARTLETT, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Vice-Presidents: BENNETT MAY, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. GREIG SMITH, M.B., F.R.S.E. Honorary Secretaries: F. A. SOUTHAM, F.R.C.S., 13, John Street, Manchester; F. MARSH, F.R.C.S., 34, Paradise Street, Birmingham; H. G. BARLING, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

It has been determined to bring forward for discussion the following subjects: 1. The Surgery of the large Arterial Trunks, to be introduced by Mr. Timothy Holmes (London), Mr. William Thomson (Dublin), Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Mr. Bennett May, Mr. Alfred Willett, Mr. C. A. Ballance, Mr. Damer Harrison, Mr. Jordan Lloyd, and Mr. Vincent Jackson. 2. The Operative Treatment of Acute Intestinal Obstruction due to Internal Strangulation, to be introduced by Mr. J. Greig Smith, Sir William Stokes (Dublin), Mr. Mayo Robson (Leeds), Mr. Kendal Franks (Dublin), and Mr. Stanmore Bishop (Manchester). Mr. Lawson Tait, Mr. E. Atkinson, Mr. Bruce Clarke, Mr. Bennett May, Mr. Thornley Stoker, Mr. L. H. Ormsby, Mr. Jordan Lloyd, Mr. F. B. Jessett, Dr. Ward Cousins, Mr. Cleland Lammiman, Mr. W. D. Spanton, and Mr. F. Marsh will speak on this subject. It is hoped that Dr. Senn, of Milwaukee, will also take part in this discussion.

The following papers are announced:

ATKINSON, E., M.R.C.S. On Nerve Grafting.

CHEYNE, W. Watson, F.R.C.S. 1. Case of Internal Derangement of the Knee-joint. 2. On Operation in Cases of Fracture extending into Joints.

CLARKE, Bruce, M.B., F.R.C.S. Obscure Bladder Affections and their Exact Diagnosis by the Cystoscope.

DAVIES-COLLEY, J. N. C., M.C. On a Method of Closing the Hard Palate by a New Operation.

FENWICK, Hurry, F.R.C.S. The Influence of Electric Illumination of the Bladder upon our Knowledge and Treatment of Urinary Disease.

FRANKS, Kendal, M.D. On the Use of Massage in Recent Fractures, Dislocations, and Sprains.

JESSETT, F. B., F.R.C.S. The Surgical Treatment of Carcinoma of the Pylorus and Intestines.

LAFFAN, Thos., M.K.Q.C.P. The Field of the Aspirateur.

PARSONS, Inglis, M.D. On the Arrest of Growth in Cancer by the Interrupted Voltaic Current.

RAKE, Beaven, M.D. 1. The Treatment of Perforating Ulcer in Leprosy. 2. Reported Nerve-stretching for Leprosy in the same patient, with relief each time.

ROBSON, A. W. Mayo, F.R.C.S. Tapping and Draining the Ventricles in certain cases of Brain Disease.

C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND GYNAECOLOGY.—President: THOMAS SAVAGE, M.D., F.R.C.S. Vice-Presidents: CHARLES J. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.; JAMES MURPHY, M.D. Honorary Secretaries: J. K. KELLY, M.D., Park Villa, Crosshill, Glasgow; C. E. PURSLOW, M.D., 192, Broad Street, Birmingham.

Arrangements have been made for the following important subjects to come under discussion: 1. On Modern Methods of Managing Lingering Labour, to be opened by Dr. W. S. Playfair. 2. On the Importance of Gonorrhœa as a Cause of Inflammation of the Pelvic Organs, to be opened by Dr. George Granville Bantock. 3. On the Relief of Labour with Impaction by Abdominal Section as a Substitute for the Performance of Craniotomy, to be opened by Dr. Murdoch Cameron.

The following gentlemen have already promised to take part in the above mentioned discussions: Dr. Auvard (Paris), Dr. Elder, Dr. Smyly (Dublin), Mr. Lawson Tait, Dr. J. R. Morison (Newcastle), Dr. Braithwaite (Leeds), Dr. A. V. Macan (Dublin), Dr. Cullingworth (London), Dr. Goodell (Philadelphia), Dr. R. N. Ingle (Cambridge), Dr. J. Inglis Parsons (London), Mr. R. O'Callaghan (Carlow), Dr. M. Handfield-Jones (London), Dr. More Madden (Dublin), Dr. A. Duke (Dublin), Mr. A. Freer (Stourbridge), Mr. H. M. Morgan (Lichfield), Dr. Fancourt Barnes (London), Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson (Leeds), Dr. Berry Hart (Edinburgh), Dr. A. J. Smith (Dublin), Dr. A. D. Leith Napier (London), and Mr. John W. Taylor.

It is proposed that a series of Clinical and Operative Demonstrations shall be given on the morning of each day before the work of the Section begins by Dr. Savage, Mr. Lawson Tait, and Mr. J. W. Taylor.

The following papers have been announced:

AVELING, J. H., M.D. Are Midwives to be Abolished or Bettered?

BALLANTYNE, J. W., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and **WILLIAMS, J. D.**, M.B. Some Points in the Histology and Pathology of the Fallopian Tubes.

BARBOUR, A. H. F., M.D. Recent Results from the Study of Labour, Especially of the Second Stage, by Means of Frozen Sections and Casts.

BELL, Robert, M.D. (Glasgow). On the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Oophoritis.

BYERS, John W., M.D. (Belfast). On the Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia.

CAMERON, Murdoch, M.D. (Glasg.). On Caesarean Section with three successful cases. [Dr. Cameron will also show a Pair of Axis Traction Forceps.]

CARBONE, A. Postelli, M.D. (Malta). Acute Yellow Atrophy in Pregnancy, with specimens.

CROOM, J. Halliday, M.D., and **WEBSTER, J.** Clarence, M.B. Ectopic Gestation, Tubo-Abdominal Variety.

DUKE, Alex., F.K.Q.C.P.I. Delivery in Difficult Cases of Impaction by the Help of Tractors and Belt. Some Original Instruments will also be shown.

EDIS, A. W., M.D., F.R.C.P. On the Clinical Treatment of Sterility.

HANDFIELD-JONES, M., M.D. On Two Cases of Ovariectomy, Complicated by the Presence of Fibromyomas of the Uterus.

HARRIS, Robert P., M.D. (Philadelphia). A Communication in connection with the discussion on Caesarean Section.

HART, D. Berry, M.D. (Edin.). On the Displacement of the Placenta in Extra-uterine Gestation.

MADDEN, T. More, M.D. On the Pathology and Treatment of Displacement of the Ovaries.

MORGAN, Herbert M., M.R.C.S. (Lichfield), will Show a Pair of Axis Traction Forceps in connection with Dr. Reid's paper.

NARINE, J. S., F.R.C.S.Ed. (exam.). Some additional points in the Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus, with a retrospect of the twenty-three cases reported at the meeting of 1889.

NAPIER, A. D. Leith, M.D. On a New Modification of Hysterorrhaphy for Chronic Senile Proctidita.

REID, W. L., M.D. (Glasg.). On a Simple Form of Axis Traction Forceps.

RENTOUL, R. R., M.D. (Liverpool). On the Registration of Midwives and their Power to Practise Independently of the Profession.

SMITH, Alfred J. (M.B. Dublin). The Treatment of Retroflexed or Retroverted Uteri by Recto-abdominal Manipulation, with notes of a successful case. (Dr. Smith will also show the instrument he uses in elevating the uterus during massage for prolapse.)

TAIT, Lawson, F.R.C.S. A Record of 219 Cases of Operation for Removal of the Appendages for the Treatment of Uterine Myoma, performed between March 16th, 1883, and December 18th, 1888, giving the subsequent history of the cases, from twenty months up to seven years subsequent to the operation.

TAYLOR, John W., F.R.C.S. Eng., and **BERNAYS, A. V.**, M.B. A Contribution to the Study of Exanthematic Inflammatory Disease of the Uterine Appendages.

D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—President: ALFRED HILL, M.D. Vice-Presidents: JOHN BURGES WELCH, M.B.; A. S. UNDEERHILL, M.D. Honorary Secretaries: LOUIS C. PARKES, M.D., 61, Cadogan Square, S.W.; SIDNEY BARWISE, M.B., Clough View, Blackburn.

The following topics for papers have been suggested as likely to lead to useful and interesting discussion: 1. Prevention of Pollution of Rivers (a) by Paper Works; (b) by Dye Works. 2. Smoke Abatement. 3. Lead Poisoning from Water. 4. Methods of Disinfecting Air from Small-pox Hospitals. 5. Treatment of Sewage. 6. The Compulsory Notification Act.

The following papers have been announced:

BARWISE, Sidney, M.B., D.P.H. Smoke-preventing Appliances.

DRYSDALE, C. R., M.D. 1. Disposal of Sewage in London, Paris, and Berlin. 2. On the Vital Statistics of France and Germany.

FLETCHER, Wilfred W. E., M.B., B.A. Cantab. Medical Officers of Health and Infectious Diseases in Board Schools.

GORDON, Surgeon-General C. A., M.D., C.B., Q.H.P. The More Recent Phases of the Hydrophobia Controversy.

MCINTOCK, James, M.D., B.Sc. The Electrical Treatment of Sewage.

MUMBY, B. H., M.D., D.P.H. The Compulsory Notification Act.

SEATON, Edward, M.D., F.R.C.P. Clinical Instruction at Fever Hospitals in connection with the operation of the Compulsory Notification Act.

SERGEANT, Edward, L.R.C.P., D.P.H. The Prevention of Pollution of Rivers.

THOMSON, Theodore, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. (Sheffield). Lead Poisoning from Drinking Water.

THRESH, John C., M.B., D.Sc. Pollution of Streams from Paper Refuse.

THURSFIELD, W. N., M.D., D.P.H. The Etiology of Outbreaks of Typhoid Fever in Rural England.

WALLEY, Thomas, Principal Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Meat Inspection.

E. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President*: FREDERICK NEEDHAM, M.D. (Gloucester). *Vice-Presidents*: S. H. AGAR, L.K.Q.C.P. (Henley-in-Arden); E. B. WHITCOMBE, M.R.C.S. (Birmingham). *Honorary Secretaries*: JOSEPH WIGLESWORTH, M.D., Rainhill, Lancashire; EDMUND LEWIS ROWE, L.R.C.P., Borough Asylum, Ipswich.

The Section will be opened with an address by the President. Dr. Yellowlees will introduce a discussion upon the proposal made to the London County Council to establish a small hospital for the insane in London.

The following papers have been announced:

HYSLOP, T. B., M.D. Sunstroke and Insanity.

KERR, Norman, M.D. Should Hypnotism have a Recognised Place in Therapeutics?

KINGSBURY, G. C., M.D. Notes on a Few Cases treated by Hypnotic Suggestion.

NOLAN, M. J., L.R.C.S.I. Stuporose Insanity consequent to Induced Hypnotism.

NORMAN, Conolly, M.K.Q.C.P. Mania a Potu.

TUKE, Hack, M.D. Imperative Ideas outside Insane Delusion.

WARNER, Francis, M.D. Development in Relation to Brain and Nutrition.

F. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*President*: D. J. CUNNINGHAM, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: W. H. GASKELL, M.D., F.R.S.; B. C. A. WINDLE, M.D. *Honorary Secretary for Anatomy*: W. P. HERRINGHAM, M.D., 13, Upper Wimpole Street, W.; *Honorary Secretary for Physiology*: F. J. ALLEN, M.B., Mason College, Birmingham.

An introductory address upon the Cerebral Convulsions will be delivered by Professor Cunningham.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion: 1. The relation which Examinations in Anatomy and Physiology bear to the teaching of these subjects; to be opened by Professor Windle. Dr. St. John Brooks, Professor Scott, Mr. William Thornley Stoker, Mr. Bruce Clarke, and others, will join in the debate. 2. The value of Nerve Supply in the determination of Muscular Homologies and Anomalies; to be opened by Professor Cunningham. Professor Birmingham, Dr. St. John Brooks, Dr. William Thomson, and others, will join in the debate. 3. The Evolution of the Vertebrate Nervous System.

The following papers have been announced:

BALLANTYNE, J. W., M.D. The Anatomy of the Anencephalic Fœtus studied by Frozen Sections.

BIRMINGHAM, Professor A. E. I., M.B. 1. Topographical Anatomy of the Bladder in the Child, illustrated by plaster models. 2. The Mastoid Region of the Skull, with special reference to operations on this part. 3. The Anatomy of Four Specimens of Absent Radius.

BROOKS, H. St. John, M.D. The Valvula Conniventes in the Human Intestine.

BRUCE, Alexander, M.B. On the Nuclei of the Third Nerve.

CUNNINGHAM, Professor D. J., M.D. A Stage in the Growth of the Primate Brain.

GASKELL, W. H., M.D., F.R.S. On the Evolution of the Vertebrate Nervous System, with lantern demonstration of microscopic preparations.

LLOYD, Jordan, F.R.C.S. Casts of the Kidney Pelvis.

MAHOOD, Allan E., M.B. 1. On the Acromial Epiphysis. 2. On the Eighth True Rib. 3. On an Abnormal Thoracic Duct. 4. Concerning the Great Intestine. 5. On an Abnormal Muscle in the Hand.

SCOTT, Professor J. A., M.B. A Lantern Demonstration of Photomicrographs intended for Histological Teaching and Research.

SYMINGTON, Johnson, M.D. On the Pelvic Viscera of a Girl Sixteen Years Old.

TOOTH, Howard, M.D. On the Tracts of the Spinal Cord.

G. PATHOLOGY.—*President*: D. J. HAMILTON, M.B. *Vice-Presidents*: C. A. McMUNN, M.D.; G. SIMS WOODHEAD, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*: SHERIDAN DELÉPINE, M.B., 6, Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, W.; GEORGE F. CROOKE, M.D., 2, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

The President will deliver an Introductory Address on the Pathology of Dyspepsia, and the following gentlemen have already promised to give papers and demonstrations on the result of their recent investigations in various branches of Pathology:

BALLANCE, C. A., F.R.C.S. and SHERRINGTON, C. S. On Leucocytes.

BRUCE, A., M.B. (Title not received.)

CHEYNE, W. Watson, M.B. Tubercular Diseases of Bone.

COPEMAN, S. A. M., M.B. Improved Methods for the Examination of the Blood in Disease.

CROOKSHANK, E., M.B. Horsepox.

DICKINSON, W. H., M.D. The Tongue in Disease.

FROST, W. Adams, F.R.C.S. Morbid Conditions of the Fundus Oculi.

HAIG, A., M.D. The Estimation of Uric Acid in Disease.

MACFADYEN, Professor J., M.B. Comparative Pathology of Tuberculosis.

MACMUNN, C. A., M.D. The Spectroscope in Medicine.

MARTIN, Sidney, M.D. The Pathology of the Proteids of the Body.

MOTT, F. W., M.D. Pathological Relations between the Cells and the Fibres of the Spinal Cord.

PAYNE, J. F., M.D. The Bacillus of Rhinoscleroma and its Demonstration.

RAKE, Beaven, M.D. Experiments in Protective and Antagonistic Inoculation in Leprosy.

UFFER, M. A., M.D. Destruction of Micro-organisms by Leucocytes.

SIBLEY, W. K. Tuberculosis in the Scrofulosa.

SNOW, H., M.D. 1. Bone Lesions in Mammary Carcinoma. 2. The Local Origin of Cancer.

WOODHEAD, G. S., M.D. Diseases of the Lungs (chiefly Tuberculosis).

These communications will be illustrated by practical demonstrations, such as projection of spectra, microscopical specimens, photographs, diagrams, etc., on the screen, chemical experiments, exhibition of microscopical and other specimens, models, casts, etc.

In order to insure the bringing forward of each demonstration at the hour appointed, a certain amount of time will be set apart at the end of each meeting for the discussions of the facts brought forward.

H. OPHTHALMOLOGY.—*President*: D. C. LLOYD OWEN, F.R.C.S.I.

Vice-Presidents: HENRY EALES, M.R.C.S.; JOHN B. STORY, M.B.

Honorary Secretaries: HENRY E. JULER, F.R.C.S., 77, Wimpole Street, W.; E. WOOD WHITE, M.B., 72, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Priestley Smith will open a discussion on Myopia: its Causes, Prevention, and Treatment. Messrs. Edgar Browne, Henry Eales, G. Glasco, and G. Hartridge have promised to take part in the discussion.

The following papers have been announced:

BICKERTON, T. H., M.R.C.S. Cases showing the Possibility of a Connection between Refractive Errors and Epilepsy.

CANT, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. A New Syringe for Extracting Soft Matter in Cataract Operation.

BALES, Henry, M.R.C.S. (Title uncommunicated.)

EDRIDGE-GREEN, F. W., M.D. The Quantitative Estimation of Defects of Colour Perception.

FROST, W. Adams, F.R.C.S. Lantern Slides, Illustrating Some Physiological and Pathological Conditions of the Fundus.

GROSSMANN, K., M.D. 1. Colour Blindness. 2. Bleorrhœa Neonatorum.

MCARDY, Malcolm, F.R.C.S.Edin. The Treatment of Immature Senile Cataract.

WRAY, Charles, F.R.C.S. The Treatment of Squint Amblyopia by Galvanism.

I. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—*President*: ALFRED HENRY CARTER, M.D. (Birmingham). *Vice-Presidents*: WILLIAM THOMAS, F.R.C.S. (Birmingham); WALTER PYE, F.R.C.S. (London). *Honorary Secretaries*: HENRY HANDFORD, M.D., 14, Regent Street, Nottingham; ARTHUR FOXWELL, M.B., 47, Temple Row, Birmingham.

It is proposed to discuss the following subjects:—I. The Affections of the Lymphatic Glands in Childhood. (a) The Treatment of Simple and Suppurative Adenitis. (b) The Diagnosis of Glandular Enlargements due to causes other than simple Inflammation. (c) The relation of Strumous Adenitis to Tuberclæ.

(d) Tabes Mesenterica. Dr. H. R. Hutton (Manchester), Dr. W. C. Chaffey (Brighton), Dr. L. W. Marshall (Nottingham), Dr. E. H. Greves (Bournemouth), Dr. W. H. Day (London), Dr. King (Chester), and Dr. J. W. Byers (Belfast) will speak on these subjects. II. (a) The Operations for the Radical Cure of Hernia in Children and their value. (b) The Surgical Questions involved in the Practice of Excising Joints the seat of Disease in Childhood. Messrs. W. Watson Cheyne (London), Noble Smith (London), H. O'Neill (Belfast), R. N. Pughe (Liverpool), and Dr. L. H. Ormsby (Dublin), will join in these discussions. III. The Claims and Limitations of Physical Education in Schools. It is hoped that Sir Andrew Clark will open this discussion. The President and Dr. Clement Dukes will take part in it.

The following papers have been announced:

GAY, Wm., M.D. Peripheral Birth Palsy.

MADDEN, Thomas More (Dublin), M.D. 1. On the Strumous Glandular Diseases of Childhood and their Relation to Tuberclæ. 2. On the Use and Abuse of Physical Education in Schools.

PUGHE, Rhinalt N., M.B., F.R.C.S. The Operations for the Radical Cure of Hernia.

WRIGHT, G. A., M.B., F.R.C.S. The Causes and Treatment of Adenitis.

Demonstrations.—Misses Chapman and Nyström (London) will exhibit their Anglicised Sloyd method of instructing children. Mrs. Strahan Mathews (London) will demonstrate the system of Swedish exercises as used by the girls in the London Board schools.

J. LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.—*President*: JOHN ST. SWITHIN WILDERS, M.R.C.S. (Birmingham). *Vice-Presidents*: CHARTERS JAMES SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (London); ARCHIBALD EDWARD GARROD, M.D. (London). *Honorary Secretaries*: ERNEST HENRY JACOB, M.D., 12, Park Street, Leeds; SCANES SPICER, M.D., 28, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

The following subjects have been chosen for special discussion:

I. The Treatment of Laryngeal Disease in Tuberculosis, opened by Mr. Charters J. Symonds (London) and Dr. Hunter Mackenzie

(Edinburgh). 2. The Etiology, Significance, and Treatment of Spurs and Deflections of the Nasal Septum, opened by Dr. Woakes (London) and Mr. W. J. Walsham, F.R.C.S. (London).

Dr. Clifford Beale (London), Dr. Walker Downie (Glasgow), Dr. R. Ellis (Newcastle), Dr. William Hill (London), Dr. Greville Macdonald (London), Dr. David Newman (Glasgow), Dr. Scanes Spicer (London), and Dr. W. McNeill Whistler (London), have promised to take part in one or both of these discussions.

At the completion of these discussions, the time of the Section will be devoted to the reading and discussion of independent papers having reference to the special subjects embraced by the Section.

The following papers have been announced:

BALL, J. B., M.D. On Cough as a Symptom of Nasal and Pharyngeal Affection.
BRONNER, A., M.D. Some Common Affections of the Pharyngeal Tonsil and their Relation to Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose, with Special Reference to the so-called "Relaxed Throat."
BROWNE, Lennox, F.R.C.S.E. On Faecal and Pharyngeal Tenesmus.
DOWNIE, Walker, M.D. Some Unusually Large Nasal Polypi.
HILL, William, M.D. On the Value of Hewetson's Method of Forcible Nasal Dilatation, especially in the Treatment of Anterior Nasal Stenosis.
KANTHACK, A. A., M.D. On the Structure of the Vocal Cords.
MACDONALD, Greville, M.D. The Question of Excising the Tonsils.
NEWMAN, David, M.D. Malignant Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ.
SAVILL, T. D., M.D. A Case of Abductor Paralysis.
SPICER, Scanes, M.D. 1. Some Points in the Differential Diagnosis of Syphilis, Cancer, and Tuberculosis of the Throat. 2. Medicated Nasal Cylinders in the Treatment of Hay Fever, Ozæna, Catarrh, etc.
SYMONDS, C. J., F.R.C.S. The Treatment of Ozæna.
TREVELYAN, R. F., M.D. On Two Cases of Double Abductor Paralysis of the Larynx of Uncertain Origin.

K. OTOTOLOGY.—President: CHARLES WARDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. Vice-President: WILLIAM HILL, M.B. B.Sc. Honorary Secretary: ROBERT KERR JOHNSTON, M.D., 22, Lower Bagot Street, Dublin.

The following subjects are proposed for special discussion: 1. Intranasal Disease in relation to Deafness, excluding Post-nasal Catarrh and Adenoid Growths, to be opened by Mr. Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.Edin. (London). 2. The Etiology of Tinnitus Aurium, to be opened by Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones (London).

The following gentlemen hope to take part in the discussions: Dr. Prosser James (London), Mr. T. Mark Hovell (London), Mr. Cresswell Baber (Brighton), Dr. Richard Ellis (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. H. Bendlack Hewetson (Leeds), Dr. J. Ward Cousins (Forts-mouth), Dr. J. M. Hunt (Liverpool), Dr. W. Charnley (Shrewsbury), Dr. T. Barr (Glasgow), Mr. W. Arbuthnot Lane, Mr. W. R. H. Stewart, and Dr. Farquhar Matheson (London).

It is proposed to reserve the third meeting of the Section for the reading and discussing of Miscellaneous Papers.

The following papers have been announced:

BARR, Thomas, M.D. The Railway Whistle as a Cause of the Disturbance of the Hearing.
BRONNER, Adolf, M.D. On the Importance of Detecting and Treating Diseases of the Ear and Post-nasal Growths in the Children of our School Boards.
COUSINS, J. Ward, M.D. 1. New Method of Removing Foreign Bodies from the Meatus. 2. The Value of Artificial Tympanic Membranes.
LANE, Wm. Arbuthnot, M.B. The Treatment of Chronic Middle Ear Disease.
STEWART, Donald, M.D. On the Comparative Advantages of the Eustachian Catheter and Politzer's Bag for Inflation of the Middle Ear.
STEWART, W. R. H., F.R.C.S.Ed. Some Points in the Treatment of Chronic Suppuration of the Middle Ear, with Special Reference to the Abuse of Syringing.
TURNBULL, L., M.D. (Aural Surgeon to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia). 1. The Etiology (or Causes) of Tinnitus Aurium. 2. Intranasal Disease causing Deafness; Enlargement (Hypertrophy) of the Pharyngeal Tonsil as a Cause of Deafness.

Dr. J. Ward Cousins has promised to demonstrate on some patients the Use of his Antiseptic Artificial Drumhead.

L. DERMATOLOGY.—President: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.S. (London). Vice-Presidents: MALCOLM A. MORRIS, F.R.C.S.Ed. (London); H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, M.D. (London). Honorary Secretaries: GILBERT SMITH, F.R.C.S., 41, Newhall Street, Birmingham; THOMAS COLCOTT FOX, M.B., 14, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

It is hoped that there will be a demonstration of living cases, of drawings, and of microscopical specimens each morning. The greater part of the time daily will be devoted to the discussions of the following subjects: Wednesday morning, July 30th, Alopecia Areata, introduced by Dr. Radcliffe Crocker. Thursday morning, July 31st, Vaccination Rashes, introduced by Mr. Malcolm Morris. Friday morning, August 1st, Treatment of Eczema, introduced by Dr. Unna (Hamburg).

The following papers have been announced:

BULKLEY, L. D., M.D. (New York). Notes on Feigned Eruptions.
MAPOTHER, E. D., M.D. Treatment of Psoriasis by Mercury.

MYRTLE, A. S., M.D. (Harrogate). Diathesis in Connection with Eczema and Psoriasis.

SHOEMAKER, J. V., M.D. (Philadelphia). Explanation of the Sudden Blanching of the Hair.

WALSH, D., M.D. (Birmingham). Dermatitis as an Excretionary Symptom.

Honorary Local Secretaries:

R. SAUNDBY, M.D., 83A, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

JORDAN LLOYD, F.R.C.S., 22, Broad Street, Birmingham.

A. HARVEY, M.B., 161, Lozells Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1889-90 Council.

11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council Reports of Committees; and other business.

4 P.M.—Service in the Parish Church of St. Martin's. The Service will be preached by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1890-91 Council.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine by Sir

B. WALTER FOSTER, M.D., M.P.

4 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Garden Party at Wyddrington, Edgbaston, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson.

9 P.M.—Reception by the Worshipful the Mayor of Birmingham in the Council House.

2.5 P.M.—Excursion to Lichfield to attend Service and view Cathedral.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the Council.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery by LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S. Presentation of the Gold Medal for Distinguished Merit to Surgeon T. H. Parke, A.M.S.

4.30 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Reception by the Midland Association of Volunteer Medical Officers to Officers of Her Majesty's Medical Services.

4.30 P.M. to 7 P.M.—Garden Party: Mrs. Willoughby Wade.

7 P.M.—Public Dinner of the Association.

8 P.M.—Concert in the large Theatre of the Midland Institute. Excursion to Burton to visit the breweries, if party can be made up.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1890.

10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Therapeutics by W. H. BROADBENT, M.D.

4 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Garden Party at Ashfield, Edgbaston, the residence of Sir Walter and Lady Foster.

9 P.M.—Reception by the President of Mason College and Mrs. Lawson Tait.

10.20 A.M.—Excursion to Droitwich to view the Baths and Salt Works.

4.20 P.M.—Excursion to Dudley Castle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1890.

9.45 A.M.—Excursion to Kenilworth, Leamington, and Warwick.

10.15 A.M.—Excursion to Stratford-on-Avon.

10.20 A.M.—Excursion to Worcester and Tewkesbury.

Excursion to Coventry (hour not fixed at present).

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

In connection with the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, the Museum and Exhibition will be held in the Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, close to the building in which the sectional meetings will be held. The Museum will be arranged in the following Sections:—

SECTION A.—Food and Drugs, including Antiseptic Dressings and other Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Stacey Wilson, 65, Temple Row, Birmingham.)

SECTION B.—Pathology, comprising Casts, Models, Diagrams, Apparatus, Microscopical and Spirit Preparations, etc. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. G. F. Crooke, 2, Edmund Street, Birmingham.)

SECTION C.—Anatomy and Physiology, comprising Special Dissections, Methods of Preparation, Drawings, Models, and Microscopic Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. A. E. Mahood, Queen's College, Birmingham.)

SECTION D.—Instruments and Books, including Appliances, Ambulances, Medical, Surgical and Electrical; Microscopes and Microtomes. (Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.)

SECTION E.—Sanitary Appliances. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. A. Bostock Hill, 14, Temple Street, Birmingham.)

To Non-Professional Exhibitors.

In consequence of the increasing cost of these exhibitions

charges will be made to exhibitors (other than members of the medical profession), according to the space occupied.

Regulations Regarding Exhibits.

1. Intending exhibitors must communicate with the Secretaries of each Section in which they propose to exhibit, and a brief description of each exhibit for insertion in the Museum Catalogue must be in the hands of the respective Secretaries before June 29th.

2. All exhibits should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Museum, British Medical Association, Queen's College, Birmingham," with the name of the Section for which they are intended. Packages should not be addressed to a firm's representatives at the Museum.

3. Communications on general matters connected with the Museum to be addressed to the Museum Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

All communications respecting advertisements in the Museum Catalogue must be made to Mr. Edward B. Lawley, Queen's College, Birmingham.

GILBERT BARLING, M.B., F.R.C.S. Hon. Sec.
BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., Chairman.

DINNER tickets, price 21s. with wine, and 15s. without wine, can now be obtained on application, with remittance, to Mr. Augustus Clay, Grendon Villa, Moseley, Birmingham.

EXCURSIONS.

THE railway companies will issue return tickets at single fares from Birmingham to all places within a radius of 50 miles.

1. *Burton-on-Trent.*—Any members visiting Burton-on-Trent will be permitted to go over the breweries, on production of their tickets of membership. If a party can be made up to visit Burton on any afternoon, except Saturday, Dr. W. G. Lowe will be pleased to meet the members and provide for their entertainment. Notice of this will have to be given on the previous day. Return ticket at single fare, 2s. 4d. each.

2. *Lichfield* (Wednesday, July 30th).—There is a train leaving New Street Station at 2.5, arriving at 2.35. The Dean and Chapter kindly offer special facilities for the inspection of the cathedral and its contents. The afternoon service is held at 4 o'clock. The party will be entertained at tea at the George Hotel at 4.45. One hundred and fifty tickets will be issued for this excursion; application must be made for these at the reception-room not later than 12 o'clock on the same day. Tickets 1s. 6d. each.

3. *Droitwich* (Friday, August 1st).—The train will leave New Street Station at 10.20, arriving at 11.15. The excursion will be met by Dr. Roden, and a visit will be paid to the baths and salt works, after which the party, through the kindness of Mr. John Corbett, M.P., will be taken over Impney House and grounds, and entertained at luncheon at 2 o'clock, returning by the 3.38 train. Tickets 1s. 9d. each.

4. *Dudley.*—To visit Dudley Castle and Caverns, leaving Snow Hill Station at 4.20, arriving at 4.48. The ruins of this fine old castle and the interesting caverns in the limestone rock will be shown to a party of 300. A substantial tea will be provided in the grounds about 6 o'clock. The caverns will be illuminated. Tickets 9s. each.

5. *Kenilworth, Leamington, and Warwick* (Saturday, August 2nd).—Train leaves New Street Station at 9.45, reaching Kenilworth, via Coventry, at 10.38; visit the castle, leaving again at 12.43, reaching Leamington at 12.55. Luncheon will be provided, after which the pump-rooms will be visited, and the party will proceed to Warwick in carriages. Here the castle, church, and the Leicester Hospital will be visited, and the return journey made from Milverton Station at 5.34, reaching Birmingham at 6.20. Tickets, 150 in all, will be issued at 1s. 10d. each.

6. *Worcester and Tewkesbury.*—Train leaves New Street Station at 10.20, reaching Worcester at 11.25. There will be an organ recital in the Cathedral at 12 o'clock, and the Royal Porcelain Works will be open for inspection. At 1 o'clock the party will be entertained at luncheon in the Guildhall, and at 2.30 the steamer will leave for Tewkesbury, where the magnificent Abbey Church will be visited. The steamer will reach Worcester again about 8 o'clock; there will be tea and light refreshment on board. Trains leave Worcester (Shrub Hill) for Birmingham at 9.11 and 9.50, reaching at 10.3 and 10.30 respectively. One hundred tickets will be issued, and of these some will be reserved for ladies. Price of ticket 2s. 2d. each. Members wishing to visit Worcester, and

unable to obtain the excursion ticket of above, can obtain a ticket for 7s. 2d., which will include everything but the trip to Tewkesbury. Tickets for the luncheon alone can be obtained for 5s. each. There will be 150 of these issued, for which application must be made not later than 12 o'clock on Thursday.

7. *Stratford-on-Avon.*—The train will leave Snow Hill Station at 10.15, reaching Warwick at 10.50. Carriages will meet the party here, and drive through Charlecote to Stratford. After visiting Ann Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery and the Church of the Holy Trinity, luncheon will be served in the Town Hall. In the afternoon the Memorial Theatre, New Place, and Shakespeare's birthplace will be visited. The return journey will be made from Stratford by train at 6.30 or 8.20, arriving at 8.15 and 9.38 respectively. Two hundred tickets will be issued, and of these some will be reserved for ladies. Price of tickets 7s. 6d. each. This excursion will be under the personal guidance of Mr. R. Latimer Greene and Mr. Lawson Tait.

8. *Coventry.*—The details of this excursion are not yet settled, but 150 members will be invited to visit Coventry, and will be shown over its fine churches, ancient buildings, and extensive factories, and entertained at luncheon at one of the old Guild Halls.

9. *The Lye Crop Pits.*—The Lye Crop Pits, near Dudley, which visitors to the annual meeting at Birmingham will have an opportunity of descending, are by far the most interesting in the district. The celebrated Staffordshire ten-yard seam which is worked is here covered by an eruption of Rowley trap rock, and the dykes where the trap has burnt its way through the thick coal may be seen in the pit. The pit belongs to Lord Dudley, and his manager, Mr. Cloughton, has kindly promised to take down a party not exceeding 100 on Thursday morning, and will provide light refreshment.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. HUGH WOODS hereby gives notice that he will move the following proposed addition to by-laws:

Each Branch shall elect all its representatives on the Council of the Association at the annual general meeting of the Branch, and any member duly proposed and seconded at such meeting by members of the Branch shall be considered duly nominated. The names of those thus proposed and seconded shall be submitted in alphabetical order to the meeting, and those who obtain most votes shall be considered elected.

Dr. RENTOUL hereby gives notice that he will make the following motion on the proposed increase in the number of direct representatives on the General Medical Council:

That having regard to the fact that of a total number of thirty members comprising the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, the registered medical practitioners of the three divisions of the United Kingdom (numbering over 24,000), are now empowered to elect only five direct representatives, it is expedient to confer on the said registered medical practitioners of the three divisions of the United Kingdom the power of returning one additional direct representative for each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom to the General Medical Council.

That a copy of the resolution be forwarded by the General Secretary of the Association to the General Council of Medical Education, and that they be requested to represent to the Privy Council that it is expedient to confer upon the registered medical practitioners the power of returning such additional direct representatives, as provided by Section 10 (c), of the Medical Act, 1886.

That a copy of this resolution be also forwarded by the General Secretary of the Association to the Privy Council.

The Registration of Midwives.—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

That it is the opinion of this meeting that no new order or class of midwifery practitioners is required, and that any Act passed by Parliament which provided that any man or woman may practise midwifery, either as a registered midwife or registered medical practitioner, unless such have undergone a period of four years' study at a recognised school of medicine, and possess a degree or diploma recognised at present by the General Medical Council, would be injurious to the lives of lying-in women and infants, and prejudicial to the best interests of the medical profession. Also, that the Local Government Board be requested to put into force in each Union the General Order of the Poor-law Commissioners of 1847. Acts 182 and 183, empowering guardians to pay certain fees to their medical officers, in cases of childbirth and puerperal maladies.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the General Secretary of the Association to the General Medical Council, both Houses of Parliament, the President of the Local Government Board, to the daily press, and to the medical journals.

Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES hereby gives notice that he will move:

A. That in future the whole of the transactions of the annual meeting be published in book form, and distributed to the members as soon as possible after the annual meeting of the British Medical Association.

B. That the library of the British Medical Association be kept open from 10 A.M. till 8 P.M. in the winter and from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. in the summer, months.

Reform of the In-patient Departments of Medical Charities.—Dr. RENTOUL hereby gives notice that he will move:

"Wage Limits" for In-patients.—When a single wage earner is, or has been,

in receipt of an income not exceeding 20s. per week from all sources, for three months immediately preceding the application for in-patient relief; and when the combined income of a family does not exceed 35s. per week from all sources for three months previous to the application, that such only shall be eligible for in-patient treatment, provided that when an illness exceeds three weeks, the above wage limits may be subject to a little modification. That the system of inquiry used by the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and by the Royal Salford Hospital, when making inquiries regarding the pecuniary circumstances of such applicants, be recommended, and that all the medical charities in a city or town adopt an uniform wage limit.

Accident and Urgency Cases.—When accident and urgency cases are admitted for temporary in-patient treatment, and when their weekly incomes are found on investigation to exceed the above wage limits, that payments be made by such patients of an amount similar to the fees charged by the visiting medical staff to private patients having a like income; and that the proceeds of such charges be applied towards the maintenance of the charity only. That this rule apply equally to out and home hospital patients.

Pay Beds and Pay Wards.—That the adoption of the system of pay beds and pay wards is derogatory to the true aims of our medical charities, as by deflecting them from their chief purpose it is likely to exclude the genuine sick poor; to compete unjustly with medical practitioners; while as a financial help the selling of charity to class of the community able to provide for themselves has generally proved futile.

That the above resolutions be added to the report of the Medical Charities Committee appointed by the Council, and that a copy of the report be forwarded by the General Secretary of the Association to the General Medical Council, the universities and colleges of the United Kingdom, the Committees of the different medical charities, the Committees of provident dispensaries, the Poor-law boards of guardians, and the daily press, and that the replies received be printed in the JOURNAL. That such printed report be supplied at cost price to those practitioners interested in the reform of our medical charities.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

P A R I S.

Antiseptics in Midwifery.—*Treatment of Tuberculosis.*—*Anæsthetics.*—*Craniectomy.*—*Cocaine in Skin Grafting.*—*Glucose as a Diuretic.*—*Treatment of Diarrhoea.*—*M. Terrillon's Ovariotomies*—*Fresh Water Supply for Paris.*

MM. TARNIER and Vignal have made, at the Paris Lying-In Hospital, a series of bacteriological and clinical experiments concerning antiseptic substances. Their conclusions are that the most powerful antiseptic in small doses, and therefore rarely dangerous, is corrosive sublimate; next come copper sulphate and carbolic acid, followed by mercuric biniiodide, and finally permanganate of potassium. In order to obtain an almost perfect antiseptic condition, a uterine injection should be given immediately after parturition; vaginal injections are insufficient.

M. Daremberg, at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, stated that the tuberculous patients at Cannes, where the treatment consists of air and rest, improve in condition, gain appetite, and sleep better; the cough is less, and the respiratory movements are deeper. These facts induced M. Daremberg to propose that the Public Assistance should build in France a sanatorium where phthisical patients could be treated by the open air method. The desiderata are a locality not exposed to fogs or strong winds, and near a wood. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, at the same meeting, spoke of the hot air treatment for tuberculosis. He has tested it in his wards, and has come to the conclusion that it is not only useless, but dangerous.

M. Laborde continues his researches on the influence of chloroform on the animal economy, and considers that the use of the pneumograph and cardiograph is indispensable, the slightest disturbance being thus instantaneously perceived. Chloroform stimulates the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes, and may, by inducing reflex action, cause a sudden arrest of the cardiac action; the patient may thus die after the first inhalation. The desideratum is to diminish the sensibility of the mucous membranes and act on the nerve centres. The use of Paul Bert's apparatus is strongly recommended by M. Laborde. M. Franck is also engaged in experiments on chloroform, and at a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine endorsed M. Laborde's statements. He condemned the use of morphine and atropine as anaesthetics of the mucous membranes, cocaine, according to him, answering the purpose. M. Franck concludes from his researches on the lower animals that cardiac valvular disease does not add to the danger of chloroform, but if the muscular fibre is not normal there is great danger. M. Dastre, Professor of Physiology at the Sorbonne, has just published a treatise entitled *Les Anæstésiques: Physiologie*

et Applications Chirurgicales, in which he deals with the physiology of anaesthetics in general. Chloroform and ether are considered separately; there are also chapters on the use and value of laughing gas, chloral ethyl bromide, methyl chloride, and cocaine. M. Dastre considers that mixing atropine and morphine with chloroform should be tested by surgeons on a larger scale than has hitherto been done; originally it was an empirical method, but in his opinion it is now founded on physiological facts; it has been used during ten years in laboratory research, and during eight years in hospital practice at Lyons without a single mishap. The Lyons formula is as follows: R morphine hydrochlorate 10 centigrammes; atropine sulphate 5 milligrammes; distilled water 10 grammes.

M. Lannelongue a few days ago performed craniectomy on a microcephalous child 4 years of age. On the left side of the cranium, which was flatter than the right side, he removed a portion of bone measuring 9 centimetres in length and 6 in width; the dura mater was kept intact. This operation was performed on May 9th. On June 15th, the child was quiet, laughed, and seemed to understand what was said to her; she could stand up unaided, and ceased crying; the trembling of the limbs also ceased. Before the operation, she could not stand upright; she uttered inarticulate, harsh sounds, or stammered one or two monosyllables, which were always the same. The cicatrization of the wound is complete, and the child's intellect seems to develop gradually.

Professor Duménil, of Rouen, uses cocaine as an anaesthetic in skin grafting. Before removing the grafts from the healthy tissue he injects cocaine solution at 5 per cent. A large vesicle is thus formed. A few minutes afterwards the grafts are removed by means of a lancet. This operation is repeated for each graft. These are placed on the ulcerated surface, and kept in place by bands of sticking plaster. The dressing is changed after four or five days. Numerous experiments made by M. Duménil prove that the vitality of the tissue removed is not injured by the use of cocaine.

According to Mlle. Sophie Meslach, lactose is not the only diuretic sugar. Glucose acts in the same way. Lactose is only absorbed in the form of glucose, it acts solely on the kidneys, but does not pass into the urine. Its effect is to raise the quantity of urine higher than the quantity of fluid swallowed. It gives good results when the kidneys are healthy or nearly so; in dropsy of cardiac origin also, when there is only a small proportion of albumen in the urine. The dose is 200 grammes of syrup at 75 per cent. per day. The grape cure so general in Switzerland and Germany acts in virtue of the glucose.

In microbic the diarrhoea of children M. Hayem prescribes from 10 to 15 grammes of lactic acid, 800 grammes of water, 200 grammes of sugar syrup. M. Hayem has adopted this treatment with success in treating cholera nostras among adults. In Asiatic cholera M. Hayem recommends 10 to 20 grammes of lactic acid in 24 hours, given in doses of 4 to 6 grammes.

M. Terrillon has performed 200 ovariotomy operations in eight years. In the first hundred he had 12 deaths, in the second 4. This decrease he attributes to the habit of washing out the peritoneal cavity with filtered water and boiling the instruments from 10 to 20 minutes.

The Senate has voted the Bill for supplying Paris with drinking water from the Vigne springs in the Avre Valley. It will be four years, however, before Paris feels the benefit of this decision, as the works cannot be completed before that period.

SWITZERLAND.

Intraocular Injection of Tincture of Iodine in Detachment of Retina—*Rectal Injections of Saline Solution in Acute Anæmia.*—*A Simple Plan for Treatment of Fractures.*—*Perineal Incision in Suppurative Prostatitis.*—*Antipyrin in Erysipelas.*

At a recent meeting of the Medicinisch-Pharmaceutischer Bezirksverein von Bern Professor Pflueger reported cases of detached retina, which he had treated by Schoeler's method, that is, by injecting a few drops of tincture of iodine into the preretinal space between the retina and the detached vitreous. In three of the cases (two of which were myopic, and one a woman with acute suppression of the catamenia) complete readjustment of the retina, with a striking improvement of vision, was obtained; in the other two—both of haemorrhagic origin—only slight improvement ensued. In one of the patients trifling irritation of the iris occurred, which disappeared in twenty-four hours under the influence of atropine

Adulterated Butter.—Mr. O. V. MORGAN asked why the Customs and Inland Revenue officers had not in any single instance put into operation the duties imposed on them by Section 8 of the Margarine Act of 1887, which empowered them to take steps to detect the importation of adulterated butter at British ports; and why this duty should be cast on private individuals.—Mr. JACKSON pointed out that powers were given by Section 7 of the Margarine Act of 1887 to any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or police constable to take samples, as well as to officers of the Inland Revenue. The Act, therefore, apparently contemplated action by local authorities, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue were quite ready to give to such authorities any aid that they could afford.

Soldiers' Rations.—The House having gone into Committee upon the vote of £3,352,686 for provisions, forage, and other supplies, and clothing establishments and services, Dr. FARQUHARSON expressed his hope that the report of the Committee which inquired into the question of soldiers' rations would not be disregarded. Some of its recommendations, if carried out, would be most beneficial. Complaints had been made of the inferior quality of the meat, and this, he thought, was due to the pernicious practice of always accepting the lowest tender, although the price tendered might be so low as to leave no profit if fairly carried out. Something nourishing for supper would have the effect of bringing men back to barracks at an early hour. The present ration was, if properly cooked, barely sufficient for the grown soldier, but it was not sufficient for the recruit, who was a growing lad; and a little butter, cheese, or milk would be specially good for him. He begged to ask what was the intention of the right hon. gentleman with regard to the report of the Committee.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said that some of its recommendations had been, and others were being, carried out. Meat was being inspected in different parts of the country, and that operation was being attended with great advantage, as the quality of the article was being improved. No doubt officers would do all in their power to secure that the soldiers under their command should have meat of the best quality, but they were often wanting in knowledge. Something was being done to remedy that. The Quartermaster-General was issuing a little book containing a great deal which ought to be known with respect to the difference between good meat and bad. The hon. member thought that the rations, though in ordinary cases sufficient for the grown soldier, were not sufficient for the recruit. The Committee had not expressed any opinion on that subject in the report, but the evidence went to show that the ration of the recruit was ample for his nourishment. In the case of most recruits the food they received after entering the army was much superior to what they received before. He would do his best to give effect to the recommendations of the report, which he was sure would be of great advantage to the State.

Monday, July 7th.

Midwives' Registration Bill.—This Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

British and Foreign Spirits.—The order for the resumption of the debate on amendment to motion for a select committee was discharged.

Tuesday, July 8th.

The Census Bill.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, in answer to Mr. J. R. KELLY, said he hoped to introduce the Census Bill very shortly.

Bovine Tuberculosis.—Mr. HENNEAGE asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he could now inform the House as to the probable date of the appointment of the Departmental Committee on Bovine Tuberculosis, the scope and nature of the proposed inquiry, and the names of the Committee.—Mr. RITCHIE said there had been some unavoidable delay in determining who shall act as members of the Commission. As soon as the arrangements were complete he should be happy to inform the House of the scope and nature of the proposed inquiry and the names of the Commission.

The River Lee.—On the consideration of the amendment moved by Mr. Lafone to omit from the London County Council Bill a provision giving the County Council the right to representation on the Thames Conservancy, Sir C. RUSSELL thought the claim to have five representatives moderate and only fair, and added with regard to the river Lee the case was still stronger. He knew nothing more disgraceful than the history of the pollution of the river Lee, and if there had been control over the river by any representative body directly interested in the purity of that river it would not have been reduced to the shocking condition in which it had been of late years in its lower reaches.—Sir J. BAILEY, also opposing the amendment, said most of the drinking water of London was derived from the Thames and the Lee, and surely the body which had the right to look after the health of the metropolis should be represented on the Thames Conservancy. They already had exclusive jurisdiction over 21½ miles of that river.—Mr. Lafone's amendment was carried, but an amendment, moved by Mr. Webster, to omit a provision giving the Council the right to representation on the Conservancy Board of the river Lee was withdrawn.

Wednesday, July 9th.

Public Health Acts Amendment Bill.—In Committee on this Bill, Captain VERNET moved an amendment extending the clauses which deal with the regulation of premises used for public meetings to all parts of the kingdom. These clauses provided for proper modes of egress and ingress, and also for safe platforms. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn. The Bill passed through Committee without material alteration. Mr. RITCHIE observing that the measure would be a valuable addition to existing legislation on the subject of local government.

Midwives Registration Bill.—On the motion of Dr. FARQUHARSON, the Select Committee on the Midwives Registration Bill was nominated, consisting of the following: Dr. Farquharson, Dr. Fitzgerald, Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Howorth, Mr. John Kelly, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. James William Lowther, Mr. MacIure, Mr. Fell Pease, and Mr. Rathbone.

At a meeting of the Lords' Standing Committee on General Bills, which considered the Infectious Diseases Prevention Bill, in place of Clause 5, a new clause was inserted providing that where the medical officer of health or any local authority certified that the cleaning and disinfecting of any house or article therein would prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority should do the work at the cost of the owner or occupier unless he gave notice within twenty-four hours that he would do it himself to the satisfaction of the medical officer. Another clause was added empowering the local authority at their own cost to disinfect any bedding, etc., which had been exposed to infection. The Earl of Jersey undertook to consult the Local Government Board as to whether the power under the first of these new clauses could not be given to

any qualified medical practitioner. A further new clause was agreed to, requiring the local authority to give notice of the provisions of the Act with regard to the disinfection of houses, bedding, and rubbish thrown into ashpits, to the occupier of any house in which they were aware there was a person suffering from infectious disease. The Bill was afterwards ordered to be reported.

The Protection of Infant Life.—A. BRAXTON HICKS, Coroner for Surrey and Deputy Coroner for the City of London, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Infant Life Protection Bill, gave instances of children who had died through neglect, which came before him as Coroner. He believed that the Bill referred to the Committee was not stringent enough. He considered that every case of the adoption of children should be registered. Numbers of advertisements were published in the weekly papers offering to adopt children, and when the slightest inquiry was made as to the *bona fides* of the advertisers the answer usually was, "If you are so particular you must go somewhere else." He could only draw one conclusion from this, and that a sad one. In the country and in the north of England these advertisements were, he believed, a source of income to the papers. Even in the case of children taken into the country, as so many were, by charitable persons for a holiday, he thought there should be medical inspection, because, though under the best management, there was always greater risk when large numbers of children were brought together. If the payment of a lump sum on the adoption of a child were made illegal, that, no doubt, would do something towards lessening infantile mortality; but it would not alone be sufficient, and every case of adoption children should be registered. Insurances were easily obtainable, even although the person applying were no relation of the child. He thought that with the genuine, self-respecting working man these insurances did not lead to bad results, but that with the idle and drunken they did induce extra carelessness. No child should be insured under 12 months old. He was in favour of medical men being paid for giving certificates of death, and of their being required to state the length of the illness and the primary and secondary causes of death.—Mr. HENDERSON, Chief Constable, Edinburgh, was in favour of the police or other officers charged with the carrying out of the Act being closely in touch with the registrar.

Giving evidence on Tuesday, before the House of Lords' Committee, Mr. Justice WILLS pointed out that while there must obviously be a vast amount of child life assurance which leads to no mischief, there are a considerable number of children who are starved to death by parents who could prevent the death if they chose, but who prefer either not to earn money or, having earned it, to spend it in drink or dissipation. His colleagues on the bench were, he believed, of the same opinion. Agents touting for business could not be nice as to what they said and what inducements they held out to parents of children. He had tried many more cases where the element of insurance did not come in than where it did.—Mr. Justice DAY confirmed this evidence, and added that he would abolish child life insurance, leaving parents to provide against emergency through the Post Office Savings Banks and local burial clubs. When they paid their pennies for child insurance they could only get a return by the death of the child.—The Rev. BENJAMIN WAUGH, who has been largely instrumental in promoting inquiry and legislation on this subject, stated that he is honorary secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, founded in 1884. They had had under their notice 5,314 cases of alleged cruelty to children in London and the country, had prosecuted in 752 cases, and in 607 obtained convictions; 335 were fathers and mothers, and 219 of them were convicted and sent to prison. Some of the most abominable and horrible cases were those by parents. A child was burnt in three places by its mother, who had put an iron into the fire for that purpose. Another child was burnt by the parent in five places. Six hundred children were killed by overlaying last year, of whom 50 per cent. were insured. In one case a child was insured by one brother and starved by another. The rev. gentleman gave several other horrible instances where children's deaths were associated with insurance. A photograph of the corpse of a child frightfully emaciated was exhibited to the Committee.—It is understood that Mr. Waugh's evidence closes the case for the Bill.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

MATERIA MEDICA LECTURE HOUR.—Till lately the systematic lectures in *materia medica* were given at 4 P.M., when by petition of the class, Professor Cash changed the hour to 9 A.M. This clashed with no other class till last year, when the hour of medical visit at the infirmary was changed from 11 to 9 A.M. Though third year's students do not usually walk the medical wards, several thought they should, and so urged to have the lecture hour in *materia medica* again changed. To get another hour in the forenoon—there is a universal dislike to lectures so late in the afternoon—is no easy matter. Professor Cash very considerably, through the S.R.C., put it to the students interested to fix the hour for themselves. At a meeting on Monday, the class unanimously decided to have the lecture at 9 A.M. next winter. This finding, which is of course tentative pending on the proposed changes in the curriculum, was homologated by the S.R.C., and formally transmitted to Professor Cash.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The decision of the Court on this question has been received with mixed feelings by the students. There is very much dissatisfaction at the Court putting off decision on this important point until so late a date in the session.

BOATING.—The annual competition for the championship of the Dee took place on Saturday. There were a six- and a four-

oar race, and for each there entered three boats. In both races the University boats were easily first, and so are the champions of the river for the year. The races were watched by many university men, who were most jubilant at the double success, which was hardly expected by anyone.

The summer session closed on July 8th, and the professional examinations, which will continue during next week, began on July 9th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

AN extraordinary comitia was held on Wednesday, July 9th, Sir ANDREW CLARK, Bart., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT announced that the various licensing bodies had expressed their readiness to join the College in a deputation to the War Office on the subject of the Army Medical Department in accordance with the resolution at the last comitia.

A communication was read from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the metropolitan hospitals. It was resolved to take no action in the matter.

The report of the delegates of the two Colleges on a further revision of the scheme for the reconstitution of the University of London was then taken into consideration. Dr. Allchin, Dr. George Harley, Sir J. Risdon Bennett, Dr. Wilks, Dr. Curnow, Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Finlay, Dr. Pye-Smith, Sir Henry Pitman, and others took part in the discussion on it. The report was then adopted with some modification.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Examiners on July 2nd, namely:

E. Reid, G. Jimenez, P. E. Bearblock and D. M. Beddoe, students of Guy's Hospital; H. H. Phillips and G. H. J. Hooper, of Charing Cross Hospital; A. D. Howard and C. L. Jones, of London Hospital; E. G. E. Arnold and S. H. R. Davies, of St. Thomas's Hospital; R. A. E. Bacon and E. G. G. Little, of St. George's Hospital; E. A. Addison, of Middlesex Hospital; and C. R. H. Crawford, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only.

A. P. Allan, of Guy's Hospital; H. R. S. Clarke, of University College; and H. N. N. Dodd, of St. George's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology.

Passed in Physiology only.

C. W. Williams and E. F. N. Currey, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. E. May, of London Hospital; and H. E. Nichols, of St. Mary's Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology on July 3rd.

H. Banks Price, of Middlesex Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only.

J. H. Bettington and W. C. Lawton, of Guy's Hospital; F. C. Sutherland, E. W. Cross, J. A. T. White, and C. A. Worth, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Thomas, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; H. J. Clark and H. J. Frederick, of St. Thomas's Hospital; F. A. M. Flegg, of St. Thomas's and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; H. Clowes, of Charing Cross Hospital; P. S. Eves and C. T. Geyzel, of University College; H. B. Barber and W. A. Green, of London Hospital; W. H. Gossage, of Westminster Hospital; and C. H. Bensley, of St. Mary's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

R. Bebb, of London Hospital; A. G. Ebwank and E. S. Humphry, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. A. Macfarlane, of St. Bartholomew's and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; J. H. Compton, O. C. Worthington, and A. G. Buchanan, of Guy's Hospital; R. F. Symons, of St. Thomas's Hospital; R. S. Berry, of St. George's Hospital; T. Streetfield, H. C. Roberts and W. A. Hodgins, of University College; B. Brooke, of King's College; and W. D. Aker, of St. Mary's Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology on July 4th.

H. Cooper and A. Channing-Pearce, of Guy's Hospital; H. S. Elworthy, G. H. Forman, E. C. Fincham, and J. G. Faber, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. C. Jeaffreson, of University College; F. W. J. Coaker, of London Hospital; E. Brown, of Charing Cross Hospital; H. C. M. Brett, of King's College; F. R. Greg, of St. George's Hospital; and A. S. Ferguson, of Middlesex Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only.

J. G. B. Coleman, A. B. Creak and J. W. Culmer, of Guy's Hospital; A. V. Evans, of St. George's Hospital; J. S. Hudson, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and E. W. Cooke, of London Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

G. Davidson, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and E. J. Edele, of Charing Cross Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology on July 7th.

F. H. Edwards and H. A. Hinds, of Guy's Hospital; H. W. Morley and S. R. Wells, of St. George's Hospital; R. W. Fisher, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. W. Gilbert and A. O. Howse, of London Hospital; A. B. Gittins, of London Hospital and Glasgow; and F. J. Fielder, of King's College.

Passed in Anatomy only.

B. E. Church, of St. Bartholomew's and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; L. J. Godson, A. A. Humphrys and P. T. Jones, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; P. E. Snod, of St. George's Hospital; E. Hunt and R. Henderson, of Guy's Hospital; F. H. Dayns, of St. Mary's Hos-

pital; A. H. Shepherd, of Middlesex Hospital; and L. V. Tebbs, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

A. E. Couzens, of St. Mary's Hospital; W. H. Fry and L. P. Gordon, of Charing Cross Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Examiners on Tuesday, July 8th, namely:

P. Lambert, B. Ley, J. O. March and R. O'Leary, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. G. M. Philips, P. Haquoil and R. G. James, of Guy's Hospital; H. Whichello and H. R. Wadd, of St. Thomas's Hospital; L. G. Hill, of London Hospital; H. W. Lyle, of King's College; H. S. Worrall, of University College; P. F. Gleeson, of Melbourne University; and F. E. Fernie, of St. Bartholomew's and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology.

Passed in Anatomy only.

W. E. Kirby and H. S. Taylor, of University College; H. R. Pring and M. White, of St. Thomas's Hospital; F. F. Long and H. T. Prince, of Middlesex Hospital; E. S. Tuck and E. H. S. Silver, of Guy's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

A. Hewetson, of St. Mary's Hospital and E. S. Hoare, of Guy's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen having passed the necessary examinations, and having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, were at the quarterly meeting of the Council on Thursday, July 10th, admitted Members of the College:

Name.	Qualification.	Residence.
Bennett, F. D.	L.S.A.	6, Lodge Road, Regent's Park, W.
Trevithick, H. G.	M.B.Cantab.	85, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
Yeoman, S.	M.B.Cantab.	Osmotherley, Northallerton.

The following member having previously passed the necessary examinations, and having now attained the legal age (25 years) was at the same meeting admitted a Fellow of the College, namely:

A. A. Parry, M.B.Melb., Pine Grove, Sydney Road, Royal Park, Melbourne, diploma of Member dated June 24th, 1888.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND: THE VOTING FOR THE COUNCIL.—In the last number of the JOURNAL we published the result of the elections at the College of Surgeons, when Mr. Mitchell Banks, Mr. Marcus Beck, and Mr. John Langton were duly elected members of Council. The total number of votes was 527, against 600 polled in 1889. The number of Fellows who voted in person was 155. The number of valid voting papers was 372; last year 424 were received. Altogether 446 voting papers were sent out; last year 462 were forwarded to applicants. Of the 446, 74 were not used; this number including 12 which arrived too late. Out of the latter 12, 2 were sent by Fellows who came and voted in person. The effect of the voting has been to reduce the total number of members of Council attached to London schools by 1, that is, from 18 to 17, and to add 1 to the provincial members, who now muster 4. The 1 general practitioner and the 2 specialists remain as before. The substitution of Mr. Langton and Mr. Beck for Mr. Marshall and Mr. Power leaves the representation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (4) and University College (3) unchanged.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—July, 1890. Pass-list. The following passed the First Examination in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, and Prescriptions, namely:

Arnold, F. A., London Hospital	Lewis, C. S., St. George's Hospital
Aston, W. F. R., Liverpool University	Ramsey, J. T. T., Edinburgh University
Baird, G. H., Dublin, Carmichael College	Baird, G. H., Dublin, Carmichael College

Greene, H. M., London School of Medicine for Women	Roberts, J. W., Liverpool University College
Hargraves, F. G., London Hospital	Smith, R. A., Edinburgh University
Lane, S. R., Glasgow University College	Westlake, W. A., London School of Medicine for Women

The following passed in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Prescriptions.

Boyle, A. H. A., London School of Medicine for Women.

The following passed in Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, and Prescriptions.

Grange, E., Edinburgh University	Martin, S. E. H., London School of Medicine for Women
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The following passed in Pharmacy and Prescriptions.

Burrell, P. D'E., St. George's Hospital.

The following passed the Second Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology.

Arnold, F. A., London Hospital	Lodge, G. H., Sheffield
Chesman, E. R. R., Charing Cross Hospital	Maggie, Charing Cross Hospital
Church, B. E., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Mariott, M., Sheffield and Charing Cross Hospital

Daly, H. E., Charing Cross Hospital	Martin, S. L., London Hospital
Forster, H. J., Westminster Hospital	Pollard, Belfast and Charing Cross Hospital

Friend, J., Yorkshire College, Leeds
 Hall, W. H. B., Guy's Hospital
 Hargraves, F. G., London Hospital
 Jeaffreson, G. C., University College
 Lake, R. W., University College
 Lilley, G. W., Yorkshire College, Leeds
 Lister, C. E., Liverpool University College

The following passed in Anatomy:

Graves, C. F., St. Mary's Hospital
 Macaulay, B. J., Middlesex Hospital
 Pratt, C. C., St. George's Hospital.

The following passed in Physiology and Histology.

Farrer, C. St. A., St. George's Hospital
 Fenn, A. C., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Marwood, A. H., Charing Cross Hospital
 Ramsay, J. T. T., Edinburgh.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, FOLKESTONE.—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the new Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, on July 2nd, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The hospital has been erected at a cost of about £7,000. The building forms the central portion of a design for a larger hospital. It includes an out-patient and dispensary department, and all necessary administration accommodation for the extended hospital of the future. The design is by Mr. Joseph Gardner, architect, Folkestone.

BELFAST HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—This hospital completed this year the twenty-fifth year of its existence, and during this time 23,787 cases have been treated: 376 patients were admitted into the wards, of whom 3 died. During the past years, 1,116 persons were treated, of whom 21 were intern patients. The income for the past year was £298 2s. 4d., and the expenditure £274 6s. 11d. Dr. Ross had been appointed consulting physician in the room of the late Dr. H. S. Ferguson.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON NURSING INSTITUTION.—The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution at Wolverhampton has completed its first year of work, and, thanks to the directing skill of Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee, and the liberality of many, but especially of Mr. C. C. Smith, has been able to give a good account of itself. The institution now has thirteen fully trained nurses, while six probationers are being trained for it by various hospitals. The medical and surgical nurses have been in constant request, and a considerable demand has arisen for monthly nurses. The institution is therefore now well established, and is meeting a distinct want; it would be well were similar institutions to exist in every large town. It is, we understand, hoped that in the future arrangements may be made for providing district nurses for the sick poor.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The annual street collection takes place on July 12th, when no fewer than 2,400 collection tables will be placed at as many street corners, and we trust that the collection will be large. It cannot, however, escape attention that a collection so made cannot in any accurate sense be said to be a collection from the working classes; and in reference to this organisation it certainly ought to be considered why some considerable improvement might not be made in its present methods. It should not be forgotten that while the cost of collection in London amounts to 22 per cent. of the sum collected, in Birmingham it does not exceed 4 per cent.; and that while the Metropolitan Hospital Fund demands considerable privileges in the way of hospital letters and the nomination of governors in return for its contributions, no such demands are made by the much more real working men's Hospital Saturday Fund in Birmingham. In London the total amount collected last year was £13,504.

THE NEW FRENCH HOSPITAL.—M. Waddington, the French ambassador, on July 3rd opened the new French Hospital and Dispensary in Shaftesbury Avenue, where will be continued the work begun in the old institution in Leicester Square. The new building, erected at a cost of £22,000, towards which the French Government has given £2,000, is an improvement on its predecessor, and provides accommodation for sixty in-patients. Dr. Vintras, the senior physician and founder, addressed His Excellency, who, in declaring the hospital open, pointed out that the charity was, in the best sense of the word, an international one. On behalf of the President of the Republic, M. Waddington subsequently invested Sir William Mac Cormac, the chief surgeon, as Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Mr. Thomas Verity, the

honorary architect, as Chevalier. Mr. Verity may be congratulated on the great intelligence with which he has carried out a very difficult task on a small ground-space. On the previous day Dr. Vintras conducted Sir William Mac Cormac and Mr. Ernest Hart over the whole building, pointing out all the details of construction and arrangement, to which he has given great time and thought, and we speak the opinions of both in congratulating him on the admirable results attained.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

LODGING HOUSES AT HEALTH RESORTS.

WHILE the corporation of Eastbourne deserves great praise for having initiated a system of granting certificates to the proprietors of lodging houses whose houses are found to be in good sanitary condition, it must be pointed out that the examinations should be thorough and repeated at sufficiently frequent intervals. To do this will, of course, entail considerable expense on the ratepayers, but it is a kind of expenditure which is likely to prove directly beneficial to those who own property in health resorts. There are still too many favourite places in beautiful parts of the country in which the hotel and lodging-house accommodation is most insanitary, and in which every year cases of illness occur among the visitors in consequence.

INSANITARY PEMBERTON.

MR. SPEAR'S report to the Local Government Board on the occurrence of enteric fever at Pemberton shows that little or nothing has been done to improve the sanitary condition of one at least of the smaller Lancashire towns. We learn from this report that "the privy midden is in universal use." These structures, speaking generally, are large and deep, admitting of much accumulation of refuse, and no doubt of soakage of foul matters into the soil. They are often in very close proximity to dwellings, and when emptied the refuse has first to be thrown on to the unpaved surface of the yards. The authority which allows such arrangements to exist, and which neglects to provide for the scavenging of the district in a manner that will not endanger the health of the people, deserves the most severe censure.

ENGLISH URBAN MORTALITY IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1890.

THE vital and mortal statistics of the twenty-eight great English towns dealt with by the Registrar-General in his weekly returns are summarised in the accompanying table. During the three months ending June last, 72,610 births were registered in those twenty-eight large towns, equal to an annual rate of 30.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, estimated at nearly nine and three-quarter millions of persons. In the corresponding periods of the three preceding years, the birth-rate in these towns was 32.4, 31.4, and 31.5 respectively. In London the birth-rate last quarter was equal to 28.7 per 1,000, while it averaged 31.0 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, and ranged from 22.8 in Brighton, 23.5 in Huddersfield, and 26.1 in Nottingham, to 36.6 in Manchester, 37.9 in Preston, 38.5 in Cardiff, and 40.2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The 46,118 deaths registered in the twenty-eight towns during the second quarter of this year were equal to an annual rate of 19.0 per 1,000, against an average rate of 19.8 in the corresponding periods of the eight preceding years, 1882-89. In London the rate of mortality did not exceed 17.3 per 1,000, while it averaged 20.5 in the twenty-seven provincial towns. The rates in these provincial towns ranged from 14.5 in Nottingham, 14.9 in Leicester, 15.5 in Brighton, and 15.8 in Bristol, to 24.8 in Sheffield, 26.3 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 26.9 in Bolton, and 29.8 in Manchester.

During the quarter under notice, 5,371 deaths were referred to the principal zymotic diseases in the twenty-eight towns, equal to an annual rate of 2.2 per 1,000. In the first quarter of the eight preceding years, 1882-89, the zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 2.5 per 1,000. The lowest zymotic death-rates in the twenty-eight towns last quarter were 0.6 in Huddersfield, 0.7 in

Local Government Board, dated February 12th, 1879, that the certificate as to the necessity of the amputation shall be obtained from some person registered under the Medical Act, 1858.

FOUL ASHPITS AND PRIVIES.

THERE are no Government regulations referring to the class of nuisances "Enquirer" writes about. They can be dealt with under 38 and 39 Vict., Chap. 55, Ss. 91-98. In a town not far distant from that from which he writes many hundreds of these nuisances have been dealt with under the powers of the Public Health Act.

REMUNERATION FOR VACCINATION.

X.—The only advice we can give our correspondent is to resign his post if under altered circumstances he finds it not sufficiently remunerative. In so doing he might state to the guardians that unless provision is made by them for carrying out the statute in a systematic way it would be practically impossible for any medical practitioner to enter into a contract with them, as he would have no definite idea of what he was contracting to do.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, July 5th, 5,553 births and 3,236 deaths were registered in twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,559 persons. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 17.9 and 16.9 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 17.4 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 6.7 in Brighton, 12.1 in Bristol, 12.6 in Norwich, and 12.8 in Portsmouth to 21.3 in Preston, 21.8 in Cardiff, 25.2 in Bolton, and 25.3 in Manchester. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 17.3 per 1,000, and was slightly below the rate recorded in London, which was 17.5 per 1,000. The 3,236 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 464 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 402 and 446 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 150 resulted from diarrhoea, 132 from measles, 92 from whooping-cough, 45 from scarlet fever, 29 from diphtheria, 16 from "fever" (principally enteric), and not one from small-pox. These 464 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 3.3, while it averaged 1.8 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, and ranged from 0.0 in Wolverhampton, 0.2 in Bristol, and 0.4 in Brighton and in Blackburn to 3.3 in London, 3.7 in Leicester, and 4.5 in Preston. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Birmingham, Derby, London, and Plymouth; whooping-cough in Norwich; and diarrhoea in Leicester and Preston. The mortality from scarlet fever and "fever" showed no marked excess in any of the large towns. Of the 29 fatal cases of diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns, 21 occurred in London, and 2 in Salford. No death from small-pox was registered during the week either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; and only one small-pox patient was under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, July 5th. These hospitals contained 1,203 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers increasing from 992 to 1,166 at the end of the six preceding weeks; 140 cases were admitted during the week, against 129 and 123 in the two previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.9 per 1,000, and was above the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

IN the eight principal Scotch towns, 869 births and 514 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, July 5th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 22.1 and 20.8 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 19.9 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 2.5 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest death-rates were recorded in Perth and Paisley, and the highest in Dundee and Glasgow. The 514 deaths registered in these towns during the week included 76 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.9 per 1,000, which exceeded by 0.4 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Aberdeen, Greenock, and Glasgow. The 249 deaths registered in Glasgow included 22 which resulted from measles, 10 from whooping-cough, 2 from scarlet fever, and 2 from diphtheria. Four fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Dundee, and 5 of whooping-cough in Aberdeen. The death-rates from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 4.0 per 1,000, against 2.9 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, June 28th, 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 Armagh and Drogheda, and the highest in Galway and Newry. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.4 per 1,000. The 152 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 22.5 per 1,000 (against 25.3 and 20.8 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 15.9 in London and 17.3 in Edinburgh. The 152 deaths registered in Dublin included 15 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.2 per 1,000), of which 5 resulted from different forms of "fever," 4 from measles, and 4 from whooping-cough.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales opened on Wednesday, July 9th, the North-West London Polytechnic and Recreation Ground.

PRESNTATION.—A handsome piece of plate was presented by the staff of the Ruberry Hill Asylum to Dr. Lyle on his resignation of the office of Medical Superintendent, which he has held for eight years and a half, and which he is now giving up with a view to entering on private practice.

MEDICAL NEWS.

WE understand that Mr. Page has resigned the appointment he has held for the past seventeen years of surgeon to the London and North-Western Railway.

EARLY this week, while driving, Dr. Weir, J.P., of Dromore, was thrown out and received such injuries that his life is despaired of. His coachman was also injured severely.

DR. C. KOEHLER, the Director of the German Imperial Health Office at Berlin, has had the Order of Merit of St. Michael (second class) conferred on him.

PROFESSOR JOLLY, of Strassburg, has been appointed to the chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the University of Berlin which has been vacant since the death of Professor Westphal.

A NEW MUZZLING ORDER.—The Norwich Town Council has passed a muzzling order for dogs. Nine cases of biting in one small district of the city have taken place within a month, while on one day outside Norwich one dog had bitten several persons and four dogs. Sporting dogs are not exempt from the order.

THE appointment is announced of Mr. Patrick Fletcher Macleod, medical officer of No. 1 District and medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum in Grenada, to be an official member of the Legislative Council of that island, so long as he shall hold the said offices.

DR. E. J. MOURE, lecturer on laryngology at the Bordeaux Faculty of Medicine, has been commissioned by the French Government to study the arrangements for treating diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, and the provisions for teaching these specialities in Germany.

THE Mayor of Maidenhead (Mr. J. D. M. Pearce, J.P.), has offered to hand over his Kidwells Park estate to the borough for a recreation and pleasure ground. The park is twelve acres in extent, is situated in the heart of the town, and is worth £1,000 an acre. The offer was accepted and a trust appointed in accordance with the deed of gift.

OFFICIAL statistics recently published by the French Minister of Public Instruction show that since 1866 the University of France has conferred 202 degrees on women; of this number 35 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Many of these "sweet girl graduates" were foreigners, chiefly Russians and Roumanians, with a sprinkling of English and Polish ladies.

EPSOM COLLEGE.—The annual scholarships have been awarded as follows: Senior: A. C. Knight, H. R. Mayo. Junior: E. Davies, H. A. T. Fairbank. Entrance (under 14) of £30, to C. O. W. Berry, from St. George's College, Wimbledon, and R. Bryett Turner, from Rev. A. Newland's, Southampton; of £20, to N. B. Vines, from Rev. R. B. Matson's, Milford-on-Sea; and J. Pritchard.

THE first annual Congress of Psychological Medicine, which begins at Rouen on August 4th, will probably last four days. In addition to the communications which have been promised, the lunatic asylums of the department of Seine Inférieure will be visited, and the two following questions will be discussed: 1. The Relations of General Paralysis and Syphilis. 2. The Proposed Reform of the Law of June 30th, 1888.

THE Municipal Council of Paris some time ago offered prizes for the best essay on the organisation of relief offices, and of medical and pharmaceutical services for indigent patients. The first prize of 1,200 francs (£48) has been divided between MM. Nielly and Gory; the second, of 500 francs (£20), has been awarded to Dr. Baland. The three essays will be printed at the expense of the Administration.

IT is expected that the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, to be held at Limoges from August 7th to 14th, will be largely attended by those medical men who think it would be unpatriotic to take part in the Berlin Congress. A special feature in the proceedings will be a discussion on influenza, which the organising committee is striving to make as thorough as possible.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.—A boy named Bird, 9 years old, was admitted to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Liverpool on June 24th, suffering from a complete rupture of the right eye. The boy was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the necessary

operation had been successfully performed. The boy seemed to have recovered when he turned suddenly pale and faint. Every possible remedy was applied, but the boy did not regain consciousness.

IN an action recently brought by a medical man in Belgium to recover 24 francs, the amount of his fees for eight visits paid to a patient, the *juge de paix* reduced the claim by one-third on the ground that "medicine is a philanthropic profession." If this be a sample of "justice's justice" in Belgium, it is to be hoped that those other philanthropists, the butcher and the baker, may have the same measure meted out to them when they invoke the aid of the law to recover their debts.

THE CENSUS OF LUNATICS, BLIND PERSONS, DEAF-MUTES, AND CRETINS UNDER PRIVATE CARE IN AUSTRIA, WHICH WAS RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IS NOW IN ACTIVE PROGRESS. ITS OBJECT IS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO EXERCISE MORE THOROUGH SUPERVISION OF ALL SUCH CASES, AS MANY INSTANCES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUTHORITIES IN WHICH HELPLESS PATIENTS OF ONE OR OTHER OF THE CLASSES REFERRED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AND PLACED IN CHARGE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT GIVEN THEM PROPER ATTENTION. THE REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRANSFER OF PATIENTS FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE CARE HAVE BEEN MADE MORE STRINGENT.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—TWO CHILDREN, AGED 10 YEARS AND 4½ YEARS, ONE FROM CHEADLE, THE OTHER FROM KINGSLY, STAFFORDSHIRE, WHO HAD BEEN UNDER THE CARE OF MR. H. L. WEBB AND DR. ERNEST MACKENZIE RESPECTIVELY, WERE ON JULY 6TH SENT, UNDER CARE OF NURSE FOWLER, TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR TREATMENT. THE CHILDREN WERE BITTEN BY A RABID DOG ON JUNE 24TH; THE DELAY IN SENDING THEM BEING DUE TO THE LOSS OF TIME IN RAISING THE NECESSARY FUNDS. WHEN COMMUNICATED WITH AFTER THE MEETING OF THE CHEADLE BOARD OF GUARDIANS ON JULY 4TH, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TELEGRAPHED THAT THEY WOULD CONTRIBUTE.

PRESENTATION.—THE FRIENDS AND PATIENTS OF DR. R. WALKER, OF BUDLEIGH-SALTERTON, TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE OCCASION OF HIS APPROACHING MARRIAGE TO PRESENT HIM WITH A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL, AS A PROOF OF THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH HE WAS HELD BY THEM AS WELL AS OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION OF HIS UNIFORM COURTESY AND MEDICAL SKILL DURING THE MANY YEARS OF HIS RESIDENCE IN THE PLACE. THE PRESENTATION TOOK PLACE ON JULY 7TH, AND CONSISTED OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—A LARGE SILVER TEA KETTLE, AN ORMOLU CLOCK, AND A PEDESTAL LAMP, EACH BEARING A SUITABLE INSCRIPTION. ALSO A COPY OF STANLEY'S NEW WORK, AND A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED ALBUM, CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE DONORS, 250 IN NUMBER.

AMBULANCE DRILLS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.—GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY VISITED NOTTINGHAM ON JULY 5TH FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE VARIOUS AMBULANCE CORPS WHICH HAVE BEEN FORMED IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES UNDER THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION. THE REVIEW WAS HELD AT WOLLATON HALL, AND WAS WITNESSED BY AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE. UPWARDS OF 1,600 MEN FROM COAL MINES, IRON WORKS, GAS WORKS, RAILWAYS, POLICE FORCES, AND FIRE BRIGADES IN THE COUNTIES OF NOTTINGHAM, DERBY, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, AND YORK, HOLDING THE CERTIFICATES OF THE ASSOCIATION, TOOK PART IN PROCEEDINGS, AS DID ALSO THE NORTH MIDLAND BRIGADE BEARER CORPS, WHICH CONSISTS OF VOLUNTEERS BELONGING TO THE BATTALIONS FORMING THE NORTH MIDLAND VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR ON JULY 1ST, THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL PRIZES: ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE OF 50 GUINEAS (1889), A. E. WILSON, H. J. K. BAMFIELD, A. STANLEY, A. W. SANDERS; EXHIBITION OF NATURAL SCIENCE OF £25, E. MORGAN; UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF 50 GUINEAS (1889), E. A. SHAW, B.A., A. SENIOR, B.A.; EPSOM SCHOLARSHIP OF £105 (1889), H. J. LAWRENCE; CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF £50 (1890), E. G. MAYO; STUDENTS OF FIRST YEAR, FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND CHEMISTRY, J. S. COLLIER; THIRD YEAR, FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, PATHOLOGY, AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, L. ROGERS; PROSECTORS, J. S. COLLIER, O. C. MAURICE.

COMFORT FOR SMOKERS.—SMOKERS MAY BE PLEASED TO LEARN THAT DR. GAUTRELET, OF VICHY, CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED A METHOD OF RENDERING TOBACCO HARMLESS TO MOUTH, HEART, AND NERVES, WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO ITS AROMA. ACCORDING TO HIM, A PIECE OF COTTON WOOL STEEPED IN A SOLUTION (5 TO 10 PER CENT.) OF PYROGALIC ACID INSERTED IN THE PIPE OR CIGAR HOLDER WILL NEUTRALISE ANY POSSIBLE ILL EFFECTS OF THE NICOTINE. IN THIS WAY NOT ONLY MAY THE GENERALLY ADMITTED EVILS OF SMOKING BE PREVENTED, BUT CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER, WHICH IN

DR. GAUTRELET'S EXPERIENCE IS SOMETIMES CAUSED BY TOBACCO, AND SUCH LIGHTER PENALTIES OF OVERINDULGENCE AS HEADACHE AND FURRING OF THE TONGUE MAY BE AVOIDED. CITRIC ACID, WHICH WAS RECOMMENDED BY VIGIER FOR THE SAME PURPOSE, HAS THE SERIOUS DISADVANTAGE OF SPOILING THE TASTE OF THE TOBACCO.

SYPHILIS IN RUSSIA.—ACCORDING TO THE *Meditsinskaia Beseda* (June 10th, 1890, p. 295), THE RUSSIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT HAS JUST ELABORATED THE FOLLOWING MEASURES FOR COMBATING SYPHILIS, WHICH IS RIFE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE: 1. EACH *zemstvo* (LOCAL AUTHORITY) MUST APPOINT IN EACH *uezd* (DISTRICT; THE TOTAL NUMBER OF *uezds* IN RUSSIA AMOUNTS TO 792) A SPECIAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, WHO SHALL DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME AND ATTENTION TO THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS ALONE, AND SEE THAT THE SANITARY MEASURES HAVING FOR THEIR OBJECT THE LIMITATION AND PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE ARE DULY CARRIED OUT. 2. SPECIAL TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES SHALL BE ESTABLISHED SO AS TO SECURE A REGULAR MEDICAL AID TO SUFFERERS FROM SYPHILIS. 3. IN EACH *zemstvo* A SPECIAL FUND IS TO BE ESTABLISHED TO FURNISH ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES WHOSE FATHER OR MOTHER, OR BOTH, ARE ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL ON ACCOUNT OF SYPHILIS.

ST. MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.—THE LAST REPORT OF THIS TRAINING SCHOOL, WHICH IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MARYLEBONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS, WHO ACT UNDER THE ADVICE AND WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NIGHTINGALE FUND, STATES THAT SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOME 91 PROBATIONERS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED, OF WHOM 60 HAVE COMPLETED THEIR YEAR OF TRAINING AND PASSED A SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION. ALL THE PROBATIONERS WHO COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING THIS YEAR HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON THE NURSING STAFF OF THE INFIRMARY. OF FORMER PROBATIONERS MANY ARE NOW OCCUPYING POSTS OF HONOUR AND USEFULNESS IN SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD. THE HIGH REPUTATION WHICH THE HOME HAS GAINED, WHILE IT REFLECTS CREDIT ON THOSE TO WHOM THE TRAINING OF THE NURSES IS ENTRUSTED, HAS FULLY JUSTIFIED THE HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS OF ITS FOUNDERS.

THE GILBERT MEMORIAL FUND.—THE PROPOSAL TO RAISE A FUND TO COMMEMORATE DR. WILLIAM GILBERT, THE FOUNDER OF THE SCIENCE OF ELECTRICITY, IS NOT BEING ALLOWED TO SLEEP. ON SATURDAY A MEETING WAS HELD AT COLCHESTER, THE BIRTHPLACE OF GILBERT, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MAYOR, AND AN ADDRESS WAS DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR SILVANUS THOMPSON, WHO HAD SPOKEN ON THE SAME SUBJECT ON THE PREVIOUS EVENING AT A MEETING OF THE DINING CLUB, WHICH BEARS THE QUINT TITLE OF THE "SETTE OF ODD VOLUMES." GILBERT WAS A CONTEMPORARY OF CAIUS, WAS LIKE HIM AN EASTERN COUNTIES MAN, AND LIKE HIM SERVED A TERM OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH. THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF TO-DAY WILL HONOUR ITSELF BY HONOURING THE MEMORY OF A PHYSICIAN TO WHOM ORIGINALITY OF MIND ARE DUE THE BEGINNINGS OF A SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE FORCE WHICH IS TRANSFORMING THE FACE OF MODERN CIVILISATION.

HEREDITARY TUFTS OF WHITE HAIR.—AS A PENDANT TO THE CASES OF HEREDITARY WHITE TUFTS OF HAIR MENTIONED IN ANOTHER COLUMN BY MR. J. H. MORGAN, ATTENTION MAY BE DRAWN TO A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF A SIMILAR PECULIARITY WHICH WAS PUBLISHED LAST YEAR BY M. E. PASCAL IN THE *Univers Illustré*. IN AN OLD LIMOUSIN FAMILY WITH WHICH THAT GENTLEMAN IS ACQUAINTED, NEARLY ALL THE MEMBERS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, HAVE FROM THEIR EARLIEST YOUTH A TUFT OF PERFECTLY WHITE HAIR, SUCH AS ADORNS THE HEAD OF A WELL-KNOWN LONDON ARTIST. THIS TUFT IS GENERALLY SITUATED OVER THE BROW, BUT SOMETIMES IT IS ON THE TEMPLE, AND MORE RARELY AT THE BACK OF THE HEAD. THE FAMILY HAS BEEN FAMOUS FOR THIS DISTINCTIVE MARK IN ITS OWN PART OF THE COUNTRY FOR 300 YEARS, AND THEY ARE SAID TO BE AS PROUD OF IT AS REDGAUNTLET WAS OF THE HEREDITARY HORSESHOE VEIN ON HIS FOREHEAD. THE WHITE LOCK, WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE FAMILY PORTRAITS FOR MANY GENERATIONS BACK, IS SAID TO BE RATHER BECOMING, EVEN TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF THE LINE.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA HAVE ADDRESSED A PETITION TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL, PRAYING FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE EXAMINATION IN GREEK, WHICH, BY A REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY ONLY KNOWN TO THE PEDAGOGIC HEART, IS RESERVED FOR THE FINAL YEAR OF THE CURRICULUM. THE PETITIONERS, WHO ARGUE THEIR CASE WITH MUCH FORCE, POINT OUT THAT THE TIME ALLOTTED TO MEDICAL STUDY IS ALL TOO SHORT TO ENABLE THEM TO MEET THE EVER-GROWING REQUIREMENTS OF THEIR EXAMINERS, AND THAT IT IS UNFAIR TO HAMPER THEM WITH A SUBJECT ALTOGETHER OUTSIDE THEIR ORDINARY WORK JUST WHEN THEY SHOULD BE PUTTING THE FINAL TOUCHES TO THEIR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. IT APPEARS FROM THIS DOCUMENT THAT THE WHOLE PERIOD OF STUDY WHICH MUST BE GONE THROUGH BY ASPIRANTS TO A MEDICAL DEGREE AT COIMBRA IS FOURTEEN YEARS, OF WHICH SIX

are devoted to "secondary" or ordinary school education, three to a preliminary scientific course, and five to purely medical study.

STONE IN THE URETER IN WOMEN.—Dr. Berg, of Stockholm, recently had under his care a woman, who, fifteen years previously, subjected herself to a rigorous course of Banting treatment. The results seem to have been satisfactory as to their immediate object, but the treatment was followed by symptoms of renal calculus. Shortly before the patient passed spontaneously about twenty small calculi. Temporary relief followed, then very severe dysuria set in. By the aid of the sound, stone in the bladder was detected. The urethra was dilated; the finger introduced, and it was found that a calculus lay impacted in the right ureter, the point projecting into the bladder. As the stone could not be grasped by forceps the bladder was opened from the vagina and the stone extracted, not without great difficulty, by means of a small spoon. The wound was united by sutures and healed readily. Dr. Berg, whose case is mentioned in the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, June 28th, 1890, objected to perform suprapubic lithotomy in female subjects.

MEDICAL CONGRESS IN JAPAN.—It was inevitable that the Japanese who have shown so remarkable a power of assimilating the details of Western civilisation should before long hold a Medical Congress. Accordingly, the first gathering of the kind in Japan was held at Tokyo, from April 1st to the 7th. In spite of the somewhat inauspicious day chosen for the opening, the meeting was a great success, though only two foreign doctors were present; as there are nearly forty non-Japanese practitioners at Tokyo and Yokohama, some disappointment was felt that more of them did not grace the assembly with their presence. It is hinted, however, that the Invitation Committee was chiefly responsible for the absence of the foreign element. The proceedings were of the usual kind: addresses on various more or less interesting subjects being delivered, cases and inventions, new and old, exhibited, etc. Complaint is made in some quarters that the scientific communications were not sufficiently inspired by the *genius loci*, little or nothing of special interest to the Japanese people being contained in them. As compared with other congresses, festivities seem to have been few and far between, though we are told that on the last day there was a "general social gathering in Shiba Park, at which there was an ample provision for refreshment."

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, BERLIN.—We are requested to state that special arrangements are being made for members from the Northern, Midland, or Eastern Counties, to travel to Berlin *via* Harwich and Rotterdam, by Mr. Gooday, of the Great Eastern Railway Company. Members can leave on July 31st or August 1st, whichever day suits the party best. Through carriages will be arranged for on the English and German railways. If the party reaches thirty or over, and members either obtain their tickets or give notice of travelling by the special train a week beforehand, the fares will be reduced about £2 2s. on the first class, and £1 12s. on the second class tickets, reducing the through fares to £4 2s. and £2 16s. respectively. Members wishing to travel by this route should communicate with Mr. Gooday, manager of the Great Eastern Railway, and also with either Mr. Charters Birch, of 2, Brunswick Place, Leeds, or Mr. George Cunningham, of 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, who are organising the party. Travellers from London, *via* Flushing and Queenborough, will obtain similar advantages. Messrs. Cook are willing to send a courier to take charge of any party numbering thirty or more, and arrangements will be made to ensure special carriage accommodation and berths. Notice of intention to travel by this route must be given to Messrs. Cook one week before the date of leaving. By this route members may leave as late as Saturday, August 2nd. Messrs. Cook are sending a clerk to attend the British Medical Association meeting at Birmingham, to give information on the subject. If 300 members could be insured, a special train and steamer would be run.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BAWNBAY UNION.—Medical Officer for the Newtongore Dispensary District. Salary, £105 and fees. Election July 28th.

BRISTOL CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer; doubly qualified and unmarried. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Chairman of the Visiting Committee, the Council House, Bristol, by July 17th.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY., Carlisle.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by July 15th to the Secretary.

DOVER HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per year, with furnished apartments, board, coals, lights, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary, Edward Elwin, Castle Street, Dover.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN., Shadwell, E.—House-Surgeon. Board and lodging, no salary. Applications by July 17th to the Secretary, A. Warner.

GENERAL HOSPITAL., Birmingham.—Two Assistant-Surgeons. No salaries, but residence, board, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Governor, J. D. M. Coghill, by August 2nd. Election on August 8th.

GORDON HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by July 12th to the Secretary 278, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

HEXHAM UNION RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, 200 guineas per annum, to include all travelling and other expenses save postages, etc.; will be precluded from private practice. Applications to Isaac Baty, Clerk to the Authority, by July 21st.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT., 26, Margaret Street, W.—One Physician in Ordinary; three Visiting Physicians; one Surgeon (honorary appointments). Applications to the Secretary, W. H. Johnson.

LINCOLN ODD FELLOWS' MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—Junior Medical Officer from August to December. Salary at the rate of £120 per annum (outdoor). Applications to Secretary, William Coulson, 12, North Parade, Lincoln.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon: double qualifications. Salary, £70 per annum, with residence and maintenance in the house. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by July 24th. Election on August 1st.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Ambulance Surgeon: must have passed preliminary professional examination. No salary, but hospital practice and certificate of attendance, together with board and lodging, will be given in exchange for services. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by July 24th. Election on August 1st.

LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, etc. Double qualifications. Applications to the Hon. Secretary, Isaac E. Bennett, by July 17th.

MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT., Bowdon, Cheshire.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, apartments, and washing. Applications by July 20th to C. W. Hunt, Secretary.

PARISH OF FULHAM.—Analyst, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications (endorsed "Application for Appointment of Analyst") to the Clerk, W. J. H. Denslow, Vestry Offices, Walham Green, S.W., by August 1st.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Physician's Assistant, doubly qualified. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by July 22nd to the Honorary Secretary, W. H. Prince, 7, Atheneum Terrace, Plymouth.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE., Birmingham.—Lecturer on Public Health. Applications to Bertram C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, by July 12th, of whom further information may be obtained.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—An Assistant Medical Officer, doubly qualified. Salary, £70 first year, £80 second year, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Wilkinson, by July 17th.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY (The Yorkshire College, Leeds).—Demonstrator of Anatomy. Stipend, £150; and a Demonstrator of Physiology (vacant October 1st). Applications by July 21st to the Registrar of the College, of whom further particulars can be obtained.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMS., Gerald Wheatley, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary, *vice* Frank Jeffree, M.B.Durh., resigned.

ALCOCK., Samuel King, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed an Assistant-Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

AMBLER., Richard, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Engin., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 2 Amphyll District of the Amphyll Union.

ARLIDGE., J. T., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Honorary Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, appointed Honorary Consulting Physician.

BETTS., F. Bernard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly Obstetric House-Physician, late Junior House-Surgeon, appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

BLACKFORD., James Vincent, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Lambeth Infirmary, *vice* Shaw, resigned.

BLAKISTON., Arthur A., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Glastonbury.

BOTT., Henry, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Brentford Urban Sanitary District.

BURD., Edward, M.D., M.C.Cantab., etc., appointed Consulting Physician to the Salop Infirmary.

BURD., Edward Lyett, B.A., M.D., B.C.Cantab., etc., appointed Physician to the Salop Infirmary, *vice* Edward Burd, M.D., M.C.Cantab., resigned.

CHAMBERS., A. B., M.D.Roy.Univ.Irel., M.Ch., L.M., reappointed Medical Officer for the Long Eaton and Stapleford District of the Shadlow Union.

CHARLESWORTH., James, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Assistant-Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

DAWSON., Ernest, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Obstetric House-Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

BATON, James, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Grantham Rural Sanitary District.

EMINSON, Thomas Benjamin F., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Scotter District of the Gainsborough Union.

ERSKINE, Robert, M.D.Qn.Univ., Irel., M.Ch. and L.M., reappointed Medical Officer for the Camborne District of the Redruth Union.

EVANS, Howell Thomas, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.A.H., appointed Medical Officer of the Rock District of the Bedwelly Union, vice J. D. James, L.R.C.P.

FRERE, A. H., M.B., C.M., appointed Junior Medical Officer to the Lincoln Odd Fellows Medical Institution.

GORDON, Colin, M.B., C.M.Eng., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham, vice G. T. C. Barber.

GREATBATCH, Herbert W., M.B., C.M.Eng., appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer to the Montrose Royal Asylum.

HARTLEY, Robert Nightingale, M.B.Lond., B.S., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, vice E. Ward.

HATTON, George Stokes, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed an Assistant-Surgeon to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

HICHENS, Frank, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Stithians District of the Redruth Union, vice H. Harris.

HIND, Wheeldon, M.D.Lond., B.S., F.B.C.S., appointed an Assistant-Surgeon to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

HINDE, Dr., appointed Fourth Medical Officer to the Worthing Infirmary.

HOLLAND, Henry F., M.D.St.And., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 1 Amphilift District of the Amphilift Union.

HUME, F. Nutcombe, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Northern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylum District, vice R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

JAMES, G. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late Junior House-Physician, appointed Senior House Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

LANKESTER, Professor E. Ray, F.R.S., etc., etc., appointed Deputy Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy at the Oxford University, vice Professor Moseley.

LANSDOWN, R. G. P., M.B., B.S.Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

LITTLE, Andrew, M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Hospital, vice F. Harris.

MACSWEENEY, William, M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O.Roy.Univ., Irel., appointed Medical Officer to the Killarney Dispensary, vice Dr. John McDonagh.

MEAD, H. F., M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Bishop's Lydeard District of the Taunton Union, vice W. A. Dene, deceased.

MORRIS, Frederick Henry, M.R.C.S., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Wellingborough Rural Sanitary Authority, vice J. H. Thomas, deceased.

NEWTON, Lancelot, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the Sawtry District of the Huntingdon Union.

OPENSHAW, T. H., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital.

PERMEWAN, A. E., M.D.Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Redruth Sanitary Authority, vice Drs. Harris, Tabor, and Mudge.

PHILLIPS, L. W. K., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of No. 1 District of the Steyning Union, vice Mr. Gravely.

ROWBOTHAM, H. Claude, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Newton-on-Trent District of the Gainsborough Union.

ROSS, Hugh, M.B., C.M.Aber., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Gosford District of the Whitehaven Union, vice W. Guy.

RUTHERFORD, John James, M.D., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Shipley Local Board, for two years.

SADLER, Ernest A., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

SHAW, J. Custance, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Hull Borough Asylum, vice D. H. Anderson, M.B.

TATE, W. W. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to University College, London, vice Dr. Cyril Jecks, deceased.

TORBOCK, W. Hall, M.D.Pennsylvania, M.R.C.S., L. and L.M., K.Q.C.P.Irel., permanently appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Liskeard Union.

VEREKER, Richard Henry, L.R.C.S.Irel., L.K.Q.C.P.Irel., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the 3a and B (Curry Rival) District of the Langport Union, vice John Hughes, deceased.

WHITE, Barrington Syer, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Lyndhurst District of the New Forest Union, vice G. R. Nunn, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

WILKIN, G. Charles, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the London Throat Hospital, 204, Great Portland Street, vice E. Hughes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in Post Office Order or Stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday Morning, in order to insure insertion in current issue.

BIRTHS.

BERRY.—On the 7th July, at 117, Goldhawk Road, W., Gertrude, the wife of David Anderson Berry, M.B., F.S.A.Scot., of a son, David Douglas Anderson Berry.

VAUGHAN.—On July 3rd, at Crewe Cottage, Crewe, the wife of Alfred E. Vaughan, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Eng., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LECKY.—At Eshewe, Zululand, on April 6th (Easter Sunday), William Stuart Lecky, B.A., M.B., late Army Medical Staff, aged 33 years.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 2. *Operation Days*.—Tu. S., 2.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Operation Days*.—Daily, 2.

CHARING CROSS. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. *Operation Days*.—M., 3; Th. 2.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Days*.—M. Th., 2.30.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *Operation Day*.—F., 2.

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

GUY'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—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, daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. *Operation Days*.—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Chelsea. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 10. *Operation Days*.—M. Th., 2.

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

LONDON. *Hours of Attendance*.—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. *Operation Days*.—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.

METROPOLITAN. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. *Operation Day*.—F., 9.

MIDDLESEX. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9; W. 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4; Th. 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. *Operation Days*.—W., 1; S., 2; (Obstetrical), W. 2.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC. *Hours of Attendance*.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operation Day*.—W., 10.

NORTH-WEST LONDON. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F. 9. *Operation Day*.—Th., 2.30.

ROYAL FREE. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th. 9. *Operation Days*.—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 9. *Operation Days*.—Daily, 10.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 1. *Operation Day*.—M. 2.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 1. *Operation Days*.—Daily.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. *Operation Days*.—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.

ST. GEORGE'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th. 2; o.p., Eye, W. S. 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., S., 9. *Operation Days*.—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.

ST. MARK'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—Fistula and Diseases of Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45. *Operation Days*.—M., 2; Tu. 2.30.

ST. MARY'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45, o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. *Operation Days*.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.

ST. PETER'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—M., 2 and 5, Tu., 2, W., 2.30 and 5, Th., 2, F. (Women and Children), 2. *Operation Day*.—W. 2.30.

ST. THOMAS'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—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, 2., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10. *Operation Days*.—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu., 4, F., 2.

SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Day*.—W., 2.30.

THROAT, GOLLEN SQUARE. *Hours of Attendance*.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30. *Operation Day*.—Th., 2.

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

WEST LONDON. *Hours of Attendance*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu., F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. *Operation Days*.—Tu. F., 2.30.

WESTMINSTER. *Hours of Attendance*.—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. *Operation Days*.—Tu. W., 2.

"IN DARKEST AFRICA."

IN Mr. Stanley's book occurs the following passage:—

"Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., of Snow Hill Buildings, London, the well known chemists, furnished gratis nine beautiful chests replete with every medicament necessary to combat the epidemic diseases peculiar to Africa. Every drug was in 'tablets' mixed with quick solvents; every compartment was well stocked with essentials for the doctor and surgeon. Nothing was omitted, and we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to these gentlemen, not only for the intrinsic value of these chests and excellent medicines, but also for the personal selection of the best that London could furnish, and the supervision of the packing by which means we were enabled to transport them to Zambuya without damage."

Surgeon Parke has personally informed us that the concentrated preparations and tablets retained their efficiency throughout the whole journey, and were of the utmost value by reason of their efficiency and portability.

THE PROTECTION OF DIPLOMAS.

DR. HUGH WOODS (Highgate) writes: Mr. Brodhurst, in his evidence before the House of Lords Committee on Hospitals, expressed his opinion that no distinguished men are excluded from hospital appointments in London by the present exclusive rules. He gave as reasons for this opinion the statement (according to the JOURNAL of June 28th) that the Fellowship of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons is open to anyone, being a question only of work and a certain amount of ability. He also said that the examinations in London were by far the most severe. Mr. Brodhurst ought to be aware that the present rules exclude all general practitioners from all hospital appointments in London. Does Mr. Brodhurst consider that no general practitioners in London were "distinguished men?" Even in hospitals where the ridiculous rule requiring the Membership of the College of Physicians or the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons is not in force care is taken to exclude general practitioners by forbidding the practice of midwifery, pharmacy, or the like. The advantages of "specialism" are not so great that a man need be forced into "specialism" to qualify for a hospital post. There could be no harm, at least, in his retaining some knowledge of subjects which have to be studied in order to obtain a registrable degree. To obtain a post as obstetric physician at most London hospitals the diploma of M.R.C.P. Lond. is essential. Does the M.R.C.P. examination contemplate itself as a test of acquaintance with midwifery? Yet a Master of Obstetrics of Dublin University is ineligible, while a Member of the College of Physicians of London, whose training in midwifery may have been only the minimum requisite to get on the Register, is a suitable candidate. The cost of obtaining the M.R.C.P. or F.R.C.S. diplomas (£30 about), the time requisite for studying the methods necessary to success at the examinations, the desirability (for more reasons than one) of being known to be in a position to obtain a hospital appointment, in case the diploma should be granted, the innumerable certificates required, or the disabilities involved, are a few of the trifling difficulties which Mr. Brodhurst ignores. Besides, for a medical man whose abilities have acquired for him a large general practice to throw up his whole means of supporting himself and family—the whole result of his past labours—in order to go to school again and be taught the latest whims of more or less competent examiners is simply intolerable.

With regard to the responsibility for these iniquitous regulations, there can be no question but that the staffs of the hospitals are at the root responsible for them; because only medical men could have the acquaintance with minute detail which is evinced in the protective regulations in all their variety. These protective regulations are devised, enacted, and maintained with the object of excluding all who engage in general practice from hospital appointments. In any case they have this result. Whether Mr. Brodhurst thinks so or not, it is quite certain that very many men engaged in general practice are far more worthy of distinction, if not more distinguished, than the beardless youths who obtain hospital posts to the third and fourth generation.

It seems ridiculous to have to argue against so iniquitous and pernicious a system; and perhaps the only way to overcome the selfish regard for their own interests, which induces the hospital staffs to encourage its continuance, will be to make it opposed to their interests. If hospital appointments are given only to those holding the M.R.C.P. Lond. and F.R.C.S. Lond. diplomas it would be only fair if general practitioners were to recoup the remainder of the profession for the want of such advantages by calling into consultation only those who have not the above diplomas. If the general practitioners are forced to resort to strong measures it will be because justice is denied them.

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

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Indian Medical Service. By Wm. Wilfrid Webb, M.B. London: W. Thacker and Co. 1890.

An Unlucky Lie. By Athol A. Johnstone. London: John Haddon and Co. 1890.

A Pharmacopœia for Diseases of the Skin. By James Startin. Second edition. London: Harrison and Sons. 1890.

A New Theory of Chloroform Syncope. By Robert Kirk, M.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow. J. Menzies and Co. 1890.

Hypnotism. By Albert Moll. London: W. Scott. 1890.

Hygiene and Public Health. By Louis C. Parkes, M.D. Second edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1890.

Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children. Edited by John M. Keating, M.D. Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1890.

Dental Surgery. By Henry Sewill, M.R.C.S., L.D.S. Third edition. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1890.

Symptomatologie und Histologie der Hautkrankheiten. Von H. Leloir und E. Vidal. In Deutscher bearbeitung von Dr. Eduard Schiff. Lieferung I. Hamburg und Leipzig: Leopold Voss. 1890.

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