

pox. He was subjected to a very close examination, not only by the Chairman, but by members of the Commission, who from their intimate knowledge of the history and practice of vaccination, are competent to speak with authority on the subject, and some of his answers are very striking. Upon the slenderest of grounds he endeavours to cast doubt upon the general trustworthiness of Jenner's statements and writings. He tries to put aside as unreliable or inconclusive the various variolous tests which were applied in the early days of vaccination. The statement that when certain persons, vaccinated by Evans, of Ketley, were tested with small-pox "they resisted it," is not sufficiently particular for Dr. Creighton. He cavils at Jenner's statement respecting the case of Phipps, that "the boy has since been inoculated for small-pox, which, as I ventured to predict, produced no effect." "No effect" is too imprecise for Dr. Creighton. Yet when he paraphrases Jenner's story about "poor Phipps," he in no way seriously distorts it. He considers that "it is necessary to supplement Jenner's statements by reading the realities into it." But, as the Chairman remarked, how does Dr. Creighton know that it is the reality that he is reading into them? Then as regards the summary, included in his work *Jenner and Vaccination*, of 14 cases in which Mr. Ward of the Manchester Infirmary inoculated with variolous matter after vaccination, Dr. Creighton has to admit having been guilty of a very serious error, whereby a totally wrong impression of the result is conveyed. "I was misled," he says, "by the confusion in Ward's own mind, which runs through the whole of his narrative, that the small-pox which actually occurred was the result of his inoculation with cow-pox." "The words 'thereafter inoculated' printed in this book are erroneous."

This discrepancy is important. Dr. Creighton "has a certain distrust personally of statistical arrangements of all kinds," and prefers "to take the facts in as concrete a form as possible." He therefore does not accept the statistical tables of Dr. Seaton, Dr. Barry, or Mr. Marson; but, on the other hand, in order to demonstrate a particular point put forward by himself, he puts in as evidence the London bills of mortality of the last century. From those bills of mortality, which, to say the least of them, have many elements of inaccuracy, Dr. Creighton sought to show that the decrease in the fever mortality has been concurrent with decrease in that from small-pox, and contended that the same improved sanitation which has lessened the fever death-rate has also lessened that of small-pox. But he at the same time admitted that whilst small-pox could only be spread by contact, it is not certain that typhus may not be capable of arising *de novo*, and that therefore typhus is more amenable to improved sanitation than is small-pox. He altogether objects to the customary division of the population or of communities into vaccinated and unvaccinated. In his opinion vaccination should be left entirely out of account, and the total small-pox of one period or district compared with the total of another period or district. Thus as regards the late epidemic of small-pox at Sheffield, he does not seem inclined to believe that the facts would show that the vaccinated and unvaccinated were to be found mingled in the same circumstances. Students of Dr. Barry's report, however, and of his evidence on the point contained in the same volume as the evidence of Dr. Creighton, are aware that it is clearly shown that vaccination was the only point on which the vaccinated differed from the unvaccinated during the epidemic.

As regards cow-pox, Dr. Creighton considers it is analogous to syphilis. He also considers that horse-grease produces a vesicle indistinguishable from the vaccine vesicle, but he declined to go into the evidence upon which he made that assertion.

His article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* naturally gave rise to several important and embarrassing questions. With reference to the fact that in that article he gave the small-pox deaths from 1847 to 1884 without giving the population year by year, he maintained that this omission was not calculated to mislead the unwary. Most people, however, will be of a different opinion, and as a matter of fact it did actually mislead Mr. Picton in an article which he contributed to the *Contemporary Review*.

Upon the testimony of Dr. Creighton as a scientific inquirer great importance has been placed by the opponents of vaccination; but we greatly fear that the result of his examination will be anything but satisfactory to them. His evidence goes almost entirely to show the unsoundness of the opposition to vaccination, and it cannot but tend to defeat the object with which it was put before the Commission. From beginning to end every question and every answer deserves to be carefully studied.

NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the Society was held in Birmingham on July 31st. Dr. GAIRDER, President, was in the chair, and Dr. Phillipson, Dr. Byers, Dr. Evans, Mr. Wright Wilson, Mr. Sympson, Dr. Holman, and many others were present.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

Report and Balance Sheet.—The draft of the report and balance sheet, as prepared by the Council, were read and approved, and ordered to be printed as usual.

Officers and Council.—The ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year: *President:* Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. *Vice-Presidents:* George W. Balfour, M.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh); R. L. Bowles, M.D. (Folkestone); W. H. Broadbent, M.D.; Mr. Thomas Bryant; Thomas Buzzard, M.D.; Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D.; J. Langdon Down, M.D.; C. J. Hare, M.D.; W. M. Graily Hewitt, M.D.; Constantine Holman, M.D. (Reigate); D. J. Leech, M.D. (Manchester); Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir William MacCormac; Sir William Roberts, M.D.; Sir James Sawyer, M.D. (Birmingham); Mr. Septimus W. Sibley; Mr. T. P. Teale (Leeds); Hermann Weber, M.D. *Council:* Thomas Barlow, M.D.; Mr. Marcus Beck; J. W. Byers, M.D. (Belfast); Alfred H. Carter, M.D. (Birmingham); Mr. Edmund Carver (Cambridge); W. B. Cheadle, M.D.; Mr. W. Watson Cheyne; W. Cholmeley, M.D.; W. S. Church, M.D.; A. H. Corley, M.D. (Dublin); F. R. Cruise, M.D. (Dublin); W. Clement Daniel, M.D. (Epsom); Mr. J. N. C. Davies-Colley; Julius Dreschfeld, M.D. (Manchester); H. Fearnside, M.D.; Mr. R. S. Fowler (Bath); J. F. Goodhart, M.D.; G. E. Herman, M.D.; Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D. (Reading); Mr. Arthur Jackson (Sheffield); Mr. W. Hamerton Jalland (York); W. Allan Jamieson, M.D. (Edinburgh); Mr. H. Cripps Lawrence; W. Ward Leadam, M.D.; Montagu Lubbock, M.D.; Stephen Mackenzie, M.D.; Mr. T. Pickering Pick; G. H. Savage, M.D.; E. Markham Skerritt, M.D. (Bristol); Mr. H. P. Symonds (Oxford); William Travers, M.D.; Mr. Edgcombe Venning. *Treasurer:* W. Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A., 13, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. *Auditors:* E. Clapton, M.D.; Mr. John Croft; Mr. F. M. Corner. *Hon. Secretary:* Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., LL.D., 15, Cavendish Square, W.

Votes of Thanks.—A vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their services during the year was proposed and carried. A vote of thanks to the local secretaries for their valuable services during the year was carried unanimously. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

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.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1890. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Council will be held on 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 the 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*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Medical Association, held in the Small Lecture Hall of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Tuesday, July 29th, 1890:

Present.

Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, President of the Council, in the chair.

Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE (President), Filey, Yorks.

Dr. W. F. WADE (President-Elect), Birmingham.

Dr. HOLMAN (Treasurer), Reigate.

Mr. F. BATEMAN, Whitchurch
Surgeon-General W. R. CORNISH,
London

Dr. J. WARD COUSINS, Ports-
mouth

Mr. T. W. CROSSE, Norwich

Dr. G. W. CROWE, Worcester

Dr. J. L. H. DOWN, London

Mr. GEORGE EASTES, M.B., Lon-
don

Dr. W. A. ELLISTON, Ipswich

Sir B. W. FOSTER, Birmingham

Professor W. T. GAIRDNER,
Glasgow

Dr. J. H. GALTON, Upper Nor-
wood

Dr. C. E. GLASCOTT, Manchester

Dr. BRUCE GOFF, Bothwell

Deputy Surg.-Gen. C. GRAVES-
IRWIN, Edinburgh

Resolved: That the minutes of the previous meeting, which have already been printed and circulated, be signed as correct.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Fowler, Dr. Bristowe, and Dr. Henry Barnes, of Carlisle.

Read letter from Mr. Husband, acknowledging the resolution of the Council accepting his resignation of membership of the Journal and Finance and Trust Funds.

Mr. Lawrence, of Dublin, attended and presented a very handsome album of the Dublin meeting, containing many hundreds of photographs of the members attending the meeting.

Resolved: That the thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Lawrence, of Dublin, for his generous gift of an album, containing photographs of the members of the British Medical Association who attended the Dublin meeting in 1887.

Resolved: That qualified ladies be permitted to attend the proceedings of the Obstetric and Children's Sections.

Resolved: That the 105 candidates whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting and supplementary list be and they are hereby elected members of the Association.

Resolved: That the Parliamentary Bills Committee be requested to consider whether it be desirable that medical officers of health should devote their whole time to the duties of their office, and to report to the Council.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Small Lecture Hall of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1890:

Present:

Dr. T. BRIDGWATER (President of the Council), in the Chair.

Dr. W. F. WADE, (President-Elect) Birmingham.

Mr. H. T. BUTLIN (Treasurer), London.

Dr. F. ANNINGSOON, Cambridge

Dr. G. B. BARRON, Southport

Dr. F. BATEMAN, Whitchurch

Dr. J. W. BYERS, Belfast

Dr. J. S. CAMERON, Huddersfield

Dr. A. CARPENTER, Croydon

Dr. WILLIAM CARTER, Liverpool

Surgeon-General W. R. CORNISH,
London

Dr. J. WARD COUSINS, Ports-
mouth

Dr. H. R. CROCKER, London

Mr. T. W. CROSSE, Norwich

Dr. G. W. CROWE, Worcester

Dr. J. L. H. DOWN, London

Mr. T. R. JESSOP, Leeds

Mr. EVAN JONES, Aberdare

Mr. C. MACNAMARA, London

Dr. W. WITHERS MOORE, Bur-
gess Hill

Dr. F. NEEDHAM, Gloucester

Mr. C. H. W. PARKINSON, Wim-
borne Minster

Dr. C. PARSONS, Dover

Dr. W. RUSSELL, Edinburgh

Dr. R. SAUNDY, Birmingham

Dr. A. SHEEN, Cardiff

Dr. E. MARKHAM SKERRITT,
Bristol

Mr. NOBLE SMITH, London

Dr. W. STRANGE, Worcester

Mr. T. SYMPSON, Lincoln

Dr. T. W. TREND, Southampton

Mr. F. WALLACE, London

Dr. F. NEEDHAM, Gloucester
Mr. C. H. W. PARKINSON, Wim-
borne Minster

Dr. C. PARSONS, Dover

Dr. W. RUSSELL, Edinburgh

Dr. R. SAUNDY, Birmingham

Dr. A. SHEEN, Cardiff

Dr. E. MARKHAM SKERRITT,
Bristol

Mr. NOBLE SMITH, London

The minutes of the last meeting were read and found correct.

Read notice of motion from Dr. Bell, of Glasgow.

Resolved: That a letter be addressed to Dr. Bell by the Presi-
dent, enclosing a copy of the Articles of Association.

Resolved: That Dr. Withers Moore be appointed President of
the Council for the ensuing three years.

Resolved: That the best thanks of the Council be given to Dr.
Bridgwater for the able manner in which he has performed the
duties of President for the past three years.

The returns of the election of Representatives of Branches to
the Council were reported as follows:—

Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Branch.—A. Ogston, M.D., 252, Union Street, Aberdeen. *Adelaide and South Australian Branch.*—(No return). *Barbados Branch.*—(No return). *Bath and Bristol Branch.*—Mr. R. S. Fowler, 6, Belmont, Bath; E. M. Skerritt, M.D., Thornton House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol. *Bermuda Branch.*—Dep. Surg.-Genl. C. Graves-Irwin, M.B., P.M.O., Edinburgh. *Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch.*—Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S., The Crescent, Birmingham; Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S., 22, Broad Street, Birmingham; Robert Saundby, M.D., 83A, Edmund Street, Birmingham. *Bombay Branch.*—(No return). *Border Counties Branch.*—Henry Barnes, M.D., 6, Portland Square, Carlisle. *British Guiana Branch.*—(No return). *Cambridge and Huntingdon Branch.*—Bushell Annington, M.D., Barton Road, Cambridge. *Cape of Good Hope Branch.*—(No return). *Colombo, Ceylon Branch.*—(No return). *Dorset and West Hants Branch.*—C. H. W. Parkinson, Esq., Wimborne Minster. *Dublin Branch.*—T. W. Grimshaw, M.D., Priorsland, Carrickmines, co. Dublin. *East Anglian Branch.*—Mr. T. W. Crosse, F.R.C.S., Norwich; W. A. Elliston, M.D., Ipswich. *East York and North Lincoln Branch.*—Mr. J. Dix, 25, Albion Street, Hull. *Edinburgh Branch.*—William Russell, M.D., 46, Albany Street, Edinburgh. *Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch.*—Bruce Goff, M.D., The Lindens, Bothwell, Lanarkshire. *Gloucestershire Branch.*—F. Needham, M.D., Barnwood House, Gloucester. *Grigoland West Branch.*—(No return). *Halifax, Nova Scotia Branch.*—(No return). *Jamaica Branch.*—(No return). *Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.*—G. B. Barron, M.D., Summerseat, Southport; W. Carter, M.D., 78, Rodney Street, Liverpool; C. E. Glascott, M.D., 23, St. John's Street, Manchester; James Hardie, M.D., 1, St. Ann's Place, Manchester; Mr. James Taylor, Newgate Street, Chester. *London and North-West of Ireland Branch.*—Mr. E. Donaldson, 30, Great James Street, Londonderry. *Malta and Mediterranean Branch.*—(No return). *Melbourne and Victoria Branch.*—(No return). *Metropolitan Counties Branch.*—J. S. Bristowe, M.D., 13, Old Burlington Street, W.; Mr. H. T. Butlin, 82, Harley Street, W.; H. Radcliffe Crocker, M.D., 121, Harley Street, W.; George Eastes, M.B., 35, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.; Mr. Septimus W. Sibley, 7, Harley Street, W.; Mr. Noble Smith, 24, Queen Anne Street, W.; Mr. Frederick Wallace, 96, Cazenove Road, Upper Clapton, E. *Midland Branch.*—Mr. T. Sympson, 2, James Street, Lincoln. *W. Webb, M.D., Wirksworth, Derbyshire.* *Northern Counties of Scotland Branch.*—Ogilvie Grant, M.B., Queen Mary's House, Inverness. *North of England Branch.*—David Drummond, M.D., 7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. E. Williamson, M.D., 22, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *North of Ireland Branch.*—J. W. Byers, M.D., Lower Crescent, Belfast; A. Dempsey, M.D., 22, Clifton Street, Belfast. *North Wales Branch.*—Mr. W. Jones-Morris, Portadoc. *Oxford and District Branch.*—Mr. Alfred Winkfield, 26, Beaumont Street, Oxford. *Perthshire Branch.*—A. R. Urquhart, M.D., James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth. *Punjab Branch.*—(No return). *Reading and Upper Thames Branch.*—F. Bateman, M.B., Whitchurch, Oxon. *Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch.*—Mr. John Davies Harries, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury. *Southern Branch.*—J. Ward Cousins, M.D., Riversdale, Kent Road, Portsmouth; Theophilus W. Trend, M.D., Raeberry Lodge, Southampton. *South-Eastern Branch.*—J. H. Galton, M.D., "Chunam," Sylvan Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; Mr. G. F. Hodgson, 52, Montpellier Road, Brighton; C. Parsons, M.D., 2, St. James Street, Dover. *South Indian and Madras Branch.*—Surg.-Gen. W. R. Cornish, C.I.E., 8, Cresswell Gardens, S.W. *South Midland Branch.*—Mr. J. H. Hemming, Kimbolton. *South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch.*—Mr. Evan Jones, Aberdare; A. Sheen, M.D., 23, Newport Road, Cardiff. *South-Western Branch.*—P. M. Deas, M.B., Wonford House, Exeter; E. T. Slade-King, M.D., Croftside, Ilfracombe. *Staffordshire Branch.*—Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, Waterloo Road South, Wolverhampton. *Stirling, Kinross, and Clackmannan Branch.*—John Strath, M.D., Gladstone Terrace, Dollar, N.B. *Sydney and New South Wales.*—(No return). *Tasmania Branch.*—(No return). *Thames Valley Branch.*—J. Langdon H. Down, M.D., 81, Harley Street, W. *West Somerset Branch.*—W. M. Kelly, M.D., Crescent, Taunton. *Worcestershire and Herefordshire Branch.*—G. W. Crowe, M.D., 43, Foregate Street, Worcester. *Yorkshire Branch.*—Dr. J. S. Cameron, 51, New North Road, Huddersfield; Mr. T. R. Jessop, Park Square, Leeds.

It was moved and seconded: That a deputation of the British Medical Association be appointed to interview Lord Selbourne, requesting him now to take action to provide greater facilities in the metropolis for higher medical education and university graduation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Report of the Royal Commission upon the subject.

Whereupon an amendment was moved and seconded: That the Council be requested to appoint a Committee to watch, in the interests of the profession as a whole, any legislative action in connection with the institution of a medical university in London.

The amendment having been put from the chair, the same was declared to be carried.

The amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and declared to be carried.

Resolved: That the election of two of the candidates in the list be postponed.

Resolved: That the remaining twelve candidates, whose applications appear in the Daily Journal of to-day's date, be elected, subject to confirmation at the October meeting.

Read return of attendances of Council for the year, particulars as follows: Council meetings, 7, namely, August 14th, 1889; August 15th, 1889; October 16th, 1889; January 15th, 1890; April 16th, 1890; July 16th, 1890; July 29th, 1890.

Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Filey, Vice-President ...	7
Dr. W. F. Wade, Birmingham, President-Elect...	5
Dr. T. Bridgwater, Harrow-on-the-Hill, President of Council ...	7
Dr. C. Holman, Reigate, Treasurer ...	7
Sir H. W. Acland, K.C.B., M.D., Oxford, Vice-President	0
Dr. B. Annington, Cambridge, R. ...	2
Mr. A. Baker, Birmingham, R. ...	0
Dr. J. T. Banks, Dublin, Vice-President	0
Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle, R. ...	2
Dr. G. B. Barron, Southport, R. ...	2
Mr. B. Barrow, Ryde, Vice-President ...	1
Dr. F. Bateman, Whitechurch, R. ...	6
Dr. J. M. Booth, Aberdeen, R. ...	0
Dr. J. S. Bristowe, F.R.S., London, R. ...	0
Mr. H. T. Butlin, London, R. ...	3
Dr. J. W. Byers, Belfast, R. ...	6
Dr. J. S. Cameron, Huddersfield, R. ...	4
Dr. A. Carpenter, Croydon, Vice-President	1
Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, London, R. ...	6
Dr. J. W. Cousins, Portsmouth, R. ...	7
Mr. T. W. Crosse, Norwich, R. ...	3
Dr. G. W. Crowe, Worcester, R. ...	6
Dr. J. Cumming, Belfast, Vice-President...	2
Dr. A. Davidson, Liverpool, R. ...	1
Dr. P. M. Deas, Exeter, R. ...	2
Dr. A. Dempsey, Belfast, R. ...	1
Mr. J. Dix, Hull, R. ...	0
Dr. J. L. H. Down, London, R. ...	6
Dr. D. Drummond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. ...	3
Mr. George Eastes, London, R. ...	7
Dr. W. T. Edwards, Cardiff, Vice-President	0
Dr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich, R. ...	5
Dr. J. Ferguson, Perth, R. ...	0
Dr. A. Finlayson, Rothsay, R. ...	0
Sir B. Walter Foster, M.D., M.P., Birmingham, Vice-President ...	5
Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath, R. ...	2
Professor W. T. Gairdner, Glasgow, Vice-President	3
Dr. J. H. Galton, Upper Norwood, R. ...	7
Dr. C. E. Glascock, Manchester, R. ...	6
Dr. B. Goff, Bothwell, R. ...	7
Dr. Ogilvie Grant, Inverness, R. ...	4
Deputy Surgeon-General Graves-Irwin, M.S., Edinburgh	1
Dr. W. C. Grigg, London, R. ...	0
Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, Carrickmines, R. ...	4
Dr. W. Haldane, Bridge of Allan, R. ...	0
Dr. James Hardie, Manchester, R. ...	0
Mr. John D. Harries, Shrewsbury, R. ...	0
Mr. J. H. Hemming, Kimbolton, Hunts, R. ...	7
Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton, R. ...	2
Professor G. M. Humphry, F.R.S., Cambridge, Vice-President ...	2
Mr. W. D. Husband, Clifton, Vice-President	0
Mr. T. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton, R. ...	6
Mr. T. R. Jessop, Leeds, R. ...	5
Mr. Evan Jones, Aberdare, R. ...	5
Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton, R. ...	3
Mr. H. R. Ker, Halesowen, R. ...	3
Dr. F. H. Kyngdon, London, R. ...	1
Mr. C. Macnamara, London, Vice-President	5
Dr. W. Withers Moore, Brighton, Vice-President	7
Dr. W. J. Morris, Portmadoc, R. ...	5
Dr. F. Needham, Gloucester, R. ...	6
Sir G. E. Paget, F.R.S., Cambridge, Vice-President	0
Mr. C. H. W. Wimborne Minster, R. ...	6
Dr. C. Parsons, Dover, R. ...	6
Mr. W. Pearse, St. Tudy, Bodmin, R. ...	5
Dr. W. Russell, Edinburgh, R. ...	4
Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham, R. ...	6
Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff, R. ...	4
Mr. S. W. Sibley, London, R. ...	5
Dr. E. M. Skerritt, Bristol, R. ...	5
Mr. Noble Smith, London, R. ...	7
Dr. W. Strange, Worcester, Vice-President	3
Mr. T. Symptom, Lincoln, R. ...	6
Mr. J. Taylor, Chester, R. ...	3
Dr. T. W. Trend, Southampton, R. ...	6
Mr. F. Wallace, London, R. ...	6
Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool, Vice-President...	0
Dr. E. Waters, Chester, R. ...	0
Dr. William Webb, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, R. ...	3
Dr. G. E. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. ...	5
Mr. Alfred Winkfield, Oxford, R. ...	5

(The letter R. means Representative of a Branch.)

At a meeting of the Council, 1890-91, held in the Small Lecture Theatre of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, July 31st, 1890:

Present:

Dr. WITHERS MOORE (President of Council), in the Chair.

Dr. W. F. WADE (President), Birmingham.

Mr. BUTLIN (Treasurer), London.

Dr. B. ANNINGTON, Cambridge	Dr. BRUCE GOFF, Bothwell
Dr. F. BATEMAN, Whitechurch	Deputy Surg.-Gen. C. GRAVES-IRWIN, Edinburgh
Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, Harrow-on-the-Hill	Mr. J. H. HEMMING, Kimbolton
Dr. J. W. BYERS, Belfast	Dr. HOLMAN, Reigate
Dr. J. S. CAMERON, Huddersfield	Mr. T. R. JESSOP, Leeds
Dr. W. CARTER, Liverpool	Mr. EVAN JONES, Aberdare
Surgeon-General W. R. CORNISH, London	Mr. JORDAN LLOYD, Birmingham
Dr. J. WARD COUSINS, Portsmouth	Dr. F. NEEDHAM, Gloucester
Dr. H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, London	Mr. C. H. PARKINSON, Wimborne
Mr. T. W. CROSSE, Norwich	Dr. C. PARSONS, Dover
Dr. G. W. CROWE, Worcester	Dr. W. RUSSELL, Edinburgh
Dr. J. LANGDON H. DOWN, London	Dr. R. SAUNDY, Birmingham
Dr. D. DRUMMOND, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dr. E. M. SKERRITT, Clifton
Mr. GEORGE EASTES, London	Mr. NOBLE SMITH, London
Dr. W. A. ELLISTON, Ipswich	Dr. W. STRANGE, Worcester
Sir B. W. FOSTER, M.D., M.P., Birmingham	Mr. T. SYMPSON, Lincoln
Dr. J. H. GALTON, Upper Norwood	Mr. LAWSON TAIT, Birmingham
	Dr. T. W. TREND, Southampton
	Dr. A. R. URQUHART, Perth
	Mr. F. WALLACE, London
	Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, Filey, Yorks
	Dr. G. E. WILLIAMSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne

The minutes of the last meeting having been printed in the Daily Journal of the meeting were taken and read as correct.

The appointment of the Journal and Finance Committee was then considered. There appeared to be six vacancies, namely, Mr. Butlin (who was appointed Treasurer), Mr. Husband (resigned), Dr. Withers Moore (appointed President of the Council), Mr. Hugh Ker, Dr. Parsons, and Mr. Sibley.

Twelve gentlemen were nominated. Dr. Saundby and Dr. Crowe were appointed scrutineers. The ballot having been taken, the scrutineers reported that Dr. Holman, Mr. Crosse, Mr. Wheelhouse, Dr. Bridgwater, Dr. Grimshaw, and Dr. Ward Cousins had been elected to fill the vacancies.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Parliamentary Bills Committee: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of the Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*, Mr. S. H. Agar, Mr. D. B. Balding, Dr. H. Barnes, Mr. J. Wickham Barnes, Dr. Robert Barnes, Dr. G. B. Barron, Dr. J. W. Browne, Dr. J. S. Cameron, Dr. A. Carpenter, Dr. W. Carter, Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, Dr. H. R. Crocker, Dr. G. W. Crowe, Mr. W. B. Davies, Dr. P. M. Deas, Dr. Walter Dickson, Dr. J. Langdon H. Down, Mr. George Eastes, Dr. R. Esler, Dr. J. Ferguson, Sir B. W. Foster, Mr. E. H. Galton, Dr. C. E. Glascock, Dr. Bruce Goff, Dr. Ogilvie Grant, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Dr. A. J. Harrison, Mr. C. H. Harrison, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. W. E. Heath, Mr. J. H. Hemming, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, Mr. G. E. Jeaffreson, Dr. A. Emrys Jones, Dr. R. Jones, Mr. Hugh R. Ker, Dr. W. G. Lowe, Mr. C. Macnamara, Dr. D. MacAlister, Dr. J. B. Mead, Dr. W. J. Mickle, Dr. F. Needham, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Dr. D. Nicolson, Professor A. Ogston, Dr. H. O'Neill, Dr. William Ord, Mr. C. H. W. Parkinson, Dr. G. H. Philipson, Dr. H. H. Phillips, Mr. J. Pranker, Dr. James Ritchie, Mr. S. W. Sibley, Mr. Noble Smith, Mr. W. D. Spanton, Dr. J. Strachan, Dr. W. Strange, Dr. James Stuart, Dr. G. P. D. Thomas, Dr. T. W. Thurstfield, Dr. A. R. Urquhart, Mr. F. Wallace, Mr. Joseph White, Mr. P. A. Willett, Mr. A. Winkfield, with the addition of Dr. Bridgwater, Dr. Holman, and Mr. Vacher.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Scientific Grants Committee: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of the Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. A. Davidson, Dr. Ferrier, Sir B. W. Foster, Professor M. Foster, Professor W. T. Gairdner, Dr. A. Gamgee, Professor G. M. Humphry, Mr. A. Jackson, Dr. Klein, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. D. MacAlister, Mr. C. Macnamara, Dr. C. Parsons, Professor Burdon Sanderson, Dr. R. Saundby, Professor E. A. Schäfer, Mr. S. W. Sibley, Dr. A. Waller, Dr. S. Wilks, Mr. Ernest Hart (Honorary

Secretary), with the addition of Professor Victor Horsley, Mr. Vincent Jackson, Professor Redfern, and Mr. Lawson Tait.

Resolved: That with the addition of Dr. Bridgwater the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Committee on Legislation of Inebriates: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*, Mr. D. B. Baldwin, Mr. H. Branthwaite, Dr. C. Cameron, Dr. A. Carpenter, Dr. G. P. Clark, Dr. C. R. Drysdale, Mr. G. Eastes, Dr. J. W. Eastwood, Dr. R. Farquharson, Sir B. W. Forster, Mr. W. C. Garman, Dr. J. Hill Gibson, Dr. Alexander Grant, Mr. F. J. Gray, Dr. C. J. Hare, Mr. H. R. Ker, Dr. Norman S. Kerr, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Surgeon-Major G. K. Poole, M.D., Mr. J. Pranker, Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, M.D., Fleet-Surgeon G. Robertson, Dr. G. P. D. Thomas, Dr. E. H. Vinet, Dr. Wynn Westcott, Dr. H. W. Williams, with the addition of Dr. Bridgwater.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Committee on Branch Organisation: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*; Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. J. Cuming, Dr. J. Langdon H. Down, Sir B. W. Foster, Dr. Bruce Goff, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Mr. A. Jackson, Dr. C. Parsons, Dr. T. W. Trend.

Resolved: That Dr. Bridgwater and Dr. Holman be appointed in place of Mr. Butlin and Sir Walter Foster, and that the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Premises and Library Committee: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*; Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Mr. C. Macnamara, Mr. S. W. Sibley, Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, with the addition of Dr. Bridgwater and Dr. Holman.

Resolved: That with the addition of Dr. Strange, in the place of Mr. Husband, resigned, the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Trust Funds Committee: The President *ex officio*, the President-elect *ex officio*, the President of Council *ex officio*, the Treasurer *ex officio*, Sir B. W. Foster, Mr. C. Macnamara, Dr. R. Saundby, Dr. E. Waters, with the addition of Dr. Strange.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Therapeutic Committee, with the addition of Dr. Broadbent in place of Sir Walter Foster, resigned: Dr. Mitchell Bruce, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Professor F. Cash, Dr. Cranstoun Charles, Dr. M. Charteris, Sir Andrew Clark, Professor T. R. Fraser, Professor W. T. Gairdner, Dr. D. J. Leech, Dr. James Little, Professor D. MacAlister, Dr. Sidney Martin, Dr. M. McHugh, Dr. W. Murrell, Dr. C. Y. Pearson, Dr. Sidney Ringer, Sir Wm. Roberts, Dr. R. Saundby, Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Dr. W. Whitley, with the addition of Dr. Broadbent.

The appointment of the Arrangement Committee was postponed until the place for the next annual meeting was decided.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed a committee to consider and report upon the exclusion of Scotch and Irish diplomas from Scotch and Irish universities and colleges from certain hospital appointments: Mr. Butlin, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, Dr. Crowe, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Gairdner, Dr. J. Galton, Dr. Grimshaw, Mr. Macnamara.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Reference Committee: The President of Council, the Treasurer, Dr. Farquharson, and Dr. MacAlister.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Medical Charities Committee: Dr. Rentoul, Dr. Hugh Woods, Mr. Nelson Hardy, Dr. Brindley James, Dr. Major Greenwood, Dr. Brierley, Mr. Wickham Barnes, Sir Spencer Wells, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Henty, Mr. George Brown, the President of the Council, the Treasurer of the Association, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, Dr. Ogilvie Grant, Mr. Wallace.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Committee for the scientific examination into the condition of Board scholars: Dr. T. Bridgwater, Dr. Holman, Dr. Needham, Dr. Shuttleworth, Dr. Yellowlees, Dr. D. Hack Tukey, Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dr. Ireland, Dr. Henry Ashby, Dr. G. H. Savage, Dr. Francis Warner.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the committee to watch in the interests of the profession any legislative action in connection with the institution of a medical university in London: The President of the Council, the Treasurer, Dr. Bridgwater, Dr. Edwards, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Macnamara, Dr. Markham Skerrett, Mr. Lawson Tait.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Typhoid Statistics.—Charcoal Fumes and Catalepsy.—Dangers of Ergot after Labour.—Lead Poisoning by Flour.—Contagion of Tuberculosis.—The Cholera Regulations.—Acetate of Ammonia in Scarlet Fever.—Examination of Meat for Trichinæ.—Falsification of Mineral Waters.—Disinfecting Stoves in Paris Hospitals.—Professional Appointments.—Night Medical Service.

THE following statistics as to typhoid were recently communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine:—From 1866 to 1881 the hospital mortality was 21.5 per cent., from 1882 to 1888 14.1 per cent., and in 1889 13.3 per cent. The cold bath treatment resulted in a mortality of 15 to 10 per cent., the usual treatment in 21.8 per cent. In the Lyons hospitals the cold bath treatment gave a mortality of 7 to 8 per cent.

A further instance of the preservation of life resulting from catalepsy has been furnished by the following tale of misery. A family of the name of Hayem being reduced to extreme poverty decided to end their lives. A charcoal stove was lighted, and the whole family, after saying a prayer, composed themselves as they believed to the sleep of death. The father and six children were found dead, but the mother roused herself on hearing a noise in the room, and exclaimed, "I thought I was dead." It is supposed that she fell into a cataleptic trance, and respiration was thus suspended, and asphyxia averted.

At the nineteenth Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science which has just been held at Limoges, under the presidency of M. Cornu, Mme. Gaches Sarrantes read a paper condemning the use of ergot after parturition, even for the purpose of arresting hæmorrhage. Clots and fragments of membrane if imprisoned in the uterus by using ergot cause infection. Mme. Gaches Sarrantes practises uterine injections of antiseptic solutions.

M. Lemaistre read a paper on an epidemic of lead poisoning caused by flour. Analysis revealed the presence of three milligrammes of lead to every kilogramme of flour. The miller confessed that one of his workmen had stopped some holes in his mill with molten lead.

M. Ollivier has recently reported a case of contagious tuberculosis at Neuilly. A family of seven occupied a house in the Rue du Pont. In the course of two years five out of the seven were attacked with tuberculosis; two are dead and three are seriously ill. Inquiry showed that the house had formerly been occupied by a family suffering from tuberculosis; in 1887 a child died in it from that disease. It is supposed that this case, which was the first, is the origin of the contamination. Dr. Ollivier concludes from this, and the other cases brought under his notice, that it is dangerous to inhabit a house which has been previously inhabited by tuberculous patients, unless it be thoroughly disinfected. The paper should be stripped off, and the walls whitened with lime; the wainscoting and floor should be scraped and washed with a 1 in 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate.

Madame Romagne (a Spanish lady), her son and maid, who recently neglected to notify their arrival in France from Spain, according to the decree of June 28th, 1890, were condemned to three days' imprisonment, with a fine of 5 francs. Señor Anqueria Yorrone, for the same offence, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, with a fine of £2.

M. Vidal of Hyères lately presented to the Académie de Médecine a paper on large doses of acetate of ammonia in scarlet fever. The dose for children is 1 gramme for every year of age; for adults the maximal dose is 35 grammes. M. Vidal found the treatment most satisfactory.

In a recent communication to the same body M. Laboulbène stated that trichinæ are easily detected in meat; the smallest section made in the direction of the fibres reveals the presence of cysticerci. The muscles of the head and neck, and the intercostal muscles are the most easily examined.

The fraudulent practice of manufacturing mineral waters sold as natural mineral waters has been for some time complained of by medical men; now that Seine water has in many districts replaced spring water, mineral waters are more largely used than before, and their falsification, which is carried out on a large scale, is a matter of public importance. Specimens of different mineral

most intense sorrow at his death; indeed, there would seem to be a gloom over the city. Everybody knew James Smith, and the admiration and respect he awakened in those who came in contact with him were very great. He leaves five daughters and two sons one of whom, Dr. Strafford Smith, is in practice in Belfast.

JOHN SCOTT, M.D. EDIN., M.R.C.S. ENG., ETC.

DR. JOHN SCOTT, of 8, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, whose death was announced in our issue of August 2nd, was born on May 16th, 1817, and died—after four days' illness—of uræmia on July 22nd, 1890, aged 73. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris. He took his M.D. Edin. degree in 1830, his F.R.C.P. Edin. in 1854, and became M.R.C.P. Lond. in 1860. He was a Licentiate of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and was B.L. and B.Sc. of the University of France. Dr. Scott was in practice at Boulogne-sur-Mer at the time of the great outbreak of diphtheria there, when the disease was but little understood, and in the treatment of it Dr. Scott was regarded as an eminent authority. He afterwards returned to England, and in 1861 settled down in London, occupying the same house in which he died. He had a large consulting practice, and was much esteemed, both scientifically and socially. We have already referred to the fact that by a strange fatality the deceased gentleman was seized with illness on the eve of his departure for Paris, to attend his friend, the late Sir Richard Wallace, who had telegraphed to him to go over at once. He was buried at Orford, Suffolk, of which place his son is rector.

JOHN WAY, M.D.

On July 23rd there died on board ship at Wellington, New Zealand, Dr. John Way, of Eaton Square. His health had failed for two years, but he hoped that a sea voyage would recruit it. Born in 1823 at Hartland, North Devon, he did not at first contemplate following the medical profession. He was, however, apprenticed for some time to Mr. Ward, at Bodmin, and in 1853 he commenced his curriculum at King's College, London. There he gained a scholarship in three successive years and various prizes, and was both house-surgeon and house-physician. Besides the ordinary diplomas, he took the degrees of M.B. and M.D. at the London University. After practising for a short time at Gresford, in Denbighshire, and St. Austell, in Cornwall, he came to London. For a few years he lived in St. George's Road. He then moved to Eaton Square, and practised for five and twenty years with great success in that locality. He was a man singularly free from pretension, of much humour and the utmost kindness of heart, and he will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and patients.

JOHN ELLIOTT WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

JOHN ELLIOTT WOOD was the eldest son of Mr. Abraham Wood, of Rochdale, Yorkshire, who was well known in his day as a successful lithotomist, and one of the first Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. J. E. Wood was educated at University College, and, having qualified in 1846, was at first associated with his father at Rochdale, and subsequently practised at Jersey and Leamington. Succeeding Dr. James Lithgow in 1877, he practised at Weymouth for the last thirteen years, where he gained respect by his uprightness and honourable conduct.

Though affected for years with locomotor ataxy and Charcot's disease, he struggled bravely on with his work to the day of his death, which occurred suddenly on August 2nd.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

We have received of a large packet of papers on the above subject. It is sufficiently clear that the sanitary state of this town is in a very unsatisfactory state, and that to bring about a better and more healthful condition of affairs much labour, time, and money must be spent. It is only too evident, from the papers before us, that the governor and the inhabitants have taken opposite sides in the controversy which has unhappily arisen on the question of finding a remedy for the evil that beyond all doubt exists. It would appear that the medical practitioners and the non-official part of the community are on the side of improved sanitation, while the governor seems to incline to the belief that sanitary

matters are not so bad as is alleged by the opposite party, and that there is much unnecessary alarm. This, unfortunately, is the usual state of the case in like conditions everywhere. Unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements all the world over have to be paid for in a low condition of health and a high rate of mortality. On the other hand, sanitation costs money, which in some way has to be obtained by those in authority, and as human life is deemed cheap and money is dear, governors are too often—on this question, at least—on the side of economy, falsely so called.

To improve the sanitation of Belize is evidently a difficult matter. "The town is built on a swamp, and is surrounded on its landward aspect by swamps; or, to express the fact in another form, the land around the mouths of the Belize river is one large swamp, broken here and there by slight ridges, and the town of Belize is situated on this swamp. Here, then, we have a great laboratory for the generation of malaria, waiting only for favourable conditions to set it into action." The generation of malaria appears to have been of late greatly stimulated by days of incessant rain flooding the whole country, followed by bright sunshine and great heat. This condition of things, as might have been expected, gave rise to a great increase of malarial fevers.

About the origin of these fevers a somewhat heated controversy arose. Dr. Gahne is the editor of a local newspaper, the *Colonial Guardian*. This gentleman strongly supports Dr. Grubbe—a medical man by profession, but more, for many years, identified with the mercantile than with the medical profession—in the opinion that the somewhat virulent fever that broke out among all classes of the community was due, not to malaria generated as above, but to the condition of the foreshore, which, by consent of all parties in the controversy, is in a highly insanitary condition, even, according to the colonial surgeon—who is evidently, from his contribution to the correspondence before us, a very able man—constituting a "menace of yellow fever." Assuming that the details of the cases given are accurately reported, we have no hesitation in agreeing with the colonial surgeon that they were not cases of yellow fever at all, but clearly and unequivocally of distinctly malarial origin. The governor appears, in a somewhat grudging manner, to have given his consent to the establishment of a Board of Health, under the presidency of the colonial surgeon, and, although not in all respects constituted quite in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, we sincerely trust that it will be accepted, and that all parties, from the governor downwards, laying aside barren controversy, will cordially agree to co-operate in dealing energetically both with the swamps and the foreshore, remembering that neither malaria nor yellow fever are respecters of persons, and are quite capable of impartially teaching both sides very impressive lessons on the subject of sanitation.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE MANAGEMENT OF ASYLUMS.

THE Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Mr. E. H. Galsworthy, referring to the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the London County Council (Money) Bill, when Mr. Tatton Egerton is reported to have stated that the Council's "proper work was just the same as it was when the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the addition of the work of the Asylums Board," says this is apparently another illustration of how little the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is understood, and adds: "A branch of the work of the London County Council consists in managing the county lunatic asylums, which were formerly managed by the magistrates, and in this respect is similar to that branch of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's work, which consists of managing the several asylums provided for such harmless persons of the chronic or imbecile class as can be lawfully retained in a workhouse. So similar, indeed, are these branches of work that the management of both kinds of asylums ought, in my opinion, to be placed under one and the same authority; but with the more important work of the Asylums Board—namely, the charge and care of the infectious sick of the metropolis, and the ambulance arrangements for the removal of such sick both by water and by land—to say nothing of the management of the training ship *Exmouth* provided for pauper boys and other duties—the London County Council has nothing whatever to do."

death-rate for the December quarter of 1889 was 16.5 per 1,000, but for the March quarter it had increased to 24.5, the highest death-rate recorded since the establishment of registration. The total amount expended under the parliamentary grant for medical and educational purposes during the year ended March 31st, viz., £81,442 4s. 10d., was less by £1,154 6s. than for the previous year.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,559 persons, 5,040 births and 3,578 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, August 9th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 17.6 and 19.6 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 19.2 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 14.3 in Blackburn, 14.4 in Hull and in Huddersfield, and 14.5 in Nottingham, to 24.4 in Sheffield, 25.8 in Manchester, 25.8 in Plymouth, and 28.3 in Preston. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 19.5 per 1,000, and exceeded by 0.7 the rate recorded in London, which was 18.8 per 1,000. The 3,578 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 751 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against numbers increasing from 526 to 751 in the three preceding weeks; of these, 410 resulted from diarrhoea, 152 from measles, 80 from whooping-cough, 50 from scarlet fever, 34 from diphtheria, 25 from "fever" (principally enteric), and not one from small-pox. These 751 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 4.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 4.2, while it averaged 3.9 per 1,000 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, among which it ranged from 0.0 in Halifax, 0.8 in Sunderland, and 0.9 in Bolton to 7.1 in Norwich, 7.2 in Sheffield, 8.1 in Leicester, and 8.4 in Preston. Measles showed the highest proportional fatality in Cardiff, Manchester, and Bradford; scarlet fever in Manchester and Liverpool; whooping-cough in Birmingham, Birkenhead, Sheffield, and Norwich; "fever" in Leicester; and diarrhoea in Norwich, Sheffield, Leicester, and Preston. Of the 34 fatal cases of diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns, 22 occurred in London, 4 in Manchester, and 2 each in Portsmouth, Salford, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. No death from small-pox was registered during the week, either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; and no small-pox patients were under treatment in any of the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, August 9th. These hospitals contained 1,424 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers increasing from 892 to 1,426 at the end of the eleven preceding weeks; 113 new cases were admitted during the week, against 128 and 161 in the two previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.3 per 1,000, and slightly exceeded the average.

During the week ending Saturday, August 16th, 5,824 births and 3,905 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 19.6 and 19.2 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 21.0 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 11.9 in Nottingham, 12.8 in Oldham, 14.1 in Bristol, and 14.3 in Bradford, to 26.3 in Cardiff, 27.6 in Manchester, 33.9 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 43.6 in Preston. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 21.2 per 1,000, and exceeded by 0.6 the rate recorded in London, which was 20.6 per 1,000. The 3,905 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 960 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against numbers increasing from 526 to 750 in the four preceding weeks; of these, 636 resulted from diarrhoea, 118 from measles, 74 from whooping-cough, 70 from scarlet fever, 34 from "fever" (principally enteric), 28 from diphtheria, and not one from small-pox. These 960 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 5.2 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 5.2, and almost corresponded with the mean rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns, among which the zymotic rates ranged from 1.4 in Oldham, 1.9 in Halifax, and 2.5 in Bristol, to 3.3 in Manchester, 6.7 in Sheffield, 8.2 in Norwich, and 19.8 in Preston. Measles showed the highest proportional fatality in Birkenhead and Manchester; scarlet fever in Manchester and Liverpool; whooping-cough in Huddersfield, Brighton, and Norwich; "fever" in Wolverhampton; and diarrhoea in Cardiff, Leicester, Sunderland, Sheffield, Norwich, and Preston. Of the 28 fatal cases of diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns, 15 occurred in London, 3 in Liverpool, 3 in Salford, and 2 in Leeds. No death from small-pox was registered during the week, either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; and no small-pox patients were under treatment in any of the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, August 16th. These hospitals contained 1,392 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against 1,426 and 1,420 at the end of the two preceding weeks; 120 cases were admitted during the week, against 161 and 113 in the two previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.5 per 1,000, and exceeded the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, August 9th, 793 births and 415 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 21.1 and 19.2 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 17.2 during the week under notice, and was 2.0 per 1,000 below 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 Leith, and the highest in Dundee and Glasgow. The 415 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 87 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.6 per 1,000, which was 1.4 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Perth and Glasgow. The 197 deaths registered in Glasgow included 13 from whooping-cough, 12 from diarrhoea, 8 from measles, 3 from "fever," and 3 from scarlet fever. Seven fatal cases of whooping-cough were recorded in Edinburgh, and 3 of measles in Dundee. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 2.5 per 1,000, against 2.3 in London.

In eight of the principal Scotch towns 821 births and 470 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, August 16th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 19.2 and 17.2 per 1,000 in the two pre-

ceding weeks, rose again to 18.2 during the week under notice, but was 2.8 per 1,000 below 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 Greenock, and the highest in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The 470 deaths registered in these towns during the week included 73 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1,000, which was 2.4 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The 218 deaths registered in Glasgow included 21 which were referred to diarrhoea, 12 to whooping-cough, 6 to diphtheria, 2 to measles, and 2 to "fever." Seven fatal cases of whooping-cough were recorded in Edinburgh, and 2 of scarlet fever in Paisley. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 2.6 per 1,000, against 2.5 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

In the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, August 2nd, were equal to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Armagh and Newry, and the highest in Belfast and Sligo. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.1 per 1,000. The 118 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 (against 20.7 in each of the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 19.8 in London and 15.4 in Edinburgh. The 118 deaths registered in Dublin included 12 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 1.8 per 1,000), of which 5 were referred to measles, 3 to diarrhoea, 2 to whooping-cough, and 2 to "fever."

During the week ending Saturday, August 9th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town-districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Galway and Wexford, and the highest rates in Kilkenny and Londonderry. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.3 per 1,000. The 126 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 18.6 per 1,000 (against 20.7 and 17.4 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 18.8 in London and 17.5 in Edinburgh. The 126 deaths registered in Dublin included 14 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.1 per 1,000), of which 8 resulted from diarrhoea, 3 from whooping-cough, and 2 from "fever."

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE British Pharmaceutical Conference will meet on September 1st at Leeds.

A SERIOUS epidemic of fever of a kind unknown to the local practitioners is said to be raging in the island of Majorca.

THE Italian Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the mayors of all the communes to the effect that travellers coming from Spain by way of France are to be kept for some days under "courteous medical inspection."

MR. J. LIONEL STRETTON, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., of Kidderminster, has, with the approval of the Queen, been enrolled an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. James Simpson, of Eastwood, Leith, was recently presented by the four courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in Leith, with a handsome silver epergne, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his long services.

THE Empress of Japan has awarded to Dr. J. Scriba, Professor of Surgery in the University of Tokyo, the medal for distinguished services to the Society of the Red Cross, of which he has also been elected an honorary member.

INFECTED FROM RAGS.—At a recent meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Newcastle Corporation, it was resolved that in future no rag pickers or other persons should be allowed to seek for rags among rubbish in places where the Corporation had control, as this practice had a tendency to spread contagion.

THE Paris Municipal Council has decided to establish an asylum for women certified by the medical staff of the municipal dispensary to be suffering from venereal disease. This establishment is to be altogether distinct from the S. Lazare prison and from the ordinary penitentiaries.

NEW Medical and Gynaecological Clinics, and a Pathological Institute, were opened in the University of Giessen on July 28th. On the same day the memorial statue of the great chemist, Justus von Liebig, who was professor in that seat of learning, was unveiled.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the erection of a cottage hospital at Brixton to meet the increasing needs of the local community. In rebuilding the Brixton Dispensary the committee of that institution has provided plans and accommodation in connection with it for the establishment of such a hospital on the condition that the sum of £2,000 is raised for the purpose.

FEVER IN LONDON.—There were on August 20th at the Metropolitan Fever Hospitals 1,612 cases under treatment, of which 1,402 were suffering from scarlet fever, 72 from enteric, 3 from typhus, 127 from diphtheria, and 8 from other diseases. The great proportion of these patients lay in the Eastern Hospital, which contained 353 cases.

THE report of Lady Roberts's Nursing Home on the Hills in India shows that after the payment of a large sum towards building the Home at Quetta, there still remains a substantial balance in hand. Reinforcements of nurses from England will shortly be on their way to the Hills. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian is at the head of the Committee in England.

AN outbreak of typhoid fever is reported from Murston, Sittingbourne, which is said to be increasing in spite of efforts to check its spread, and the local infectious diseases hospital is said to be full of patients suffering from typhoid. The outbreak is attributed to drinking water from a shallow well contaminated with sewage.

INFLUENZA is now prevalent in Iceland: the disease, which is of very severe type, appears to have been only recently introduced, and has spread with great rapidity. Former epidemics of influenza in Iceland were more fatal than cholera; in 1843, in a total population of 57,000, the deaths from influenza amounted to about 2,000, and in 1866 there were nearly 1,500 deaths from the same cause.

PRIZES.—The French Society of Hygiene offers a gold medal of the value of £8, a silver medal, and two bronze medals for the best essays on the following subject: "The treatment to be carried out before the arrival of the doctor in cases of accident occurring in the street or in workshops." Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 30, Rue du Dragon, Paris.

DEATH FROM NITROUS OXIDE.—The first death in Canada under nitrous oxide is reported from Montreal. A man, aged 24, had nitrous oxide administered for tooth extraction. No sooner had the tooth been extracted than the patient gave a gasp and almost immediately expired. The purity of the nitrous oxide was tested shortly after the accident by the President of the Dental Association, Dr. Beers, who himself inhaled it from the same inhaler.

ON the occasion of the marriage of the Archduchess Marie Valerie, Professor Widerhofer, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Emperor of Austria, has been raised to the rank of Baron, "in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the Archduchess." The Court dentist, Herr Gunther, has been granted a patent of nobility on the same ground.

IT has been decided, says an American contemporary, not to contest the will of Mr. William J. Syms, which leaves 350,000 dollars to build and equip the fine operating theatre at Roosevelt Hospital. The revocation proceeding has been abandoned, and there is now no obstacle to the carrying out of the will.

THREE new ambulance stations were established in London by the Hospitals' Association last week, viz., on the cab-rank in St James Square; on the cab-rank in Pickering Place, Bayswater, and the third on the cab-rank in Maida Vale. This brings the number of ambulance stations established by the Hospitals' Association during the present year to fifty-one, which number will shortly be largely increased.

BY the death of Dr. Henri Toussaint, Professor at the Medical School of Toulouse, French medicine loses an original investigator of much ability. It is claimed for him that he was the first to prove the attenuating effect of heat on the microbe of bacterian anthrax, and the virulence of the corpuscles in the blood of hens suffering from fowl cholera. As Dr. Toussaint was only 43 when he died, much good scientific work might still have been expected from him.

IT has been decided to establish a few disinfecting stations at Naples, where persons in whose houses cases of infectious illness have occurred can have bedclothes, etc., disinfected at small cost. The system of disinfection will be that already in use at Berlin and Munich. It was the intention of the sanitary authorities to supply all hospitals for infectious diseases with the means of thorough disinfection, but the economic difficulty has, so far, stood in the way.

MISS PIERCEY, of the London School of Medicine for Women, has distinguished herself by passing the London intermediate medical examination with first class honours in anatomy, physiology, and materia medica, and has carried off the gold medal for

two of these subjects—*anatomy and materia medica*. Only once before has one of these gold medals been won by a girl student, the previous winner having been the late Miss Helen Prideaux. Miss Piercey is the daughter of a missionary, and was born at Hampstead.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Medical antiquaries will be interested to learn that the MS. volume of *Apothecaries' Lore and Household Recipes*, in the handwriting of members of the Fairfax family in the early part of the seventeenth century, is being prepared for publication by Mr. George Weddall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The book will not be ready before Christmas, but the subscription list will be closed and the first sheets lithographed in September. The publishers are Messrs. Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AS showing that nursing is becoming fashionable, both at home and abroad, it may be mentioned that Princess Helen Cusa is said to be a nurse in the Children's Hospital, Jassy; Countess Asta Blucher has been nursing the invalids of Captain Wiseman's force at Zanzibar; Miss Godolphin-Osborne, niece of the Duke of Leeds, is matron of the Leamington Hospital for Incurables; Lady Leveson Gower is a nurse in one of the metropolitan hospitals; and Lady Amberley and Baroness Ebba Bostrom were trained at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, a few years ago.

RETREATS FOR INEBRIATES.—The tenth report for the year 1889 of the Inspector of Retreats under the Inebriates Act, which has just been issued, shows that in the aggregate 78 patients were admitted into the six licensed retreats during the year as compared with 99 in 1888, 66 in 1887, 73 in 1886, and 77 in 1885. Eighty-one were discharged during the year. The sanitary condition of the retreats is stated to have been satisfactory. A new retreat for 20 female patients has recently been opened near Manchester in connection with the Manchester Women's Christian Temperance Association and Police Court Mission.

PHTHISIS IN SWITZERLAND.—The average proportion of deaths from pulmonary phthisis in Switzerland is 2.31 per 1,000 of the population. Of 1,000 deaths from all causes, 105 are due to consumption. The greatest mortality from phthisis is in the cantons of Appenzell, Basel, and Geneva; the least in those of Uri, the Upper Unterwald, and Schaffhausen. In relation to altitude, the following are the statistics: From 200 to 400 metres, in every 1,000 deaths there are 112 from phthisis; from 400 to 700, 105; from 700 to 900, 106; from 900 to 1,200, 92; above 1,200, 71. Phthisis is endemic throughout Switzerland; there is no constant relation between the prevalence of phthisis and altitude, but the disease increases in direct ratio to the increase of the industrial population. At equal altitudes industrial districts show a far higher death-rate from phthisis than agricultural districts. In industrial populations of equal size the death-rate from phthisis is a little lower in those at higher altitudes.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Junior House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing to £150, with furnished apartments, board, and attendance. Must engage for 2 years, and undertake not to practise privately for 5 years. Applications to Mr. Kevan, Honorary Secretary, 12, Acresfield, Bolton, by August 30th.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—Honorary Consulting-Surgeon. A Member or Fellow of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Great Britain. Applications addressed to the Honorary Secretary, C. Somers Clarke, must be left at the Dispensary, Queen's Road, before September 30th.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—Two Honorary General Practitioners. Doubly qualified. Applications addressed to the Honorary Secretary, S. Somers Clarke, must be left at the Dispensary, Queen's Road, before September 30th.

BRITISH HOSPITAL, Buenos Ayres, South America.—Resident Medical Officer; British qualifications in medicine and surgery. Appointment for three years. Stipend, £200 for first year, £225 second year, and £250 third year, with an annual allowance of £20 for wine and board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridge, Cyriax, and Farries, 12 and 16, Coleman Street, London, E.C. (of whom further particulars can be obtained), by September 15th.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Manchester.—Medical Officer; double qualifications. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board, Children's Dispensary, Gartside Street, Manchester, by August 26th.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.—Medical Officer of Health for the County. Salary, £300 per annum, with actual travelling outlays, and 15s. for each night when engaged from home. Any exemption desired from the regulations of the statute not to hold other appointment or engage in private practice should be stated. Applications to W. J. Duncan, County Clerk, County Buildings, Dingwall, by August 30th.

- COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Burntwood, near Lichfield.**—Assistant Medical Officer; double qualifications; unmarried. Salary to commence at £120 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications to Dr. Spence, Burntwood Asylum, near Lichfield, by August 27th.
- COUNTY OF ARGYLL.**—Medical Officer of Health for the County. Salary, £350 per annum, with £150 a year for all travelling and personal expenses; must reside in the county and not take private practice; may act as medical officer of health or consulting medical officer of health for any of the burghs of the county. Applications to Mr. Dugald MacLachlan, County Clerk, Lochgilphead, by September 15th.
- COUNTY OF RENFREWSHIRE.**—Medical Officer of Health for the 2 Districts of the County. Salary, £500 per annum, besides actual outlays in the discharge of duties. Must hold no other appointment, nor engage in private practice. Applications to J. Caldewell, County Clerk, by September 8th.
- DEWSBURY DISTRICT GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon; double qualifications. Salary, commencing with £80 per annum, with board. Application to the Chairman of the House Committee, Infirmary, Dewsbury, by August 28th.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Resident Medical Officer; medical and surgical qualifications. Salary, £130 per annum, with residence, board, and washing. Applications to J. D. M. Coghill, M.D., House-Governor, by September 1st. Election September 5th.
- HORSHAM UNION.**—District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 4 District of the above Union. Salary, £36 15s. per annum, exclusive of extra fees. Applications to A. C. Coole, Clerk, 9, Carfax, Horsham, by August 30th.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.**—Resident Medical Officer; double qualifications; unmarried, and not under 30 years of age. Salary, £200 per annum with board and residence. Applications by September 3rd.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton, S.W.**—Assistant Dispenser; qualified. Applications to Resident Medical Officer.
- JESSOP HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Sheffield.**—House-Surgeon; unmarried; double qualifications. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Dr. Martin, 76, Brunswick Street, Sheffield, by August 26th.
- KEYNSHAM UNION.**—Medical Officer for the District of Marksbury. Salary, £40 per annum, inclusive of fees, with the exception of midwifery, 10s. a case. Applications to S. F. Andrews, Clerk, Keynsham, before 10 o'clock on August 26th.
- KEYNSHAM UNION.**—Medical Officer for the District of Bitton. Salary, £40 per annum, inclusive of fees with the exception of midwifery, 10s. a case. Applications to the Clerk, S. F. Andrews, before 10 o'clock on August 26th.
- LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Board and residence, and prospect of honorarium at the termination of the engagement. Applications to the Secretary by August 31st.
- MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—Medical Officer for the Dispensary; doubly qualified. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board, Children's Dispensary, Gartside Street, Manchester, by August 26th.
- MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT, Hardman Street, Deansgate, and Bowden, Cheshire.**—Honorary Assistant Physician. Applications to C. W. Hunt, Secretary, by August 28th.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Resident Surgical Officer; double qualifications; unmarried, and not less than 25 years of age. Appointment for twelve months from October 1st. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the Board, Royal Infirmary, Manchester, by August 30th.
- PENRITH UNION.**—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and for the 1st Division of the Penrith District of the above Union. Salary, £33 per annum with extra fees. Will have to provide all medicines except cod-liver oil, quinine and laudanum. Applications to W. B. Arnison, Clerk, by September 1st.
- RAMSGATE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROYAL DISPENSARY AND SEAMEN'S INFIRMARY.**—Resident Medical Officer; double qualifications, registered, and unmarried. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, gas, firing, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary, S. W. Warman, by September 1st.
- RIPON DISPENSARY AND COTTAGE HOSPITAL.**—Resident House-Surgeon and Dispenser; single. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Duties to commence on October 1st. Applications to F. D. Wise, Honorary Secretary.
- ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT INFIRMARY, Ryde.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications not later than September 1st, to be addressed to the Secretary.
- TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing in the hospital. Engagement for three years. Applications to J. H. Biddulph Pinchard, Secretary, Hammet Street, Taunton, by September 13th.
- THORNTON LOCAL BOARD.**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £27 per annum. Applications to Raywood M. Stanfield, Solicitor, 1, Harrison Road, Halifax, by September 8th.
- WREXHAM INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon; must possess at least one qualification. Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished rooms, board, gas, coal, and attendance. Applications (on forms to be obtained of the Secretary) to be addressed to J. Osell Bury, Secretary, 9, Temple Row, Wrexham, by August 28th.
- ANDREW, James Lawton, M.D. St. And., M.R.C.P. and L. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Quickmere Urban Sanitary District.
- BLAXALL, Frank Richardson, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Senior Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Infirmary, Parish of St. Pancras.
- BRAND, George Henry, L.M.S., L.S.A. Lond.,** appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Gloucester Friendly Societies' Medical Association, *vice* W. H. Hewlett, M.B., C.M.
- BRITTON, Thomas, M.D. St. And., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Brighouse Urban Sanitary Authority.
- BURROWS, Henry Chambers, L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edin.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Newark Rural Sanitary Authority.
- CAMPBELL, Arthur J., B.A. Dub., M.B. and B. Ch.,** appointed Medical Officer for the 3rd District of the Dursley Union, *vice* Dr. F. George, resigned.
- CLARKSON, Arthur, M.B., C.M. Edin.,** appointed Demonstrator of Physiology in the Yorkshire College, Leeds.
- CRESWELL, John E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Junior Assistant Medical Superintendent at the Infirmary of St. Pancras Parish, *vice* Dr. Blaxall.
- DALTON, Ernest Edmund, L.R.C.P. Lond.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Cerne Rural Sanitary District, *vice* W. McEnery, L.K.Q.C.P., etc., resigned.
- DEWAR, James Alexander, M.D., L.R.C.S. Edin.,** reappointed Consulting Surgeon to the Arbroath Infirmary.
- DOUGHY, D. S., M.B., C.M.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Dalston District of the Carlisle Union, *vice* Dr. N. P. Walker.
- FREEBORN, Henry S. R., M.B. and C.M. Edin.,** appointed Medical Officer of the 6th District of the Abingdon Union, *vice* W. C. Byass.
- FULLAM, William F., L.R.C.S.I., L.A.H., L.M.,** appointed Workhouse Medical Officer to the Balrothery Union, *vice* Dr. Edward W. Adrien, deceased.
- GILMOUR, Andrew, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Linlithgow.
- GRINDROP, John Albert, M.R.C.S. Eng.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Norden, Rochdale.
- HOLLAND, H. F., M.D. St. And., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.M., L.S.A.,** reappointed Medical Officer to No. 1 District of the Amphil Union.
- LAING, David, M.D. and C.M. Edin.,** appointed Surgeon to the Arbroath Infirmary.
- LEWIS, Mr. R. C.,** appointed Medical Officer of the Willingham District of the Chesterton Union.
- LINGARD, Dr. Alfred,** appointed Director of the Government Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories at Poonah, India.
- MAGRANE, C. W., L.K.Q.C.P. and L.R.C.S.I.,** Staff-Surgeon R.N. (retired), appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Dudley Dispensary, *vice* W. Saunders, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.
- MALET, Henry, B.A. Dub., M.D., B.Ch.,** reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Wolverhampton.
- MARSHALL, C. Devereux, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.,** appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at University College, London.
- MITCHELL, Robert, M.A., M.B., C.M. Edin.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Hebburn Local Board, *vice* H. J. Sweet, deceased.
- MORRIS, C. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Gloucestershire Parishes of the Ivesham Union.
- MUNRO, Robert Hector, M.D. and C.M. Edin.,** appointed Surgeon to the Arbroath Infirmary.
- MUTER, John, F.R.S. Edin., F.I.C., F.C.S. Lond.,** appointed Public Analyst to the Kesteven County Council, *vice* Graham.
- RIDDELL, Andrew Wilson, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,** appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the St. Mary Bourne District of the Whitchurch (Hants) Union, *vice* F. E. Kendall, deceased.
- RUSSELL, John, M.D. and C.M. Aberd.,** appointed Surgeon to the Arbroath Infirmary.
- TEMPLEMAN, Charles, M.B. and C.M. Glas.,** Police Surgeon for Dundee appointed Police Surgeon for Lochee, *vice* Dr. Alexander, resigned.

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.

- BARBER.**—On August 20th, at Horton Lane, Bradford, Yorks, the wife of Frederic S. Barber, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., of a son.
- CALEB.**—On July 27th, 1890, the wife of Clement C. Caleb, M.B., M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Lahore, Punjab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ALEXANDER—BELL.**—At Craigrownie Parish Church, Cove, Dumbartonshire, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. K. A. Macleay, B.D., assisted by the Rev. J. T. Forbes, M.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lewis D. Alexander, M.D., Kilcreggan, to Florence Annie, youngest daughter of the late Robert Bell, Glasgow. No cards.
- JAMES—PHILLIPS.**—On August 5th, at Emmanuel Church, Forest Gate, by the Rev. J. Elphick Coram, L. S. James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1, Welbeck Street, W., to Kate Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas J. Phillip, of Forest Gate.
- SANG—DUCKEN.**—At East Church, Aberdeen, N.B., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. James Cooper, M.A., John Edward Sang, L.R.C.P., of "Balgownie," Bedford Hill Road, London, S.W., to Gertrude, younger daughter of the late Paul Gerard Ducken, Esq., Edinburgh.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- ANDERSON, James Keith, M.D., L.R.C.S. Edin.,** reappointed Surgeon to the Arbroath Infirmary.

THE R. H. S. CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

MR. JOHN PAGE HENTSCHE, M.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary to the Committee (201, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.), asks us to announce the following additional subscriptions to this fund. [Amount previously acknowledged, £43 5s.]

	£	s.	d.
Dr. A. Kershaw	0	10	6
Dr. W. V. Lush	1	1	0
Dr. H. D. Pedley	1	1	0
Miss Whitfield (per Mr. Nelson Hardy) ...	2	2	0

IRISH AND SCOTCH DIPLOMAS IN ENGLAND.

B.A., M.D. UNIV. DUB., writes: It appears to me that a great deal of nonsense has been written upon this subject recently, but surely your correspondent, "M.R.C.S. Eng.," has reached the climax in his letter which appears in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of August 2nd. He begins by asking us to consider the question "altogether apart from the value of their (Irish and Scotch) qualifications," but concludes his letter with the insinuation that these are decidedly inferior to the English. Let that pass.

The relative value of diplomas is a matter of very little interest to me. I believe that even an M.R.C.S. may be a good surgeon, but I cannot think that every F.R.C.S. must be. But your correspondent's attempted justification of the boycotting which is being increasingly practised against Irishmen and Scotchmen in England is remarkable. It amounts to this: Englishmen cannot get on in Ireland, so Irishmen shall not get on in our country. As an Australian, I may mention that Irish and Scotch diplomas are held in very high estimation in the colonies.

M.D. ABERD., writes: We are constantly having brought under our notice the question of the comparative value of English and Scotch medical degrees; but surely it is infinitely more important for the well-being of the community to ascertain which country turns out the more practical men. There are now (as there have been in the past) plenty of Scotch graduates, both in London and the provinces, who will compare very favourably with any of those belonging to the London University, both as regards theoretical and practical knowledge, and it appears to me that some of the London graduates are afraid lest they should receive in the estimation of the public a different position to which they consider themselves entitled.

RESECTION OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

DR. CHAS. BELL TAYLOR, F.R.C.S. (Nottingham) writes: As I believe I am the only British surgeon who has had any extended experience of optic ciliary neurotomy and neurectomy, will you allow me to endorse Otto Sichel's favourite report—quoted in your leader—of this method of dealing with a lost eye. I introduced some patients who had been thus treated to the members of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association at Leicester—one of whom still retains a foreign body—in 1882. I also read a paper on the subject at the annual meeting when held at Brighton four years ago, and it forms the text of one of my *Clinical Lectures*,² where those who are interested will find a detailed description of the operation.

ASSISTANTS.

ONE MAN ONE PRACTICE writes: To show M.R.C.S. (1863), why he should not do certain things, I shall quote the words of Dr. Fothergill (1712-1780): "My only wish was to do what little business might fall to my share as well as possible; and to banish all thoughts of practising physic as a money-getting trade, with the same solicitude as I would the suggestions of vice or intemperance."

The "practice of medicine" is not a trade, but a profession. Even in trade the law of demand and supply has but a limited operation; but in medicine it should have no place whatever.

Cheap dispensaries and outdoor hospital relief are being roundly abused, but no efforts to sweeten the profession will command success that fail to regenerate the individual practitioners, or teach them to abolish from their practice the higgling process of the market: one man one practice being obligatory is only partially true; if it were wholly true there would be no assistants. The wealthier and more intelligent patients will certainly exact their due; but the poorer ones through ignorance or poverty, or both, will of compulsion take what they get. The labourer is worthy of his hire. In medicine that hire should be the reward of personal services, and no doctor should be allowed to keep an assistant for the purpose of gain. Success in medicine is measured by the skill to relieve suffering humanity, and not by a large bank account.

EFFECTS OF CASTRATION IN THE FEMALE.

The following experience of a veterinary surgeon is of interest in relation to complete removal of the ovaries in our own species. M. Barthelmy states in the *Journal de Médecine Vétérinaire* that oestrus or "rut" can occur in pigs after complete removal of the ovaries. A professional spayer operated on thirty-eight young pigs under 60 days old, yet these animals showed the symptoms of "rut," at from 3 to 8 months, and monthly after that age, as though they had not been spayed. An action was brought against him after M. Barthelmy had given his opinion that the oestrus indicated incomplete removal of the ovaries. The defendant declared that he had seen oestrus in pigs which had been properly spayed. The court ordered that five of the pigs that showed all the phenomena of oestrus to the greatest extent should be killed and examined by a competent veterinary surgeon. This was done, and it was found that in each case the operation had been well performed, the ovaries, tubes, and almost the entire cornua of the uterus having been removed.

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

Mr. W. T. Stead, London; Dr. Strange, Worcester; Dr. Abercrombie, London; Dr. A. H. F. Barbour, Edinburgh; Dr. G. Thin, London; Mr. F. J. Rebman, London; Dr. G. E. Herman, London; Mr. J. B. James, London; Surgeon-Major Hume-Spry, London; Dr. E. Seaton, London; Dr. A. Macdonald, Liverpool; Dr. Hale White, London; Mr. J. H. Stacy, Norwich;

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