

of cancer, tumour, or phthisis. The patient was of fair complexion.

This remarkable case, so interesting in itself, seems also to controvert in a striking manner the prevailing belief that rodent ulcer is a disease of old age. This erroneous opinion has its root, I suppose, in the fact that many of those who have the disease nevertheless attain a great age. As a matter of fact, no form of cancer begins at an earlier age than rodent ulcer does.

In males the average age at which it appears I have found to be 44.4 years, and in females 42.1 years. Whereas in other forms of cancer the following are the average ages at which the disease first appears:—In males: cancer of the tongue and mouth at 53.8 years; of the lower lip at 51.6 years; of the rectum at 50.7 years; of the oesophagus at 56 years; of the skin at 55 years; of the penis at 47.5 years. In females: cancer of the cervix uteri at 45.5 years; of the breast at 47.3 years; of the tongue and mouth at 52.2 years; of the rectum at 53.4 years.

For further details I must refer the reader to the *Middlesex Hospital Surgical Reports* for 1888 (H. K. Lewis), where I have worked the subject out at considerable length.

NOTES ON A CASE OF MESENTERIC FIBROID TUMOUR.

By J. O. BROOKHOUSE, M.D., M.R.C.P.LOND.,
Physician General Hospital Nottingham.

T. T., aged 56, a miner, consulted me on May 31st, 1890. His history, briefly stated, was that two years ago he began to fail in general health, felt short of breath, and had palpitation on comparatively slight exertion. Some cough without expectoration for past six months, appetite poor, bowels costive, urine free from albumen. He had been losing flesh gradually for the past two years and was pale, thin, and looked ill.

On exposing his abdomen the appearance was very remarkable. There was a tumour to be seen and felt extending from two inches below the xiphoid cartilage to the pubes, and laterally into both flanks, the most prominent part being at the umbilicus. The tumour, first noticed about ten months previously, was very hard, smooth, yet with slight depressions on either side, movable in a limited degree, and the abdominal wall movable upon its surface. It was painless in itself and gave rise to no pain from pressure upon surrounding parts. There was no ascites or oedema of feet, but this latter sign was said to have existed some months back. The tumour looked and felt like an enormous uterine fibroid in a woman. It is surprising that notwithstanding the size and solidity of the growth there should have been no disturbance of the gastrointestinal functions, or, indeed, of any signs or symptoms whatever, wasting excepted. It was clear to my mind that medicine could have no influence upon the progress of the disease, and that the only question was whether operative interference was justifiable. With this view I admitted him into the General Hospital to take the opinion of my colleagues, and after careful examination and much thought it was ultimately decided to advise removal, at the same time clearly setting the risks of the operation before the patient.

The man having assented, the operation was done by my colleague, Mr. Littlewood, on Friday, July 11th, at 10 A.M. An incision 6 inches long in the median line, having the umbilicus for its centre, was first made and when the peritoneum was opened the hand was introduced to determine the true nature of the tumour, its precise anatomical position, and its freedom or otherwise from adhesions. It was then found to be a mesenteric fibroid. The incision in the abdominal wall was then extended from just below the ensiform cartilage to within 2 inches of the pubes. A portion of small intestine was now seen adhering by a layer of the mesentery to the right side of the tumour. The anterior layer of the mesentery covering the front of the tumour was then divided, and the tumour itself shelled out without much difficulty and little bleeding. A flap of the now redundant peritoneum was cut-off, a few bleeding points secured with carbolic gut, the abdominal cavity well washed out with warm water and dried, and the parietal wound closed in the usual way. No blood was lost during the operation. The man became pallid some minutes during the manipulation and removal of the tumour, due probably to the disturbance of the solar plexus.

The primary shock of the operation was soon recovered from, and ten hours afterwards his pulse was full and regular, 75 in rate, breathing free. He was without pain, had taken some milk and

soda water, and was not sick. The next morning, however, the man had greatly changed. Pain, referred to the epigastrium, distress, and a sense of anxiety had come on during the night, with vomiting, a small weak pulse of 120, and sharpened features. This evidence of commencing nervous and circulatory failure was continued and increased during the day, and he died at 6 P.M., 32 hours after the operation.

The tumour weighed 13½ lbs. On section its structure was seen to be very dense fibrous tissue, but near its centre were two or three small cysts containing a pale straw-coloured fluid.

At the *post-mortem* examination, 24 hours after death, the anatomical situation of the tumour was verified and the intestine, separated from the tumour at the time of operation, was found to be a portion of the ileum. There was no blood in the peritoneal cavity. The cause of death, therefore, must have been shock, chiefly of the ganglionic nervous system.

The case is one of extreme rarity and of great clinical and pathological interest. I can see no reason why, if this man had had the tumour removed at an earlier period, when the disturbance to the great nervous centres as well as to the circulatory system would have been only moderate in degree, he should not have recovered.

To those who may feel a further interest in the case I may add that the tumour has been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, Etc.

ON DUGAS'S TEST FOR DISLOCATIONS OF THE HEAD OF THE HUMERUS.

DR. DUGAS has stated, as a test of dislocations of the humerus at the shoulder joint, that "if the fingers of the injured limb can be placed by the patient or by the surgeon upon the sound shoulder while the elbow touches the thorax, there can be no dislocation;" and this sign is regarded by authors of standard treatises on surgery as a very reliable sign of the dislocations mentioned. The following case is briefly recorded because of its bearing on the value of this sign:

Mrs. J., aged 68, had an apoplectic seizure, with resulting right hemiplegia, two years ago, and ever since has been frequently subject to attacks of giddiness. In one of these attacks on September 28th she fell, face forwards, on the floor of her house, endeavouring to save herself by outstretching her left (the more useful) arm. On my arrival at her house soon after the accident I made an examination of her left shoulder joint, and found, in the first place, a very manifest hollow below the acromion; and, in the second place, that the head of the humerus was under the coracoid process. I accordingly diagnosed the injury as one of subcoracoid dislocation, and to confirm the diagnosis employed Dugas's test. It somewhat surprised me that the conditions laid down by Dr. Dugas could be accurately fulfilled, although the dislocation was certainly present, for it was afterwards easily reduced by the method of "the heel in the axilla." The patient was a stout woman, with exceptionally flabby tissues, and the arm, while still in the dislocated position, could be moved about much more easily than is usual in dislocations of the head of the humerus. Accordingly, as no accompanying fracture could be detected, the most reasonable explanation of the failure of the test in this case would seem to be that (1) the muscles retaining the head of the bone in the displaced position were capable of being easily stretched, or had been previously torn so that they allowed the mobility of the bone requisite for the fulfilment of Dugas's conditions, and that (2) the thick layer of adipose tissue between the skin and the ribs prevented such close approximation of the elbow to the bony thorax as is possible in less corpulent subjects.

Stranraer, N.B.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, M.D.

THERAPEUTIC USES OF EXALGINE.

I was glad to see in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of September 27th Dr. Holden's useful memorandum on this subject, as I have largely prescribed exalgine, and formed a high opinion of its value. The late epidemic of influenza left a very general heritage of neuralgia amongst my patients, and no drug that I tried for its relief was attended with such happy results as this.

In one case of facial neuralgia which had failed to yield to quinine, phosphorus, iron, or arsenic with anodynes, the administration of 4 grains of exalgine in divided doses was followed by instant and permanent relief. I commence with grain doses, repeated if necessary every four hours (a much smaller dose than that given by Drs. Dujardin-Beaumetz and Bardet); and though I have sometimes had to double the dose before the analgesic effect was obtained, in no case did unpleasant symptoms follow its administration. I have found it, as a rule, useful in all forms of myalgia. I look on it as almost a specific in facial neuralgia occurring in anæmic neurotic persons, and for that class of cases I consider it the most useful addition made for years to the physician's armamentarium.

H. G. MOLONY, M.D.

Ballingarry.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF REMOVING A NEEDLE.

I THINK it may be of service to record a simple means by which I obtained the removal of a broken needle from the heel of a young lady, aged 12, whom I saw lately walking about on her toes to avoid her right heel, into which a needle had been broken, touching the ground. The buried end could be felt, but any pressure led to its further entry.

I directed her to wear a large thick corn-plaster around the spot, with a little wet cotton-wool in the centre, and to tread freely on the heel. Within a week afterwards she showed me the needle, which had protruded, and she had easily withdrawn it. Thus no wound was made, and no scar left to be a tender spot on the plantar surface.

CHARLES STEELE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Clifton.

SYMMETRICAL WEBS IN NARES WITH POST-NASAL OCCLUSION BY ADVENTITIOUS GROWTH.

SOME time ago I drew attention to several cases presenting such structures as I have described above. Another case of unusual interest presenting itself, I append a short descriptive note of the condition, which may prove of interest.

M. A. L., aged 49, married, of healthy appearance, and mother of a large family of healthy children, one of whom, a healthy young man, free from blemish, accompanied her. She complains of utter inability to breathe through her nose, and bemoans her condition, which is especially unbearable at night, and has become more acute during the last two years. Previous to that she could breathe more or less through her nose, but since then it has become impossible. Forcible expiration produces a whistling noise from the right nares. There is want of smell, constant tendency to hawk, etc.

Examination of the left nares shows the passage fairly normal. The floor is occupied by a rounded bluish body resembling a polypus, but which is found to be glairy nasal mucus. On removing this a web is discovered entirely filling up the posterior choana. At the lower margin of this, near the floor of the meatus, a small aperture is discovered, through which a probe can be introduced into the post-nasum. This aperture was below the collection of mucus before this was removed. In the other nostril a precisely similar web is found also with an aperture slightly larger, and situated higher up than in the case of its fellow. To the touch with the probe these webs seem to be composed of resistant fibrous tissue, more yielding towards the centre.

Examination with the rhinoscope shows the post-nasum much contracted in size, with all its anatomical features effaced by an adventitious growth raised up into ridges and bars. The posterior nares and septum are invisible, as are also the openings of the Eustachian tubes. Hearing, I should remark, is normal. The openings in the webs were enlarged upwards and downwards with the galvanocautery preliminary to the introduction of tubing to effect, if possible, a permanent patency, for it is my experience that in these cases any measure short of this is followed by failure. As to the nature of this sclerosis and formation of webs, I have no doubt but this is an example of rhinoscleroma restricted in its development. Syphilis or lupus is out of the question, as in both there is loss of tissue, etc. The process in this case, whatever it is, has been of long standing, for from youth upwards she has complained of nasal obstruction. The appearance of the post-nasum precludes the supposition of disease of the pharyngeal tonsil.

WM. ROBERTSON, M.D., Surgeon, etc.,
Throat and Ear Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FATTY HEART IN A YOUNG SUBJECT.

THE following case may be interesting, for fatty degeneration of the heart is by no means a common occurrence early in life, though cases have been reported as early as the second year.

A young man, aged 22, apparently robust, went out for a brisk walk with two friends. After walking two miles they began to hurry, and he suddenly fell down, dying instantly. For three years he had been a footman in a nobleman's family, and was accustomed to partake largely of animal food three times a day, and of beer in considerable quantities.

At the *post-mortem* examination I found the chest muscles thickly covered by adipose tissue. On opening the chest I saw that the pericardium had lost entirely its ordinary appearance. It showed no trace of fibrous tissue, but resembled a thin plate of purely fatty character, so friable that it tore when slightly raised. The heart was of normal size, measuring 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base, and had also undergone marked fatty degeneration. Both coronary arteries were embedded in adipose tissue, which shaded off on each side, and only disappeared in the central third of the intracoronary portion of the ventricles. The infiltration in the course of the coronaries penetrated the substance of the muscular tissue to fully two-thirds of its thickness, and these vessels were shrivelled. The heart as a whole was soft and flabby, probably from the presence of interstitial fat. Both auricles and ventricles were fully distended. The endocardium was slightly fatty, and all the valves showed yellow streaks of fatty degeneration. The jugulars also were distended, and the lungs congested. These conditions clearly showed that the heart had ceased to act in systole, death being due to syncope.

Grange-over-Sands.

R. LOWTHER, M.D.

CASE OF LUMBAR ABSCESS CURED BY ASPIRATION.

Mrs. T., aged 35, mother of three children, labours natural, consulted me on May 9th, 1888, about a swelling in her back. I found an abscess presenting over the right sacro-iliac symphysis. As I thought it a rather serious case, at my suggestion she consulted Mr. Langton, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He found an abscess, due, he considered, to disease between the first and second lumbar vertebrae, and making its way to the spine of the third lumbar. He advised me to aspirate repeatedly if it refilled.

On the 21st, with Dieulafoy's aspirator, Dr. Greenway, of Belvedere, and myself, drew off four ounces and a half of sero-purulent fluid, free from any bone detritus. On withdrawing the needle we found it quite blocked with a large flake of lymph. Covered the opening with lint steeped in carbolised oil.

May 22nd. Only symptom a feeling of relief, as if from a weight having been removed, in turning in bed.

May 25th. Great tenderness over the vertebrae.

May 27th. Pain last evening. Swelling as big as before tapping.

June 13th. Drew off three ounces and a quarter of healthier pus; no flakes in it. Would have operated before, but she was menstruating all last week.

June 22nd. Drew off three ounces of pus, same as last.

July 10th. Drew off an ounce and a half.

July 20th. Very little swelling.

July 26th. Dr. Greenway with me. Decided not to interfere.

August 9th. Mr. Langton with me. He was agreeably surprised at the improvement, and advised to aspirate again.

August 12th. Drew off fourteen drachms of a more serous fluid with a few flakes in it. From this time she went on quite well.

On May 2nd, 1889, Dr. Greenway saw her with me, apparently perfectly cured.

I saw her in July of this year quite strong, and leading an active life. She was given cod-liver oil, syr. ferri iodidi, phosph., and a little arsenic. I believe it is not often that aspiration is so successful.

N. W. BARRINGTON, M.D.

Bexley Heath, Kent.

CHOLERA.—Cases of cholera have occurred in the town of Barcelona for some time and fresh cases are now occurring daily. The authorities have therefore prepared a special hospital for cholera patients, and they are taking many sanitary precautions. One death and some suspicious cases are said to have occurred during last week in Madrid. According to official intelligence received at Larnaca on October 15th, the mortality from cholera at Aleppo is fifty daily. The appearance of cholera at Hamah has led to an extension of quarantine regulations.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £37,159 10s. 2d. leaving a balance of £712 2s. 7d., the largest item being for fees to examiners, £8,441 11s.; extension to College premises, £5,185 15s. 8d.; half expenses Examination Hall and laboratories, £1,158 0s. 9d.; salaries, wages, and pensions for officers and servants in the three departments—office, museum, and library—amount to £4,992 12s. 2d.; rates, taxes, and insurance absorb the sum of £1,408 2s. 7d.; alterations and repairs, £1,254 3s. 10d.; extraordinary expenses—conservator, £106 14s. 4d.; furniture and fitting, £224 18s.; purchase of books, etc., for the library, £838 19s. 8d.; fees returned to candidates, £770 10s.; law expenses, £286 14s. 5d.; half expenses Savoy estate, £6,825. Under miscellaneous items—fuel, light, printing, stationery, trust funds, lectures, etc.—about £2,700 appears to have been expended.

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST KENT DISTRICT.—A conjoint meeting of these Districts will take place on Thursday, November 20th, at Maidstone; Mr. A. H. B. HALLOWES in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to inform one of the District Secretaries, Dr. TYSON, Folkestone, or A. W. NANKIVELL, F.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, not later than October 31st, 1890. Further particulars will be duly announced.—W. J. TYSON, A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretaries of the Districts.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—The intermediate meeting of the Branch will be held in Macclesfield early in November. Members desirous of reading papers, making communications, or showing cases are requested to write to the Honorary Secretary at once, so that the complete programme may go out with the circular convening the meeting.—CHARLES ED. GLASCOTT, Honorary Secretary, 23, St. John Street, Manchester.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held on Friday October 31st, at 3 P.M., in the Radcliffe Infirmary. Members who intend to read papers or show cases are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary on or before Tuesday, October 21st.—W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretary, 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The seventeenth annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Station Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, October 30th, at 3 P.M. An address will be delivered by the President, Mr. John Alcock.—GEORGE REID, Honorary Secretary.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, November 8th, at 5 o'clock. Dinner (5s. a head, exclusive of wine) at 5.30. A discussion will take place on the Use of Ergot in the Second Stage of Labour. The titles of any paper or communication to be brought before the meeting must be sent to W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Taunton.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—The autumn meeting of this Branch will be held in the Royal Hospital, Belfast, on Thursday, October 30th, at 4 P.M. Gentlemen wishing to read papers, show specimens or patients, will kindly communicate, as early as convenient, with the Honorary Secretary, JOHN W. BYERS, M.D., Lower Crescent, Belfast.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The next Branch meeting will be held at Abergavenny on Thursday, November 8th. Members wishing to read papers, etc., should send titles to Dr. Sheen before the 22nd inst.—A. SHEEN, Cardiff, and D. A. DAVIES, Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

STIRLING, KINROSS AND CLACKMANNAN BRANCH.—The autumn meeting of this Branch will be held in Stirling, on Tuesday, October 28th. Dr. Macpherson will exhibit specimens of Cortical Cell Degeneration in various forms of Insanity. Members desirous of exhibiting cases, specimens, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, C. J. LEWIS and J. PEAKE.

MIDLAND BRANCH: LINCOLNSHIRE DISTRICT.—A meeting will be held at the Guildhall, Boston, on Thursday, October 23rd, at 3 P.M. The President, Mr. Pilcher, invites members to join him in a run in the steamer from the Doughty Quay to the Witham Outfall, at 12.15 P.M.; on the arrival of the trains. Lun-

cheon will be provided at the Guildhall at 2 P.M. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each exclusive of wine. Members desirous of reading papers or exhibiting cases are requested to communicate with W. A. CARLINE, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at Richmond, on Wednesday, November 5th. Members willing to read papers or exhibit cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, CHARLES C. SCOTT, M.B., St. Margarets, Twickenham.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The autumn meeting of this District was held at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on Thursday, October 9th, Dr. ROBERT JONES, Resident Physician and Superintendent, Earlswood Asylum, in the chair.

Conjoint Meeting of East and West Surrey Districts.—After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, a communication from the Honorary Secretary of the West Surrey District was read, suggesting that the meeting to be held in March, 1891, be a conjoint meeting of the East and West Surrey Districts, and that the President of the Branch, Dr. Sells, of Guildford, be requested to preside. After some discussion as to the most convenient place for the meeting, it was proposed by Mr. E. H. GALTON, seconded by Dr. NAPPER, and carried unanimously, that it be held at Upper Norwood.

The Midwives Registration Bill.—The CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE having been requested to explain to the meeting the provisions of the Midwives Bill, gave a full account of its history and details. Dr. HOLMAN proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. H. GALTON, and carried unanimously:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, for his able explanation of the provisions of the Bill for the Better Education and Regulation of Midwives, and that this meeting approves in general terms of the provisions of the Bill." On its being represented to the meeting that communications had been received by the Honorary Secretaries, and by the Honorary Secretary of the Branch, from Dr. R. RENTOUL, of Liverpool, relative to the Midwives Bill, inviting the meeting to enter into discussion on the subject, it was proposed by Mr. HALLOWES, seconded by Dr. PARSONS, and unanimously resolved:—"That this meeting, in the absence of any communication from the Council of the Association or the Parliamentary Bills Committee, or the Council of the Lancashire Branch, declines to discuss the questions raised by Dr. RENTOUL."—Dr. WITHERS MOORE (President of the Council), Dr. JONES MORRIS (Secretary to the North Wales Branch), Dr. HOLMAN, Dr. DUNCAN, and other speakers, strongly condemned the habit of individual members of other Branches introducing subjects for discussion directly, instead of first obtaining the opinion of their own Branch on the matter, and laying this before the Council.

Communications.—Mr. BERRIDGE showed a Case of Unreduced Dislocation of the Hip-joint of eighteen months' duration, and invited the members present to give their opinions as to its treatment.—The CHAIRMAN read a paper on Septicæmia in Birds, by Dr. R. H. CLARKE, who was unfortunately absent owing to illness. A series of photographs and microscopic slides illustrating it were exhibited.—Mr. MALCOLM MORRIS described the Pathology of Eczema in its Relation to Germs, and gave a demonstration of the antiparasitic modes of treatment suitable for its various stages, exhibiting to the meeting Dr. Unna's preparations and others.—The CHAIRMAN, Dr. HOLMAN, Mr. HALLOWES, and Mr. E. H. GALTON made remarks on the subject.—Mr. BERRIDGE read a paper on the Treatment of Acute Abscess, recommending free incision, but not before the abscess had matured, and, after well washing out the cavity, thorough drainage with a tube of large calibre.

Dinner.—After the meeting twenty-five members and visitors, including Sir John Puleston, M.P., Sir Thomas Lennard, and Mr. Ernest Hart, Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, dined together.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

The autumnal meeting was held at the White Swan Hotel, Alnwick, on Tuesday, October 7th, at 4 P.M.

Pleuro-pneumonia and Empyema.—Dr. DRUMMOND read a paper on the connection between croupous pneumonia and empyema, in which he sought to prove that, with rare exceptions, cases of ordinary empyema were the result of an attack of pleuro-pneumonia.—This led to a good discussion, in which the PRES-

DENT and Drs. SMITH, MURPHY, ELLIS, GIBBON, and BURMAN took part.

Specimens.—Mr. WILLIAMSON exhibited two Excised Eyeballs.

Dinner, etc.—The dinner after the meeting took place at the White Swan Hotel. The rooms of Alnwick Castle were thrown open during the afternoon to the members of the Branch, by special permission of the Duke of Northumberland.

PERTHSHIRE BRANCH.

An ordinary meeting of this Branch was held on October 10th, 1890, in the hall of the Society of Natural Science, Perth, Dr. WILSON in the chair.

Election of President.—On the motion of Dr. DICKSON, seconded by Dr. URQUHART, Dr. Irvine was elected President. Dr. Wilson thereupon vacated the chair in his favour.

Election of Officers.—On the motion of Dr. WILSON, seconded by Dr. DICKSON, Dr. Ferguson was elected Vice-President. The Council was elected as follows: Drs. Trotter, Dickson, McNaughton, C. M. Campbell, and F. P. Wilson. The secretary and treasurer were reappointed. These nominations were moved by Dr. IRVINE and seconded by Dr. DICKSON.

Report and Minutes.—The minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed. The report of Council was also read to the meeting and approved.

Representative's Report.—Dr. URQUHART, representative of the Branch at the annual meeting in Birmingham, stated briefly the fact of his attendance. He also laid before the meeting a circular relative to the Registration of Midwives Bill and the enlargement of the General Medical Council. It was approved unanimously, and ordered to be communicated to the General Secretary. The Branch thus lends its weight to the heightening of the educational standard in midwifery, to opposing midwives being registered until this is done, and to increasing the direct representatives on the General Medical Council from 5 to 8.

President's Address.—Dr. IRVINE then read his presidential address, in which he strongly advocated the claims of the Branch, and urged its importance as a social factor. Dr. Irvine also developed a scheme for the working of the sanitary clauses of the Local Government Act. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Chairman of the County Council in reference to this matter, and did so in the following terms: "October 10th, 1890.—To Lord Stormont. My Lord,—I am instructed to write to you in reference to the sanitary administration of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. The Perthshire Branch of the British Medical Association have had the question under review on two occasions, and at their last meeting desired me to humbly represent their views to you as Chairman of the Perthshire County Council. In brief, they are of opinion that the present sanitary officials should be continued, as they possess minute local knowledge and are resident in and accessible to the inhabitants of small areas; but they are convinced that, in addition to these officials, a medical officer and a sanitary inspector should be appointed for the county. They strongly urge that the medical officer of health should be debarred from general practice, although he might act for more than one county, and be appointed in special cases as an expert.—I am, etc., A. R. URQUHART, Honorary Secretary."

DORSET AND WEST HANTS BRANCH.

The autumn meeting of this Branch was held at Blandford on Wednesday, October 8th. Dr. EDWARD MONRO SPOONER, President, in the chair. Forty-one members and visitors were present.

Election of Officers.—Dr. William Vawdrey Lush, of Weymouth, was elected President; and Dr. R. W. Carter, of Weymouth, and Dr. James Davison, of Bournemouth, Vice-Presidents for 1891. Dr. Lush, of Weymouth, and Mr. Parkinson, of Wimborne, were re-elected joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

New Members.—Dr. Eustace Frederick Bright, Mr. Robert Denman, Mr. William Herbert Lister Marriner, Mr. John Horsfall, Mr. James Atkinson Hoeker, and Mr. Bernard Scott, of Bournemouth; Mr. Kilcourse Jocelyn Courtenay, of Wimborne; and Mr. Francis Kitson, of Beaminster, were elected members of the Branch.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the May meeting should be held either at Christchurch or at Bournemouth, at the option of the Branch Council.

Invitation to the Association.—It was resolved that the Dorset and West Hants Branch cordially invite the British Medical Association to hold their annual meeting in 1891 at Bournemouth.

Midwives Registration Bill Amendment.—A communication from Dr. Rentoul relating to this Bill and instruction in midwifery was read and referred to a committee for consideration and report.

British Medical Benevolent Fund.—A donation of two guineas was granted to the British Medical Benevolent Fund.

Discussion on Influenza.—A discussion on influenza was opened by Dr. MACDONALD, and taken part in by Drs. GREVES, BACOT, DYERS, SNOW, DAVISON, CHILDS, and DOUGLAS, and Messrs. GRAHAM, NUNNS, EMBLETON, CURME, HOSKER, and VERNON.

Specimens.—Dr. MACDONALD exhibited a Cystic Tumour of the Brain, and Mr. LAWTON a very large Mammary Tumour.

Dinner.—The members and visitors dined together at the Crown Hotel.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.

The autumn meeting of this District was held at the Institute, Southend, on Thursday, October 9th. The chair was taken by Mr. G. F. JONES, Southend, the President of the Branch being unable to attend.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the spring meeting be held at Brentwood.

Medical Defence Union.—The HONORARY SECRETARY read for Dr. MEAD, Newmarket, a short report of the progress of the Union during the past year.

Dr. Rentoul's Communications.—Communications in the form of resolutions from Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool, on the subject of State Registration of Midwives, etc., were laid before the meeting. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved: "That this meeting of the East Anglian Branch, Essex District, recommends Dr. Rentoul to bring his resolutions first under the notice of the Branch to which he belongs—the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch—leaving it to that Branch to take such further steps as it may think proper in communicating them to the Council or to other Branches of the Association."

Hypnotism.—A demonstration on hypnotism was given by Dr. LLOYD TUCKEY, London; at the conclusion of the demonstration the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this meeting condemns the use of hypnotism at public performances, and petitions Parliament to restrict its practice to medical men."

Paper.—A paper on the Advantages and Drawbacks of the Medical Profession, was read by Mr. DREPPING, Southend.

Demonstration.—Mr. A. MORRIS, Southend, gave a demonstration of his ambulance.

Exhibitions.—Cases of Charcot's Disease and Osteitis Deformans were exhibited by Mr. G. F. JONES, Southend.

Luncheon.—Previous to the meeting the members and their friends were entertained by Mr. G. F. Jones, at his residence, Clarence House, at luncheon.

Votes of Thanks.—The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman for his hospitality, and to Dr. Lloyd Tuckey for his demonstration.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN.

Hygienic and Bacteriological Training for Army and Navy Surgeons.—A New Medium for the Cultivation of Micro-organisms.

—*Hygienic Conditions of German Watering Places.*—*The Influenza Epidemic in the German Army.*—*Transport by Boat for the Sick and Wounded.*

THE Surgeon-General of the German army has issued an order to the effect that in future, in the autumn of each year, a certain number of army and navy surgeons are to go through a course of hygiene and bacteriology in Professor Koch's Hygienic Institute at the Berlin University. The course is to be conducted by Professor Koch personally.

Dr. W. Kühne recommends neutral silicic acid jelly as a medium for the cultivation of micro-organisms. The medium is prepared from silicate of soda by the help of hydrochloric acid, the free hydrochloric acid and salt being separated from the jelly thus obtained by the dialyser hung in running water. The watery solution of silicate employed has a specific gravity of 1.62. The nutritive substance for the micro-organisms is supplied by a slight addition of extract of meat (watery solution). Before mixing the

Soon after this he commenced practice, taking up as a speciality deformities of the spine and chest, on which subject he published an interesting volume; and in after years he contributed papers to several of the medical journals. He was appointed one of the surgeons (and afterwards consulting surgeon) to the St. Pancras Infirmary, and was honorary surgeon to the South Lambeth and Stockwell Infirmary; he was one of the first who obtained the Fellowship (in 1843) under the then new Charter of the Royal College of Surgeons. In his earlier career he was highly esteemed and warmly supported by the late Sir Anthony Carlisle; but success in consulting practice coming too slowly for one of the energetic and impulsive character of the subject of our memoir, he entered upon private practice at Clapham, where he worked at his profession with much success, and won the unbounded confidence of many of his patients for more than forty years. Mr. Rogers-Harrison was one of the oldest members of the British Medical Association, and served upon its Council; while he was not merely a Fellow of, but acted for some years as Treasurer to, the Medical Society of London. Most rigid in his accounts, he looked with a keen eye and earnest care after every item of expenditure, and even after he had resigned the treasurer'ship, his criticisms of the balance sheets showed the interest he still took in the welfare of the Society.

He was of a fine physique, tall, well-built, and strong; thoroughly outspoken, but of a really genial disposition, and a genuine staunch friend. Discussion in societies and conversation in friendly circles seldom lagged if Rogers-Harrison were present, for he was one who had emphatically "the courage of his convictions;" and often, indeed, to promote discussion, he would take up a point and emphasise it in a manner that was sure to draw out the opinions of those present, whatever side they might take.

It was to the subject of this memoir that Dr. Hare alluded when, in an address to the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, on "Good Remedies out of Fashion," he mentioned (in advocating the use of leeches and bleeding in certain cases) that though the employment of these remedies had formerly been carried to a great excess, yet the evil effects of their excessive use was probably far less than the present tide of fashion was apt to believe. Mr. Rogers-Harrison was present on the occasion, being then considerably over the three score and ten years of age. It was told how, when a young man, and for certain fits supposed to be of a congenital character, he was bled at the arm no less than twenty-five times in the course of about a year, besides having some four dozens of leeches applied. Yet he had since then remained strong, vigorous, and active, had enjoyed sport, and had gone through a long life of the fatigues of general practice. There he was—a fine, handsome, and hale specimen of humanity; an example, if not of the judiciousness of former practice, at any rate of the endurance of human beings under extensive and repeated bleedings, and some proof that bloodletting does not necessarily, even when used to extreme amounts, produce the "weakness," the "debility," or the "prostration" attributed to it by the views of the present day.

Who can tell! Possibly under the fashionable treatment of "alcohol for everything" of twenty or thirty years ago, or under the experimental "mint water treatment" of a somewhat later date—possibly but for those "excessive" bloodlettings, a valuable life might have been lost, and a brief "he died" might have been substituted, nearly sixty years ago, for this obituary notice, imperfect and incomplete as it is. But he lived, and did a long life's work; and at the end of his career, Rogers-Harrison rather glided out of life than died of any definite form of disease, and even his gout and bronchitis, which had—especially the latter—occasionally troubled him, entirely ceased. For three years his strength had gradually failed, and he had, in fact, been confined to his house and almost to his room. His old friend Dr. Hare, and his good neighbour Dr. G. P. Rugg, more or less constantly attended him during all that time; and, considering his active life and his energetic nature, he bore the confinement with marvellous fortitude and patience. He was twice married, and leaves three sons and two daughters, one of the sons being a surgeon-major in the Indian army.

THE late Mr. Henry Lammin, late of Brixton, has under his will bequeathed £500 to the Newark-upon-Trent Hospital and Dispensary, and £50 each to the Nottingham General Hospital and the Nottingham Eye Infirmary.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

SURGERY IN THE CALCUTTA HOSPITAL.—The following observations are contained in the Government resolution on Dr. Hilson's report on the Calcutta medical institutions for the year 1889:—On the subject of entrusting a larger number of surgical operations to house-surgeons and senior students, Dr. Hilson observes: "The Medical College Hospital is designed primarily for the treatment of the sick, but it is also intended for the practical instruction of natives in medicine and surgery, and it seems to me that more opportunities of performing operations might be given to the house-surgeons and advanced students. To the want of such opportunities is to be traced in some measure the small amount of surgical work performed in Bengal by assistant-surgeons after they leave the College and begin to practise in the districts. I know it has been urged that house-surgeons and senior students in the large English hospitals are only allowed the privilege of operating on patients to a very limited extent, and that the high reputation which the Medical College Hospital at present enjoys might suffer if a different course were followed, and many operations were performed by inexperienced and unskilful hands. To this it may be replied that India is not England, that the Indian student requires a more practical training than his English *confrère* to fit him for the active duties of his profession, and that there is no necessity to entrust him with other than the more simple operations which might be satisfactorily performed under the immediate supervision of the senior officers of the surgical wards. At the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, the assistant surgeons and senior students are allowed to perform a considerable number of the major operations every year, and this system of training the students and enabling them to acquire confidence in their own capabilities does not seem to detract in any way from the usefulness and reputation of that institution." Sir Stuart Bayley commends these observations to the careful consideration of the Medical College Council.

THE latest statistics show that there are 71,287 lepers in Bengal, 13,944 in Madras, and 13,842 in Bombay. The lepers in the Native States are not included in these totals.

MALTA.

ITS CLIMATE AND SOIL.

DR. JOHN MURRAY, of the *Challenger* expedition, has written an interesting paper in the September number of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, on our Mediterranean possession Malta. Although the paper is written with special reference to the geological structure of this island, there is much information respecting climatic and other conditions of interest to the medical profession.

Malta, from a picturesque point of view, has been severely criticised by many writers, who speak of it as a bare, barren rock, traversed by dusty roads, with not a tree to shelter or a blade of grass to cheer the eye. On the other hand, the native Maltese call their home "*Fior del Mondo*," and think there is no place on earth more beautiful. Dr. Murray writes that, after climbing nearly every hill top, visiting nearly every ravine, sailing under the magnificent sea cliffs, and enjoying the splendid climate of Malta, he is inclined to share the enthusiasm of the natives, rather than acquiesce in the unfavourable opinion of so many travellers. Far from being a barren rock, Malta is probably among the most fertile as well as the most populous lands of the globe, and in the springtime the numerous indigenous plants give an appearance of great wealth and beauty to many of the valleys.

Malta is 17.5 miles in length, 8.33 in breadth, and has an area of 95 square miles. The highest point is 758 feet above sea level. The general appearance of the island is bare, owing to the want of trees and the immense number of stone walls which enclose the fertile fields. Viewed, however, from some of the higher hills, the land appears green, fresh, and fertile, especially in spring.

In regard to climate, the mean January temperature is 54.5° F.; the mean temperature of the three winter months is 56.0° F.; the rainfall for the same months is 17.5 inches, and during this time there are sometimes hailstorms, but no snow. The mean annual temperature is 67.3° F., and the annual rainfall 24.23 inches. During the eight cool months, the thermometer only on rare occasions falls below 50° F., and does not rise above 71° or 72°. In summer the heat is almost tropical, the temperature ranging be-

tween 75° and 90° F., and there is little or no rain. The northerly wind or *gregale* is bracing, but the southerly, the *sirocco*, is very enervating, and while it blows, the pavements of the streets are wet and everything feels damp.

The soil of Malta is derived from the disintegration of the sub-jacent rocks. It contains a large quantity of carbonate of lime. In many instances Dr. Murray found it to contain over 90 per cent., the soil being then little more than the broken down particles of the underlying rocks. It is the boast of the inhabitants that not a spot capable of cultivation is uncultivated. In the high grounds every field is a terrace, a level surface with a thin covering of soil enclosed by stone walls; and probably nowhere in the world has skill and industry been better exemplified than in the cultivated lands of Malta. The soil though thin is very fertile, from the presence of phosphates and alkalies in the underlying rocks. These substances, on the partial decomposition of the rock fragments with every shower of rain, are set free in the fields in a form suitable for absorption by the growing crop. In this way, as the disintegration and denudation of the island goes on through natural processes, the soil is being continually renewed and fertilised, and the islanders are therefore enabled to take two or three crops from the fields annually, without any extensive and continued system of manuring. One-third of the land belongs to the Romish Church, one-third to the government, and the remaining third to private individuals. The agricultural produce at the present time would only supply about four months' food for the existing population.

The estimated population in 1887 was 138,826, so that in Malta there are over 1,471 persons to the square mile. In England and Wales there are 446 to the square mile, and Belgium, the most densely populated country of Europe, has but 461 inhabitants to the square mile; so that Malta is probably the most thickly populated place in the world.

The greater part of the paper is taken up with an account of the microscopical examination of the Maltese rocks, in which Dr. Murray became interested from their resemblance in many respects to some of the deep sea deposits collected during the *Challenger* Expedition. In the year 1888 he received from one of the army surgeons stationed in Malta, a valuable series of rocks from the various strata in different parts of the island, of which a careful examination was made by means of numerous microscopical sections and chemical analysis. This method of assisting in the scientific investigation of our various possessions, by sending carefully collected series of specimens to experts in various branches of natural history, we would recommend to all the members of the medical staff as an excellent and useful employment of their leisure hours. To follow Dr. Murray into his account of the geology of the island would be out of place here, but we have given sufficient to show that Malta must be a very delightful place during February, March and April for those who wish to shun the rigours of our English spring, although we would by no means recommend it to the very weakly as a health resort.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

CAMBRIDGE.

HONORARY DEGREE.—At the Congregation on Thursday, October 16th, the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, was conferred on Joseph Griffiths, M.D., Edinburgh, Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, and Pathologist at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Dr. Griffiths has been awarded a gold medal by the University of Edinburgh for his graduation thesis.

ASSESSOR TO THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC.—At the same Congregation Dr. Donald MacAlister was, on the nomination of the Medical Board, appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic in succession to Dr. Norman Moore.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.—*Christ's*: Scholarship of £80 and under for two years in chemistry, with physics, biology, or geology; also exhibitions of varying value. Examination begins December 9th. Apply to the Tutor. *Sidney Sussex*: Two scholarships of £70 and £40 in the same subjects. Examination begins December 30th. Apply to the Tutor.

BOTANICAL LECTURES.—Mr. Francis Darwin, M.B., the Reader in Botany, has obtained leave of absence for the present term. His lectures on the Natural History of Plants will be given during the Lent and Easter terms, 1891, instead of the present term, as

announced. Mr. H. Marshall Ward, of Christ's College, Professor of Botany at Cooper's Hill College, will give five lectures on Fungi during the present term. The lectures will be adapted for advanced students, and will be free to members of the University and of Newnham and Girton Colleges.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINERS IN SANITARY SCIENCE.—Dr. Ransome, of Manchester, and Mr. Alex. Wynter Blyth, M.R.C.S., medical officer of health for St. Marylebone, have been appointed by the State Medicine Syndicate additional examiners in State medicine, under the power conferred by Grace No. 7 of February 27th, 1890.

EXAMINATION IN SANITARY SCIENCE.—The following gentlemen have satisfied the Examiners in both parts of the Examinations:

R. H. Adam, M.A., M.B. Glasg.; H. W. Arbuckle, M.D. Aberd.; A. Bryce, M.B., C.M. Glasg.; R. Cattley, M.B. Edin.; M. Cheale, M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.R.C.P. Lond.; W. Corry, M.D., M.Ch. Queen's Univ. Irel.; W. A. Evans, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.; A. C. Farquharson, M.B., M.C. Glasg.; A. F. Ferguson, M.B. Aberd., I.M.S.; T. Fowler, L.R.C.S. Irel., L.K.Q.C.P. Irel.; W. Gosse, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.; W. J. Hill, M.B. Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng.; W. A. Holmes, M.D., C.M. Edin.; E. W. Hore, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.; W. L. Hunter, M.D. Dub.; R. W. Jamie, M.B., C.M. Edin., M.A. Aberd.; W. M. Jones, M.R.C.S. Eng.; A. B. Kingsford, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.; W. Lawson, M.D., C.M. Aberd.; J. T. C. Leishman, M.B. Edin.; H. B. Luard, B.A., M.B. Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng.; D. Macartney, M.B., C.M. Glasg., M.A. Edin.; A. Macindoe, M.D. Glasg.; T. T. Macklin, M.B. Glasg.; T. McMurray, M.B., C.M. Glasg.; W. B. McQuitty, M.D., M.Ch., M.A. Roy. Univ. Irel.; F. P. Maynard, M.R.C.S. Eng.; S. Nall, B.A., M.B. Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng.; T. D. Patmoor, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.; H. Peck, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.; A. E. Permewan, M.D. Lond.; W. E. Porter, M.B. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.; J. Priestley, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., B.A. Lond.; C. F. Routh, M.D., B.S. Lond.; H. B. Shaw, M.B., B.Ch., B.A. Camb.; G. N. Stewart, D. Sc., M.A., M.B. Edin.; T. F. Tannahill, M.B., C.M. Glasg.; J. A. Wilson, M.D., C.M. Glasg.; J. C. Wilson, M.B., C.M. Glasg.; J. S. Wilson, M.D., C.M. Glasg.; R. M. Wilson, M.D., M.C. Aberd.

EDINBURGH.

FINAL M.B. and C.M. EXAMINATION.—A special examination for the Degrees of M.B., C.M., was held last week, and of 67 candidates who appeared the following 60 passed:

T. S. Adair, J. C. Allan, R. M. Beattie, W. H. H. Bennett, W. A. Black, W. C. Black, W. H. Boazman, W. Bower, P. H. Boyden, J. C. Cowan, W. Currie, M.A., W. Carmichael, B. A. Dalison, A. J. Dearden, D. S. Disson, A. Dott, D. G. Douglas, S. Elliot, R. A. Fryer, D. H. M. Graves, R. H. Hearsey, E. Innes, A. E. S. Jack, G. B. Jameson, C. B. Kerr, T. Knowles, P. M. Kyle, T. Lawson, R. E. Little, W. F. C. Lowson, R. M. Lyon, J. D. L. Macalister, A. G. Macdonald, H. V. Mackenzie, H. J. Mackenzie, G. S. Mansfield, F. M. Marshall, A. S. Miller, A. E. Mole, R. W. C. Norman, J. S. M. Nurse, J. Panton, E. V. Roberts, A. F. Rutherford, W. Sanson, W. J. Shaw, F. M. T. Skae, T. Steele, G. C. Rowe, R. S. Stephenson, A. N. J. Storey, R. Strachan, R. Sturges-White, A. E. Taylor, P. Thornton, F. P. Trench, W. W. Williamson, T. W. Wilson, W. Wood, and J. B. Young.

These gentlemen were formally admitted to the Degree on Monday last.

ABERDEEN.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT: APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.—At a meeting of the Aberdeen University Court held on October 7th—Principal Geddes presiding—the following appointments of Extra-Professorial Examiners for Degrees were made:—Anatomy, William Milligan, M.B., Manchester; Botany and Materia Medica, James Galloway, A.M., M.B., F.R.C.S., London; Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Alfred Hill, M.D., Birmingham; Natural History and Institutes of Medicine, Thomas W. Shore, M.D., London; Practice of Medicine and Pathology, P. Blaikie Smith, M.D., Aberdeen; Surgery and Midwifery, Robert J. Garden, M.D., Aberdeen. The following assistants to professors were also appointed at the same meeting:—Anatomy, James Rannie, M.B.; Materia Medica, John Gordon, M.D.; Medical Jurisprudence, Alexander MacGregor, M.D.

THE STAMP DUTY ON DEGREES.—Professor Matthew Hay moved, at the meeting of the University Court held on October 7th, "That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of taking such steps as may appear to them desirable in order to secure the abolition of the stamp duty exigible on admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in this and other Scottish Universities." Professor Hay, in support of his motion, stated that a stamp duty of £10 was leviable upon each diploma for the degree of Doctor of Medicine of Aberdeen University and other Scottish Universities. He also pointed out that Scotland stood alone in this respect, as neither in England nor Ireland was any duty leviable on diplomas granted by the universities; that this condition of things was not only an injustice to the candidate for the degree, but also a wrong to the University, as well as to the cause of higher learning generally. He was of the opinion that this needless expense deterred, to some

extent, students from preparing for the higher degree. He said that last year 62 students took the degree of M.B. and C.M., and only 9 took the higher degree of M.D. The University was also impoverished, since by diminishing the number of graduates who come forward the income of the University from fees was lessened. Professor Hay made a most successful claim for the motion, which was unanimously approved of by the Court. A Committee, consisting of Professors Hay and Stephenson, Dr. Angus Fraser, Mr. John Webster, LL.D., and Mr. Alexander Edmond, was appointed.

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 October 9th, namely:

Mr. E. C. Leach, student of University College.

Passed in Anatomy only.

J. E. B. Wells and R. E. Nichols, of St. Mary's Hospital; S. Infield and D. A. W. Martin, of Guy's Hospital; V. A. L. E. Corbould and V. P. Foote, of Charing Cross Hospital; F. H. de G. Best, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

H. R. S. Clarke and H. Potts, of University College; H. W. G. Bloomfield, B. C. Frend, W. E. Collier, and L. J. Godson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. J. H. Budge, J. H. Bettington, J. W. Eastment, and S. E. Worts, of Guy's Hospital; T. F. Long and H. T. Prince, of Middlesex Hospital; P. E. Snood, of St. George's Hospital; E. W. Lewis, of St. George's and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; L. V. Tebb, J. H. P. Vivian and A. A. Rostant, of St. Thomas's Hospital; C. A. Lees and O. C. Maurice, of St. Mary's Hospital; S. A. Coad, of Yorkshire College, Leeds, and St. Mary's Hospital; C. H. Bensley, of St. Mary's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; J. R. Richmond, of King's College; and C. H. Panting, of London Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID AT CHESTER.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been raised in Chester during the last few weeks by a report to the Local Government Board, by Dr. Ballard, on the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city for the last few years; the report casting grave suspicion on the water supply of the city. Due credit is given to the municipal authorities for improvements already effected, but Dr. Ballard points out existing defects with no sparing hand. Every year a number of open privies are converted into water-closets, but still there remains a large number of middens, ash pits, and open privies which are only emptied by the authorities at the request and at the cost of the occupiers. In many cases the contents of these ashpits, etc., have to be carried through the houses. Dr. Ballard then goes on to describe the water supply and its possible and probable sewage contamination. The source of the water is the River Dee, and the intake is about four miles above the weir, an important place to be remembered. The sewage from the northern and larger part of the city is conveyed to a point on the river bank some distance below the weir, and there treated, only the effluent water going directly into the river. But from the southern part of the city the sewage flows directly into the river, untreated, but below the weir. The tide comes up very rapidly and is stopped by the weir, except at spring tides, when the water flows up the river for many miles beyond the intake, carrying with it doubtless a quantity of sewage, and depositing some of it, as it recedes but slowly.

None of the samples of water taken at the waterworks and from city taps by Dr. Ballard were free from turbidity. Sixteen years ago Dr. Frankland failed to discover in water from Chester taps evidence of "previous sewage contamination," whereas he finds now in this water, whether it was collected at neap tide or at spring tide and whether drawn from city taps or obtained direct from the waterworks well, distinct evidence of such contamination.

Dr. Ballard then says: "The amount of sewage pollution from these distant places (places higher up the river than Chester) must be regarded as insignificant when compared with the amount furnished by Chester itself." He further says that he "must express with regard to it (the water) a fear, a suspicion, and a warning." Dr. Ballard recommends: 1. To have the older sewers inspected and reported on by a competent sewer engineer. 2. Continued conversion when practicable of midden privies into water-

closets. 3. Cleansing and emptying of privies and ashpits systematically and free of cost. 4. Refers to register, etc., of dairies. 5. Consideration of the water supply.

At the Town Council meeting held shortly after this report was made public, during a discussion on the matter, a letter was read from Dr. Kenyon, the medical officer of health, in which he said that "Dr. Ballard's report will, of course, require serious consideration During the present year there has been very little fever of any kind."

On Hospital Sunday, September 23rd, the sermon at the Cathedral was preached by Bishop Jayne, and in the course of an earnest appeal on behalf of the infirmity he mentioned Dr. Ballard's report, and says that "when he tells us that there are signs of deterioration in the water supply of the city, it surely then becomes the bounden duty of all loyal citizens, of all intelligent and loyal Churchmen, to be up and doing to ensure such a vital matter being carefully and impartially looked into."

This was followed by a letter from Mr. W. Brown, the Chairman of the Waterworks Company, to the Bishop, in which he refers to "The reports regularly published by the medical officer of health for the city, giving an analysis of the water, with nearly always a remark that the water is clear and well filtered." He then refers to the Registrar-General's return, showing the small average death-rate in the city. He then quotes a report by Dr. Davies, of Liverpool, on April 18th last, of two samples of water supplied to him by a resident of Chester, as follows: "They are soft, pure waters, and are suitable for use as a beverage, and for all domestic uses."

The Bishop, in his reply, says: "My position and the position of those who think with me is this: The representative of the Local Government Board has formally and publicly made statements about the Chester water supply which obviously call for public and thorough investigation before a body of impartial experts. This is surely required for the credit of your company as well as for the safety of the townspeople.....and I for one am resolved that the matter shall not rest till it has received full and candid consideration."

At the meeting of the Town Council on October 8th, the Town Clerk read a statement emanating from the Sewering and Public Health Committees, to the effect that they had Dr. Ballard's report and recommendation under consideration. They assume there is no cause for either alarm or panic. For years past the sanitary condition of the city has had continuous and close attention, with the result that the death-rate has steadily decreased; that the health condition of the city at the present time is good; that, so far from there being a dangerously large proportion of typhoid cases, the medical officer of health reports they are not above the average for the time of year; and that the death-rate for last week was 15.5, and for the last quarter 16.6. The Health Committee consider that no effort should be spared to satisfy the public mind in reference to the suspicion suggested regarding danger from the water supply, and have taken measures accordingly. Then a report was read from Dr. Tidy, who said: "I have read Dr. Ballard's report very carefully, and I do not agree with it.I have considered analyses No. 4 and No. 5 on page 6. I say they are waters of remarkable purity. As a chemist I consider them of excellent quality; as a medical man I consider them perfectly wholesome, and free from even the taint of suspicion.....I consider, further, that the analysis of 1888 shows the waters to be better than they were in 1873.....I do not desire further to deny that a certain risk, 'infinitesimal it may be,' is associated with the flow of the tides; but I say that the analyses of the water as given show purity, and not impurity—show, in fact, the absence of pollution, and not its presence."

MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

In the interest of further sanitary progress in this country, it is eminently desirable that the contrast between the low and constantly declining rate of mortality in England and Wales and the high and comparatively stationary death-rates in most of the Continental States should be brought prominently into public notice. The *Times*, in a recently contributed article, called attention to the marked contrast between the rates of mortality in England and in France. It was pointed out that while the death-rate in France during "the five years 1884-8 was 22.3 per 1,000, that for England was under 19." The precise death-rate in England in these five years was 18.9 per 1,000, and no less than 3.4 per 1,000 below the mean rate in France during the same period.

should be the sanitary adviser and inspector to the works. Such an officer would speedily do away with many of the unwholesome dens in which tailors, seamstresses, milliners, ready-made clothes workers, and the large class about whom the general public know so little, but who were to be met with in crowds in out-patient consulting rooms and at the various parish offices, suffering from the effects of vitiated air, long hours, insufficient exercise, and want of light. The President also suggested that medical officers of health should be entrusted with the duty of holding a preliminary inquiry in cases of uncertified deaths, which were the cause of innumerable useless inquests. If in the opinion of the medical officer there was sufficient evidence of foul play or of neglect, or if the actual cause of death was obscure, he would report to the coroner; if not, he would give the usual certificate. Insane verdicts, such as "Died by the visitation of God," would thus be done away with. The President spoke also of the inspection of canal boats, the prevention of smoke nuisances, and the visiting of inhabiting houses with a view to check overcrowding. A discussion followed, in which several gentlemen spoke in favour of the compulsory notification of infectious diseases.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE BARNSTAPLE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.—An outbreak of diphtheria is reported in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple. At Braunton, the wells having run dry, the people were drinking water from a mill leat, from which, when cleared out recently, a quantity of black, nauseous mud had been taken. The sanitary authority has ordered the deepening of the wells.

THERE has been an outbreak of typhoid fever at Normanby, twenty-two cases having been reported from September 1st to September 27th. The Normanby Local Board have decided to communicate with the Kirkleatham and Eston Local Boards inquiring whether they were prepared to entertain a scheme for the erection of a fever hospital conjointly by the three authorities.

THE Clackmannan County Council have appointed a subcommittee to confer with the committee of the Fife County Council to ascertain whether it might be possible to appoint a joint medical officer for the two counties.

THE CERTIFICATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES. ENQUIRER asks whether a magistrate has power, under the new Lunacy Act, to call into a workhouse an outside medical man for the purpose of certifying a lunatic inmate for the asylum, and utterly set aside the medical officer of such workhouse.

. The Act says that the justice (who is dealing with such a case of pauper lunacy as is apparently referred to by "Enquirer") "shall call in a medical practitioner."

Therefore it would appear he may call in whom he likes to act in the matter of certification for an asylum. But there is nothing in the Act to imply or suggest that it is desirable he should call in any one other than the medical officer of the workhouse, who is, we consider, the person naturally indicated as the most proper to act.

GRANTS TO PUBLIC VACCINATORS. A HARD CASE. X. writes: My experience in connection with public vaccination may be of use to someone who has recently undertaken such duty. At the request of the clerk to the guardians I forwarded him the requisite special certificate of proficiency in vaccination. Subsequently I was informed by him I had been appointed as public vaccinator. After some time my certificate was returned. During the following three years I acted as public vaccinator, and was paid the usual fees by the guardians. At the end of that time the inspector visits the district, and discovers that a formal contract had not been prepared by the guardians and sanctioned by the Local Government Board. As a result the Local Government Board decline to pay any grant.

It is simply a matter of red tape, but none the less important from the point of view of the circumlocution office. The omission was solely the fault of the guardians.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,569 persons, 5,528 births and 3,688 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, October 11th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 20.0 and 19.3 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 19.8 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 12.4 in Derby, 14.8 in Bristol, 16.9 in Brighton, and 17.4 in London to 25.6 in Bradford, 25.9 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 29.0 in Manchester, and 32.9 in Blackburn. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 21.8 per 1,000, and exceeded by 4.4 the rate recorded in London, which was only 17.4 per 1,000. The 3,688 deaths registered during the week under notice included 639 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 694 and 659 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 328 resulted from diarrhoea, 92 from measles, 61 from diphtheria, 58 from scarlet fever, 51 from "fever" (principally enteric), 49 from whooping cough, and not one from small-pox. These 639 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3.4 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 2.9, while it averaged 3.9 per 1,000 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, and ranged from 1.4 in Oldham, 1.6 in Bristol and in Derby, and 1.7 in Huddersfield to 6.2 in Salford,

6.3 in Bolton, 6.5 in Bradford, and 7.9 in Preston. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Manchester, Bradford, Bolton, and Cardiff; scarlet fever in Sheffield; whooping-cough in Birkenhead and Norwich; "fever" in Birkenhead and Portsmouth; and diarrhoea in Leicester, Leeds, Bradford, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston. Of the 61 deaths from diphtheria registered in the twenty-eight towns during the week under notice, 38 occurred in London, 7 in Salford, 4 in Portsmouth, 3 in Manchester, 2 in Derby, and 2 in Halifax. No death from small-pox was registered, 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, October 11th. These hospitals contained, however, 1,797 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers increasing from 1,373 to 1,724 at the end of the seven preceding weeks; 216 new cases were admitted during the week, against 197 and 241 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 was considerably below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, October 11th, 840 births and 471 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 19.6 to 18.0 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again to 18.2 during the week under notice, but was 1.8 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 Aberdeen and Perth, and the highest in Glasgow and Paisley. The 471 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 70 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.7 per 1,000, which was 0.7 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Leith and Paisley. The 195 deaths registered in Glasgow included 11 from diarrhoea, 10 from whooping-cough, 5 from "fever," and 5 from measles. Four fatal cases of scarlet fever and 2 of diphtheria were recorded in Paisley. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 2.9 per 1,000, against 2.3 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

In the sixteen principal town-districts of Ireland, the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, October 4th, were equal to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000. The lowest death-rates were recorded in Armagh and Drogheda, and the highest in Dundalk and Limerick. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.0 per 1,000. The 131 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 19.4 per 1,000 (against 19.4 and 20.8 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 16.7 in London and 19.0 in Edinburgh. The 131 deaths registered in Dublin included 19 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1,000), of which 12 resulted from diarrhoea, 4 from "fever," 2 from whooping-cough, and 1 from diphtheria.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUMS.—The pressure on the accommodation at the two county asylums of Dorset is said to have caused serious concern to the local authorities; and the fact that the Lunacy Commissioners have made representations on the subject has rendered immediate action imperative. At the next meeting of the Dorset County Council, the Asylum Committee will, it is stated, submit a comprehensive scheme for amalgamation and extension, at a cost of some £60,000. By this scheme the whole of the patients will be accommodated under one roof, and large provision made for out-county lunatics.

THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL.—Mr. S. Hope Morley, the treasurer and chairman of the council of the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, has recently collected and handed to the secretary £2,080, and the vice-chairman has also collected £550 towards clearing off the building debt upon the hospital, and with a view to putting the finances of the charity in a more satisfactory condition.

MEDICAL NEWS.

INFLUENZA is said to have recently reappeared at Nimes.

THE next International Pharmaceutical Congress will be held at Chicago in 1893.

DR. SYMES THOMPSON delivered last week a course of Gresham Lectures on the subject of the "Preservation of Health."

MESSRS. DONE AND BALL, 12, Baker Street, Portman Square, have published an excellent photograph of the late Dr. Handfield Jones.

FEVER IN LONDON.—The authorities of the Metropolitan Asylums Board were compelled, on Wednesday, in consequence of the rapidity with which fever cases are coming into the London hospitals, to open huts at Gore Farm, Darent, for convalescing patients. For some time past the cases have been coming into the six hospitals at present open at the rate of forty a day, and on October 15th there were 2,147 cases under treatment.

At Saintes there is an epidemic of typhoid fever among the marine infantry, which is believed to have been caused by impurity of water, owing to the late rise of the Charente.

THE bequest to the University College of North Wales under the will of Dr. Evan Thomas, of Manchester, is officially announced to be £39,500.

THE salary of Dr. Adderley, medical officer for Glengariffe Dispensary, Bandon Union, has been increased from £100 to £110 per annum.

THE number of matriculated students in the University of Warsaw during the academic year was 1,164, of whom 572 belonged to the Medical Faculty.

MR. EDISON has given 4,000 marks (£200) to the benevolent institutions of Dresden in recognition of the care and attention bestowed on a member of his family in one of the hospitals of that city last year.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Mr. Charles J. Worts, of Fordham, Public Vaccinator to the Ninth District of the Lexden and Winstree Union, has received for the third time a grant for successful vaccination.

ACCIDENT TO A MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. Fordyce, of Cambridge, has, we regret to learn, been thrown from his carriage, and has sustained a severe fracture of the skull. Dr. Fordyce has only been married a month. His condition is still very serious.

EDWARD BALL, baker, of Bridgnorth, has been fined 13s., including costs, for unlawfully exposing his daughter, who was found playing in the streets when suffering from scarlet fever in a contagious stage.

TRAINING OF NURSES IN PARIS.—The lectures of the Ecole Municipale d'Infirmières de la Pitié were opened on October 9th. In these lectures, organised and directed by M. Bourneville, every subject is taught necessary for the education of hospital nurses.

DR. GEORGE REID, medical officer for the county of Stafford, delivered last week the first of a series of ten lectures to sanitary inspectors in the Crown Court, Shire Hall, Stafford, in which he expressed the hope that a Staffordshire Association of Sanitary Inspectors would be formed, to which he promised his hearty support.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. R. F. Woodcock, through whose instrumentality nearly the whole of the members of the Wigan Borough Police Force have become proficient in first-aid, was, on his marriage on October 3rd, presented by the members of his class with a handsome clock, as a mark of their appreciation and a token of their esteem.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Warneford Scholarships in General Literature of £50 each have been awarded to J. M. Scaub, F. C. M. Clifford, M. M. Townsend, M. B. Bell, and H. A. Good; Sambrooke Science Exhibitions of £60 and £40 to A. S. McSorley and F. H. Jacob; Clothworkers Science Scholarships of £100 and £50 to P. Turner and G. H. Lansdown.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Society, held in the Birmingham Medical Institute on October 8th, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*: Mr. M. A. Messiter. *Ex-President*: Mr. Lawson Tait. *Treasurer*: Mr. John Garner. *Council*: Dr. A. Underhill, Dr. Holmes Joy, Mr. Gilbert Barling, Mr. Priestley Smith, Dr. Simson, Mr. Augustus Clay, Mr. Eales, Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Chavasse, Mr. Bennett May, Mr. Jordan Lloyd, and Dr. Suckling. *Secretaries*: Mr. Haslam and Mr. Wood White.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.—The Entrance Scholarship, value £30, has been awarded to Miss Charlotte Hull, an undergraduate of the Royal University of Ireland. Miss Hull has recently returned from Kashmir, where she worked for some time under the late Dr. Fanny Butler at Trinaghur. The Stuart Mill Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Ethel Bentham; its value is £30 for four years, and it is open only to ladies preparing to practise medicine in India under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

WEST KENT MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—The following is a list of officers elected on October 10th for the thirty-fifth session, 1890-91: *President*: John Poland, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents*: John MacGavin, L.R.C.P.Ed.; Geo. Newton Pitt, M.D.Lond. *Council*: A. Stewart Brown, F.R.C.S.; Ernest Clarke, M.D., B.S.; Peter Cooper, M.R.C.S.; William Nicholson, M.D.; A. Lloyd Jones,

M.R.C.S.; Charles Parke, M.R.C.S.; John Gordon Mainwaring, M.R.C.S.; *Treasurer*: Prior Purvis, M.D.; *Secretary*: H. W. Roberts, M.R.C.S. *Librarian*: Ernest Clarke, M.D.

OPEN SPACES.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 83, Lancaster Gate, W., it was stated that donations had very much fallen off, and that at the present time nearly £5,000 was required for the laying out of ground to which the Association was more or less pledged. It was resolved to secure a properly-qualified gymnastic and drilling instructor to form classes for boys and girls in certain playgrounds on Saturdays for teaching physical exercises and the proper use of the gymnastic apparatus erected in the grounds.

BROKEN RIBS IN FRENCH ASYLUMS.—An unfortunate occurrence has happened lately at the St. Anne's Asylum, Paris. A patient who was admitted on October 2nd died suddenly on October 6th. The necropsy showed that several of the ribs were broken, and there were large areas of ecchymoses on the thorax. An inquiry proved that an attendant had ill-treated the patient because he refused to go to the infirmary. The attendant asserts that the patient attacked him because he prevented him from going to M. Magnan's private room, and he only acted in self-defence. A fresh necropsy will be made in order to ascertain the date of the injuries.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.—At the first meeting for the session, held on October 3rd, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the session 1890-91: *President*: Dr. William Macewen. *Section of Medicine*.—*Vice-President*: Dr. S. Gemmell. *Councillors*: Dr. W. G. Dun and Dr. Robert Pollok. *Secretary*: Dr. Geo. S. Middleton. *Section of Surgery*.—*Vice-President*: Dr. Hector C. Cameron. *Councillors*: Dr. J. C. Renton and Dr. James Paton. *Secretary*: Dr. John Barlow. *Section of Pathology*.—*Vice-President*: Dr. W. T. Gairdner. *Councillors*: Dr. Joseph Coats and Dr. A. Milroy. *Secretary*: Dr. T. K. Dalziel. *Section of Obstetrics*.—*Vice-President*: Dr. W. L. Reid. *Councillors*: Dr. Samuel Sloan and Dr. J. K. Kelly. *Secretary*: Dr. Lawrence Oliphant. *Treasurer*: Mr. Henry E. Clark. *General Secretary*: Dr. Walker Downie.

AN INSANITARY POST OFFICE.—Dr. Wason, alderman of Stratford-on-Avon, at a recent meeting of the corporation, called attention to the extraordinary insanitary conditions which he declared to prevail at the local post office. He is reported to have said, speaking as a medical man, that the present small and insanitary building that served as a post office was answerable for the death of more than one person who had been employed there. Other speakers declared that the building was a disgrace. Councillor Greenway remarked that, as a public building, it ought to be condemned; it was not only a disgrace to the town, but a disgrace to the post office authorities. Ultimately the town clerk was directed to bring the matter under the notice of the Postmaster-General. For fifteen years the insufficiency of the present building has been recognised and a new one promised, and this need has been much intensified by the largely increased work of recent years.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The usual quarterly court of the directors of the Society was held on Wednesday, October 8th, the President, Sir James Paget, in the chair. One new member was elected and the deaths of two reported. There were no fresh applications for relief. It was resolved that a sum of £1,407 should be distributed among the recipients of grants at the next quarterly court. It was also resolved that a present be made this Christmas to the 63 widows, 16 orphans, and 3 orphans on the Copeland Fund, now on the books of the Society, namely, £5 to each widow, £2 to each orphan, and £5 to each of the three on the Copeland Fund. The expenses of the quarter were £60. A further legacy of £1,500 from the executors of Miss Carpus was announced by the Treasurer. The court expressed deep regret at the loss of one of their body—Dr. Matthews Duncan—who had been a munificent supporter of the Society, and passed a vote of sympathy to the family.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BAWNBOY UNION.—Medical Officer for Workhouse. Salary, £65 per annum. Applications to Mr. James McGovern, Honorary Secretary. Election on October 20th.

BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUM, Rubery Hill, near Bromsgrove.—Clinical Assistant. No salary. Board and residence provided. Applications to Dr. Suffern, Rubery Hill Asylum, Bromsgrove.

BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

BURNWOOD ASYLUM, near Lichfield.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer; single. Double qualifications. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, washing and attendance. Applications to Dr. Spence, Medical Superintendent, by October 26th.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—Pathologist; must be registered and not engaged in private practice. Salary, 100 guineas per annum. Applications to the Secretary, T. Storrar-Smith, 24, Finsbury Square, E.C., by November 8th.

CLAYTON HOSPITAL AND WAKEFIELD DISPENSARY.—Junior House-Surgeon; registered and unmarried. Salary £25 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, by October 20th.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF KINCARDINE.—Medical Officer for the County under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, who will not be allowed to engage in private practice. Salary, £300, with railway fares and conveyance hires. Applications, with eight copies of testimonials, to Robert Tindall, County Clerk, County Buildings, Stonehaven, by October 18th.

COUNTY GALWAY INFIRMARY.—Surgeon at a nominal salary until presentment is passed by the Grand Jury. Applications to Mr. James Loftus, Registrar. Election on October 22nd.

EDENDERRY UNION. (Ballybogan Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £135 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. James Robinson, Kinnead. Election on October 21st.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, washing, and residence. Applications to the Committee of Management, by October 21st.

FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished house, rent and taxes free, also coal, light, water, and cleansing, or in lieu thereof the sum of £20 per annum. A knowledge of Welsh desirable. Applications to W. Thomas Cole, Secretary, Board Room, Bagillt Street, Holywell, by October 22nd.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Nottingham. Honorary Physician; Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Applications by October 22nd.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.—One Resident Obstetric Officer for twelve months; two House-Physicians, one for six months and one for twelve months; two House-Surgeons for twelve months; one Resident Officer at the Ida Hospital; appointment for six months, with honorarium of £25. Candidates must be qualified and registered. Board, lodging, and washing provided at the Infirmary. Applications to Mr. W. H. Brown, Secretary to the Faculty, 19, Queen Street, Leeds, by October 18th.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.—House-Physician. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary, W. T. Grant, by October 27th.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 22nd.

KILKEEL UNION. (Kilkeel Dispensary No. 1).—Salary, £115 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. A. Dudgeon, Honorary Secretary. Election on October 27th.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Rainhill, near Liverpool.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by October 21st.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon; double qualifications, under 40 years of age, unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary, W. B. Danby, by October 18th. Election on November 3rd.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Head Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with apartments, board, and attendance; unmarried. Applications to the Secretary, R. R. Green, Leith Offices, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool, by October 27th.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.—Registrar and Pathologist. Honorarium, 50 guineas per annum. Applications to E. Burford Rawlings, Secretary and General Manager, by October 30th.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, Norwich.—Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon on the Honorary Staff. Election on November 8th. Applications to the Secretary, Howard J. Collins, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, Norwich.—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Candidates must have one qualification. No salary, but board, residence and washing provided. Applications to the House-Surgeon, H. C. Nance, by October 28th. Election October 29th.

NORTH BRIDLEY UNION.—Medical Officer for the No. 8 District. Salary, £22 per annum, with fees for midwifery and surgical operations, and fees as Public Vaccinator (if elected as such). Applications received at the Union Offices, Clayton, Bradford, until October 21st.

NORTH WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Medical Officer, duly qualified and registered. Salary, £50 per annum; board, residence, and washing. Applications to Alfred Craske, Secretary, by October 24th.

NORTH WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Assistant Medical Officer, duly qualified. No salary; board, residence, and washing. Applications to Alfred Craske, Secretary, by October 24th.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM, Mapperley Hill, Nottingham.—Resident Clinical Assistant; double qualifications. No salary; board and residence provided. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by October 25th.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by October 29th.

PARISH OF KILMONIVAIG.—Medical Officer for the Lochaber part of the Parish. Knowledge of Gaelic desirable. Salary, £50, with good prospect for practice. Applications to W. Ross, Inspector of Poor, Spean Bridge, by October 31st.

PARISH OF PORTREE, Isle of Skye.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary from Parochial Board, £71 per annum; other emoluments value over £27. To commence duties about November 26th next. Applications to R. Macmillan, Inspector of Poor, Portree.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Melrose.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to Dr. Johnstone, The Asylum, Melrose.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £3 3s. a week, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Surgeon to the Out Department; will have to act as Pathologist. Applications to George Soudamore, Secretary, by October 28th.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Staff, Public Hospital, Sheffield, by October 27th.

TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—Honorary Physician. Applications to J. H. Biddulph Finchard, Secretary. Election on October 27th.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Physician. Board and lodging provided. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent, R. J. Gilbert, by October 23rd. Election on October 27th.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Surgeon. Board and lodging provided. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent, R. J. Gilbert, by October 23rd. Election on October 27th.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Wakefield.—A Fourth Assistant Medical Officer, doubly qualified, registered, and unmarried. Salary, £100 rising to £130 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications to the Medical Superintendent at the Asylum by October 18th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASHDOWN, H. H., M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Tattershall District of the Horncastle Union.

BENNETT, William E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Surgeon to the Steamship *Hector*.

BRUCE, William, M.D., L.R.C.S., Dingwall, appointed Medical Officer for the County of Ross and Cromarty.

BUISE, Dr., appointed Parochial Medical Officer for Lochee, Dundee, *vice* D. Alexander, L.R.C.S. Edin., resigned.

DAY, William White, M.D., D.P.H. Camb., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Edmonton.

DENNISON, T. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Clayton Hospital and Wakefield Dispensary, *vice* J. E. Briscoe, resigned.

DISNEY, Henry, M.B. & L.M. Dub., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the St. Albans Union.

FITCH, Charles Dennis, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Chaddesley-Corbett District of the Kidderminster Union, *vice* F. Fitch, M.D. St. And., resigned.

HANDS, Arthur, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Cottage Homes of the Wolverhampton Union.

LESLIE, Edward Jas. Louis, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary District of the Alton Union, *vice* J. F. Wright, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

MCLEAN, A. H., M.B. Glasg., C.M., reappointed Parochial Medical Officer for Stonehouse.

MANN, J. Bently, M.R.C.S.E., L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 1 District Manchester Union, and Public Vaccinator No. 3 District Manchester Union, *vice* A. Blackmore, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., deceased.

MARSHALL, W. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon at the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, *vice* E. Cooper, appointed House-Surgeon.

MENZIES, J. Acworth, M.B., C.M., appointed Junior Demonstrator in Physiology and Histology at Owens College, Manchester, *vice* A. Clarkson, M.B., C.M.

MITTER, Robert King, M.B. Calcutta, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed House-Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Children, *vice* Miss May Dickinson.

MOXHAM, M. C., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Suffolk General Hospital.

MUNRO, A. Campbell, M.B., D.Sc., of South Shields, appointed County Medical Officer for Renfrewshire.

PECK, Edward G., M.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., The Willows, Queensbury, Bradford, appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon.

REES, J. Milsom, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, *vice* C. A. Parker.

RHODES, George Francis, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary.

STEELE, E. Y., L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S. Edin., & L.M., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary District of the Abergavenny Union, *vice* F. K. Paton, M.B., resigned.

SYMES, W. S., L.K.Q.C.P. & L.M. Irel., L.R.C.S. I., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Newbold Urban Sanitary District.

THRESH, John C., M.B., B.S. Vict., appointed Medical Officer for the County of Essex.

TUPPER, H. S., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Hants County Asylum, Winchester, *vice* Trayton Pagden, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

WATKINS, Harold E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Deputy Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the No. 4 District of the Warrington Union.

WATT, W., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Police Surgeon for the Lochee District, Dundee.

WELSH, Robert C., M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Sandy and Tempford District of the Biggleswade Union.

YEARSLEY, P. Macleod, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: On External Diseases of the Eye. New Infirmary, Paddington, 4 P.M.—Dr. Bristowe: Clinical Lecture on Medical Cases. 5 P.M.—Dr. Savill: Pathological Demonstration.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Opening Address by the President Mr. Knowlesley Thornton, on the History of Ovariectomy.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 4.30 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Sidney Martin: Chylous Ascites. Dr. Norman Moore: 1. New Growth in Lung of a Child; 2. New Growth in the Liver. Mr. Bernard Pitts: Incarcerated Hernia, with Ulceration of Intestine. Dr. Samuel West: Tumour in Portal Fissure. Mr. L. Bidwell: Fibroid Polypus of Trachea. Mr. James Berry: Fifty Loose Bodies from the Knee-joint. Dr. Phineas S. Abraham: Supposed Case of Indigenous Leprosy. Dr. H. D. Rolleston: Gumma of Lung. Card specimens:—Mr. Stephen Paget: Mulberry Calculus. Dr. H. D. Rolleston: 1. Duodenal Pouch; 2. Perinephritic Abscess opening into Duodenum; 3. Loose Body in Peritoneal Cavity.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, rooms of the Medical Society, Chandos Street, 3.30 P.M.—Mr. Noble Smith: On Education without Deformity.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Theodore Williams: On Pulmonary Cavities, their Diagnosis and Treatment. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. R. Marcus Gunn: Ophthalmoscopic Cases.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Mr. F. R. Humphreys: Notes on some Cases of Perityphilitis. Dr. Charlewood Turner: Cerebral Lesions in Chorea. The President will also show living specimens of Embryo Filaria Sanguinis Hominis.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, 8.30 P.M.—Adjourned discussion on Dr. Robert Barnes's paper on the Correlation of Sexual Functions with Mental Diseases. Specimens:—Dr. Bantock.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and the Epileptic, 2 P.M.—Dr. Howard Tooth: On Cranial Nerves. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Dr. Hadden: Cases from the Out-patient Department.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Theodore Williams: On Pulmonary Cavities, their Diagnosis and Treatment.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Living specimens at 8 P.M. Dr. Sidney Phillips: A case of Defective Development allowing the Protrusion of Heart with each Systole. Dr. Elwin Harris: A case of Functional Paraplegia of Ten Years' Duration in a Man aged 70; and other cases. Papers at 9 P.M. Mr. Arbuthnot Lane: A case of Mixed Enchondroma of the Submaxillary Gland. Dr. Elwin Harris: A case of Aneurysm of the Arch of the Aorta, for which the Left Common Carotid was tied. Dr. Finlay: A case of Tubercular Peritonitis and Double Pleurisy resulting in Recovery.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE-RANKIN.—On the 13th instant, at St. Luke's, Birmingham, by the Rev. W. B. Wilkinson, M.A., vicar, Benjamin Sidney Browne, of Stokenchurch, Oxon., to Marion Alice, youngest daughter of the late William Rankin, of Handsworth, Staffs.

GALLIMORE-HILL.—On the 8th instant, at the Parish Church, Tattenhall, by the Rev. A. B. Holmes, Thomas Gallimore, M.D., of Whitechurch, Salop, to Ethel Rose, daughter of the late John Hill, Esq. (Duncan, Ewing and Co.), of Liverpool.

OLIVER-CUFF.—On September 24th, at Shoreditch Tabernacle, Hackney Road, by the Rev. Morrison Cumming, Pastor of Bury St. Edmunds, Dr. F. Hewitt Oliver, third son of Dr. Oliver, J.P. of Maldstone, to Eugenie Marianne (Genie), third daughter of the Rev. W. Cuff, of Amesbury House, Stoke Newington, N.

DEATH.

YOUNG.—On August 5th, at Monkden, Manchuria, North China, Florence Mary, the beloved wife of T. M. Young, M.B., C.M. Edin., and eldest daughter of John Benson, M.R.C.S., Sheffield, of typhus fever, aged 26.

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.—W. Th. F., 3.

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, Soho. 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; (Obstetric), 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; Orthopædic, 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; Orthopædic, 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. 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; Orthopædic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrotherapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. Operation Days.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopædic), 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, S., 3.30. Operation Day.—W. 2.

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, S., 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, Golden 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; Orthopædic, 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.

TRANSVERSE PRESENTATION.

DR. GEORGE H. BUTLER (Whitchurch, Hants) writes: Soon after 5 A.M. on October 2nd I was called to a case about two miles from my house. The husband, who brought the message, said his wife had been in labour since early in the afternoon of the previous day; that the midwife had been with her all night, and now had sent him for me, "as it was a medical case." He added that a part of the child had been born ever since 5 o'clock of the previous afternoon.

I found the woman to be a multipara, aged 42. The hand and arm of a fetus protruded from the maternal parts. The membranes had ruptured about 5 in the afternoon, and almost directly the hand was protruded from the vagina, and in a short time the arm as far as the elbow-joint.

The woman's strength seemed well maintained and the pains had not been very frequent or strong through the night, so I determined to make an attempt to push up the presenting arm and turn. This I was unable to do as the uterus became strongly contracted round the child as soon as my hand entered it. However, after putting the woman thoroughly under chloroform, after some difficulty and a good deal of perseverance I was able to reach a foot and bring it down. Delivery was accomplished in about twenty minutes, there being some delay as the head passed through the brim and outlet.

The child was a very large one, and when I saw its proportions I was surprised at the comparative ease with which version was accomplished after the membranes had been so long ruptured. It was stillborn, and its position in the uterus was abdomino-anterior. The mother is making an excellent recovery.

I took care to impress upon the midwife the necessity of sending directly she became aware of the nature of the case, if such a one came in her way another time.

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

Mr. R. Hagyard, Hull; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Mrs. Gawith, London; Mr. T. Pagden, Winchester; Mr. J. Jenkins, Liverpool; Dr. Willoughby, London; Mr. J. H. Targett, London; Mr. E. W. Stoker, London; Mr. A. E. Richardson, Tamworth; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Mr. J. Fryer, Dewsbury; Miss Broadwood, Horsham; Professor W. Manassein, St. Petersburg; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Accrington; Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, London; Mr. Rowland Jones, Bangor; Mr. Bailey Denton, London; Mr. T. B. Goodall, Christchurch; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. J. W. Watson, Limavady; Mr. C. Randolph, Milverton; Dr. H. Hoole, London; Dr. F. Petersen, New York; The Secretary of the Plumbers' Company, London; Mr. T. A. Clifford, London; Mr. W. Downie, Glasgow; Mr. A. S. Currie, London; Dr. Berdoe, London; Dr. Mickle, London; Dr. Hallows, Redhill; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., London; W. A. Lane, M.B., London; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Mr. J. B. Sutton, London; Dr. H. Cook, Perth; The Medical Superintendent, Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum; Sir J. Fayer, London; Mr. B. F. Costelloe, Haslemere; Mr. G. H. Butler, Whitchurch; Dr. A. Napier, Glasgow; C. W. F.; Dr. J. F. Little, London; Dr. W. Squire, London; Mr. E. T. Cook, London; R. F. Castle, M.B., Rotherham; Sir W. Roberts, London; Dr. T. Stoker, Dublin; Mr. J. G. McCandlish, Leeds; Mr. W. Martindale, London; Dr. P. T. Duncan, Croydon; Our Berlin Correspondent; Mr. C. Sheather, London; Dr. L. Tuckey, London; J. Stewart, M.B., Batley; Mr. R. Barnard, Devonport; Naval Member B.M.A.; T. Morton, M.B., Durham; Mr. C. S. Redmond, Gateshead; Mr. J. W. Caley, Bubwith; The Secretary of the University of Aberdeen; Dr. D. James, Bingley; Mr. F. L. Nicholls, Fulbourn; Mr. T. A. Durrant, Northampton; Dr. P. Abraham, London; Veritas; Mr. T. A. J. Howell, Wandsworth; Mr. B. T. Lowe, London; Mr. E. W. White, Birmingham; Dr. S. M. Copeman, London; Dr. H. Woods, London; The Secretary of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society; Dr. G. C. Steet, London; Mr. H. Canton, Gosport; Dr. Steele, London; Mr. J. B. Mann, Manchester; Mr. H. A. Dowell, London; Dr. G. Kelly, Desford; Dr. A. W. Macfarlane, London; Dr. Sykes, Mexborough; Dr. Dupin, Toulouse; Mr. C. H. Fuller, London; Dr. W. McIver, Moneymore; Dr. H. Fox, London; Dr. J. C. Thresh, Chelmsford; Dr. A. C. Munro, South Shields; Mr. R. Maclaren, Carlisle; Mr. J. H. Hodson, Derby; Dr. G. Herschell, London; Mr. P. M. Yearsley, London; Mr. J. Scott, Belfast; Dr. Van McKerk, Johannesburg; Dr. S. Wilks, London; Mr. A. Waterhouse, London; Dr. Appleford, London; Dr. J. Taylor, Chester; J. M. Johnson, M.B., Leek; Mr. J. B. Gabe, Morriston; Mr. J. Powell, Newcastle-Emlay; Mr. W. H. Moresby, London; The Secretary of the Board of Health of New South Wales; Dr. MacWilliam, Aberdeen; Messrs. Lynch and Co., London; Dr. A. R. Urquhart, Perth; Our Egyptian Correspondent, Cairo; Messrs. Dean and Son, London; Mr. F. W. Clark, Staithes; L. M. Scott, M.B., London; Dr. A. Ruffer, London; Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, London; Dr. C. J. Hare, London; Mr. E. Lloyd Jones, Cambridge; J. Limont, M.B., Newcastle; Dr. C. Holman, Reigate; Brigade-Surgeon Climo, Sialkot; F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.; Mr. J. Poland, London; Dr. Long, Wells; Dr. R. Rentoul, Liverpool; Dr. Oliver, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. Trestrail, Glasgow; Mr. Charles J. Worts, Fordham; Mr. P. Maguire, Plymouth; One Who Studied Abroad; Messrs. R. Baelz and Co., London; The Secretary of the Collective Committee of the Anatomical Society of Oxford; Mr. G. E. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Our Manchester Correspondent; Dr. W. T. Cole, Holywell; Mr. J. Farmer, Brackley; Mr. H. J. Cotton, London; Dr. W. McGowan, Maghera; Mr. E. Goodall, Wakefield; Mr. T. A. Kennard, Tarporley; Mr. J. B. Bailey, London; J. B. E.; F. J. Buckell, M.B., London; Mr. P. J. Macnamara, Kilmalloch; Dr. C. J. Lewis, Stirling; Mr. Nelson Hardy, Lon-

don; Mr. P. Phelps, Loughborough; Mr. J. Lawrence-Hamilton, Brighton; Mr. W. M. O'Connor, Stony Stratford; Brigade-Surgeon F. W. Hodder, Granville; Mr. A. J. Drew, Oxford; Dr. Spicer, London; Mr. M. Hayes, Bradford; Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; James Ferguson, M.B., Perth; Dr. W. Downie, Glasgow; Pedometer; Dr. C. E. Abbott, Braintree; Dr. J. B. Spence, Lichfield; Mr. H. W. Roberts, Lewisham; Mr. Blackett, London; Dr. V. Lush, Weymouth; Dr. C. Macdowell, Carlisle; Mr. H. E. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. F. M. Corner, Poplar; Mr. B. E. Brodhurst, London; Our Birmingham Correspondent; W. H. E. Knaggs, M.B., Morley; Mr. A. E. Dodson, Harlsfield; Mr. J. Green, London; Dr. H. Oliver, London; Dr. C. E. Paget, Salford; Dr. G. M. Gould, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Carline, Lincoln; Mr. E. H. Hankin, Cambridge; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. R. S. Jayne, Sedburgh; Mrs. Isabel Thorne, London; Mr. Humphreys, London; Mr. Bruce Clarke, London; Mr. W. J. Walsham, London; Dr. Cranstoun Charles, London; Dr. E. Clifford Beale, London; Dr. Mitchell Bruce, London; Dr. Sims Woodhead, London; Dr. E. Saundby, Birmingham; Professor Stirling, Manchester; Mr. E. Birt, Wakefield; Dr. W. D. Halliburton, London; Dr. P. McBride, Edinburgh; Mr. C. A. Walters, Cheltenham; Mr. F. Stevenson, London; Dr. Louis Parkes, London; The Dean of the Medical Faculty of King's College, London; Dr. T. S. Bulmer, Victoria, British Columbia; Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dartford; Dr. T. Bond, London; Dr. P. Best, Louth; Mr. R. Clark, Lancaster; Mr. T. Morton, Durham; Mr. C. A. Ballance, London; Enquirer; Dr. A. Waters, Liverpool; Mr. F. T. Simpson, London; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. K. Roberts, Bourne; Dr. W. Squire, London; Mr. Johnson Smith, London; Mr. H. C. Nance, Norwich; Mr. W. E. Marshall, Southsea; C. C. Scott, M.B., Twickenham; Dr. W. Robertson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

- Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. Twelfth edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1890.
- Sterility in Women. By Arthur W. Edis, M.D. London: H. K. Lewis. 1890.
- A Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. By Frederick T. Roberts, M.D. Eighth edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1890.
- A Textbook of the Diseases of the Ear. By Dr. Josef Gruber. Translated from the second German edition and edited by Edward Law, M.D., and Coleman Jewell, M.B. London: H. K. Lewis. 1890.
- Medical Diagnosis, with special reference to Practical Medicine. By J. M. Da Costa, M.D., LL.D. Seventh edition. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1890.
- Anatomy, Physiology, Morphology, and Development of the Blow-Fly. By B. Thompson Lowne, F.R.C.S., F.L.S. London: R. H. Porter. 1890.
- The Colonist's Medical Handbook. By E. A. Barton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London: Cassell and Co. 1890.
- Manual of Urine Testing. By John Scott, B.A. Price 1s. Belfast: W. Mullian and Sons. 1890.
- On the Cure of the Morphia Habit. By Oscar Jennings, M.D., M.R.C.S. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1890.
- On Bacteriology and its Results. By Dr. R. Koch. Translated by Thomas W. Hime, B.A., M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1890.
- Lectures on General Pathology. By Julius Cohnheim. Translated from the second German edition by Alexander B. McKee, M.B. Sections III to VI. London: The New Sydenham Society. 1890.
- The Treatment of Syphilis of the Nervous System. By Julius Althaus, M.D., M.R.C.P. Price 1s. 6d. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1890.
- On the Natural and Artificial Feeding and Care of Infants. By John Service, L.R.C.P. & S.B. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1890.
- The Technic of Ling's System of Manual Treatment. By Arvid Kellgren, M.D. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1890.

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