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A NEW VESICAL SPECULUM FOR USE IN SUPRAPUBIC CYSTOTOMY.

By W. BRUCE CLARKE, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Examiner in Surgery
to the University of Oxford.

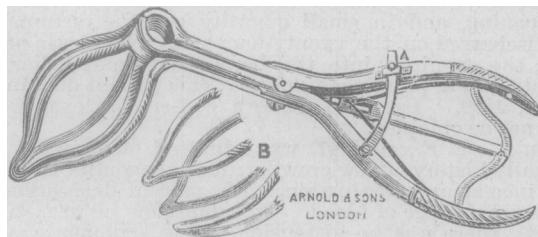
CONSIDERABLE difficulty is often experienced after the bladder is opened above the pubes in keeping it dilated sufficiently to get a complete view of its interior. When there is only a calculus to be removed, as a rule but little difficulty presents itself, but if the calculus is encysted, if a portion of the prostate has to be removed, or if a vesical growth is the object of one's search, the bladder oftentimes begins to contract so rapidly that the operator experiences the greatest possible difficulty in bringing his undertaking to a satisfactory termination.

Various plans have been employed to get over the difficulty. Professor Trendelenburg, of Bonn, places his patients in such a position that the head and abdomen are much lower than the pelvis, by which means the intestines fall back against the diaphragm, and the atmospheric pressure in the bladder tends to keep its walls apart; but there are difficulties in the application of this plan to all such cases. Owing to the interference with the action of the diaphragm and the curvature of the body, which often results, respiration may be interfered with, the anaesthetic is resented, and the operation considerably retarded, or finished with undue speed. Even if this is not the case, the position is an awkward one for the operator, and the bladder rarely remains dilated as long as it is desirable that it should.

Other surgeons endeavour to get over the difficulty by the use of large retractors, or they employ a vesical speculum. The best known of these are Watson's and Keen's, both American patterns; but both are open to the same objection, namely, that they are only two-bladed, and do not keep back the posterior wall of the bladder. Keen himself admits the defects of these instruments in a paper in the *Medical News* of Philadelphia, April 18th, 1891, "Five Cases of Suprapubic Cystotomy," where, referring to a tumour of the bladder which he explored, he says: "It was inspected with the electric light, though with some little difficulty. In doing so I used both Watson's vesical speculum and my own, but each had to be supplemented by a long pair of forceps to push back the posterior wall of the bladder," etc.

The very same difficulty has occurred to myself, and to remedy it I have devised a speculum which was made for me by Messrs. Arnold and Sons, West Smithfield, and which I have had in use and tested on numerous occasions during the last eighteen months. It completely gets over the difficulty which is present with all two-bladed specula.

As will be seen from the accompanying woodcut, it consists of three blades widely fenestrated, which converge



towards a point. The two lateral blades diverge as the handles are approximated, whilst the third blade is drawn back by the straight bar which lies between the handles. A is placed near a small screw which fixes a ratchet, so that the handles, and consequently the blades as well, can be fixed in any position that may be necessary. The blades are seen separated from each other and from the rest of the instrument at B.

When it is brought into use the instrument is introduced into the bladder wound closed, and is subsequently opened to any extent that may be required. The handles are placed uppermost over the belly, and form with the blade an obtuse angle; by this means they can be more easily employed than would otherwise be the case with a flat abdomen.

A CASE OF SARCINÆ IN THE URINE.

By GEORGE S. MIDDLETON, M.D.,

Assistant to the Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

DR. FINLAYSON's interesting communication on the subject of sarcinæ in the urine, published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 27th, has reminded me of a case that came under my observation in 1883. Specimens of the sarcinæ were at the time shown at a meeting of the Glasgow Pathological and Clinical Society; but the case was not published, as the patient, a medical man, was rather nervous about the matter. The occurrence being a rare one, it may be worth while now to put on record the brief notes I have regarding it.

Dr. A., about forty-five years of age, having noticed for some time that his urine was turbid on being passed, sent me on February 28th a sample for examination. The urine that first passed in the morning measured 14 ounces; it was examined in the afternoon, when it was found to be acid, pale, turbid, of a urinous odour, and with specific gravity of 1012. The turbidity was not displaced by heating, but gathered into small flocculi. There was no albumen. A whitish sediment was deposited, which contained numerous small pale sarcinæ, but nothing else worthy of note.

Two other samples of urine were examined immediately after emission, on March 1st and on May 8th. Both were acid and turbid, but they were not so pale as the first specimen, their specific gravities being 1022 and 1018 respectively. Neither of them contained albumen. In both sarcinæ were found, but in the later one it was noted that the sarcinæ were less numerous. Circumstances prevented me from having any further opportunity of examining the urine.

This gentleman had no urinary symptoms, no increased frequency of micturition, and no pain in the bladder region. He had never had any vesical or urethral disease. He did not suffer from dyspepsia. He had for many years been the subject of an affection of the spinal cord referred by him to an accident in which his spine was injured more than twenty years before. At the time he sent me his urine the lesion had evidently extended up the cord to the medulla, but he was still able to walk about with assistance, and even to see patients. In the following year he died from bulbar paralysis, without, so far as I know, having suffered any inconvenience arising from the presence of the sarcinæ in his urine. I do not know whether he had ever had a catheter passed, but it is not at all improbable from the history of his case.

MEMORANDA:

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

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE PARACENTRAL REGION.

THE discussion by MM. A. Souques and J. B. Charcot mentioned in the SUPPLEMENT to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 20th suggests that I should send a brief note of a case—the only one, however, I am able to recall—of tuberculous growth in the position said by them to be the most common of all in the brain for this lesion.

W. N., aged 49, was admitted into the Leeds General Infirmary under my care on April 28th, 1890, for an abdominal tumour which was subsequently found to be composed of greatly enlarged tuberculous prevertebral glands. On May 2nd his temperature rose to 100.5°, and his left thigh was observed to be constantly jerking, except during sleep. The movements occurred at regular intervals of about three seconds; the exact time was not taken. It is certain that at first the psoas and iliac muscles only were affected. Two days afterwards the extensors of the knee were involved, so that the whole leg was raised sharply several inches from the bed at each contraction. The adductors of the thigh also visibly contracted together with the extensors. These movements continued with the same frequency until the day of the patient's death (May 6th). At the necropsy, which was made by Dr. Barrs, the pia mater was found to be adherent over a

part of the right paracentral lobule, and there was a yellowish tuberculous deposit, about the size of a filbert, in the cortex beneath. The specimen was sent to Mr. Victor Horsley, who kindly informed me that the growth lay almost exactly in the position of the "knee centre." There was no other cerebral lesion. There were very many small tuberculous growths in the liver.

T. CHURTON, M.D.,
Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary.

ON THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF INDIAN HEMP.
I HAVE during the last few years been accustomed to prescribe Indian hemp in many conditions, and this drug seems to me to deserve a better repute than it has obtained. In one form of insanity, more common in women than in men, and brought on usually by mental worry, often owing to the illness of a near relative or by a moral shock, the drug acts almost as a specific. In this affection the patient is depressed and apprehensive, she imagines that animals are after her or that someone wants to injure her. There is great mental confusion and mental loss, the patient is unable to carry on any conversation, and sometimes is unable to dress herself, the condition being one of acute dementia. I have notes of several such cases that have been cured by Indian hemp within a fortnight. I usually give 10-minim doses of the tincture thrice daily, combined with iron and strychnine. I prescribe also complete rest and plenty of food. The Indian hemp is an essential factor in the treatment, for without it the rapid recovery does not ensue; it seems to remove the mental distress and the restlessness.

Indian hemp has proved very useful in my hands in the treatment of melancholia and mania. I have also found this drug of great value in the treatment of chorea when arsenic fails, as it frequently does. It may be combined with chloral with advantage in such cases. In migraine the drug is also of great value; a pill containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the extract with or without a $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of phosphide of zinc will often immediately check an attack, and if the pill be given twice a day continuously the severity and frequency of the attacks are often much diminished. I have met with patients who have been incapacitated for work from the frequency of the attacks, and who have been enabled by the use of Indian hemp to resume their employment. This drug is also a valuable gastric sedative in cases of gastric ulcer and gastrodynia. It may be combined with nitrate of silver, and it increases the efficacy of the latter. Its value is well known to asylum physicians, but it does not appear to have obtained the confidence of the profession generally. Indian hemp is also a very valuable hypnotic.

C. W. SUCKLING, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.,
Professor of Medicine to Queen's College, Birmingham.

TWO CASES OF SEVERE GUNSHOT WOUND OF LUNG: RECOVERY.

BOTH these cases came under my care at the action of Mastaon, Miranzai Field Force, on April 20th, 1891.

CASE I.—Havildar, J. S., 29th Punjab Infantry, aged 33, was shot by a Snider bullet between the second and third left ribs, just anterior to the posterior axillary fold. No wound of exit. Much collapse, and signs of internal haemorrhage. Hæmorthorax and absence of respiratory sounds on left side below the level of the wound. He gradually improved, and on the morning of May 22nd the bullet was removed from between the seventh and eighth ribs on the right side below the lower angle of the scapula. He had a little rise of temperature for the first week, no suppuration, and beyond a slight attack of dysentery in the second week, he made an uninterrupted recovery. On May 16th both wounds were quite healed, and he was walking about. Dulness of left side of chest has now disappeared, and breath sounds are normal. He is still weak and anaemic, but gaining strength daily. Both lungs were evidently wounded by the bullet, which must have passed in front of the spine.

CASE II.—Sepoy, B. S., of the same corps, aged 22, had a bullet wound of entrance between the third and fourth ribs, half an inch above and 2 inches external to the right nipple, and the exit wound was between the sixth and seventh ribs behind 1 inch to the right of the spine. From the wounds I

think he was hit by a Martini-Henry bullet. He was much collapsed, and there was persistent and free haemorrhage from the posterior wound, the blood showing no signs of coagulation. Bleeding, which was becoming serious, was ultimately stopped by a strip of lint steeped in tincture of perchloride of iron inserted into the posterior wound, round which there was emphysema. There was hæmorthorax with difficulty of breathing for several days. Temperature rose at nights for fourteen days. The local condition of the wounds was all that could be desired, with very slight suppuration from the posterior, and none from the anterior one. They were both completely healed by May 18th. Now the chest sounds are normal, and, though still anaemic from great loss of blood, he is rapidly gaining strength, and is walking about.

I think these cases are very satisfactory, considering the disadvantages a wounded man undergoes in the field, compared with an inmate of a civil hospital.

R. CHARLES MACWATT, M.B.,
Surgeon Indian Medical Service, $\frac{1}{24}$ Native Field Hospital,
Miranzai Field Force.
Camp Mastaon.

REPORTS ON MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

FOUR CASES OF ANNULAR CARCINOMA OF THE RECTUM IN WHICH INGUINAL COLOTOMY WAS PERFORMED.

(Under the care of Mr. HEATH.)

[For the notes of these cases we are indebted to Mr. G. B. M. WHITE, F.R.C.S., Surgical Registrar.]

CASE I.—E.C., aged 59, was admitted on April 8th, 1889. There was a strong family history of consumption. She had suffered from attacks of "stomach-ache and diarrhoea" for twelve months; previously there had been constipation. There was slight uniform distension of the abdomen; an ulcerated growth was felt in the rectum; it involved the whole circumference of the bowel, and its upper limit could not be reached. On the second day after admission vomiting and great pain followed a drachm of confection of senna. On the fourth day the first stage of inguinal colotomy was performed; the moderately distended sigmoid flexure presented in the opening. The temperature remained normal throughout. On the fifth day the gut was opened by excision of an elliptical piece, and the edges of the opening attached to the skin by three silk sutures. The motions escaped freely from the opening, and in small quantity from the rectum. She was discharged on the twenty-fourth day; there was no prolapse; the openings into the bowel above and below were separated by a prominent spur.¹ This patient died in September, 1890. Leave to make a *post-mortem* examination could not be obtained.

CASE II.—E. E., aged 47, was admitted on May 1st, 1889. No family history of new growths; for five months there had been increasing constipation, with painful defæcation and occasional passage of blood. On admission he was slightly wasted; there was no distension of the abdomen; a hard growth could be felt in the rectum, reaching down to within 1 inch of the anus; the upper limit could not be reached; it involved the whole circumference of the bowel except a narrow strip on the left side; the surface was hard and irregular; the edges were raised and everted; the lumen was very little narrowed; very little pain and no bleeding was caused by the examination. Operation was postponed and the patient discharged on the seventeenth day. He was readmitted three months and a half later. The growth had completely surrounded the bowel and narrowed the lumen to the size of the index finger. The first stage of inguinal colotomy was performed on the eighth day; the sigmoid flexure was

¹ From Surgical Registrar's Report, 1889, No. 803.

and in the police-court proceedings the defendant failed to put in an appearance on the adjourned hearing on June 24th. The magistrates thereupon granted a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant and directed his recognizances to be estreated.)

Other Applications and Business.—The General Secretary suggested that a Fidelity Guaranteed policy should be taken out by the Union on account of the clerk, and it was resolved "that the assurance as suggested be effected." In the matter of an application from a member who complained of the drunkenness of his *locum tenens*, the Secretaries were instructed to inform the applicant that the Council did not see how it could assist him. The Secretaries were directed to report an advertising doctor to the General Medical Council. The Secretaries reported that Mr. F. C. Rideal had paid £71 1s. 11d. towards, but in settlement of, the costs already taxed and taxable against him, amounting to £90.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room of the Association, at No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Committees will also meet:—

Tuesday, July 7th, 1891.—3.0 P.M. Committee on the Exclusion of Scotch and Irish Diplomates from certain medical appointments.—3.30 P.M. Trust Funds Committee.—4.0 P.M. Parliamentary Bills Committee.—5.0 P.M. Scientific Grants Committee.—6.0 P.M. Medical Charities Committee. *Wednesday, July 8th, 1891.*—11.30 A.M. Journal and Finance Committee.

July, 1891.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Maryport on the afternoon of Thursday, July 18th. The Presidential Address will be delivered by Dr. Crerar, "On Natural Analogy, considered in relation to Diseases produced by Micro-organisms, with special application to the Effectual and Speedy Cure of Influenza." Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to communicate with JAMES ALTHAM, Honorary Secretary, Penrith.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that the summer meeting of the above Branch will be held at Bridge of Allan on Wednesday, July 8th. It is proposed that the members of the Branch should be afforded an opportunity of visiting Dunblane and other places of interest in the neighbourhood under the leadership of Dr. Hal-dane, President of the Branch. Dinner will be served in the evening in the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan. FREELAND FERGUS, Honorary Secretary Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Witney, on Friday, July 31st. Gentlemen are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary of papers, etc., on or before July 17th.—W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretary, 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—The thirteenth annual meeting will be held in the Mu-eum, College Square North, Belfast, on Thursday, July 16th, at 11.30 A.M. Business:—To receive the Secretary's Report and the Treasurer's Statement. To elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year. To elect two members as representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association, and also two representatives on the Parliamentary Bills Committee. Address by the President (Dr. W. A. McKeown). Dr. J. A. Lindsay will read the notes of Six Cases of Asthma, and make some remarks on the Etiology and Treatment of the Disease. Dr. E. C. Thompson (Omagh) will read Notes of a Successful Case of Abdominal Section for Intussusception, and will show the patient; and also Notes of the Removal of a Large Uterine Polypus Adherent to the Walls of the Vagina. Dr. O'Neill will show several adult patients who suffered from severe Talipes Equinus and Equino-varus, successfully treated by operation. Dr. Dempsey will give notes of a Successful Case of Ovariectomy, and also of a case of Removal of the Appendages; he will show the specimens. Dr. Bvers will give a short account of the subsequent history of a case in which he removed the Uterine Appendages in December, 1888, for

Bleeding Myoma, after the electrical treatment had failed. At the conclusion of the meeting, luncheon will be provided for the members in the large Hall of the Museum, at 1.30 P.M. Gentlemen wishing to read papers or to bring any other business before the meeting will kindly communicate, as early as convenient, with the Honorary Secretary, JOHN W-BYERS, M.D., Lower Crescent, Belfast.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, June 24th.

Installation of President.—The retiring PRESIDENT, Dr. A. B. Brabazon, made a few remarks, and resigned the chair to Mr. F. POOLE LANSDOWN, who delivered the Presidential Address. A vote of thanks to the President, for his interesting and valuable address was moved by Dr. BURDEN, seconded by Dr. SPENDER, and carried by acclamation.

Report of Council.—Dr. E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, Honorary Secretary for the Bristol District, read the report of the Council, which stated that the total number of members was 248; 21 new members had been elected during the year, 5 in the Bath and 16 in the Bristol Section; there had been five resignations in the former district and 7 in the latter; and 3 members, namely, Dr. H. Hensley, of Bath; Mr. J. T. Hyatt, of Shipton Mallet; and Mr. G. Watkins, of Chepstow, had died. An obituary notice of Dr. Hensley was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of May 16th, p. 1103. Sixteen communications had been made at the ordinary meetings during the session, many of them illustrated by the exhibition of patients and pathological specimens; and the meeting at Bath was devoted to a discussion on Lateral Curvature of the Spine, which was ably opened by Mr. T. D. Ransford, F.R.C.S. The following gentlemen had been elected to fill the vacancies in the Branch Council. For Bath: R. J. H. Scott; H. F. A. Goodridge, M.D.; C. K. Green; T. B. Goss. For Bristol: E. L. Fox, M.D.; A. E. Aust Lawrence, M.D.; A. J. Harrison, M.B.; H. Marshall, M.D. The financial condition of the Branch was satisfactory, the balance-sheet showing a balance in hand of £15 4s. 2d.; and the Council therefore recommended a donation of £5 5s. to the British Medical Benevolent Fund.—It was proposed by Dr. B. B. Fox, seconded by Mr. W. M. BEAUMONT, and resolved unanimously: "That the Report and Financial Statement now read be received and adopted."

The late Dr. H. Hensley.—On the motion of Mr. R. S. FOWLER, seconded by Dr. A. B. BRABAZON, it was resolved unanimously: "That the members of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association express their deep regret at the loss which the Branch and the profession have sustained by the death of Dr. Hensley, and desire to offer their condolence with Mrs. Hensley and the family in their sad bereavement."

Officers.—On the motion of Mr. R. S. FOWLER, seconded by Dr. A. L. Fox, Mr. T. B. Goss, of Bath, was unanimously elected President-Elect.—On the motion of Dr. J. G. SWAYNE, seconded by Dr. E. FIELD, Dr. R. S. Fowler, of Bath, and Dr. E. Markham Skerritt, of Clifton, were unanimously elected the Representatives of the Bath and the Bristol Sections of the Branch respectively on the General Council of the Association.—On the motion of Mr. J. HINTON, seconded by Dr. A. E. AUST-LAWRENCE, Dr. A. J. Harrison, of Clifton, was unanimously elected the Representative of the Branch on the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association.—Dr. A. J. HARRISON proposed, and Mr. S. H. SWAYNE seconded, a vote of thanks to the Council and the Honorary Secretaries for their services during the past year, and a request to Dr. E. MARKHAM SKERRITT to continue in office. This was carried unanimously.—On the motion of Dr. J. K. SPENDER, seconded by Dr. A. B. BRABAZON, Mr. W. M. Beaumont, F.R.C.S., of Bath, was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary for the Bath District, in the place of Mr. R. J. H. Scott, resigned.

Votes of Thanks.—It was proposed by Dr. W. J. FYFFE, seconded by Mr. T. B. Goss, and carried by acclamation: "That the best thanks of the Branch are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. A. B. Brabazon for his able conduct in the chair during the past year."—On the motion of Dr. J. G. SWAYNE, seconded by Dr. E. FIELD, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. R. J. H. Scott for his able services as Honorary Secretary to the Bath Section for the last nine years was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Rentoul's Proposals.—The meeting declined to discuss Dr. Rentoul's motions *re* the reform of the in-patient departments of medical charities, etc.

Annual Dinner.—The members of the Branch afterwards dined together at the Clifton Down Hotel.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Salop Infirmary on June 26th.

Election of Officers.—The following were elected: *President*: Mr. R. W. O. Withers. *President-Elect, 1892-93*: Dr. Packer. *Representative on Council of Association*: Mr. J. D. Harries. *Representative on Parliamentary Bills Committee*: Mr. W. Bowen Davies. *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*: Mr. J. Gray, 2, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

Next Meeting, etc.—It was decided to hold the meeting for the reading of papers, etc., and the annual dinner in August or September.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE third general meeting of the above Branch was held at the Bell Medical Library, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 27th, Mr. JOHN ALCOCK, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch, namely: Mr. Herbert H. Folker, Hanley; Mr. Arthur Goodwin, Hanley; Mr. Herbert Shipton, Stafford; Mr. Jonathan Steele, Kidsgrove.

Dr. Rentoul's Proposals.—In the absence of Dr. REID, the HON. SECRETARY (Mr. Vincent Jackson) brought forward certain resolutions with reference to "Reform of the In-patient Departments of Medical Charities" that are to be proposed by Dr. Rentoul at the annual meeting of the Association. It was resolved that the said resolutions be referred to the Branch Council for consideration, the result to be reported at the next meeting of the Branch. A report of the scientific part of the proceedings will be published.

SYDNEY AND NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Royal Society's Room, Sydney, on Friday, March 6th, 1891. Present: Mr. G. T. HANKINS, M.R.C.S., President; Drs. Worrall, Clune, Quaife, Crago, Knaggs, Scot-Skirving, Lyden, Fiaschi, Edwards, O'Reilly, Graham, Pockley, McDonagh, William Chisholm, West, Rennie, Hull, Clubbe, G. A. Marshall, Brady, and MacSwinney. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and confirmed.

Election of Members.—The PRESIDENT announced that the following gentlemen had been elected members of the Branch: Drs. Francis Woods, Burkitt, Mills, Percy Wood, Edwards, and Hinder.

President's Address.—The retiring PRESIDENT (Mr. G. T. Hankins) read an address, an abstract of which is published at page 4.

Vote of Thanks.—A vote of thanks to the retiring President for his address was proposed by Dr. FIASCHI and seconded by Dr. O'REILLY. It was put to the meeting by Dr. WORRALL (Honorary Secretary) and carried by acclamation. Dr. HANKINS briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Financial Statement.—Dr. CRAGO, the Honorary Treasurer, read the statement of account, which showed the Branch to be in a sound financial condition, there being a balance of £163 12s. 11d. The balance sheet was adopted.

Election of Officers.—The following officers and Council were then elected: *President*: Dr. Scot-Skirving. *Vice-President*: Dr. Sydney Jones. *Councillors*: Drs. Fiaschi, Jenkins, O'Reilly, Quaife, Hanks, Crago, Worrall, and Knaggs. *Auditors*: Drs. Clubbe and Ellis.

Vote of Thanks.—Dr. ELLIS proposed, and Dr. McDONAGH seconded, a vote of thanks to the officers and councillors, which was carried.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at Worcester Infirmary on Friday, June 26th.

Officers.—Dr. Marriott Cooke, Worcester County Asylum, was elected *President*; Dr. G. W. Crowe was re-elected *Representative on the Council*; and Dr. Crowe and Mr. Moore *Secretaries*.

The late Dr. Strange.—A vote of condolence with the family of the late Dr. Strange, first President of the Branch, was carried unanimously.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an address on "Some Points connected with the Causation of Mental Disease."

Dr. Rentoul's Proposals.—Dr. Rentoul's proposed notices of motion were then discussed with the following result: that Motions 1 and 3 were approved of, and the following modification of Motion 2 suggested, namely: "That a reform of the provident dispensary system of insurance for medical treatment during sickness is urgently called for, and that a reasonable wage limit is desirable," and "That a reform of friendly societies, tontines, and medical aid associations is urgently called for, but this meeting wishes to point out that the motion shows no machinery for carrying out this reform."

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE forty-eighth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the residence of Mr. Charles Randolph, Milverton, on Thursday, June 25th. Sixteen members attended, and were kindly entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph.

Installation of President.—The retiring PRESIDENT (Mr. KEMMIS) having in appropriate terms addressed the meeting at the conclusion of his year of office, Mr. CHARLES RANDOLPH took the chair.

Apologies for Non-attendance.—Letters of regret at being unable to attend were submitted from Dr. Adams, Mr. Alford, Mr. Barker, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Sincock, and Mr. Winterbotham, and a telegram from Mr. Laxton.

Minutes.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Report of Council.—The report stated that the usual autumnal and spring meetings, which were held on September 27th and April 9th respectively, were fairly well attended. At the former the use of ergot of rye in the second stage of labour was discussed; and, at the latter, the question of the best method of disposal of the dead in England. The number of members belonging to the Branch was the same as last year, namely, 59. No loss by death had occurred, but an old and much esteemed member, Mr. Prankerd, having gone to reside in London, had resigned his membership of the Branch, which for a number of years he had represented on the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association.

Treasurer's Report.—The Treasurer's accounts, audited by Mr. Rigden, were presented, and showed a balance to the credit of the Branch of £8 13s. 10d. It was proposed by the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OLIVEY, and resolved: "That the report of Council and the Treasurer's accounts be received and adopted, and the thanks of the meeting be given to the Council and to the Treasurer for their services during the past year."

Next Annual Meeting.—It was proposed by Dr. MEREDITH, seconded by Dr. ALFORD, and resolved: "That the next annual meeting be held at Taunton."

Other Meetings.—It was proposed by Dr. MEAD, seconded by Mr. W. B. COSENS, and resolved: "That the Council be requested to arrange for an autumnal and spring meeting as usual." It was proposed by Mr. COLLYNS, seconded by Dr. KELLY, and resolved: "That clinical meetings be held at intervals during the winter months at Taunton, and that such meetings shall be convened by the Secretary when he shall have obtained sufficient materials for a meeting. That Mr. W. B. Cosens be secretary for this purpose."

Election of Officers.—The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—*President-Elect*: John Currie, M.D. *Branch Representative on Council of Association*: W. M. Kelly, M.D. *Branch Representative on Parliamentary Bills Committee*: Mr. John Prankerd.

Members of Council.—Dr. MEREDITH and Mr. Winterbotham were re-elected, and Dr. MEAD was elected in the place of the third retiring member, Mr. ALFORD, who wished to be excused from serving again. On the motion of Dr. MEREDITH, it was unanimously resolved that the secretary be requested to convey to Mr. ALFORD the great regret which all felt on his finding it necessary from the state of his health to

retire from the Council, and their high appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered, and the cordial support which he had ever given to the best interests of the Branch.

Dr. Rentoul's Proposals.—Letters from Mr. Fowke dated April 23rd and June 19th, and the printed paper enclosed therein were read, whereupon it was proposed by Dr. MEREDITH and seconded by Dr. KELLY, "That in the opinion of this meeting a discussion on the subjects referred to in Dr. Rentoul's proposed motions would be unlikely to lead to any practical solution of the questions raised." To this an amendment as follows was proposed by Mr. W. B. COSENS, and seconded by Mr. COLLYNS: "That this meeting is unable to give an opinion concerning Dr. Rentoul's proposals, not having sufficient facts before it." The amendment was put to the meeting and declared to be carried.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an address on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pleuritic Effusion, giving illustrative cases, and also demonstrating on a patient, who had been tapped, an easy plan for fixing on the best spot at which the operation of paracentesis should be performed.

Vote of Thanks.—A vote of thanks to the President for his address was carried by acclamation.

Communications.—Dr. ALFORD read a paper on Ten Years' Work at a Fever Hospital, which contained statistical information and remarks of much value, for which they accorded him a hearty vote of thanks.—Dr. CORDWENT read a paper on Vital Conservatism. The matter contained in this thoughtful paper might have formed subject for interesting discussion, but there was not time; and after a vote of thanks had been passed to Dr. Cordwent for his paper, the meeting adjourned.

Dinner.—The dinner was served at the White Hart Hotel. Besides fourteen members of the Branch, the Vicar of Milverton and some other friends of the President were present. The usual toasts were drunk, and a little before eight o'clock a very pleasant and successful meeting was brought to a close.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Bournemouth on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1891.

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

President-elect: JOHN ROBERTS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician, Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth, Monkchester, Bournemouth.

President of the Council: WITHERS MOORE, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., Consulting Physician, Sussex County Hospital, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Treasurer: HENRY TRENTHAM BUTLIN, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by THOS. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by JOHN CHIENE, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., Professor of Surgery at the University of Edinburgh.

An Address in Public Medicine will be delivered by EDWARD COX SEATON, M.D., Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

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

A. MEDICINE.

Sanatorium—Room No. 1, Ground Floor.

President: P. H. PYE-SMITH, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* WILLIAM GEORGE VAWDREY LUSH, M.D.; THOMAS BARLOW, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* WM. FRAZER, M.D., "Elmhurst," Madeira Road, Bournemouth; H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D., 27, Savile Row, W.

The discussion on Wednesday, July 29th, on the Etiology and Prevention of Phthisis will be opened by the President. *Speakers:* Professor Gairdner; E. Symes Thompson, M.D.;

Sir Walter Foster, M.D., M.P.; J. B. Yeo, M.D.; J. G. S. Coghill, M.D.; T. W. Blake, M.R.C.S.; R. Robertson, M.B.; M. A. Boyd, M.B.; T. A. Vesey, M.B.; J. Moorhead, M.D.; E. Markham Skerritt, M.D.; A. E. Sansom, M.D.; Mr. A. Kinsey Morgan; James Cagney, M.D.; H. Handford, M.D.; C. R. Drysdale, M.D.

The discussion on Thursday, July 30th, on Lupus will be opened by Dr. J. F. Payne. *Speakers:* T. Colcott Fox, M.B.; P. S. Abraham, M.D.; J. Moorhead, M.D.

The discussion on Friday, July 31st, on the Effects of Alcohol will be opened by Dr. Wilks, F.R.S. *Speakers:* Professor Gairdner; Dr. Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.; E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; Sir Walter Foster, M.D., M.P.; E. Long Fox, M.D.; J. C. Buckwill, M.D., F.R.S.; I. Burney Yeo, M.D.; Isambard Owen, M.D.; E. M. Skerritt, M.D.; J. Moorhead, M.D.; J. Watts Parkinson, M.R.C.S.; A. E. Sansom, M.D.; Norman Kerr, M.D.; J. J. Ridge, M.D.

The following papers are announced :

BARRS, A. G., M.D. Clinical Observations upon the Cardiac *Bruits* of Chlorosis.

BLAKE, T. W., M.R.C.S. Cancer and Phthisis occurring in Different Members of the Same Family.

CAGNEY, James, M.D. Raynaud's Disease and Exophthalmic Goitre.

CARPENTER, Alfred, M.D. (1) Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Treatment of some Forms of Hemiplegia; (2) The Treatment of Diphtheria with or without Alcohol.

COGHLAN, J. G. S., M.D. Sphygmographic Observations during Tuberculin Inoculation.

HAIG, A., M.D. A Case of Raynaud's Disease with Haemoglobinuria.

HALL, F. de Havilland, M.D. Erysipelas of the Pharynx.

HODDER, W., M.R.C.S. Epidemic Influenza, its Treatment, and its Allied Plagues.

KERR, Norman, M.D. Some Points in the Treatment of Influenza.

LANE, Hugh, M.R.C.S. Differentiation in Rheumatic Diseases.

LYS, H. G., M.D. Enteritis.

MACKENZIE, Hector. Alcoholism and Tuberculosis.

ROBERTSON, R., M.B. On the Heart Sounds in Pulmonary Phthisis.

STEWART, James, M.D. of Montreal. The Association of Functional Hemianesthesia and Paresis with Organic Facial Paralysis.

THOROWGOOD, J. C., M.D. A few Remarks on the Use of Drugs in the Treatment of Early Phthisis.

TREVELyan, E. F., M.D. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with Cases illustrating its Relations, particularly to Acute Pneumonia and Infective Endocarditis.

VESEY, T. A., M.B. Hydrophobia.

YEO, I. Burney, M.D. Consumption; the Conditions of its Cure.

B. SURGERY.

Sanatorium—Room No. 6, First Floor.

President: JOHN WARD COUSINS, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents:*

J. D. G. DOUGLAS, M.D.; WM. WATSON CHEYNE, F.R.C.S. *Honorary Secretaries:* H. GUNTON TURNER, M.R.C.S., "Holmwood," Bournemouth; A. A. BOWLBY, F.R.C.S., 43, Queen Anne Street, W.

Arrangements have been made for the following important subjects to come under discussion: 1. The Value of Professor Koch's Method in the Treatment of External Tuberculosis, to be introduced by William Watson Cheyne, F.R.C.S.; Mr. C. B. Keetley and Mr. G. Barling will take part in this discussion. 2. Abdominal Surgery: (i) The Operative Treatment of Peritonitis; (ii) The Treatment of Strangulated Hernia by Median Abdominal Section, to be introduced by Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S. 3. The Present Position of Intra-nasal Surgery, to be introduced by W. J. Walsham, F.R.C.S. The following papers are announced :

ALLINGHAM, Herbert W., F.R.C.S. Fifty Cases of Left Inguinal Colotomy with Remarks on their Points of Special Interest.

BISHOP, Stanmore, F.R.C.S. Eng. The Radical Cure of Hernia.

COOPER, Alfred, F.R.C.S. Cancer of the Rectum and its Surgical Treatment.

FEWKES, E. Hurry, F.R.C.S. Notes from an Experience of 100 Cases of Urinary Tuberculosis.

GOLDING-BIRD, C. H., F.R.C.S. The Limits to the Curability of Scoliosis—A Clinical Inquiry.

KEETLEY, C. B., F.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Peritonitis and of Hernia by Abdominal Section.

LOCKWOOD, C. B., F.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Peritonitis and of Hernia by Abdominal Section.

LUCAS, R. Clement, M.B., B.S. I. The Relation of Movable Kidney to Hydronephrosis. 2. A New and Certain Way of Obliterating Hernial Sacs and Performing Radical Cure for Hydrocele.

MACDONALD, Greville, M.D. Intranasal Surgery in Relation to Sneezing and Hay Fever.

MOULLIN, C. Marsell, M.D. On Prostatectomy for the Relief of Patients with Residual Urine.

REEVES, H. A., F.R.C.S.Ed. On the Treatment of Peritonitis and of Hernia by Abdominal Section.

STEWART, Donald, M.D. Glas. I. R.C.S. Eng. On Diagnosis of Nasal Suppuration, especially in connection with the Antrum of Highmore.

SYMONDS, Charters J., M.S., F.R.C.S., and SPICER, Scanes, M.D. On the Present Position of Nasal Surgery.

WOAKES, E., M.D. On the Pathology, Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Necrosing Ethmoiditis.

C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND GYNAECOLOGY. *Sanatorium—Room No. 2, Ground Floor.*

President: W. J. SMYLY, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* ALLAN MCLEAN, M.D.; A. H. G. DORAN, F.R.C.S. *Honorary Secretaries:* H. A. LAWTON, M.R.C.S., 74, High Street, Poole, Dorset; MONTAGU HANDFIELD-JONES, M.D. 35, Cavendish Square, W.

The discussion on Puerperal Eclampsia will be opened by Dr. Galabin, and discussed by Dr. Braxton Hicks, Dr. Aust Lawrence, Professor Auvard (Paris), Dr. More Madden, Dr. J. W. Sinclair, Dr. A. W. Edis, and others will take part.

The discussion on Uterine Polypi will be opened by Dr. Murphy, and discussed by Dr. Robert Bell, Dr. More Madden, Dr. Godson, Dr. Murdoch Cameron, Professor Auvard, Dr. J. W. Sinclair, Dr. A. W. Edis, and others will take part.

The following papers are announced:

AUVARD, Professor (Paris). The Medical Treatment of Cervical Metritis. BELL, Robert, M.D. The Treatment of Chronic Disease of the Uterine Adnexa.

CAMERON, Murdoch, M.D. will show an Improved Crutch for Operations. DONOVAN, D. D., F.R.C.S. Eclampsia occurring in a Primipara, aged 15½ years.

DORAN, Allan, F.R.C.S. Case of Tubal Abortion with Double Haematosalpinx.

EDIS, A. W., M.D. Cases illustrating the Cure of Sterility. GODSON, Clement, M.D. Two additional cases of Porro's Operation.

LAWRENCE, Aust, M.D. Early Incision and Drainage in cases of so-called Pelvic Abscess.

MADDEN, More, M.D. On the treatment of Puerperal Convulsions.

PARSONS, J. Inglis, M.D. A case of Epithelioma of the Perineum treated by Electricity.

PEARSE, T. Frederick, M.D., F.R.C.S. Our Means of Assisting Labour Apart from the Use of Instruments.

PURSLOW, C. E., M.D. On a Case of Pelvic Abscess (Suppurating Pelvic Peritonitis) Treated by Combined Abdominal and Vaginal Incision and Through Drainage.

RENTOUL, R. Reid, M.D. Midwives should be Ended not Mended, and the Public should be supplied with thoroughly Trained Obstetric Nurses.

SINCLAIR, W. J., M.D. Note on Uterine Dilators in Gynaecological Practice.

TRIVERS, William, M.D. A case of a Rapidly Recurring Uterine Polypus

D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.

Cairns Memorial Hall, St. Peter's Road.

President: J. BURN RUSSELL, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* H. F. PARSONS, M.D.; JOHN COMYNS LEACH, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* C. H. W. PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., Wimborne Minster; P. W. G. NUNN, L.R.C.P., "Maplestead," Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

After the Presidential Address on Wednesday, a discussion on Diphtheria will be opened by Drs. Spottiswoode Cameron, Alfred Carpenter, and William Thursfield.

On Thursday, a discussion on the Communicability of Tuberculous Disease to Man, will be opened by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, and Professor McFadyean.

On Friday, a discussion on the Disposal of the Dead will be introduced by Sir Spencer Wells and Dr. J. Comyns Leach.

The following have promised to take part in the discussions: Dr. Isambard Owen, Professor Wynter Blyth, Dr. Louis Parkes, Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Chas. R. Drysdale, Mr. G. Eastes, Dr. Thresh, Dr. Underhill, Mr. H. May, Dr. Edward F. Willoughby, Dr. Mumby, Dr. H. Manley, and others.

The following papers are announced:

BROWNE, H. W. Langley, F.R.C.S.Ed. Factory and Workshop Sanitary Inspection.

CURRAN, John J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. Typhoid Fever in the Rural Districts of Ireland.

DRYSDALE, Charles, R., M.D. The Vital Statistics of Total Abstainers as shown by English Insurance Societies' Reports.

LITTLEJOHN, Harvey. The Notification of Diseases Act. Should Measles or other Diseases be added to the number of Compulsory Notifiable Diseases?

MANLEY, H., M.D. The Powers conferred on Sanitary Authorities with regard to Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses, and Milkshops.

MAY, H., L.R.C.P., and UNDERHILL, C. E., M.D. Vaccination. What Constitutes Efficient Vaccination?

MUMBY, B. H., M.D. The Duty of the Medical Officer of Health with reference to the Examination of Notified Cases of Infectious Disease and the Sanitary Inspection and Disinfection of Premises.

PARKES, Louis, M.D. The Discharge of Town Sewage into the Sea near Watering Places and Seaside Health Resorts.

PARSONS, Franklin, M.D., V.P. The Influenza Epidemic and its Distribution in the British Isles.

THRESH, J. C., M.D. (Chelmsford), and WILLOUGHBY, E. F., M.D. The Water Supply of Rural Communities where (a) Streams, (b) Ponds, or (c) Shallow Wells are relied on.

E. PSYCHOLOGY.

Sanatorium—Chapel Corridor, Ground Floor.

President: P. MAURY DEAS, M.B. *Vice-Presidents:* HENRY JOHN MANNING, M.R.C.S.; D. NICOLSON, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* P. W. MACDONALD, M.D., Dorset County Asylum, Dorchester; WILLIAM HABGOOD, M.D., Belmont, Sutton, Surrey.

The President will give a short introductory Address on the Lunacy Act, 1890, to be followed by a discussion.

Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., will open a discussion on The Proposed Hospitals for the Treatment of the Insane.

1. In conjunction with Dr. Allbutt's paper, Dr. F. H. Walmley (Leavesden Asylum) will read a paper on the Desirableness of Throwing Open our Asylums for the Post-Graduate Study of Insanity.

2. Dr. G. H. Savage, F.R.C.P., will initiate a discussion on the Influence of Surroundings on the Production of Insanity. A contribution on the Truth of the Idea of Heredity by Dr. Wm. Wallace (Glasgow) will form part of this discussion.

3. Dr. T. Claye Shaw, F.R.C.P., will introduce for discussion the Surgical Treatment of General Paralysis.

The following papers are announced:

BAKER, J., M.B. (H.M. Prison, Portsmouth). Weak-Minded Criminals; their Psychological and Anthropological Characteristics.

BENEDIKT, Professor (Vienna). Spinal Adynamia.

EWAN, J. A., M.B. (Dorset County Asylum). The Value of Sulphonal as a Mental and Motor Sedative.

HYSLOP, Theo. B., M.B. (Bethlem). Psychopathic Epidemics.

LITTLE, A., M.B. (Virginia Water). Some Unusual Forms of General Paralysis.

NEEDHAM, F., M.D. A Visit to some Foreign Asylums.

NICOLSON, D., M.D. The Criminal Acts of Criminal Lunatics.

SMYTH, S. T., M.D. (Bournemouth). Puerperal Insanity.

SNOW, H., M.D. (London). Cancer in its Relations to Insanity.

WARNER, Francis, M.D. (London). Association of Various Conditions of Development in Relation to Brain Power and Nutrition.

The report of the Committee of Investigation on Hypnotism will be considered, and should it be decided to hold a discussion, special arrangements will be made.

In addition to those gentlemen who are to open discussions and read papers, the following will take part in the deliberations of the Section: Professor Gairdner, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, Dr. Batty Tuke, Professor Ferrier, Dr. MacEwen (Glasgow), Dr. Bateman (Norwich), Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dr. Mercier, Dr. Wiglesworth, Dr. Outterson Wood, Dr. Gayton, Dr. Strahan, Professor Voisin, Dr. Macpherson (Stirling), Dr. Neech (Manchester), Dr. Kingsbury (Blackpool), Dr. Draper (Huddersfield).

F. PATHOLOGY.

Sanatorium—Room No. 3, Ground Floor.

President: W. HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* J. K. FOWLER, M.D.; W. RUSSELL, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* W. G. SPENCER, M.B., 35, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.; E. HYLA GREVES, M.D., Rodney House, Poole Road, Bournemouth.

Dr. J. K. Fowler will open a discussion on Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and Dr. Sidney Martin will take part.

Mr. F. G. Eve will open a discussion on Senile Changes in the Bones.

Dr. Phineas Abraham will give a demonstration on Microscopic Sections of Skin Diseases.

Dr. Carey Coombs will give a demonstration with Hæmoglobinometer and Two Cytometers.

The following papers are announced:

ABRAHAM, P., M.D. On a Peculiar Case of Melanotic Sarcoma of the Skin, illustrated by Microscopic Sections.

DICKINSON, W. H., M.D. On the Present Uses and Future Prospects of Pathology.

EDDOWES, Alfred, M.D. A short account of Herxheimer's Spirals in the Epidermis and Mucous Membranes, illustrated by microscopic sections of various skin affections.

HANDFORD, H., M.D. Either (1) On Varicose Veins of the Colon (with specimens); or (2) The Pathology of the Stomach in Enteric Fever.

HAWKINS, Francis, M.D. A series of specimens of Heart Diseases, with verbal demonstration of each specimen.

JONES, E. Lloyd, M.B. Paper and specimens, The Specific Gravity of the Blood in Disease.

MAGUIRE, Robt., M.D., will show specimens and make a communication on Lymphadenoma of the Solar Plexus with Bronzed Skin.

SAVILLE, THOS., M.D. On the Real Anatomical Nature of so-called Arterio-Capillary Fibrosis, its Symptoms during Life, and its Relation to Granular Kidney (during Bright's disease).

Snow, Herbert, M.D. Paper and specimens, The Insidious Bone Lesions of Mammary Carcinoma (second paper).

Wild, R. B., M.D. (1) The Pathology of the Coronary Arteries chiefly in relation to Disease of the Heart and Lungs; (2) Specimens of "Brown Induration."

Williams, Roger, F.R.C.S. Paper and specimens, Gynaecomastia.

The following gentlemen have also promised papers:—**Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. W. Russell, and Dr. McMunn.**

G. OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Sanatorium—Room No. 4, Ground Floor.

President: N. C. MACNAMARA, F.R.C.S. **Vice-Presidents:** ROWLAND W. CARTER, M.D.; MALCOLM M. McHARDY, F.R.C.S. EDIN. **Honorary Secretaries:** J. B. LAWFORD, M.D., 55, Queen Anne Street, W.; BERNARD SCOTT, M.R.C.S., "Hartington," Poole Road, Bournemouth.

The discussion on The Treatment of Infantile Cataract will be opened by the President, and Messrs. Argyll Robertson, McHardy, Snell, and Doyne have signified their intention of taking part in it. There will also be a discussion on The Treatment of Lachrymal Disease.

The following papers are announced:

BEAUMONT, W. M., M.R.C.S. Vision Tests as Applied to Railway Servants.

BRAYLEY, W. A., M.D. Some Cases of Retinal Detachment.

BRISTOWE, H. C., M.B. The Ophthalmoscopic Appearances in Hypermetropia and their Significance.

COLLINS, W. J., M.S., M.D., and WILDE, L., M.D. The Pathology of the Ophthalmoplegia.

DOYNE, R. W., M.R.C.S. The Use of the Solar Cautery.

EDRIDGE-GREEN, F. W., M.D. A Review of the Tests for Colour Blindness.

FERNANDS, Geo., M.B. Eyesight in School Children.

GRIFFITH, A. Hill, M.D. Cases of Sarcoma of Choroid causing Death by Metastasis.

JULER, Henry, F.R.C.S. The Operative Treatment of Strabismus.

McHARDY, M. M., F.R.C.S.E. The Control of Railway Servants' Eyesight.

MACKAY, George, M.D. Vision Tests on the Scottish Railways.

PERCIVAL, A. S., M.B. The Action and Uses of Prismatic Combinations.

ROBERTSON, D. Argyll, M.D. (1) Modification of the Ordinary Operation for Advancement of a Rectus Tendon; (2) Case of Wound of Sclera with penetration of Eyelashes.

WRAY, C., F.R.C.S. Some Points in the Treatment of Lamellar Cataract.

II. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Sanatorium—Room No. 7, First Floor.

President: J. F. GOODHART, M.D. **Vice-Presidents:** T. W. TREND, M.D.; T. B. SCOTT, M.R.C.S. **Honorary Secretaries:**

SIDNEY PHILLIPS, M.D., 62, Upper Berkeley Street, W.; DENNIS C. EMBLETON, L.R.C.P., "St. Wilfred's," Michael's Road, Bournemouth.

The two following subjects have been set down for special discussion: 1. The Feeding of Infants up to the Completion of the first Dentition. To be opened by Dr. Henry Ashby, of Manchester; Dr. Cheadle, Professor Baginsky, of Berlin, Dr. Emil Pfeiffer, of Wiesbaden, Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Nottingham, and Dr. Angel Money will take part. 2. The Treatment of Pleurisy and Empyema in Children, and their value. To be opened by Mr. R. J. Godlee; Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, Mr. Watson Cheyne, Professor Baginsky, of Berlin, Dr. Emil Pfeiffer, of Wiesbaden, Dr. Angel Money, Dr. G. A. Carpenter, and Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Nottingham, will take part.

The following paper is announced:

EWENS, John, L.R.C.P. Osteotomy Generally; with Special Reference to Tarsectomy in Advanced and Intractable Cases of Talipes Equino-Varus.

I. THERAPEUTICS.

Sanatorium—Room No. 8, First Floor.

President: WM. VICARY SNOW, M.D. **Vice-Presidents:** SIDNEY COUPLAND, M.D.; A. G. BARRS, M.D. **Honorary Secretaries:** CHRISTOPHER CHILDS, M.D., 2, Royal Terrace, Weymouth; JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, M.D., 52, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

The President of the Section (Dr. Snow) will deliver an Address on Koch's Treatment, and a discussion will then take place, in which the following amongst others will take part: Dr. Coghill, Mr. Watson Cheyne, Mr. Odell, Dr. E. Markham Skerritt, Dr. Barrs, Mr. Fowler, etc.

On July 30th, Dr. Lauder Brunton will give an account of his researches on the Action of Chloroform. Dr. Gaskell and Dr. L. E. Shore (Cambridge) will read a paper on the Action of Chloroform. A discussion on Anæsthetics from the clinical standpoint will then take place in which the following amongst others will take part: Dr. Dudley Buxton, Dr. Charles Shepard, Mr. Davis, Dr. Barrs, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Pridgin Teale, etc.

The following papers are announced:

BARRS, —, M.D. On the Use of Digitalis in Aortic Disease.

BUXTON, Dudley, M.D. On Anæsthetics.

COUPLAND, S., M.D. On the Treatment of Pneumonia.

DENTON-CARDEW, H. W., M.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre.

WOODS, Hugh, M.D. On the Uses of Liquor Calcis Iodinatæ.

Honorary Local Secretary: JAMES DAVISON, M.D., "Walder-slow," Bournemouth. **Honorary Treasurer:** WILLIAM FRAZER, M.D., Elmhurst, Bournemouth.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1891.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1890-91 Council, Platform of Town Hall Albert Road.

11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council. Reports of Committees: and other business, Town Hall, Albert Road.

4 P.M.—Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, St. Peter's Church.

8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address, Town Hall, Albert Road.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1891.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1891-92 Council, Platform of Town Hall, Albert Road.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings, Sanatorium, St. Stephen's Road.

3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine by Dr. T. LAUDER BRUNTON, F.R.S., Town Hall, Albert Road.

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH, 1891.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the Council, Platform of Town Hall, Albert Road.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings, Sanatorium, St. Stephen's Road.

3 P.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery by Professor J. CHENE, Town Hall, Albert Road.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 31ST, 1891.

10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings, Sanatorium, St. Stephen's Road.

3 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Public Medicine by Dr. EDWARD C. SEATON, Town Hall, Albert Road.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Excursions.

RECEPTION ROOM.

It is particularly requested that members on their arrival will at once proceed to the reception room, which is at the Shaftesbury Hall, St. Peter's Road, at which each member should enter his name and address, receive his member's card and daily journal, inquire for telegrams and letters, and consult the list of lodgings and hotels, etc.

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

Mont Dore Ball Room, St. Stephen's Road.

The Museum in connection with the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be arranged in the following Sections:—

SECTION A.—Foods and Drugs, including Prepared Foods, Pharmaceutical and Chemical Preparations, Antiseptic Dressings, etc. (Honorary Secretary, Mr. MacGillicuddy, Pendennis, Bournemouth.)

SECTION B.—Pathology, comprising Casts, Models, Apparatus, Microscopical and Macroscopical Specimens, etc. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Bright, Roccabruna, Bournemouth.)

SECTION C.—Anatomy and Physiology, comprising Specimens and Apparatus as above. (Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. Schofield, Durham House, Bournemouth.)

SECTION D.—Surgical Appliances and Books, comprising New Books, Atlases, Diagrams, Tables; Medical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances, Ambulances, etc. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Grabham Lys, Inglewood, Bournemouth.)

St. Peter's Schoolroom, St. Peter's Road.

SECTION E.—Sanitary Appliances, comprising Apparatus and Appliances connected with Sanitation, Equipment of Houses, Public Institutions, Hospitals, etc.; Improvements in Drainage, Water Supply, Ventilation, Illumination, and Clothing. (Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. H. L. Marriner, Wsetbourne Tower, Bournemouth.)

The Secretary of the Museum will be glad to hear from members of the profession who are willing to send objects for exhibition in the Sections of Anatomy and Physiology

and Pathology. There is no hospital museum in the neighbourhood. (Address, Mr. George Mahomed, Astolat, Bournemouth.)

The Museum will open on Monday evening and close on Thursday evening.

To Non-Professional Exhibitors.

Inventors and manufacturers wishing to exhibit in the annual Museum are invited to apply for space early to the Honorary Secretary of the Museum, Mr. George Mahomed, Astolat, Bournemouth.

The charge to exhibitors (other than members of the medical profession) will be 2s. per square foot of table space in Sections A, B, C, D, and 6d. per square foot of floor space in Section E, and in Section D for ambulance appliances.

In considering applications for space the Committee will give preference to *bond fide* inventions and improvements not previously exhibited.

A Catalogue will be printed, prepaid advertisements will be inserted in the Catalogue.

Regulations Regarding Exhibits.

1. Intending exhibitors must communicate with the Secretary of each Section in which they propose to exhibit.

2. Communications on general matters connected with the Museum should be addressed to Mr. G. Mahomed, Astolat, Bournemouth.

3. Intimation of proposed exhibits must be made to the Honorary Secretary before June 20th.

3a. A brief description of each exhibit must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Section concerned not later than June 30th.

4. All exhibits should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Museum, British Medical Association, Bournemouth," with the name of the Section for which they are intended. Packages should not be addressed to a firm's representative at the Museum.

5. Exhibits must be delivered between July 15th and 21st.

6. Every packet must bear a card showing the name and address of the exhibitor.

7. The Committee will exercise every care regarding the objects entrusted to them, but all risks and expenses must be borne by the exhibitor.

8. The arrangement of signs, placards, etc., will in every case be subject to the approval of the Committee.

9. No exhibits will be received except on the understanding that the above regulations will be complied with.

A. G. S. MAHOMED, M.R.C.S.,
Honorary Secretary Museum Committee,
Astolat, Bournemouth.

Dr. HUGH Woods hereby gives notice that he will move an addition to By-law 17, subsection (a) in the words following, that is to say :

And for the purposes of this election every member of the Association resident within the area of a Branch, whether attached to the Branch or unattached, shall be considered a member of the Branch, and entitled to vote accordingly.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Responsibility for Sanitary Improvements.—The Society for Assisting the Wounded.—M. Cornil and Cancer-grafting.

THE Paris Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène have adopted the following measures: When a dwelling or part of a private footpath or open space be in an insanitary condition dangerous to the public health, the mayor of the arrondissement or commune shall call upon the owner to make the necessary improvements. If after two months no steps are taken, the said owner has to appear before the magistrate, and the mayor is instructed to effect the necessary improvement at the expense of the owner. In each case where the insanitary condition is not remediable, habitation will be forbidden. In urgent cases, epidemics, etc., the prefect can act according to the direction of the mayor of the locality. The tax levied on

doors and windows will not be exacted during three years for those created for sanitary reasons. No dwelling can be built without the permission of the mayor testifying that the sanitary conditions exacted by the sanitary laws of the Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène are fulfilled.

The Society for Assisting the Wounded has distributed 104,000 francs (£4,160) among the hospitals at Tonkin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Senegal, and Dahomey. The Society has organised 66 infirmaries at railway stations, created 11 auxiliary country hospitals, has bought 88 sheds for impromptu hospitals, and improved the permanent hospitals. The ambulance material to be used in time of war belonging to the Society represents an expenditure of £4,080. The lectures for hospital and ambulance nurses are thoroughly well organised. The Rheims branch lately obtained permission from the military authorities to join the ambulance manoeuvres, and furnished 208 *brancardiers* (male nurses). The subscriptions amount to £12,000. The capital, without counting the material, amounts to £200,000.

M. Cornil's recent communication at the Academy of Medicine concerning the experiments of a provincial surgeon in cancer grafting (see p. 23), has raised a storm of indignation here in the medical and lay worlds. A morning paper gives the name of the surgeon, and demands that legal proceedings should be instituted against him.

LIVERPOOL.

Memorial to the Bench concerning the Licensing Question.—An Epileptic Fit while Bathing.—The Water Supply from Vyrnwy.

In view of the approaching session of city magistrates for granting licences for the sale of alcoholic drinks, a deputation lately waited on the Bench to urge upon it the need of greater stringency in the regulation of the traffic. A memorial was presented embodying certain recommendations, the chief of which were that fresh licences and renewals should only be granted where a public house was manifestly needed, and that the number of existing houses should be reduced by weeding out those whose record with the police showed any stain. Attention was also drawn to the undue facility afforded for secret drinking by the existence in many houses of back and side entrances, and a strong opinion was expressed against placing on the licensing committee any magistrate who was in any way connected with the drink interest. Dr. Wm. Carter, who accompanied the deputation, spoke to the great expenditure brought about in hospitals by the abuse of the liquor traffic, and to the misery and degradation due to the same cause brought to light, more especially in the out-patient rooms, on Saturday nights. Dr. Nevins, who also accompanied the deputation, suggested that powers should be given to the Bench to enable it, when granting or renewing licenses, to require provision to be made for the supply of food and non-alcoholic refreshments at the same rate as that at which alcoholic refreshments were supplied. The magistrates promised to weigh carefully the views of the deputation, but pointed out that the choice of magistrates to serve on the licensing committee was much limited by the law that prohibited from serving those who were shareholders in any railway company that had refreshment rooms in the city.

A few days ago an unusual accident happened at the Lodge Lane Corporation Plunge Bath. While a number of bathers were in the water a youth, aged 17, was noticed lying at the bottom of the bath. It might easily have been supposed that he was merely diving, but a police constable who was present judged that something was wrong, and, plunging in, brought up the apparently lifeless youth. Attempts were at once made to restore animation, and medical assistance was called in, but five and a half hours elapsed before consciousness returned. The youth is known to suffer from epilepsy, and it is supposed that he was seized with a fit while in the bath. He recovered completely.

The new water supply from Vyrnwy, for which preparations have been made for some years, will soon be in use. For some months great difficulty and delay have been experienced in constructing a tunnel to convey the pipes under the Mersey at a place called Fidler's Ferry. Lately a temporary

drink and could not stand, they jumped to the conclusion that there was nothing but drunkenness the matter with her. Bad as the conduct of the police was, however, in this case, that of the magistrates was worse, and one of them (Mr. Matthews) conducted himself in a most reprehensible manner. When the solicitor for the defence remarked that his client should have been seen to at the police station, the Chairman (Mr. Matthews) said: "You are only wasting your own breath and our time."

We doubt whether such an outrageous prejudgment of a case has ever occurred in an English court of justice before, and may well raise the question whether Mr. Matthews is a suitable person to sit on a bench of magistrates.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF: EXCHANGE.

The charge for inserting notices respecting Exchanges in the Army Medical Department is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps or post office orders with the notice. The first post on Thursday mornings is the latest by which advertisements can be received.

AN OFFICER OF MEDICAL STAFF, home on leave from India, wishes to exchange to home roster with a brigade-surgeon or senior surgeon-major—three years of Indian tour completed.—Apply to Cabota, care of Messrs. Holt and Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.

THE NAVY.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: GEORGE NEWSTEAD, M.D., to be Surgeon and Agent at Blyth Haven, June 24th; JONATHAN SHAND, M.B., Surgeon, to the *Lapwing*, June 26th; SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, Surgeon, to the *Buzzard*, July 1st; HAROLD F. D. STEPHENS, Surgeon, to the *Mistletoe*, July 1st; REGINALD T. A. LEVINGE, Surgeon, to the *Aurora*, June 27th; HORACE B. MARRIOTT, Surgeon, to the *Hotspr*, June 27th; HENRY J. C. GODFREY to be Surgeon and Agent at Bridlington Quay, June 27th.

MEDICAL STAFF.

BRIGADE-SURGEON C. F. CHURCHILL, M.B., who is serving in Bengal, is appointed to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Bengal Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, from May 1st.

Brigade-Surgeon G. ANDREW, M.B., serving in the Madras command as Officiating Administrative Medical Officer Her Majesty's Forces, Madras District, is appointed to the medical charge of the North Station Hospital at Bangalore.

Surgeon-Major G. LAFFAN, M.D., serving in the Madras command, doing duty with the 23rd British Field Hospital, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, is directed to do duty in the Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.

Surgeon-Major W. T. JOHNSTON, M.D., on arrival from England, is directed to do duty in the Myingyan and Mandalay Districts, Madras command.

Surgeon C. R. WOODS, M.D., doing duty with the 23rd British Field Hospital, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, is directed to do duty in the Myingyan and Mandalay Districts, Madras command.

Surgeon G. B. RUSSELL, M.B., doing duty with the Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, is instructed to do duty in the Rangoon District, Madras command.

Surgeon T. H. CORKERY, doing duty at the British General Hospital at Tammoo, is directed to do duty in the Myingyan and Mandalay Districts, Madras command.

Surgeon R. P. HETHERINGTON, M.B., doing duty in the British General Hospital at Myingyan, is ordered to do duty in the Rangoon District, Madras command.

Surgeon L. WAY, doing duty at the British General Hospital at Tammoo, is directed to do duty in the Rangoon District, Madras command.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

SURGEON-MAJOR (ranking as Major) J. L. W. WARD, having resigned his volunteer appointment, has ceased to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE services of Surgeon J. C. C. SMITH, M.B., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oude, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Surgeon J. B. GIBBONS, Bengal Establishment, Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology, Calcutta Medical College Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Physiology, Calcutta Medical College.

Surgeon A. W. ALCOCK, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Surgeon, Naturalist Marine Survey Department, is appointed to officiate as Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology, Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

Surgeon-Major M. E. REPORTER, Madras Establishment, in medical charge of the 11th Native Infantry, has leave of absence for 182 days from April 22nd, on medical certificate.

Surgeon E. L. C. SMITH, Bombay Establishment, on general duty in the Bombay district, is directed to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, vice Surgeon-Major W. P. CARSON, appointed Acting Medical Storekeeper, Bombay.

Surgeon C. T. HUDSON, Bombay Establishment, officiating in medical

charge of the 4th Cavalry, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon A. F. FERGUSON.

Surgeon-Major A. J. STURMER, Madras Establishment, in officiating medical charge of the 15th Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 21st Native Infantry.

Honorary Surgeon C. W. E. FOSTER, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, is allowed one year's leave on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major W. G. KING, M.B., Madras Establishment, District Surgeon of Trichinopoly, is appointed District Surgeon and Superintendent of the Gaol at Vizagapatam, to join on the expiration of his present special duty.

Surgeon-Major F. H. BLENKINSOP, Madras Establishment, District Surgeon and Superintendent of the Gaol at Cuddapah, and Acting District Surgeon and Superintendent of the Gaol at Vizagapatam, is appointed District Surgeon of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at Vizagapatam.

Surgeon A. F. DOBSON, Madras Establishment, has returned from furlough out of India.

The services of Surgeon R. R. WEIR, M.B., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oude, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Surgeon-Major P. A. WEIR, Bengal Establishment, Principal Assistant Opium Agent at Benares, is appointed Residency Surgeon and *ex officio* Assistant Resident in Nepal.

Surgeon-Major P. J. FLEYER, Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from May 4th.

Surgeon L. G. FISCHER, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Manipore District.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SURGEON and Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) J. R. JENKINS, 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (late the 1st Denbigh), has resigned his commission, with permission to retain his rank and uniform; his first appointment was dated July 30th, 1866; that of Surgeon-Major February 1st, 1889.

Mr. REGINALD KOETTLITZ is appointed Acting Surgeon to the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry (formerly the 2nd Durham).

Acting Surgeon CHARLES PYE OLIVER, M.B., Maidstone Division Volunteer Medical Staff, is promoted to be Surgeon, June 27th.

HOSPITALS AND PRISONS IN BURMAH.

THE Times Correspondent at Rangoon says: On the occasion of the departure of Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General of Prisons and Hospitals, for Europe on a two years' furlough, the local press, endorsing the opinion of the local Government, bears testimony to the valuable work done by him, and to the efficient condition of his department. During the past five years, owing to the enormous increase in the number of prisoners and the establishment of prisons in Upper Burmah, Dr. Sinclair's work has been unusually arduous. One satisfactory feature in the administration of prisons in Burmah by Dr. Sinclair is the decrease in the number of prison punishments, especially in the cases of flogging.

THE CONCESSIONS.

JUSTITIA is sorry that those who have been fighting the battle of the medical officers with the War Office did not stand out for the formation of a Royal Army Medical Corps, "as the only remedy for the full and just relief of the grievances of the Army Medical Officers," as expressed in Sir Andrew Clark's letter to Mr. Stanhope of March 7th. The almost unanimous opinion of medical officers against compound titles, which confer little more than the expression of the exploded relative rank merited some consideration. I trust that mere expediency will never give place to justice.

* * * Our correspondent has always been a consistent and uncompromising opponent of any concessions short of substantive military rank and title for medical officers in a Royal corps. We respect and sympathise with his views, but we cannot agree that concession of a part jeopardises the realisation ultimately of the whole. We would remind our correspondent that no wise statesman overlooks practical politics in the pursuit of the theoretical, nor in so doing does he necessarily sacrifice justice to expediency.

THE PROPOSED WARRANT.

COMMON SENSE says: We ought not to be too jubilant till we see the terms of the proposed warrant. Mr. Stanhope, as a civilian, cannot check military details, and these will be drafted by the parties hostile to the medical officers. Former experiences of the kind make us suspicious. Already we learn the warrant will apply to the veterinary department. Why should the formation of a Royal corps be "very costly," as stated on page 1348 of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 20th?

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

EPIDEMICS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—We are glad to hear by this mail that the outbreak of cholera in the South Wales Borderers at Allahabad had subsided, and that when the post left, the troops had been several days free from the disease. In all, 53 men were attacked, and of these 30 had died, but probably there might be a few more deaths from secondary fever and uræmic poisoning. The move into camp

was attended by the best results, though at first it appeared as if the disease had followed the regiment. During the first twenty-four hours there were 9 cases, during the second 6 cases, in the third 3 cases, and during the fourth 1 case, since when there has not been an attack; in all, 19 cases and 10 deaths. This would go to prove that the men who suffered from cholera in camp had actually been infected at Allahabad, and took out the seeds of the disease with them. The steady decline in the number of attacks was most satisfactory, and as the case that occurred on the fourth day was in a man who had followed the regiment out two days after it left, it would appear that a period of three days is the limit in which the cholera poison may lie dormant before declaring itself. It seldom happens that such an opportunity occurs of testing such a theory, but here the proof seems plain. An infected body was removed by train to a place known to be quite free from disease, and on the fourth day attacks had entirely ceased. The wisdom of the immediate move was exemplified by the fact that cholera in a most severe epidemic form broke out in the bazaar of the regiment among the followers left behind, almost immediately after the regiment left, and in a few days there had been a heavy percentage of deaths. What a movement of this kind into camp means may be judged from the fact that the registered maximum in the sun was 170° , and in the tents 110° , yet there was no sickness, though of course much discomfort from this cause. There is every probability of there being a great epidemic of cholera all over the North-West Provinces this year; indeed the deaths in some districts have been from 200 to 250 a day. We regret to hear also that enteric fever in a most severe form has again appeared at Lucknow, and that the 18th Royal Irish Regiment had a large number of cases with a heavy mortality.

THE SALE OF POISONS IN BOMBAY.—There has always been a difficulty in Indian Administrations in dealing with the sale of poisons. Some of the local Governments have steadily declined to legislate on the subject, while others which have attempted to deal with the matter have allowed the law to remain pretty much in abeyance. It has been argued, on the one hand, that the restriction of the sale of poisonous drugs in a country where deadly poisons grow on every rubbish heap is impracticable; while the experience of judicial courts is appealed to, on the other, to show that the majority of human and cattle poisonings are carried out by means of arsenic, bichloride of mercury, and other metallic poisons, the sale and traffic in which could be easily regulated by law. Bombay has had an Act regulating the sale of poisons ever since the year 1866; but looking at the facts brought out in the recent case of *Queen Empress v. Hurkison Bhanabhoi*, it would seem that its provisions are not very effectively enforced. The accused in this case was charged with selling poisons without a licence. He was originally a "compounder," that is, a dispensary assistant, and, on the strength of the knowledge thus acquired, set up as a medical practitioner. In this capacity he is alleged to have sold half an ounce of "liquor arsenic" to a person who wrote him a note requesting that quantity might be "given to bearer." The accused defended his action by pleading the privileges of a medical practitioner; and, secondly, by stating that the liquor arsenicalis, liquor strychniae, and extract of nux vomica were not specified in the schedule of the Bombay Sale of Poisons Act, although the crude drugs were so specified. The magistrate who tried the case, Khar Bahadur J. M. Cursetjee, in an elaborate judgment published in *The Pioneer of India*, overruled both these pleas. He decided that the defendant had no claim as a medical practitioner, and that medical men selling poisons or poisonous preparations in a wholesale way, or as druggists, were not exempt from the provisions of the Act, while as regards the inclusion of liquor arsenicalis and liquor strychniae in the schedule, the magistrate held that the statement of "Objects and Reasons" of the Act showed them to be "the prohibition of the unrestricted sale of poisons and poisonous drugs;" and he found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 100 rupees. The moral of this case seems to be that the schedule of the Bombay Sale of Poisons Act should be amended and enlarged, and that the Act itself should be more vigorously enforced as regards the native dealers in poisonous drugs. That anybody can be supplied with a deadly solution of arsenic or strychnine, without questions asked or note of

the transaction, is not calculated to improve the security of human life in Bombay. The judgment in the case by the native magistrate seems to be marked by a sound common-sense appreciation of the intention of the Act.

CANADA.

FECUNDITY OF THE FRENCH RACE.—While statesmen and men of science in France are mingling their tears over the barrenness of French marriages and the slow but sure "depopulation" of their country, the French race in Canada is giving proof of a fecundity which might comfort even the pessimistic patriots of the Academy of Medicine. The Government of the province of Quebec having not long ago announced that a free grant of 100 acres of land would be made to every married man who could give satisfactory proof that he was the father of 12 children, applications at once began to pour in from all sides. A few of these may be given as specimens of the rest. At Trois Pistoles two farmers, named respectively Ouellet and Bellisle, have each 35 children, while a man named Gingras is blessed with 34; a M. Chrétien has 21, while M. Vallencourt, of Kamouraska, heads the list with 37; a neighbour of this patriarch has 13, and the maximum figure of 12 is reached by several heads of families.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual meeting of the New Zealand Medical Association was held at Nelson on March 13th under the presidency of Dr. Boor. A good deal of the time of the Association was occupied by discussion on the proposed alterations in the Medical Act, and on the business arrangements of the Association. A resolution was passed appointing a committee to consider the advisability of introducing a Bill having the same object as the Imperial Indecent Advertisement Act (1889). A discussion also took place on hospital management, and the necessity for amending the Hospitals and Charitable Aid Act. The following scientific papers were read during the course of the meeting, which lasted four days:—By Dr. Truby King, on a Case of Procurative Epilepsy; by Dr. Fell, on a case of Eczema, with Trophic Changes in the Joints; by Dr. Mackie, on Pelvic Cellulitis; by Dr. Hudson, on a Recent Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Nelson; and on 2,500 cases of Midwifery in the Practice of the late Dr. Sealy; by Dr. De Zouche, on Ether as an Anæsthetic. A paper read by Dr. Symes on Actinomycosis, Tuberculosis, and Public *Abattoirs* was followed by a discussion, which ended by the adoption of a resolution in favour of the establishment of public *abattoirs* and the appointment of qualified local inspectors. The Association also adopted a resolution urging the advisability of proper supervision of dairies. A resolution was adopted in favour of the creation of a department of public health under the supervision of a minister of the Crown. The annual dinner was held on April 1st.

MALTA.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF STEAMERS.—Professor Pisani writes: "An article appeared in your issue of May 30th on the subject of medical inspection on arrivals at Malta. Your article was on the statements made in a letter from Messrs. Smith and Co., published in *Fairplay*. As the statements made in that letter are mostly incorrect or misleading, you will greatly oblige me by giving publicity to the following explanations in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL: The Board of Health in this possession is composed of the following members: *Ex officio*: His Excellency the Governor (President), the Chief Secretary to Government (Vice-President), the Crown Advocate, the Superintendent of Ports, the Chief Government Medical Officer, the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Hygiene, the Military Principal Medical Officer, the Naval Senior Medical Officer; four members of the Council of Government, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, two local private medical practitioners, two local merchants, a private gentleman. It is needless to remark that a Board thus strongly constituted cannot fall under the sway of any one individual member, however "despotic." Medical inspection was originally enforced to guard against a possible im-

portion of cholera and small-pox from countries within easy reach of this island. No quarantine is imposed against any arrivals from any part of the globe, with the exception of the Arabian Coast in the Red Sea, against which a period of twelve days' observation was established on account of a disease of unknown nature which had broken out in March last. Medical inspection in Malta is performed in just the same way as in England. No time is lost in giving *pratique* to vessels, a medical officer being always ready at hand to go on board vessels on arrival, be it by day or night. Within half an hour of arrival into harbour, as soon as a vessel is moored, whilst the boarding officer is examining the ship's papers, the medical officer inspects her crew, and by the time the former ends his examination and the captain declares that all the answers given are correct, the medical officer will have concluded his inspection, and the ship is at once admitted to *pratique*. The captain's declaration that no disease exists on board is not held sufficient, because it has often happened that such declarations have been found to be incorrect. Nor should this cause any wonder. Captains cannot be expected to detect disease amongst their crews and passengers unless it is reported to them, and even then they cannot decide whether it is an infectious disease or otherwise. Further, in the correspondence annexed to their letter, the instances quoted by Messrs. Smith and Co. in illustration of their grievances are incorrectly stated. The steamship *Clan MacIntosh* had had a case of cholera three days after her departure from Calcutta, and not before leaving that port. On her arrival here, however, the Port authorities referred the case to Government, and were speedily instructed to give *pratique* to the ship. There was scarcely the delay of an hour from her arrival to her being given *pratique*, and it is doubtful whether she had yet cast anchor in the quarantine harbour into which she had been ordered pending the decision of Government. The steamship *Tabor* arrived here at 6.30 A.M. on April 19th last, and she was admitted to *pratique* at 7.15 A.M. The steamship *Sesostris* arrived at 5.45 P.M. on April 19th last, and was admitted to *pratique* at 6.15 P.M. In this case the medical officer could not at the time have been engaged in the quarantine harbour, or else he could not have given the ship *pratique* within half an hour of her entry into harbour. I should like to point out that a considerable number of shipping agents have not signed Messrs. Smith's letter. The agent of the *Clan MacIntosh* is conspicuous as having refused to sign it. In conclusion, I wish to point out that medical inspection is being maintained as a preferable substitute to quarantine, and that, even setting considerations of health aside, and keeping only trade interests in view, it is of paramount importance that this island be well guarded against the introduction of any infectious disease; for as soon as there is even a suspicion of infectious disease here, the island is immediately put in quarantine by Mediterranean ports, to the serious injury of its trade, on which it is almost entirely dependent."

* * * The complaints, in which no fewer than fourteen shipping agents were unanimous, are so circumstantial that it is difficult to conceive that they are altogether without foundation, as our correspondent represents them to be. Should such, however, prove to be the case, the substance of the complaint falls to the ground. On the other hand, it seems desirable that the notice of this very cumbersome medical board, which to us seems much too large and too heterogeneous in its construction, should be directed to the question under consideration, with a view to adapting its action to the convenience of ships visiting that port, without at the same time imperilling in any way its sanitary security.

We are glad to learn that no quarantine is imposed upon ships arriving in Malta from foreign ports (except from the Arabian coast in the Red Sea); this would seem to be an improvement upon the former state of things. It would, however, be satisfactory to know—presuming that the complaints are not to some extent without foundation—that medical inspections were so managed as not to impose unnecessary detention on the ship and inconvenience on the passengers.

In conclusion, we would remark that a complaint made by so many persons interested merits more consideration than it seems to have received, and we would suggest that preservation of the island from disease is not incompatible with a less vigorous administration of its sanitary laws and measures.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, June 24th.

Factories and Workshops Bill.—Lord DE RAMSEY moved the second reading of this Bill, which had been sent up from the Lower House.—Lord SANDHURST intimated that in Committee he would propose an amendment with the view of bringing laundrywomen within the scope of the Bill.—The Bill was read a second time.

Public Health (London) Bill.—This Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, June 25th.

In Committee of Supply: The Army Estimates.—Dr. TANNER, on the vote of the Army Medical Service, congratulated the Secretary of State for War on the concessions made. There was a strong feeling that opportunities should be given for further study. It would entail no increase of expenditure and the plan was that carried out in Germany and some other countries. The length of foreign service had been increased a year, and he thought there was a tendency to minimise the risks and the conditions of such foreign service, and home appointments were too frequently filled by half-pay officers. He hoped Mr. Stanhope would take into thorough consideration the suggestions offered by the Committee last year, one of which was the formation of a medical corps, putting the officers of the Army Medical Department on the same footing as officers of the Royal Engineers. He concluded by asking whether something could not be done in connection with the question of sanitary boards, the subject of sick leave had been brought before the House last year, and he did not think that a satisfactory answer was then given. Sir W. GUYER HUNTER regretted the absence of the hon. member for West Aberdeenshire (Dr. Farquharson) who had taken a very active part in the endeavour that had been made to remove the grievances of the Army Medical Department. He understood the officers of the department were extremely grateful to the Secretary for War for having given them compound titles, and placed their leave on the same footing as that of other members of the service. He thought it would be well if the Secretary for War could see his way to modify the new title of the brigade-surgeon. Many medical officers coming home on leave spent a great deal of time in the hospitals and medical schools, thus gaining an increased knowledge of medical science. There were many such opportunities both in this country and in India, which rendered it less necessary to ask for leave for study. He thanked Mr. Stanhope for the concessions he had granted and trusted he would, on a future occasion, give those which still remained behind.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: I have to thank the hon. gentleman for the way in which he has spoken of the concessions I have been able, consistently with my duty, to make to the demands of the officers of the Army Medical Department. I am sure the hon. member for West Aberdeenshire (Dr. Farquharson), had he been here, would have said much the same thing, for although he has always taken a very strong line, I have always found him open to conviction. The discussion which has taken place on the subject has been painful to me in many respects, and I am glad that some of the points that have been raised have been satisfactorily solved. I rejoice to find that the compound titles have been accepted as generally satisfactory to the service, as I desire to work as harmoniously as I can with the medical branch of the profession. I can assure the hon. member for Cork (Dr. Tanner) that the same sick leave is given to medical officers as to other officers. The hon. member has suggested that additional facilities should be given to medical officers for the purposes of study. I shall be very glad to consider this and if I can meet the wishes of the medical service any further I shall be happy to do so.—Dr. TANNER: With regard to the sanitary boards?—Mr. E. STANHOPE: The question is at present under consideration.

Friday, June 26th.

Public Health (London) Bill.—This Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee, was considered.—Mr. MORTON moved a new clause making it unlawful to occupy any dwelling-house erected after the passing of the Act unless the sanitary authority of the district in which such dwelling-house is situated shall have issued a certificate that the said dwelling-house is properly drained and fit for human habitation.—Dr. FARQUHARSON pointed out that he had moved a clause of similar effect when the Bill was before the Standing Committee, but it was not very strongly supported. He admitted there were difficulties in the way of its adoption. He should, however, prefer to see a similar measure of inspection applied to large public buildings.—Mr. RITCHIE sympathised with the object, but was opposed to the introduction in this measure of a clause somewhat onerous and complicated. He hoped they would be able to deal with the question next year when they came to consider the whole question of building regulations.—Sir W. FOSTER said he was glad the right hon. gentleman had expressed his sympathy with the object of this proposal, and to this extent some amount of satisfactory progress in the consideration of the question had been achieved.—The clause was negatived without a division.—Mr. BARTLEY moved the reinsertion of a clause (struck out of the original Bill) to enable a sanitary authority to obtain from a patient (not a pauper), or from any person liable by law to maintain him, the expenses incurred by his maintenance in hospital.—Mr. RITCHIE said it was in the interests of the public generally that people who could not obtain isolation in their own homes, when suffering from infectious disease, should go into hospital and cease to be a danger to their neighbours.—Mr. T. H. BOLTON and Mr. DARLING pointed out that as the Bill read at present there was nothing to prevent the establishment of free dispensaries all over London, for there were no words restricting the powers to the case of epidemics or of infectious diseases.—Sir W. FOSTER hoped the clause would not be pressed, as he believed its adoption would be injurious to public health. The great difficulty at present was to get people to go into these hospitals, and it was certainly not advisable to give them an additional excuse in the shape of the possibility of being called upon to pay for their attendance in the institutions.—Mr. RITCHIE

sewers should be reconstructed before the new paving is carried out. A zealous subcommittee personally inspected the sewers, but contented themselves with advising flushing, cleansing, and minor repairs and alterations, although they expressly disclaimed any reflection upon the accuracy of the surveyor's statements, and indeed confirmed them in almost all respects. The collective wisdom of the vestry, by 73 votes to 9, declared in favour of patching up their flat sewers, one member observing gracefully that "they all knew what professional advice was, and for his part he preferred the advice of a man of sound common sense. If four vestrymen went down a sewer and made a report they were bound to take that report." The minority, including one of the members of the subcommittee, spoke up boldly in support of sanitary efficiency, and a memorial signed by eight of the leading medical practitioners in the neighbourhood was also before the vestry. We had begun to hope better things from St. Pancras.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MORTUARY FOR EDINBURGH.
THE Public Health Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council are now considering the advisability of establishing a public mortuary for the city, and they have received a report on the subject from their medical officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT: MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A LETTER from the Scottish Board of Supervision was read at a meeting of the Dundee District Committee of the Forfar County Council on June 26th, in which that Board again stated that the county medical officer should not retain his private practice. The Board further indicated that they could not meanwhile accede to the request for the dismissal of the medical officers who had served under the parochial boards as the local authorities of the various districts.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, 5,552 births and 3,680 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, June 27th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 30.9 to 23.1 per 1,000 in the preceding four weeks, further fell to 20.4 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 16.0 in Cardiff, 16.8 in Birkenhead, 17.6 in Portsmouth, and 17.8 in Bradford to 24.1 in Plymouth, 26.8 in Liverpool, 27.8 in Leicester, and 28.3 in Wolverhampton. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 21.6 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.0 the rate recorded in London, which was 19.0 per 1,000. The 3,680 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 339 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 313 and 325 in the preceding two weeks; of these, 117 resulted from whooping-cough, 72 from measles, 61 from diarrhoea, 36 from diphtheria, 26 from "fever" (principally enteric), 24 from scarlet fever, and not one from small-pox. These 339 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 1.9 per 1,000; in London the zymotic rate was 1.8, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 1.9 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.0 in Birkenhead, 0.5 in Brighton and Norwich, and 0.6 in Wolverhampton and in Halifax to 2.9 in Portsmouth, 3.3 in Leicester, 3.4 in Liverpool, and 4.6 in Bradford. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Liverpool, Hull, Sunderland, Leicester, and Bradford; scarlet fever in Bradford; and whooping-cough in Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Salford. The mortality from "fever" showed no marked excess in any of the twenty-eight towns. Of the 36 deaths from diphtheria in these towns, 31 occurred in London and 2 in Hull. No fatal case of small-pox was recorded, either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; 3 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals on Saturday, June 27th. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on the same date was 891, against 859 and 872 at the end of the preceding two weeks; 76 new cases were admitted during the week, against 61 and 84 in the previous two weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 3.6 per 1,000, and exceeded the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, June 27th, 874 births and 561 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined in the preceding three weeks from 25.3 to 23.2 per 1,000, further fell to 21.8 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 1.4 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest rates were recorded in Perth and Dundee, and the highest in Aberdeen and Glasgow. The 561 deaths in these towns included 69 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.7 per 1,000, which exceeded by 0.7 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Glasgow and Greenock. The 278 deaths registered in Glasgow included 12 from measles, 8 from whooping-cough, 6 from scarlet fever, and 4 from "fever." The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 5.0 per 1,000, against 3.6 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

In sixteen of the principal town districts of Ireland the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, June 20th, were equal to an annual rate of 23.2 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Newry and Wexford, and the highest in Londonderry and Galway. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.3 per 1,000. The 170 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 25.1 per 1,000 (against 20.1 and 27.0 in the preceding two weeks), the rate for the same period being 23.0 in London and 20.7 in Edinburgh. The 170 deaths in Dublin included 10 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 1.5 per 1,000), of which 5 resulted from diarrhoea, 4 from enteric fever, and 1 from whooping-cough.

VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS.

A WOMAN named Lydia Cook refused to allow the public vaccinator to take lymph from her child's arm, and was fined 1s. and 2s. costs, the alternative being fourteen days' imprisonment. The defendant pleaded that her family was consumptive, the child has since died. There is nothing new in opposition of this kind, although it does not usually go to the length of actual defiance. Nevertheless, some more fitting penalty should be devised for law-breakers who, like Mrs. Cook, have no means of paying even a nominal fine, if weighted by costs, and to whom imprisonment is a punishment of undue severity, since young and ailing children are dependent upon their care. In the present case the money was raised by subscription.

A medical man practising in Portsmouth has been committed for trial at the Portsmouth quarter sessions on the charge of having given a false certificate of successful vaccination. It was stated that the certificate was given at the same time as the vaccination was performed.

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UNDER THE NOTIFICATION ACT.

A MEMBER asks whether it is the duty of the medical officer of health to visit each patient suffering from an infectious disease on receiving notification of the same from a medical practitioner. The question has already been answered (by anticipation) in the negative, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for June 13th, 1891, p. 1298.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION: SECOND PART.—On and after October 1st, 1892, the following additional certificates will be required of all candidates for the second part of the Third M.B. Examination: 1. A certificate of having during three months studied practical pharmacy and dispensing at a recognised school of medicine or hospital, or with a registered medical practitioner or a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. 2. A certificate of having for three months attended the practice (with clinical instruction) in a recognised fever hospital or in the fever wards of a recognised general hospital.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—A new schedule has been issued, which states that the examination will be practical, and will have reference (1) to the chemical properties of liquor arsenicalis, liquor arsenici hydrochloricus, ferri phosphas, liquor ferri persulphatis, ferrum redactum, potassi iodum, calx sulphurata, hydroargyrum cum creta, hydroargyri perchloridum, hydroargyri subchloridum, liquor ammoniae, hydroargyrum ammonium, liquor antimonii chloridi, antimonii oxidum, antimonium tartaratum, bismuthi subnitras, chloral hydras, iodoformum, acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum, gallic, krameric radix; (2) the detection of any one of the following alkaloids in a mixture of it with other organic substances by means of its characteristic reactions: morphine, quinine, conine, brucine, and strychnine; (3) the estimation by volumetric methods of arsenic in Fowler's solution and the hydrochloric solution of arsenic of iron in ferrum redactum, and of hydrocyanic acid in acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum. A detailed knowledge of the special methods of preparation given in the *British Pharmacopœia* is not necessary, but a knowledge of the characters of and the qualitative tests for the foregoing substances will be required. Particulars as to the limitations and extent of the examination will be found in the schedule.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES, EASTER TERM, 1891.—First Examination. Part I: Chemistry and Physics. The following were examined and approved:

Auden, Christ's	Giles, Pet.	Parker, Caius
Baird, Caius	Gilmore, Christ's	Pendlebury, Pemb.
Barracough, A. M., H. Gladstone, Joh. Cav.	Halahan, Corpus	Pollitt, Trin.
Barton, P. F., Joh.	Harrison, L. K., Caius	Robinson, Caius
Betteridge, Caius	Hughes, Caius	Sandilands, Trin.
Bodington, Caius	Judd	Scaping, Clare
Bourne, H. Cav.	Langdon, Caius	Seby, Down
Carter, Jesus	McDougall, Joh.	Senior, H. Cav.
Collingwood, Caius	Mathias, Christ's	Shoyer, Trin. H.
de Havilland, Pet.	Miller, Caius	Sing, Christ's
Draper, Joh.	Molesworth, Caius	Smith, W. C. P., H. Cav.
Edwards, Trin.	Molineux, Emmanuel	Sturrock, Caius
Fleming, Sid.	Muir, King's	Weaver, F. K., Trin.
Fletcher, Caius	Page	Woolley, Christ's

First Examination. Part II: Elementary Biology. The following were examined and approved:

Adams, Pet.	Harrison, A. E., Magd.	Reid, Joh.
Auden, Christ's	Hawkins, Trin.	Rigby, Caius
Barracough, A. M., H. Cav.	Holmes, Joh.	Roberts, Down
Betteridge, Caius	Howitt, Caius	Rowland, R. S., Corpus
Blatchford, Sid.	Hyde, E., Clare	Salt, Eman.
Bourne, H. Cav.	James, W. M., Christ's	Sapwell, Caius
Briggs, G. F., Joh.	Jephcott, Caius	Scaping, Clare
Bythell, Joh.	Judd	Seely, Down
Carter, Jesus	Kershaw, E. B. H., Joh.	Senior, H. Cav.
Charlton, Caius	King, H. Selw.	Shoyer, Trin. H.
Collingwood, Caius	Langdon, Caius	Simson, C. C., Trin.
Crawley, Christ's	Lees, Caius	Sing, Christ's
de Havilland, Pet.	Loughurst, E. T., H. Aye.	Smith, W. C. P., H. Cav.
Dove, Christ's	Lord, Joh.	Stawell, Trin. H.
Edmonson, Clare	McDougall, Joh.	Sturrock, Caius
Fletcher, Caius	MacGregor, Trin.	Thomas, Caius
Gaine, Eman.	Mathias, Christ's	Tuckett, Trin.
Gardiner, Trin. H.	Moritz, Caius	Ward, F. F., H. Selw.
Gaskell, L. S., Christ's	Naish, Trin.	Watson, Pet.
Gillet, Down	Nicholson, G. B., Clare	Weaver, F. K., Trin.
Gilmore, Christ's	Parker, Caius	Whittingham, A. H., Trin.
Graham, Trin.	Parsons, Corpus	H.
Green, Down	Paterson, Eman.	Wilkinson, Eman.
Grosvenor, Trin.	Pendlebury, Pemb.	Woodhouse, King's
Halahan, Corpus	Prince, Caius	Woolley, Caius
Harrison, L. K., Caius	Rae, Joh.	Woolley, Christ's
	Rawling, Caius	Young, Caius.

Second Examination. Part I: Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The following were examined and approved:

Bond	Jackson, T. L., Joh.	Sedgwick, Clare
Bowring, Caius	Lance, King's	Selfgian, Caius
Brown, W. L., Joh.	Leach	Sheppard, Christ's
Bumsted, Joh.	Lowe, Jesus	Smith, J., Jesus
Burnett, Joh.	Maturin, Caius	Stead, Caius
Cundy, Trin.	McCardie, Caius	Stewart, C. B., Chr.
Dashwood, Magd.	Moore, Joh.	Storrs, K. S., Eman.
Edwards, C. D., Joh.	Muriel, Down	Thomson, Christ's
Evans, Trin.	Myers, Caius	Thornely, Clare
Godson, F. A., Joh.	Pearce, Trin.	Tyrrell, Clare
Hanson, R. J. E., Trin.	Renshaw, J. A. K., Trin.	Verdon, Jesus
Hey, Trin.	Robinson, Eman.	Watson, F. J., Trin.
Hutchinson, Trin. H.	Russell, Eman.	Williams, H. F. B., Caius
Hyde, Clare	Salt, Caius	Wills, Caius

Second Examination. Part II: Human Anatomy and Physiology. The following were examined and approved:

Appleyard, Eman.	Heaton, A. B., Trin.	Peck, Trin.
Atkinson, Clare	Henry, Joh.	Peters, Caius
Bowes, Caius	Hood, H. Cav.	Petty, Christ's
Burrell, Caius	Hopkins, C. L., Caius	Seccombe, Joh.
Cotter, Trin.	Menzies, Jesus	Smith, H., Trin.
Davis, H. J., Trin.	Mitchell, Queens'	Todd, Clare
Delbruck, King's	Moyse, Caius	Trethewy, Caius
Ferguson, Caius	Nachbar, Clare	White, Sid.
Harding, L. N., H. Selw.	Norris, Christ's	Wrangham, Eman.
Hayne, Caius	Ormerod, Trin.	

Third Examination. Part I. The following were examined and approved:

Attlee, J., Joh.	Glover, L. G., Joh.	Senior, Queens'
Berkeley, G. H. A. C., Caius	Grimsdale, Caius	Simpson, H., Joh.
Caius	Kent, Trin.	Stack, Pemb.
Bradford, Caius	Law, Christ's	Trotbeck, Caius
Cropper, Trin.	Lee, H. Cav.	Wallace
Daniel, Trin.	Miller, Queens'	Ware, Joh.
Devereux, H. Selw.	Phear, Trin.	Watkins, Caius
Dixon, Trin.	Perkins, J. J., Eman.	Wilkinson, G., sen., Eman.
Drake, Clare	Roberts, L., Caius	
Edmondson, Joh.		

Third Examination. Part II. The following were examined and approved:

Abram, Caius	Felce, Jesus	Phear, Trin.
Anderson, H. K., Caius	Fisher, H. Cav.	Richards, Down
Beaumont, W. H., Down.	Gimson, H. Cav.	Richardson, Caius
Bennetts, Caius	Gonnall, Cath.	Roberts, H. Cav.
Calthrop, G., Caius	Hall, R. H., Pemb.	Rowland, Caius
Carruthers, Christ's	Hend, Trin.	Savory, H. Cav.
Carter, Pemb.	Latter, Pemb.	Smith, A. H., King's
Colclough, Caius	Lea, J., Caius	Surridge, Caius
Colvin-Smith, Caius	Lewis, S., Joh.	Thompson, A. H., Trin.
Crosby, Caius	Low, Clare	Watts, Joh.
Devereux, H. Selw.	Morris, Trin.	West, Joh.
Dumbleton, Pet.	Palmer, Down.	Wilks, Caius
Earl, H. Cav.	Pethick, Down.	

JOHN LUCAS WALKER STUDENTS'HIP IN PATHOLOGY.—At a meeting of the managers of the John Lucas Walker Fund, which was held on June 20th, Mr. A. A. Kanthack was elected to the above studentship in place of Mr. J. G. Adam, who ceased to hold the post on being elected a Fellow of Jesus College. The managers of the Trust requested Professor Roy to inform Mr. Adam that they were entirely satisfied with the research work which he had carried on during his tenure of the studentship, and that they recognised the very high

scientific value of that work. Mr. A. A. Kanthack, F.R.C.S., B.A., B.Sc.Lond., M.B. (with honours) Lond., etc., is at present at work in Simla as one of the members of the Leprosy Commission, and his tenure of the John Lucas Walker Studentship will date from the time of his approaching return to England. The managers also granted £60 to Mr. E. H. Hankin, of St. John's College, to meet the cost of bacteriological apparatus required by him for his researches.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LECTURES AND CLINICAL DEMONSTRATIONS ON MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY FOR M.D., M.S.—By permission of the Governors of Bethlem Royal Hospital, Dr. Savage proposes to give a course of instruction in "Mental Physiology, especially in its Relation to Mental Disorder," adapted to the requirements of Candidates for the M.D., M.S.Lond. The class will be held during the months of October, November, and a part of December, and the instruction given will consist of one formal lecture a week, and two weekly clinical demonstrations in the wards of Bethlem Hospital. The lecture will be delivered on Mondays, at 2 o'clock, in the Chemical Theatre at Guy's Hospital, and the clinical demonstrations will take place at Bethlem on Tuesdays and Fridays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The first lecture will be given on Monday, October 5th. The fee for the course is three guineas, which should be paid in advance at the office of the Medical School, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

THE graduation ceremonial or degree day in connection with Victoria University took place on June 27th in the Town Hall, Manchester. The degree of M.D. was conferred on two graduates, and the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery on seven graduates. The Vice-Chancellor, in his statement, referred to the substitution of five years for four as the statutory minimum of study, which, however, in Victoria University scarcely makes any change to the students, as heretofore nearly all candidates for medical degrees took five years of study. In the arts subjects exacted of aspirants to medical degrees it has been deemed expedient to widen the door of entrance. The choice lay between reducing the number or lowering the standard of subjects presented. The former of the two alternatives approved itself to the University, and after October next five subjects only, in place of six, will be required at the entrance in arts examination. At the ensuing stage of the curriculum the first medical examination has been divided, as at other universities, into separate parts, and it will be possible henceforward to take biology apart from the companion subjects of chemistry and physics. At the final stages of the course a still more important innovation will in future sessions come into play. The present pass list, arranged in two divisions, will appear in the form of a lower pass division and a higher honours division, distributed in classes. The following is the list of degrees conferred:—

Doctors of Medicine.—G. F. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., Owens; C. F. Marshall, M.B., Ch.B., Owens.

Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery.—First Division: H. A. Beaver, University; Second Division: J. H. Bailey, Owens; S. H. Fairrie, University; W. J. Howarth, Owens; C. K. Rawes, Owens; F. Robinson, son, Owens; J. W. Shannon, University.

OWENS COLLEGE.—Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the fact that the Council of Owens College, Manchester, had arranged to enlarge the present medical buildings. The work has now begun in earnest, and a large block of houses has already been removed and a site cleared for the erection of the new buildings. The work goes on apace, and ere long the new structure will begin to rise above the level of the ground.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.—A statutory meeting of this Council was held on June 19th, when various reports were handed in. The *Student's Song Book* was stated to be almost ready for publication. The committee in charge of the journal of the Council, *The Student* by name, reported that since the date of last meeting five numbers had been published, and that there had been a loss of £7 or £8 on these. This was said to be due to a diminution in the number of advertisements in these numbers. But it was also stated that the sale in summer was so small that it did not seem advisable in future to publish *The Student* during the summer session. It is highly to be desired that the next number of *The Student* should be worthier of the reputation of the University of Edinburgh and of the ability of her

students. Many of our great public schools produce a far abler magazine than this.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The local examinations in connection with Aberdeen University were held last week. In addition to Aberdeen, examinations were held at the following centres: Paris, Auchterless, Benbecula, Brechin, Bogudie, Buckie, Dufftown, Elgin, Keith, Fetterangus, Fochabers, Forres, Fyvie, Huntly, Peterhead, Strichen, Turriff. The total number of entries in all centres were: Preliminary, 213; junior, 153; senior, 109; higher, 14; total, 489; compared with 455 last year.

SWIMMING CLUB.—The annual competition, which was held in the Public Baths last week, was highly successful. There was a large attendance of the professionate, and a good turn-out of ladies. Professor Minto presided, and he was supported by Professors Cash and Japp, and Baillie Duff. The prizes were presented by Miss Stephenson, daughter of the Dean of the Medical Faculty. The chief winners were Macleod, Kennedy, Harrison, Hossack, Ross, Condon, Mitchell, and Black.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual sports of this association, which were begun on June 12th, but were postponed owing to the death of Dr. Smith-Shand, were completed on the evenings of 25th and 26th. On Thursday, amid much enthusiasm, nine events—principally football competitions—were decided. Friday was the fashionable day, when, the weather being delightfully fine, there was a large turn-out of spectators. Several finals and other events which were of special interest came off. A Volunteer band was on the ground, and greatly added to the enjoyment of the evening. For the 100 yards and quarter-mile champion flat races Mr. P. Harper made good firsts; Mr. A. Wood was first for the 220 yards race; and, for the mile race, Mr. W. A. Milligan, who did the distance in 4min. 44sec., was first. In the tug-of-war, the Ambulance Corps easily pulled over the Gordon Highlanders. Trow jumped 5ft. 3in. in the high leap, and was also first in the hurdle race and obstacle race. In the mile bicycle race E. N. Townsend came in first in 3min. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. Altogether, the meeting was most successful, and the handsome prizes which were distributed at the close by Mrs. Moir Milligan will do much to encourage the development of the muscle of the University. The Athletic Association is doing good work.

BOAT CLUB.—For the third year in succession the University boat has easily won the championship of the Dee. For a while the 'Varsity boat was run rather close by the Aberdeen Boat Club boat, but ultimately it came in fully three lengths ahead. The winning crew were—bow, E. A. Clark, P. Swaby, P. Henderson, B. W. Mudd, J. Maculloch; stroke, A. V. Trow; cox, C. Aiken, the average weight being 11 st. 3 lb. In the single sculls J. Maculloch made a good first. The regatta was held on June 27th, and the course was from Point Law to the Duthie Park. Mr. A. H. Liston was referee.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

General Regulations as to Examination. — Medical Degrees at Edinburgh.

THE Scottish Universities Commission have already issued a draft ordinance with reference to the curriculum in Arts; and they now follow that by sending forth two further ordinances. The first of these last issued ordinances takes up the subject of general regulations with regard to examinations, and is applicable equally to the four Scotch universities. It ordains that a "Joint Board of Examiners" shall be appointed for the purpose of conducting the Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine. This Joint Board is to consist of one professor or lecturer from each of the universities and two additional examiners who are to be appointed by the Court of each university from among the members of the Examining Board. The function of this Joint Board will be to prepare sets of examination questions, and to issue such instructions along with these as shall ensure an adequate and uniform standard. The Joint Board shall sit in rotation at each university, and in the following order: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews. The standard for the Preliminary Examinations in Medicine shall correspond as nearly

as possible to the higher grade leaving certificates of the Scotch Education Department in French and German, and to that of the second grade leaving certificates in Latin, Greek, and English; and to that in the Preliminary Examination in Arts in the subject of mathematics. The Preliminary Examination fee shall be in each case half-a-guinea. The examiners for graduation in medicine, it is further ordained, shall be professors in each university whose subjects are embraced in the qualifying curriculum, with such lectures in that university, and such additional examiners as each University Court shall determine. The Court will be required to provide that each candidate shall be examined in every subject by at least two examiners, one of whom shall not be a professor or lecturer in the university. Generally it is ordained that no examiner shall hold office for a longer period than four years, nor shall he be eligible for reappointment in the same university till he has ceased to hold the office for at least one year. No one shall be appointed an additional examiner, under the provisions of this ordinance who is a professor, lecturer, or assistant professor in any Scotch university. The appointment of an additional examiner to any such professorship, lectureship, or assistant professorship during the currency of his term of office shall be equivalent to vacation of his office of examiner.

The second ordinance now issued, and around which the keenest controversy will presently rage, relates to degrees in medicine in the University of Edinburgh. It is ordained that this University shall confer four degrees in medicine and surgery, namely, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M. Under certain definite regulations the University may also confer diplomas in special branches of medicine and surgery on its graduates. The Preliminary Examination shall be in the following subjects:—English, Latin, elementary mathematics, along with French, or German, or Greek. A candidate whose native language is not English may substitute an examination in that native language for one in French or German, and for an examination in Latin or Greek he may substitute one in any other classical language. A degree in arts or science (not a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any university in the United Kingdom, or in any colonial or foreign university specially recognised, shall exempt from the preliminary examination. Before admission to the degrees of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery, candidates must give evidence of having complied with these main conditions.

1. The candidate must have been engaged in medical study for at least five years.

2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in subsection 3 hereof—each course extending over a session of five or six months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or, alternatively, one such course, along with two others, each extending over a session of three months; provided always that if a candidate have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in science or in arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in physics, chemistry (including practical chemistry), botany, and zoology, he shall be held to have completed the first of the five years of medical study. During the fifth or final year he shall be engaged in clinical study for at least nine months at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or at one or more of such public hospitals or dispensaries, British or foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

3. The candidate must, during his curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, namely: anatomy, practical anatomy, chemistry, materia medica (including pharmacognosy, pharmacology, and therapeutics), physiology or institutes of medicine, practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery and the diseases peculiar to women and infants (two courses of midwifery of three months each, provided different departments of obstetric medicine be taught in each of the courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a six months' course), general pathology, during courses of five or six months; and practical chemistry, physics (including the dynamics of solids, fluids, and gases, and the rudiments of heat, light, and electricity), botany, zoology, practical physiology, practical pathology, medical jurisprudence and public health, during courses of three months. Provided always, in so far as regards the University of Edinburgh, that the Senatus shall determine from time to time the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and with respect to these courses it shall be open to the professors or lecturers to determine, under the sanction of the Senatus, what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively; and that the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless their courses of instruction shall be equivalent in respect of duration and character to the courses sanctioned in the universities of Scotland.

4. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the medical and surgical practice either of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or of a general hospital elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than

eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

5. He must have attended clinical surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Surgery, or by professors or lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the ordinary surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or of a general hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with at least two clinical lectures a week during six of the nine months.

6. He must have attended clinical medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months, and similarly conducted.

7. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in mental diseases, of such duration and so apportioned as the Senatus may determine.

8. He must have attended a course of not less than fifty hours' instruction in practical *materia medica* and pharmacy, or have been engaged for not less than two years in the compounding, dispensing, and preparation of drugs as an apprentice.

9. He must have attended for at least six months the out-practice of a hospital or the practice of a dispensary; he must have studied fevers, diseases of children, and ophthalmology in a hospital or dispensary.

10. The candidate must have attended for three months the practice of a lying-in hospital, and have attended personally not fewer than twelve cases of labour.

11. He must have been properly instructed in vaccination.

12. Where a candidate shall have attended a course in one or all of the subjects of physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology, deemed by the Senatus and University Court to be equivalent to qualifying courses in the University of Edinburgh, such attendances shall be held as qualifying for examination for a degree in medicine, provided that the examination shall be passed at the time the candidate presents himself for the preliminary examination, and is of such a standard as shall suffice to exempt him from all further examination upon such subject, provided also that he shall not on account of such attendance be held to have completed the first of his five years of medical study.

13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

With regard to colleges and institutions at which a candidate may prosecute his studies, the following are the regulations:—

Two of the five years of medical study shall be spent in the University of Edinburgh. The remaining three years may be spent in any university of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign university recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such medical schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court. Of the subjects of study specified above, not less than eight shall be taken in the University of Edinburgh, or in some other university of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial university entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or in a college incorporated with or affiliated to a university entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court. The remainder of such departments of study may be taken in such medical schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

It shall be the duty of the professors so to conduct the course that students may receive sufficient instruction in any one of the subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of three months as the case may be.

In the professional examination for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, each candidate shall be examined in writing and *viva voce* in botany, zoology, physics, and chemistry, in pharmacognosy and pharmacy, in anatomy and physiology, in *materia medica*, including pharmacology and therapeutics, pathology, and medical jurisprudence and public health, in surgery, practice of medicine, midwifery, and clinical medicine and clinical surgery; and the examinations shall, as far as each subject admits, be conducted practically. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in botany, zoology, physics, and chemistry may be admitted to examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed. Every candidate must have completed his twenty-first year on the day of graduation.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery for at least one year in attendance in the medical wards of an hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the research laboratories of the University, or in the military or naval medical services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to surgery. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in clinical medicine, and in such of its special departments as the Senatus shall determine: and he may present himself for examination in clinical medicine at any period of examination subject to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a thesis, certified by him to have been composed by himself, on any branch of knowledge comprised in the professional examinations for the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who within twelve months after obtaining such degrees produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering on the practice of his profession in a British possession or Colony or in a foreign country, may be admitted to the examination in clinical medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees: but the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of

Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the medical wards of an hospital or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, and unless his thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

The regulations for the degree of Master of Surgery are somewhat akin. An examination must be passed in surgical anatomy, operations on the dead body, and in clinical surgery.

The fee to be paid for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be 22 guineas; of Doctor of Medicine 5 guineas, of Master of Surgery five guineas.

The provisions of this ordinance are to come into operation at the beginning of the winter or summer session next after approval by Her Majesty. These regulations are, of course, only applicable to candidates who begin their medical studies after the ordinance has come into operation. Other candidates comply with regulations previously in force.

The sixth-fourth meeting of the Commission was held on June 24th, when evidence as to the medical education of women was heard from Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake. The sixty-fifth meeting was held on June 25th, when further evidence as to the medical education of women was heard from representatives of Queen Margaret's College, Glasgow, namely, Professor Young, M.D. (Dean), T. H. Bryce, M.B., C.M. (Lecturer in Anatomy), and Miss J. A. Galloway (Honorary Secretary). The sixty-sixth meeting was held on June 29th, when evidence as to the university education of women was heard from Principals Donaldson and Cunningham, Professors Knight, Butler, and Roberts, representing the Senatus of the University of St. Andrews; from Professor Masson and Miss Louisa Stevenson, representing the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women; and from Dr. Alexander MacKay (Treasurer), and Mr. Robert Marshall (Ex-President), representing the Educational Institute of Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

MEDICAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on June 26th, at the Café Royal, Regent Street, when the newly-elected President, Dr. R. H. Milson, was inducted into office by the University Professor of Medicine, Dr. G. Hare Philipson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on behalf of the retiring President, Dr. David Drummond, who was unavoidably absent. After the transaction of a quantity of routine business, some fifty of the members and their friends dined together, the chair being occupied by the President, who was supported by several visitors, among whom were Dr. J. Grey Glover, Dr. Frederick T. Roberts, and Dr. Stephen Mackenzie. After the Queen had been loyally honoured, the President proposed "The University of Durham," to which Professor Philipson responded. To "The Durham University Medical Graduates' Association," Dr. William Travers—a past President—responded. The health of the President was eloquently proposed by Dr. C. J. Cullingworth, and was enthusiastically received. The toast of "The Visitors" was given by Dr. A. H. Robinson, and Dr. T. G. Glover, in replying, spoke in terms of high appreciation of the enlightened action of the University in promoting the teaching of science and medicine in the North, and of the value of its medical degrees. During the evening, Dr. F. T. Roberts, admirably accompanied by Mr. Charles Godfrey, of the Shaftesbury Theatre, quite electrified his audience by his fine rendering of Blumenthal's song, "My Queen." Dr. C. J. Cullingworth also added to the pleasures of the evening by his excellent recitation of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Stethoscope Song." Altogether the *réunion* was a most agreeable one. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year: *President*: R. H. Milson, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: C. J. Cullingworth, M.D.; A. Mantle, M.D. *Council*: W. C. Arnison, M.D.; R. C. Benington, M.D.; F. Carter, M.D.; D. Drummond, M.D.; G. P. Goldsmith, M.D.; Roderick Macdonald, M.D.; T. H. Openshaw, M.B.; Professor Philipson; S. K. Powell, M.D.; W. Slater, M.D.; B. W. Walker, M.D.; W. T. Wilson, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*: W. C. Beatley, M.D.; A. H. Robinson, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

At the Summer Commencements in Trinity Term, held in the Examination Hall of Trinity College on Thursday, June

25th, 1891, the following degrees in Science, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were conferred by the University Caput in the presence of the Senate.

Doctores in Scientia (Honoris Causa).—J. E. Reynolds, D. J. Cunningham, J. M. Purser.

Baccalaureus in Medicina.—A. K. F. McCutcheon.

Baccalaurei in Medicina, in Chirurgia, et in Arte Obstetricia.—D. R. G. Corrigan, J. G. Gibbon, W. R. Griffin, H. Hunter (B. Ch. stip. cond.), J. S. Jameson, R. P. Jones, O. F. Joynson, G. A. Moore, R. A. Moynan, F. J. Myles, D. S. Sleath.

Doctores in Medicina.—E. A. C. Baylor, J. Craig, W. R. Dawson, H. H. S. Dorman, F. Isdell, E. P. Norman.

In Absentia: Doctor in Medicina.—W. J. R. Nickson.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Mr. Havelock Henry R. Charles, M.D. and M.Ch., Queen's Univ., surgeon Indian Medical Service, having passed the necessary examination, has been admitted a Fellow of the College.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.—The following candidates have been elected by the College since December 31st, 1890:

Fellows.—J. W. Martin, 57, Ferry Road, Leith; G. Hunter, 33, Palmers- ton Place, Edinburgh; D. D. D. Turner, 6, George Square, Edinburgh.

Members.—A. H. Douglas, 6, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh; J. M. Ballou, Juniper Green; R. F. C. Leith, 129, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh; G. M. Robertson, Royal Asylum, Edinburgh; R. A. Fleming, 36, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh; A. L. Gillespie, 12, Walker Street, Edinburgh.

Licentiates.—V. F. Allen, co. Cork; G. Astin, Burnley; Margaret Ida Balfour, Edinburgh; J. Banerjee, Bengal; V. E. Barrow, Madras; J. Barry, Ireland; A. H. Barstow, Harrogate; G. Billing, Manchester; H. D'A. Blumberg, Ventnor; S. J. Bolton, Belfast; T. B. Brooke, Cambridgeshire; Edith Mary Brown, Whitehaven; W. Buck, Lancashire; W. F. Chevers, Cheltenham; C. J. V. Collier, Cape Colony; H. Collier, Sheffield; R. J. Collier, Belfast; R. P. Cooke, Ballyfarnon; G. S. Crawford, co. Antrim; P. R. Crofton, co. Roscommon; G. K. Crossthwaite, Canada; W. H. Cuthbert, Oswestry; T. J. Davies, Llanrwst; J. W. Davis, Freetown; A. Dennis- son, Leeds; D. Doherty, Donegal; A. S. Duke, Dublin; C. R. Dunhill, Madras; L. D. L. Ellis, Manchester; W. J. Evans, Limerick; J. C. Fenwick, Bishopwearmouth; J. A. Fink, Calcutta; J. Gilmour, co. Derry; P. J. Godfrey, co. Tipperary; M. B. Gorman, Cork; J. Grout, London; T. Hamilton, Tyrone; W. H. Harbison, Melbourne; Beatrice Mary Harrison, Brighton; E. Hartley, Lancashire; P. J. Hatton, Birkenhead; D. L. Heggie, Canada; J. Hodgson, Colne; T. E. Hughes, Rhyl; W. R. W. James, Bengalore; R. Johnson, York; S. Kirkpatrick, Sligo; J. Lane, co. Cork; T. Leahy-Lynch, Dublin; C. G. Lester, Sydney; J. W. Lewis, Cardiganshire; C. B. Lucas, Lanarkshire; J. McCullough, co. Down; J. G. Mackintosh, Edinburgh; R. Maclean, Ross-shire; A. A. Macleod, Greenock; C. N. Macquarie, Argyllshire; E. G. MacSweeney, Cork; P. G. Mahony, Maliapuram; F. R. Mallet, Lancashire; T. Marshall, South Shields; C. K. Martin, Dublin; S. Martyn, Mazagon; A. B. Masani, Bombay; R. Meggitt, Barton-on-Humber; W. Melville, Bo'ness; G. E. G. Metcalfe, Blackheath; R. W. Morrow, co. Down; E. R. Morton, Canada; J. B. Munro, Coatbridge; W. H. Nash, Dublin; F. Nuttall, Lancashire; J. Orr, co. Antrim; J. E. J. Pegg, Birmingham; Agatha Porter, Glasgow; J. T. T. Ramsay, Dundee; J. Reid, Argyllshire; C. Robson, Lincolnshire; W. B. Rotheros, Queenstown; C. C. Salmon, Victoria; R. Scott, Kinross-shire; P. A. Shore, Walsall; J. B. Smith, Montrose; C. E. Southwell, Leeds; A. W. Spinks, Bradford; P. Stainsby, Salttaire; W. D. Sweeny, co. Mayo; H. E. Taaffe, Londonderry; F. P. D. Thomas, Chester; W. Thyne, London; B. Tomkys, Bistion; P. Ukarji, Bombay; W. H. B. Vanes, Worcestershire; G. Vert, Haddington; J. S. Wheeler, Fleet; J. Whyte, Argyllshire; A. E. Woodcock, Cleckheaton.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—Pass-list, June, 1891. The following gentlemen passed:

In Surgery:

F. J. Brown, Manchester, Owens College A. Paling, Middlesex Hospital E. M. Rooke, Guy's Hospital

A. C. Fenn, St. Bartholomew's Hospital J. H. Shroat, Birmingham Queen's College

E. J. T. Jones, St. Thomas's Hospital H. S. Ware, Cambridge and St. Thomas's Hospital

C. P. Morgan, Guy's Hospital G. W. Wickham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

W. R. Nicol, Montreal In Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery:

H. B. Bates, Liverpool University College E. M. Robinson, Guy's Hospital

G. T. B. Blick, St. Mary's Hospital W. E. Reilly, University College

F. J. Brown, Owens College, Manchester J. H. Sproat, Queen's College, Birmingham

In Medicine and Forensic Medicine:

E. Lambert, Yorkshire College, Leeds

In Medicine and Midwifery:

H. C. Powell, Charing Cross Hospital C. A. Ryde, London Hospital

In Forensic Medicine and Midwifery:

C. A. Lapthorn, Middlesex Hospital C. T. Standring, King's College

In Medicine:

M. H. Knapp, St. Mary's Hospital F. Spurr, Middlesex Hospital C. S. Lewis, St. George's Hospital

In Midwifery:

C. R. Harper, Middlesex Hospital

In Forensic Medicine:

T. C. Hughes, Westminster Hos- L. Roberts, St. Mary's Hospital

pital To the following gentlemen was granted the Diploma of the Society entitling them to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery:

Messrs. Bates, Blick, Brown, Dobinson, Hughes, Lambert, Lapthorn, Roberts, Rooke, Ryde, Sproat, and Standring.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Local Government Board have refused to assent to the proposed erection of a fever hospital at Tottenham by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

THE general assembly of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England was held at the Charterhouse on June 24th, after service at the Savoy Chapel and luncheon at the Albion Tavern.

THE *Transactions of the American Laryngological Association* at its twelfth meeting held in May, 1890, have recently been issued in a volume published by Appleton and Co., New York.

The annual camp of instruction of the metropolitan corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held from July 25th to August 3rd, at Muswell Hill. On August 1st there will be an ambulance competition and display.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.—Among the candidates who passed the fifth (final) examination last week for the diploma of Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris was Mr. Alfred S. Gubb, of London.

At the recent examination in Arts, held by the Apothecaries' Society, there were 171 candidates, of whom 25 passed, one being placed in the first class; 111 candidates passed in some subjects, but not in all.

THE ward for indoor patients at the St. Pancras Northern Dispensary, Euston Road, is now in full working order, and several cases have been admitted for treatment. The first major operation was performed on June 14th, when Dr. Leith Napier did a successful Caesarean section, as both mother and child have progressed favourably.

BEQUESTS BY DR. JAMES STRUTHERS.—The late Dr. James Struthers, of Leith, has by his will bequeathed among other sums to various charitable and other bodies the following: To the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, £1,000; the Leith Destitute Sick Society, £250; the Leith Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, £250; and a large share of the residue, which it is believed will amount to several thousand pounds, to Leith Hospital.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Earl Spencer, K.G., distributed the prizes in the medical school at the Middlesex Hospital on June 30th. The following is a list of prizemen:—

Entrance Scholarships: 1st (£100), Mr. A. E. Walter; 2nd (£60), Mr. H. P. Noble. Broderip Scholarships: 1st (£60), Mr. A. Lawson; 2nd (£40), Mr. T. T. Cockill. Governors' Prize: Twenty guineas. Mr. T. Carwardine. Hetley Clinical Prize: £25. Mr. T. Carwardine. Lyell Gold Medal: Mr. T. Carwardine. Exhibition in Anatomy and Physiology: £10 10s., Mr. A. P. Coker. Exhibition in Medicine: Messrs. H. W. Gibson and T. Carwardine. Exhibition in Surgery: Mr. H. W. Gibson. Exhibition in Practical Surgery: Messrs. H. W. Gibson and T. Carwardine. Exhibition in Practical Midwifery: Mr. T. E. Lloyd. Exhibition in Anatomy: Mr. R. A. Young. Exhibition in Physiology: Mr. R. A. Young. Exhibition in Dissections: Mr. F. N. Cookson. Exhibition in Chemistry: Mr. C. H. J. Robinson.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Lord Carrington presided on July 1st at the prize distribution to the students of the Charing Cross Hospital School. The Llewellyn Scholarship was won by Mr. D. C. Johnston, the Golding Scholarship by Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. A. W. W. Hoffman was awarded the Governors' Clinical Gold Medal, Mr. H. D. Senior gained the Pereira Prize, and Mr. R. N. Gracey was awarded first prize for dental surgery. Lord Carrington, in

his address, referred to the success of the medical colleges in Australia, and said that the members of the medical profession in that colony were the first to attempt to take in hand the difficult question of English federation. A cordial vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to Lord Carrington on the motion of Sir J. Fayer.

UNITED HOSPITALS ROWING CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—The annual race for this cup was rowed from Putney to Hammersmith, on June 26th. It was expected that four hospitals would compete, but at the last moment St. George's decided not to enter their boat, on account of the absence of J. C. Gardner, who is training for Henley. Consequently the number of starters was reduced to three—Middlesex, St. Thomas's, and London. The Middlesex men seemed in best form, and certainly pulled a great deal steadier, if somewhat shorter, than the other two. In the race they managed to get off clear of St. Thomas's, who were in turn a little quicker away than London. The latter, however, pulled very strong, took the lead after going about a dozen lengths, and, in spite of the efforts of Middlesex and St. Thomas's, won easily by six or seven lengths. Middlesex and St. Thomas's rowed a capital race for second place, which St. Thomas's won by about a length. Time, 9 min., 1 sec. Crews—London (Surrey Station): Bow, H. W. Evans, 10 st.; 2, W. Bird, 12 st. 9 lbs.; 3, J. Moses, 12 st. 5 lbs.; stroke, G. Boyd, 10 st. 10 lbs.; cox, E. C. Smith, 8 st. 3 lbs. St. Thomas's (Middlesex Station): Bow, R. E. Nix, 11 st.; 2, J. Carver, 11 st. 7 lbs.; 3, H. J. Davis, 12 st. 10 lbs.; stroke, J. H. Haydon, 10 st. 10 lbs.; cox, W. Allen, 9 st. 5 lbs. Middlesex: Bow, L. A. Williams, 10 st. 11 lbs.; 2, C. E. Maude, 11 st. 4 lbs.; 3, A. F. Palmer, 12 st. 4 lbs.; stroke, C. H. Nicholson, 11 st. 7 lbs.; cox, W. H. Johnson, 8 st. 5 lbs. Previous winners: 1885, London; 1886, Middlesex; 1887, Middlesex; 1888, St. Thomas's; 1889, St. Thomas's; 1890, St. George's.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

ABBEY PAROCHIAL BOARD, Paisley.—Medical Officer for the Eastern (Newtown) District; must reside in or near the Newtown of Paisley. Salary, £35 per annum and vaccination fees. Applications to J. M. Campbell, Inspector of Poor, Abbey Parish Office, Paisley, by August 1st.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £150 per annum (with allowance of £50 per annum for cab hire), and furnished rooms, fire, lights, and attendance. Applications to Alex. Forrest, Secretary, by July 18th.

BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, 22, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.—Dispenser; must hold a dispensing diploma. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Committee by July 8th.

BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £300 per annum. Must devote his whole time to the duties. Applications, endorsed "Medical Officer," to T. Loftos, Town Clerk, by July 6th.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Dispensary Surgeon; unmarried, doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board. Applications, endorsed "Dispensary Surgeon," to William Maw, Secretary, by July 21st.

BRIDGNORTH AND SOUTH SHROPSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, rising £10 yearly to £100, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Oldbury Rectory, Bridgnorth, by July 11th.

CAMBRIDGE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, 20, Mawson Road, Cambridge.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Appointment for one year. Applications to the Secretary by July 11th.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary, £10 for first six months, and, if re-elected, £25 for second six months, with apartments, board and washing. Applications to Dr. C. H. Taylor, House-Surgeon, by July 15th.

EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL, Thoroughfare, Ipswich.—Assistant House-Surgeon; doubly qualified; unmarried. Salary, £20 per annum, with board, lodgings, and washing. Applications to T. Edgar Mayhew, Secretary, by July 7th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY AT GLOUCESTER AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INSTITUTION.—House-Surgeon; double qualifications. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by July 5th.

Glasgow MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Out-door Physician for the South Eastern District. Applications (a copy of which must be sent to each of the Directors, a list of whom may be had on application) to Arthur Forbes, Secretary, by July 9th.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.—Assistant Physician; must be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians, London.—Applications to the Secretary by July 18th.

HORTON INFIRMARY, Banbury.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to C. H. Davids, Honorary Secretary, 27, Marlborough Road, Banbury, by July 4th.

IRVINESTOWN UNION (Ederney Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £135 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. Robert Phillips, Honorary Secretary. Election on July 16th.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer; unmarried, under 35 years of age; doubly qualified. Salary, £125 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance; must devote his whole time to duties. Applications to Frederick Leach, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 7, Stanfold Road, Kensington Court, W., by July 17th.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Sambroke Surgical Registrar. Applications from old students to J. W. Cunningham, Secretary, by July 6th.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Rainhill, near Liverpool.—Assistant Medical Officer to act as Pathologist; must devote his whole time to his duties. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by July 22nd.

MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich, S.E.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months with prospect of re-election as Senior. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by July 10th.

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Bournemouth.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £120 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by July 15th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy; must devote his whole time. Applications to Professor B. C. A. Windle, Dean of the Medical Faculty, by July 4th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Demonstrator of Anatomy. Applications to Professor B. A. C. Windle, Dean of the Medical Faculty, by July 4th.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY, Southampton.—Assistant to the House-Surgeon. Board and rooms provided. Applications to T. A. Fisher Hall, Secretary, by July 10th.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA, etc., City Road, E.C.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for twelve months. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence in the hospital. Applications to Arthur Leard, Secretary, by July 11th.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Demonstrator of Physiology. Salary, £100. Applications to the Dean by July 13th.

SKYE DISTRICT OF INVERNESS-SHIRE.—Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to Messrs. MacLachlan and Reid Solicitors, Portree, by July 6th.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Secretary; doubly qualified; unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, gas, firing, and attendance. Applications to E. W. Du Buisson, Secretary, by July 9th. Election on July 15th.

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION AND INFIRMARY, St. John's Hill.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Appointment for six months, board, lodging, and washing provided, and £25 at the end of term. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Second House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, residence, and attendance. Applications to William Kimpton, Secretary, by July 4th.

WOLVERHAMPTON EYE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for twelve months. Rooms, board and washing provided, and honorarium of £25 at end of term. Applications to W. Blake Burke, Secretary, by July 13th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

AITKEN, John, M.D., M.B., C.M.Glas., appointed Medical Officer of the newly-formed burgh of Buckhaven, Methill, and Innerleven.

ALLINSON, H. Calthrop, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Senior Surgeon West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, vice C. B. Floryright, M.D., J.P., resigned.

BARNARD, J. H., M.D. Paris, M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Physician to the Paris Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BATELY, John, M.D. Durh., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer for the Gorleston District of the Great Yarmouth Union.

BLACK, George, M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Medical Officer for the Burrowby-cum-Guelde Townships.

BLAKISTON, A. A., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of the Court Central Somerset, No. 3,904, A. O. Foresters.

BUTLER, Wm. Harris, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Inspector Under the Factory Act for the Woolwich District.

CARPENTER, A. B., M.B. Oxon., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Croydon General Hospital.

CHADWICK, George R., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Surgeon West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.

COTTAM, Francis H. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Medical Officer at the County Asylum, Prestwich.

EDRIDGE-GREEN, F. W., M.D., F.G.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Willesden No. 2 District.

FORSTER, J. E., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Second Division of the Hougham District of the Dover Union.

GIBB, William F., M.D., C.M., appointed Certifying Surgeon for one of the Paisley districts.

JACKSON, Arthur, M.R.C.S., reappointed Honorary Surgeon to the Sheffield General Infirmary.

KINGSFORD, Edward, F.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer for the Shepperton Sanitary District.

LAING, Robert, L.R.C.P.Engin., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.Camb., reappointed Medical Officer for the Cowpen Sanitary District.

LAKEY, C. M., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Second Caistor District of the Caistor Union.

LENDRUM, J. B., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the York County Hospital, *vice* E. A. Edelsten, M.A., M.B., M.Ch.Oxon.

LEWIS, W. A. Aylmer, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.Engin., of Oswestry, appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factories Act, *vice* Dr. Blaikie, resigned.

MARRIOTT, C. W., M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., F.R.C.S.Ed., appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

MEAD, George B. Owen, L.R.C.P.Engin., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Newmarket Urban District.

MORCOM, A., L.R.C.S., L.M.Engin., reappointed Medical Officer for the Luton Rural Sanitary District.

NORRIS, F. L., M.B., M.S., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Parish of St. Leonard, Shore ditch.

OLIVER, Matthew J., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer for the County of Roxburghshire.

POWNE, L., M.R.C.S., reappointed a District Medical Officer of the Crediton Union.

RICE, Bernard, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, *vice* Dr. Marriott, resigned.

SAVORY, Horace, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to Haileybury College.

SCOTT, A. W., M.D.Brussels, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical and Vaccination Officer for the Handsworth Urban Sanitary District.

SNELL, Simeon, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., reappointed Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Sheffield General Infirmary.

TAYLOR, Frank, M.A., M.B.Cantab., appointed Medical Officer to the Crystal Palace Gas Company, *vice* Dr. W. R. Brunton, resigned.

TAYLOR, S. T., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Erpingham Rural Sanitary District.

THOMPSON, J. A. B., M.D., L.M., F.P.S.Glas., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the Ongar Union.

TINDALE, W. R., M.B., C.M.Aberd., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for Hampton Hill of the Kingston Union.

WARD, George S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Engin., reappointed Medical Officer for the Stevenage Urban Sanitary District of the Hertford Union.

WEBSTER, Trevor, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Bewdley Urban Sanitary District of the Kidderminster Union.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., 4 P.M.—Quarterly General Meeting. Chevalier Max de Proskowetz: On Ruthenian Inebriety, with the Story of the Cure and After-care of an Inebriate in North-Eastern Austria.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

DUDGEON.—On June 17th, at Curwen Street, Workington, the wife of J. H. Dudgeon, surgeon, of a son.

GARDNER.—On June 24th, at Torquay, the wife of Percy Herbert Gardner, of a son.

PARKHILL.—On June 23rd, at Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Samuel J. Parkhill, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—SOPER.—On June 25th, at St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, by the Rev. J. S. Excell, M.A., Rector of Stoke Fleming, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Tracey, Vicar, John Henry Harris, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., Dartmouth, youngest son of Alfred Harris, M.R.C.S.Eng., of Forest Hill, London, to Amy Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Brown Soper, of Dartmouth.

WITHERS—ALLEN.—On the 24th of June, at the Parish Church, Bakewell, Derbyshire, by the Rev. J. Lawson, B.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Harvey, B.A., Oliver Withers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Nottingham, to Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late John Vincent Allen, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Bowman, of Bakewell.

DEATHS.

GARDNER.—On June 26th, at Torquay, Paul Percy, infant son of Percy Herbert and Dagnair Gardner.

MACLEAN.—On June 24th, at Greek Street, Stockport, Neil, son of Minna Crosse and Kenneth Maclean, F.R.C.S.Ed., aged 15 months.

SHOUT.—On June 24th, at Woodhouse Eaves, Leicester, Marion Agnes, the beloved wife of A. C. Shout, late of Brisbane, Australia.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to CORRESPONDENTS of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *duplicate copies*.

13⁵ *Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted, will be found under their respective headings.*

QUERIES.

D. P. H. asks: Are the Harz mountains in Germany to be recommended as a place of resort for one seeking a bracing up in health?

T. P. inquires whether Lewis's *Digest of the Census* will be published this year. He found the 1881 issue to contain much useful and necessary information for medical officers of health.

LÉBAULT'S METHOD OF HYPNOTISING.

INQUIRER asks how the hypnotiser knows that his patient is sufficiently "influenced" to be capable of undergoing treatment without being recalled to a normal state of consciousness.

TRICYCLES.

YORKSHIRE G. P. is anxious to hear from tricycle riders which is the best machine for medical use—say for a radius of three miles, partly on granite and partly macadam roads; roads good, and not very hilly.

TREATMENT OF ACNE.

SUBSCRIBER asks for advice in the treatment of acne affecting the tip of the nose. Digestion is fairly good, consumption of alcohol almost *nil*, the plainest diet only partaken of, bowels regular. The rest of the face has cleared nicely, but the nose retains an unsightly red patch with constantly recurring spots of acne, which nothing seems to have any permanent effect on.

TREATMENT OF URTICARIA.

ENQUIRER asks for advice in the treatment of a case of chronic urticaria in a lady, aged 40, which has defied every known treatment, both general and local, for months. Cause cannot be traced; food of every nature likely to cause or perpetuate withdrawn. Atropine, bromides, arsenic, quinine, cocaine, etc., all tried without avail.

HARROGATE.

RHEUMATISM writes: A patient wishes to try massage while at Harrogate. Would one of your correspondents let me know if she can do so at any of the bathing establishments there, the Hydropathic Institution excepted?

** We learn on inquiry that masseurs and masseuses are to be found at the Victoria Baths and the Montpelier Baths. There are also many trained rubbers who go to hotels and lodging houses when required.

ANSWERS.

DISINFECTION AFTER DIPHTHERIA.

G. W. J.—Immediate and thorough isolation of the patient is by far the most important precautionary measure in such cases. This appears to have been effected, although details are not given either as to the position of the infirmary or as to the precautions adopted by the ordinary nurse. It is not clear that carbolic acid, vapourised in an inhabited room, has any appreciable disinfecting power, but the subsequent disinfection would, no doubt, be thorough.

TREATMENT OF SCIATICA.

MR. STANLEY B. DE BUTTS (Chichester Infirmary) writes: In answer to L.R.C.P., who asks for suggestions as to the treatment of obstinate sciatica, perhaps the following data may prove of service:—

Hilton Fagge (*Principles and Practice of Medicine*) states that "arsenic holds the first place" in the treatment of this complaint, and recom-

lower than 103.4°. Swelling of tissues round right orbit commenced on May 11th. The boy was conscious until May 12th, when convulsions commenced. Death occurred on May 15th, eighteen days after the blow was said to have been given. On May 17th I made a *post-mortem* examination in conjunction with Dr. Oldman and Mr. Arthur Maude. The base of the brain, especially the cerebellum, was bathed in pus; both internal auditory meatus were blocked with pus, surrounding the seventh pair of cranial nerves. The brain itself was healthy. There was a cavity in the left mastoid process containing carious bone and pus, which evidently communicated with the base through the auditory canal. The right mastoid process was healthy. The right lateral and cavernous sinuses were filled with blood clot. At the inquest my evidence, of course, was that death might have been due to natural causes, but that a blow however slight might have accelerated death. My evidence was corroborated by Mr. Arthur Maude, who appeared for the school authorities. The schoolmaster was then sworn, and stated that the only occasion on which he had struck the boy was once on the hand with a thin hazel stick about one foot long. Upon this evidence the jury refused to admit further evidence as to a blow having been given, although several witnesses were present for that purpose, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the medical evidence, the master being exonerated from all blame.

PRESCRIBING IN NEWSPAPERS.

It would seem that in all parts of the world there are people who like to find dissertations on medical subjects, and even prescriptions, in the lay press. During the recent epidemic of influenza we have seen something of this in Great Britain, and the last mail brings us an extract from the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* containing a letter on "La Grippe," signed by an M.D., who describes himself as "late Government Medical Officer of Turk's Island." The writer states that negroes are not, as has been supposed by some, exempt from influenza, but that they generally consult "some old woman," who bakes "them before the fire, and gives them 'herb teas' until the attack wears off." The writer, however, ventures to give prescriptions for some more potent remedies: "Hydrg. chlor. nit. vj grains; soda bicarb. xij grains, M. ft. chart. No. ij. Directions: Give one every three hours. If bowels do not move in four hours from time of last dose, give a dose of oil." It is curious that a "late Government Medical Officer" should write prescriptions in the lay press, and curious also that editors should care to insert them, and most curious that patients should care to make use of them. Do they? If so, what was the effect of "hydrg. chlor. nit. gr. vj"?

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF READING A MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DR. JOHNSON loved a "good hater" and in the same way it is refreshing to come across a critic who does not "hint a fault or hesitate dislike," but speaks right out, like Brutus. A correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* after suggesting numerous improvements in that valuable periodical, thus expresses his opinion of the paper on which it is printed: "It should be printed on *plain* and not on *glazed* paper, which from its reflection dazes the eye, irritates the optic nerves, muscles, and lobes, brain and mind, and sympathetically other parts of the system, thus impairing the sight, causing eye-strain with spasm and twitching of muscles, ocular and cerebral hyperaemia, dizziness, headache, neuralgia, melancholy, petulance, irascibility, and other disorders of the physical, mental, and moral nature, more or less serious." We shudder to think what damages a sympathetic jury might award to the writer of this "catalogue of curses," if he were to take his grievance into a law court. But surely the victim can improve his mind and temper by reading the cheap reprints of pirated English books issued by enterprising American publishers instead of wasting his eyesight on a medical journal.

LETTERS. COMMUNICATIONS, ETC., received:

(A) Dr. Abercrombie, London; Dr. A. Ambrose, Buckhurst Hill; Mr. H. C. Allinson, King's Lynn. (B) Mr. W. J. C. Brasier, London; Mr. M. Blok, Stoke Newington; Dr. S. Barwise, Derby; Mr. J. Berry, London; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; Dr. A. T. Brett, Watford; Dr. J. S. Bristow, London; Dr. C. E. Beevor, London; Mr. F. Browne, Leeds; Dr. R. Barnes, London; Dr. J. W. Byers, Belfast; Mr. J. M. Balfour, Juniper Green, N.B. (C) Mr. V. K. Cooper, Durham; Mr. W. E. Corbett, Stonehouse; Dr. D. Colquhoun, Dunedin; Mr. Bruce Clarke, London; Mr. J. J. Curran, Killeagh; Mr. F. L. Clarke, Cambridge; Mr. F. H. W. Cottam, Newton-le-Willows; Professor J. Chiene, Edinburgh; Dr. D. Crawford, Waterloo; Dr. T. Churton, Leeds; Mr. S. A. Croydon, Teignmouth; Mr. C. Candler, Melbourne; Dr. G. W. Crowe, Worcester; Dr. J. E. Cooney, Fulham; Dr. B. Carlyon, Belfast; Mr. T. S. Clifford, London. (D) A. Dalzell, M.B., Totland Bay; Dr. A. N. Davis, Plymouth; Mr. Alban Doran, London; Mr. R. F. Dobbs, Southgate; Dr. Clement Dukes, Rugby; Mr. Percy Dunn, London; Dr. V. Dickinson, London; Dr. T. M. Dolan, Halifax; Mr. J. H. Dudgeon, Workington; Mr. G. H. De'ath, Buckingham. (E) Mr. T. B. F. Eminson, Scotter; Dr. Edridge-Green, London; Mr. W. D. Eddowes, Stamford. (F) Sir Joseph Fayrer, London; Mr. W. C. Fleming, Stockport; Dr. G. Ferdinand, Aberdeen; F.R.C.S.I. (G) Miss Gwyn, London; Mr. P. Gould, London; Dr. W. F. Gibb, Paisley. (H) Messrs. Hertz and Collingwood, London; Dr. G. E. Hermon, London; Mr. A. H. Hughes, Kenchester; Dr. H. Hight, Levallois-Perret; Mr. J. H. Harris, Darmouth; Dr. V. D. Harris, London; Mr. W. H. Haley, Wakefield; Dr. W. Hunter, London; Mr. A. Harkness, Stamford Hill; Dr. J. B. Hoffmeister, West Cowes; Mr. C. F. Höfer, Bilton. (I) Mr. G. W. Isaac, London. (J) Dr. W. R. S. Jeff-

feriss, Chatham; J. C. H. P.; Mr. W. M. Jones, Wath-upon-Dearne. (K) Dr. R. Kirk, Glasgow; Messrs. Krohne and Sesemann, London; Mr. W. Keiller, Edinburgh; Dr. Kelly, Taunton. (L) Dr. J. G. Lynds, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., London; R. Lucy, M.B., Plymouth; Dr. H. G. Lys, Bournemouth; Mr. A. W. Loveridge, Newport; Mr. H. Lucas, Huntingdon; Dr. E. Lawrie, Hyderabad; Mr. H. Longford, Thirsk. (M) Dr. Myrtle, Harrogate; Dr. W. L. Morgan, Oxford; Mrs. Marshall, London; Dr. A. Marsden, London; Mr. F. C. MacCormac, York; Dr. G. S. Middleton, Glasgow; M.B.; Mr. C. Monckton, London; Dr. J. D. McCaw, East Finchley; Mr. N. S. Manning, Birmingham; Mr. A. E. Merriman, Colombo; Mr. Martindale, London; Mr. F. H. Moore, Littleport; Member. (N) Mr. P. Newell, Crowborough. (O) Mr. E. A. Onyon, Eye. (P) Major L. W. Pead, Dulwich; Sir C. L. Peel, London; Dr. F. T. Paul, Liverpool; Mr. G. Pollock, London; President of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. F. Parsons, London; Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, London; Mr. J. Pietersen, Kingswinford; Dr. W. R. Parker, Kendal; Mr. D'Arcy Power, London; Mr. A. Power, Cachar; Dr. Leslie Phillips, Birmingham; Messrs. Potter and Sacker, London. (R) R. A. W.; Dr. J. H. Rauch, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Rowat, Darvel; Dr. R. Ross, Belfast; Dr. R. Rentoul, Liverpool; Registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin; Mr. J. A. Rigge, Henley-on-Thames; Dr. G. Reid, Stafford; Dr. Robinson, London; Mr. M. Russell-Cotes, Bournemouth. (S) Mr. W. E. Stevens, Auckland; S. Stephenson, M.B., London; Mr. A. Sutton, Dirleton-by-Drem; H. Savory, M.B., London; Secretary of the Apothecaries' Hall, London; Dr. Savage, London; Dr. Douglas Stanley, London; Dr. C. W. Suckling, Birmingham; Surgeon-Major I.M.S.; T. Skennan, M.B., Lugar; Dr. M. Skerritt, Clifton; Dr. Stewart, Glasgow; Mr. A. F. Smyly, Bushmills. (T) F. Taylor, M.B., London; Dr. G. Thin, London; Dr. Trevelyan, Leeds; Mr. H. H. Tomkins, Hove; Mr. C. L. Todd, London. (V) Verbum Sap. (W) Mr. M. Williams, Cardiff; Dr. A. Whitelegge, Wakefield; Brigade-Surgeon C. J. Weir, London; Dr. L. Wainwright, Folkestone; Mr. R. W. Watkins, Worcester; Dr. Hugh Woods, London; Dr. A. Wilson, Manchester; Mr. R. W. O. Withers, Shrewsbury. (Y) Mr. P. A. Young, Edinburgh; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Die Untersuchung des Auswurfs auf Tuberkelbacillen. Von Dr. Med. Eugen Czapelewski. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1891.

Die chirurgische Behandlung des Kropfes. Von Dr. Anton Wöhler. III Theil. Berlin: August Hirschwald. 1891.

Eine neue Behandlungsmethode der Tuberkulose besonders der chirurgischen Tuberkulosen. Von Professor Dr. Max Schüller. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann. 1891.

Piesse's Art of Perfumery. Edited by Charles H. Piesse. Fifth edition. London: Piesse and Lubin. 1891.

The Musings of a Medical. No. 1, price 1s. Edinburgh: James Thin.

Bibliographie der klinischen Helminthologie. Heft I. Echinococcus cysticus von 1877—1890. Von Dr. J. Ch. Huber. Munich: J. F. Lehmann. 1891.

Pathologie et Traitement des Maladies de la Peau. Par le Professeur Moriz Kaposi. Traduction par MM. Ernest Besnier et Adrien Doyon. Seconde édition française. Tome premier. Paris: G. Masson. 1891.

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