

latero-supine. In the former the weight of the body falls on a point anterior to the axillary line, the lowermost arm lying behind the patient; in the latter it falls on a point posterior to this line and the arm lies in front. There is no doubt that a force which hampers chest movement by acting from without will do so with far greater effect if applied to a point anterior to the axillary line than if applied behind this point, and clinical facts certainly confirm this view. Nor is the mechanical embarrassment confined to the one side of the chest, as might at first sight be supposed; the superincumbent weight of the uppermost shoulder and arm is a factor not to be overlooked, and exercises a most important influence, especially in cases where the limb is bulky and heavy and the chest walls weak and yielding. Here also the distinction between the two positions is maintained; in the former the arm is thrown forward, its weight compresses and impedes the action of the chest walls on which it rests, whilst the falling forwards of the scapula contributes still further to the inefficiency of expansion; in the latter the uppermost arm falls backwards, its weight acts little if at all on the chest walls, and the scapula and its muscles are in the most favourable position for action.

In conclusion, I think that theoretical considerations, together with clinical experience, justify me in making the following statements:

1. The prone and the latero-prone positions interfere materially with chest expansion, and are hence liable to bring about a condition of partial asphyxia.

2. In these positions either should be used in preference to chloroform if there is nothing in the nature of the operation or in the general condition of the patient to contra-indicate it.

3. If it is necessary to use chloroform, full narcosis should be induced in the supine position, and the patient then allowed to come back to a lighter stage, and kept there during the time that he is in the constrained position.

4. On the first warning of respiratory failure the patient should be moved at once into the supine position until breathing is again satisfactory; the operation may then be safely completed in the latero-supine position.

5. A possible retrogression of narcosis should always be borne in mind, and if the operation be one involving sensitive parts or otherwise liable to set up reflex spasm and mechanical respiratory obstruction it will be well, as a precautionary measure, to insert a small prop between the teeth, so that, if necessary, a gag may be introduced and the mouth widely opened without unnecessary delay.

6. In the latero-prone position the arm and shoulder which are uppermost should, as a rule, be supported throughout the entire operation.

7. In every case particular care should be taken that all constricting articles of clothing are loosened or removed.

## MEMORANDA:

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

#### CHLOROFORM ADMINISTRATION.

I was lately requested by Mr. J. Stuart Nairne, in the name of the staff of the Samaritan Hospital for Women of this city, to demonstrate the safety of chloroform in the case of a patient who was believed to be dangerously susceptible to its toxic action. She was the subject of a large ovarian tumour, which it was proposed to remove, and she suffered from some pulmonary or bronchial affection causing cough and dyspnoea. A previous attempt to chloroform her, during which only 1 drachm of the anæsthetic had been used in a cautious manner, resulted in syncope within two minutes, and she was only resuscitated after about fifteen minutes of artificial respiration, while she suffered from severe and protracted vomiting afterwards.

The second attempt to chloroform this patient was made a few weeks after the first, and in the presence of the majority of the staff. It was the first time I had seen the patient, and she was certainly very cachectic, while her pulse was by no means strong. The process was conducted as follows:

The room had previously been raised to 65° F., and a towel thoroughly warmed and dried at the fire was employed for administering the chloroform. On this towel two measured drachms of the liquid were poured every minute for the first four minutes, and one drachm a minute for the next two, when the patient was thoroughly under. She was made to inhale the vapour without a single pause during these six minutes, and her countenance did not change throughout. There was a very mild excitement stage during the fifth minute. The operation was successfully performed by Mr. Nairne, and when I left, about ten minutes after its completion, nothing abnormal was observed about the patient, although she was still drowsy. It appeared that when she fully recovered consciousness there was some respiratory embarrassment, which got markedly worse at 1 A.M. next morning (thirteen hours after the operation), and of which she died at 5 A.M. She was sick for a few hours, but did not vomit. There was no *post-mortem* examination.

Cases which terminate fatally within twenty-four hours after such an operation as ovariectomy, and especially in cachectic subjects, are not so very uncommon, but whatever the cause of death in the above case it would appear that there was no syncope, either primary or secondary. The administration was conducted in accordance with what I regard as the first and most important rule in chloroform narcosis, namely, to keep a constant atmosphere of the vapour until deep anæsthesia is reached. This rule is founded on the view I have advanced as to the cause of primary syncope, namely, that it is due to the reaction which ensues in the circulation when the inhalation is stopped at a certain early stage. I may be allowed to express surprise that it should be objected that I have no evidence in support of this view. The fact that if we stop the inhalation at the end of a single minute in the cat the pulse will rise in about ten seconds to 200, and that this may be followed by a total cessation of cardiac action for a whole minute, and the further fact that this train of events will not ensue if the anæsthesia be made sufficiently deep in the first instance—these two facts are surely deserving of notice, and I believe they could be multiplied. It is surely significant that a rapid running pulse has been sometimes observed to precede syncope in the human subject.<sup>1</sup> Experiments on dogs seem to show that syncope may occur in them in the same way, and not only so, but that it may prove fatal. Further, it can be demonstrated that the same form of syncope may ensue and prove fatal in a mouse, and that it is accompanied by the same gasping respiration which is so often described in the human subject. It can hardly be denied that numerous fatal cases in the latter correspond exactly to what was to have been expected according to this view of the matter.

ROBERT KIRK, M.D. Edin., F.F.P. & S. Glas.,  
Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of Women,  
Glasgow Western Infirmary.

#### "SCARIFICATION" IN DROPSY.

It often occurs in the course of practice that a case of dropsy presents itself in which, although the constitutional symptoms are greatly alleviated by appropriate medication and diet, the physical inconvenience resulting from the accumulation of a large quantity of fluid in the abdomen and other parts of the body is not proportionately relieved. In these cases the operation of paracentesis abdominis is the one that is usually resorted to.

Besides requiring a special apparatus in the shape of an aspirator (which, by the way, is very likely to be out of order when most wanted), or at the least a trocar and cannula, the operation of tapping is not without its risks. On the other hand, the simple, and to my mind the most effectual, method of dealing with such cases is by linear scarification, which is done thus: the abdomen having been first washed over with clean warm water and soap, and then sponged over with a weak solution of hydrarg. perchlor. (1 in 3,000), a number of perpendicular incisions just deep enough to draw blood are made with a perfectly clean scalpel, the end of which should be sterilised by dry heat immediately before use. These incisions should be made rapidly with a light and firm touch, and should not be less than a quarter of an inch apart, or

<sup>1</sup> Wilson, *Med. Chron.*, April, 1890; and Lyman.

more than half an inch long, and should be only deep enough to go through the cellular tissue. The number of incisions must vary according to circumstances and to the operator's judgment, but from six to a dozen on either side of the abdomen would be ample. The incisions are immediately followed by a drop of thick, dark blood at each point where the scalpel has made an opening, and in a very short time the internal pressure forces a continuous stream of drops of fluid from each wound. By the application of warm cloths dipped in a hot solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 3,000) the flow is encouraged, and in this way painlessly, gradually, and steadily large quantities of fluid may be drained away from the abdomen. The same line of treatment may be employed with great advantage in the case of patients with dropsically waterlogged legs.

Particular stress is laid upon the necessity of using antiseptic precautions, and in no cases are they more required than in these dropsical patients. Inflammation of an erysipelous nature is readily induced by the smallest breach of skin surface, and the inflammation in these cases is quickly followed by sloughing of the cellular tissue.

Swindon.

H. W. McCauley Hayes, M.R.C.P.E.

#### ON THE DISCOVERY OF THE SEX OF THE FŒTUS DURING PREGNANCY.

For some years I have been able, in many cases, to forecast the sex of the child before birth from the position in which the mother tells me she feels most distinctly the fetal movements.

Most women can, but some cannot, differentiate the locality. In those who can I find the following rule applies with wonderful accuracy: If the mother describes the fetal movements as felt chiefly and most distinctly on the left side I confidently predict a male birth; if on the right, I as surely determine the sex to be female. Here are a few examples from my case book:

St., fetal movements, left side—male.			
Cr.,	do.	do.	do. male.
M.L.,	do.	do.	do. male.
Mi.,	do.	do.	do. male.
Sm.,	do.	do.	do. male.
B., fetal movements, right side—female.			
S.,	do.	do.	do. female.
Sto.,	do.	do.	do. female.
Bu.,	do.	do.	do. female.
Ma.,	do.	do.	do. female.
Ma.,	do.	do.	do. female.
Bk.,	do.	do.	do. female.

I have asked myself the question, Could the greater development of the right over the left side of the mother, and the heavier weight of the male child, and the assumption of a different centre of gravity of the fœtus in consequence, explain the facts which I have observed?

The determination of sex becomes important if we accept Sir James Simpson's proposition that 6,500 of the deaths of infants during and after birth, and 500 of the deaths of mothers in childbed, occurring annually in Great Britain, are referable to the direct or indirect agency of the sex and larger size of the head of the male child.

Forewarned, forearmed. Having ascertained that we have a male foetal head to deal with, we infer a source of danger that we have not when the child is a female; and this knowledge should guide us in the use and in the time of using instruments, and in the general management of the woman in childbed in many ways.

R. Ross, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.,  
Physician Royal Hospital, Belfast.

#### LOUD PERICARDIAL FRICTION SOUND.

I WAS much interested on reading, under the above heading, the particulars of a case reported by Dr. Cecil Digby in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 21st, as a somewhat similar case has been under my observation for the past two years.

My patient is a woman, aged about 58 years, of dark complexion and nervous temperament, married, with grown up family. She first consulted me about two years ago on account of palpitation, and drew my attention to the loud grating noise in the region of her heart, which she stated she had noticed at intervals for at least eight or ten years.

There is no history of rheumatism or fever, except scarlatina in childhood.

The sound, which is of a dull creaking character, can be distinctly heard without the patient undressing at 10 or 12 feet distance. It varies in character and intensity according to circumstances, being rendered louder and more grating by emotion and exertion, and disappearing at times when quiet and at rest. On physical examination the sound is equally distinct over the whole cardiac area, but friction fremitus is best marked over the base and during systole. The impulse is well marked, but diffused over a larger surface than normal. The first and second sounds are distinct and normal. Cardiac dulness is slightly increased. The sound is not affected by cessation of respiration, but is louder in the upright than in the recumbent position. With the exception of occasional attacks of palpitation and the accompanying nervous prostration, the patient enjoys fairly good health, and is able to attend to her usual household duties. Her symptoms are generally relieved by the bromides, with digitalis, and attention to the digestive functions.

Ballaarat, Australia.

W. T. McLLALLY, M.D., M.Ch.

#### MELÆNA NEONATORUM.

E. T., primipara, aged 20, was delivered, on May 6th, of a living male child, after a natural and easy labour. Forty-eight hours after birth blood was found on the diaper, probably amounting to a tablespoonful. The hæmorrhage continued till the third day, when the child died. On *post-mortem* examination all the organs were found natural, but perfectly blanched. The whole of the small intestines were congested, and contained a small quantity of grumous blood. In the lower third of the small intestines numerous small ecchymoses were found.

J. A. Rigge, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.

Henley-on-Thames.

## REPORTS

ON

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

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CASE OF COMPOUND COMMINATED DEPRESSED FRACTURE OF SKULL: TREPHINING AND RECOVERY: SUBSEQUENT EPILEPSY: RETREPHINING AND RECOVERY.

(Under the care of Dr. ARNISON.)

[For the notes of the case we are indebted to Dr. S. W. PLUMMER, House-Surgeon.]

R. W., aged 24, residing at Jarrow-on-Tyne, was admitted on July 17th, 1890, under the care of Dr. Arnison, having fallen thirty feet on to some machinery. On admission patient was in a state of deep coma, and breathing in gasps. He was found to have sustained, besides minor injuries, a compound comminuted depressed fracture of right parietal bone, situated about two inches above external auditory meatus, into which the tip of the little finger could be introduced for about an inch and a half. Placed under chloroform the scalp wound was enlarged, and the skull trephined at seat of fracture. Five or six sharp spicula of bone were found embedded in the brain substance. These were removed, the wound drained, closed, and dressed antiseptically, ice to the head, and perfect quiet being ordered. Next morning patient was quite sensible, looked well, but complained of great pain over right chest. Temperature 101°, pulse 140, respirations 40. Though patient's condition precluded any thorough examination, some pleuritic effusion was detected, and chest was strapped in case of any fractured ribs.

During afternoon of July 20th patient was very restless though quite sensible, and it being necessary to dress the wound, a small portion of brain substance was found lying in the dressings removed. There was some ptosis of left eyelid and paresis of flexors of left arm. Sense of taste and smell unimpaired.

Next day (July 21st) ptosis had almost disappeared. There

Each midwife must have a bag with a certain definite list of contents—an enema syringe, an irrigator with a glass tube, two catheters, one silver the other rubber; scissors and tape; and a strong brush for cleaning her hands; 100 g. of strong carbolic acid, 50.0 g. of carbolic oil, 25.0 of tinct. of cinnamon, which is the only drug they are allowed to administer internally. As a matter of fact, however, ergot is a good deal used. They are not allowed to give either chloral or chloroform.

Each midwife must carry a thermometer, and take the temperature and pulse for a week after delivery. Apparently they ought to make an examination before labour sets in, as they are directed to give notice to a physician if the pelvis be deformed.

Then comes a long list of directions, detailing the circumstances under which they must call in a physician: During labour, hæmorrhage and abnormal position; they are not allowed to turn; under no circumstances are they allowed to use forceps; during the puerperium—high temperature, quick pulse, stoppage of lochia, any bad smell in the discharge or any tenderness in the abdomen. If anything is wrong with the child a physician must be called in. They are directed to visit the patient daily for ten days after the labour.

The fees are ridiculously small in some cases, going as low as 8d. (40 kr.), while apparently a guinea (1s. 8d.) is not an uncommon fee. If a midwife refuses to attend a case, and anything goes wrong, she is liable to be punished for her refusal.

Legally all other persons are forbidden to act in the capacity of a midwife, but practically the law is a dead letter, and quite a number of women, especially in the country, are attended by their friends, just as with us. Accusations of malpraxis are rare. When they are brought they are tried before the ordinary courts, and the punishment is summary. Unnecessary delay in sending for a physician is also punishable, but of course such a thing is difficult to prove. If it can be proved the midwife is severely punished.

One point which I specially inquired about was the result to the perineum. My informant admitted that a very large proportion of ruptured perineums occurred and were concealed. The midwife is obliged to call in a physician to undertake the repair, and very frequently (and naturally) ignores its existence, lest the rupture should be considered due to her want of skill. He hoped, however, that as each succeeding class of midwives were better educated and realised more the importance of the rupture that this proportion would grow much less. The mortality is very much higher than it is in the maternity hospitals.

Regarding the public attitude to the system, he thought that the sex generally preferred to be attended by women, but he admitted that in the richer classes a physician was almost always present, although the midwife conducted the labour; and also that, year by year, the proportion of those who were adopting the English custom of being attended by a physician was becoming larger.

With regard to "man midwifery" in the lower classes, he said that a man who had time to attend to that class of patient (I presume he meant here) must be very hard up for work, and was much to be pitied.

I may say that the English ladies here are, without exception, dead against the system, and complain bitterly of the extraordinary difficulty they have in getting a physician to consent to attend them. Attendance on such cases is considered *infra dig.*, even by a parochial medical officer. My informant, however, regretted that the custom prevented the young men from acquiring a real thorough experience of the difference between a normal and an abnormal case.

It is announced that a hospital for female patients will shortly be erected in Bosnia, all the medical officers of which will be women.

**CONVICTION OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.**—On Saturday, July 4th, Caleb Charles Whitefoord, M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A.London, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of procuring abortion, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The evidence made it abundantly clear that his conviction was just, and the sentence is, in our opinion, not one whit too severe. The removal of his name from the *Register* will no doubt follow.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

**BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.**—The annual meeting will be held at Maryport on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16th. 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.

**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 Museum, 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. Byers 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. Dr. Palmer (Armagh) will show a successful case of Amputation through the Hip-joint for Sarcoma of the Thigh. Drs. Calwell and Killen will show a case of Elephantiasis Gracorum with Bacilli Lepre under the microscope, and read a few notes of the case. Dr. St. George (Lisburn) will read notes of a case of Traumatic Tetanus treated successfully with Chloral Hydrate; also of a second case in which it was unsuccessful. Dr. T. A. Vesey (Rostrevor) will read a short paper on a case of Hemorrhage into Membranes of Spinal Cord, rapidly fatal. It is requested that members who wish to be present at the luncheon, at the conclusion of the annual meeting, and who have not already communicated with the Honorary Secretary, JOHN W. BYERS, M.D., Lower Crescent, Belfast, will do so on or before Monday, July 13th, so that the arrangements can be completed.

**SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH WILTS DISTRICT.**—The annual meeting of this District will be held at the Angel Hotel, Salisbury, on Wednesday, July 22nd, at 2 P.M. The business will be: Statement of accounts, election of officers, and papers by Mr. Willcox and Mr. H. Coates. Luncheon at 1 P.M., at 3s. 6d. a head, not including wine or ale. Members intending to be present are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, H. J. MANING, Laverstock, Salisbury.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT.**—There will be a meeting of this District on Wednesday, July 15th, to appoint a local Secretary and other officers.—H. LESLIE BATES, Honorary Secretary, St. Albans.

**EDINBURGH AND STIRLING, KINROSS, AND CLACKMANNAN BRANCHES.**—A joint meeting of these Branches will be held on Saturday, July 11th, at 5 P.M., at the City Arms Hotel, Dunfermline.—G. A. GIBSON, Honorary Secretary Edinburgh Branch; C. J. LEWIS and J. PEAKE, Honorary Secretaries Stirling, etc., Branch.

### SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held at Winchester on June 18th, Dr. JOSEPH GROVES, President, in the chair.

*Branch Representatives on Council of Association.*—Drs. Trend and Ward Cousins were elected the representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association.

*Next Annual Meeting and President-elect.*—Dr. WARD COUSINS moved that next annual meeting be held at Lyndhurst, and that Dr. Trend be the President-elect. The motion was seconded by Dr. W. England, and unanimously agreed to.

*Retirement of President.*—Dr. GROVES, on retiring from the presidential chair, after acknowledging the honour they had done him in choosing him as their President, went on to say that as the medical profession became more and more crowded he was convinced they would have to exercise increasing vigilance in the choice of representatives of every kind if the Association was to continue to hold the exalted position to which it had attained, and if the profession was to maintain its beneficent mission to humanity. The choice of representatives should be the result not of canvass and intrigue, but should fall upon high-minded men who had done good and faithful service to the Association, or to the profession, or to mankind. He was proud to know that his successor in the chair was pre-eminently such an one, who for many years had laboured earnestly for the Association and its Southern Branch, and whose labours must have relieved a vast amount of human suffering and misery.

*President's Address.*—The new President, Mr. T. C. LANGDON, then took the chair and delivered an address in which, after thanking them for the honour conferred on him, and referring in feeling terms to the death of Dr. Elliott, of Andover, he proceeded to speak of the way in which public health had been dealt with at Winchester. In enumerating the action of the local authority in respect to sanitary matters, they were carried back to the times of Henry V, of Edward VI, of Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. In the ancient records of that city were a number of quaint and interesting ordinances on these subjects: some of them seemed to indicate a knowledge of the connection between dirt and disease which appeared to have been quite forgotten in more recent times. In the time of Henry V, dyers were prohibited from throwing wodge (or blue dye) into the King's river in the daytime. In the first and second years of Philip and Mary (1553-54), arrangements were made for the annual scouring of the Brooks, streams supplying in those days some of the streets with drinking water. In the fourth of Elizabeth (1562), it was prohibited to lay any dead dog, or horse, or any dead "carryon" in any street or highway of the city. In the fourteenth of Elizabeth (1572), hogs were to be prevented from straying in the streets. In the fifteenth of Elizabeth (1573), butchers were allowed to throw entrails into the river if the pieces did not exceed four inches in length. These ordinances seemed mostly to have been inspired by fear of the plague or black death with which the city was frequently visited, and most severely in 1666, the date of the Great Plague. There were some good regulations as to scavenging, etc., and the filth was conveyed no further away than to a void place to the north of the high street within the walls. The frequent references to the dirty state of the city in those days showed that these good regulations were little regarded. Coming to modern times, the citizens began to be uneasy about 1860, and from that time sanitary reforms began to be thought of. Although pigs did not then wander in the streets, and dead horses were not laid in the public highways, the place was even more dirty than in Tudor times. The rivers and streams were openly polluted both by day and night with sewage and all manner of impurities. If the filth did not appear on the surface, still it was there, stored up in holes and pits in, under, and around the houses, and often these were connected with the interior of houses by ill-constructed and unventilated drains. In 1864 the Corporation adopted the Local Government Act, and set to work to make some improvements, but it was not until the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, that work began in a systematic manner. Systematic inspections began to be made, nuisances were abolished, and were not now permitted to exist. There had also been provided an apparatus for disinfecting clothing and bedding, a mortuary for the reception of the dead, a hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases, as well as a suitable ambulance for their conveyance thither. Besides this the sanitary authority had adopted all the recent Acts of Parliament passed for the protection of the public health, namely, the Notification of Infectious Diseases Acts, the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, the Public Health Amendment Act, and the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. The result of these improvements was that the annual death-rate gradually fell till last year it was only 15 per 1,000. The city seemed to have got rid of the danger of periodic outbreaks of epidemic disease. Enteric fever had now almost passed from among them. It appeared, however, that in

Winchester, as in other places, there had been a slight increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria. The President mentioned the interesting fact that when a case of diphtheria was taken to the hospital on the Downs the disease seemed to be arrested at once. The percentage of deaths from phthisis had been reduced from 14.5 (1874-80) to 9 (1886-90). The system of subsoil drainage, which had accompanied the sewerage of the city, had no doubt done much towards bringing about that decrease.

*Vote of Thanks.*—Brigade-Surgeon GODWIN proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his excellent and interesting address.—The motion was seconded by Dr. LLOYD OWEN, and carried by acclamation.—The President briefly acknowledged the vote.

*Sight-seeing and Dinner.*—Before leaving the hospital the members were photographed in the grounds by Mr. Newby. Visits were afterwards paid to the Castle and County Buildings, over which the party was conducted by the Ex-Mayor (Mr. W. H. Jacob), and the Clerk to the County Council (Mr. G. A. Webb); to the Cathedral, where some organ pieces were played by Dr. Arnold; and to the College, where the Bursar (Mr. Kirby) kindly acted as guide. In the evening the members dined together at the Royal Hotel.

[A report of the scientific part of the proceedings is published at p. 77.]

#### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Town Hall, Birkenhead, on Wednesday, July 1st. Dr. LEECH, President, in the chair. Sixty-eight members were present.

*Installation of New President.*—The minutes of the last annual meeting, of the intermediate general meeting, and of the special general meeting having been read and approved, Dr. Leech, the retiring President, introduced his successor, Dr. Vacher.

*President's Address.*—The new President delivered an inaugural address on the limitation of epidemic diseases in England and Wales during the last 24 years.

*Vote of Thanks to Dr. Vacher.*—At the conclusion of the address Dr. WATKINS proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Vacher for his interesting paper. This was seconded by Dr. CARTER, and carried.

*Report of Council and Financial Statement.*—The report of Council, which was read by the HONORARY SECRETARY, stated that during the past year the Branch had lost 20 members owing to death and change of residence and other causes. On the other hand 71 new members had been admitted, being the largest increase since 1884. The total number of members now on the list was 947. The Council recorded their profound sense of sorrow at the loss which the Branch and the Association had sustained by the lamented death of Dr. Edward Waters, of Chester, that upright and indefatigable worker in the best interests of the medical profession. They had also lost by death Dr. Fernie, of Macclesfield, to whose active co-operation much of the success of the Macclesfield meeting was due. Dr. Haining, of Chester, and Dr. Leah, of Hyde, had also passed away. The question of legislation with regard to midwives had been first discussed in general meeting at Macclesfield on November 14th, 1890, and at that meeting a large and representative committee of medical practitioners, not confined to members of the Branch, had been appointed to examine the clauses of the proposed Midwives Bill, and report to a special general meeting to be held in Manchester. The Committee held several meetings, alternately in Manchester and Liverpool, and deputed a subcommittee to draw up a report on the whole subject embodying the various amendments and changes suggested. At the general meeting called to consider the Midwives Bill the report of the Committee was presented along with a so-called minority report, drawn up by Dr. Rentoul. After some discussion the minority report was adopted, but owing to the withdrawal of the Bill from the House of Commons it was found unnecessary to oppose it in the manner indicated in the report. The intermediate meeting was held in Macclesfield Town Hall, in November, when a number of papers and communications of high scientific interest were read. Among the pleasantest memories of the past year was the enjoyable garden party at the house of the President, on September 6th, 1890, which was attended by 500 members and their wives and friends. The

financial statement showed a balance in hand in January, 1891, of £372 10s. 10d., as against £336 8s. 3d. last year.

*Vote of Thanks to Dr. Leech.*—On the proposal of Dr. BARRON, seconded by Dr. JOHNSON MARTIN, and carried: "That a hearty vote of thanks be hereby presented to Dr. Leech for the able manner in which he conducted the business as President of the Branch during the past year."

*Office-bearers.*—Dr. JOHNSON MARTIN and Dr. BRADSHAW having been appointed Secretaries, the ballot for the office-bearers and Council was then taken, the following gentlemen being appointed: *President*: Francis Vacher, M.D., Birkenhead. *President-elect*: Geo. Shuttleworth, M.D., Lancaster. *Vice-Presidents*: C. Thorpe, Todmorden; W. Walter, M.D., Manchester. *Honorary Secretary*: Chas. E. Glascott, M.D. *Representatives in the Council of the Association*: Geo. B. Barron, M.D., Southport; Wm. Carter, M.D., Liverpool; Charles E. Glascott, M.D., Manchester; D. J. Leech, M.D., Manchester; James Taylor, Chester. *Council*: Wm. Armstrong, Manchester; W. C. Barnish, Wigan; J. Barr, M.D., Liverpool; E. H. Beaman, Southport; W. Berry, Wigan; H. W. Boddy, M.D., Manchester; G. Bowman, M.D., Manchester; J. J. Bride, Wilmslow; John Brown, M.B., Bacup; H. A. G. Brooke, M.D., Manchester; J. E. Burton, Liverpool; W. M. Campbell, M.D., Liverpool; J. Corns, M.D., Oldham; J. N. Cregeen, Liverpool; H. Colley-March, M.B., Rochdale; A. Davidson, M.D., Liverpool; E. H. Dickinson, M.D., Liverpool; A. Donald, M.D., Manchester; T. B. Eames, Stoneclough; W. H. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Liverpool; A. Godson, Cheadle; F. Granger, Chester; T. B. Grimsdale, M.B., Liverpool; W. Hall, jun., Lancaster; James Hardie, Manchester; A. C. E. Harris, M.D., Birkenhead; E. W. Hope, M.B., Liverpool; Leslie Jones, M.D., Manchester; T. Jones, M.B., Manchester; G. A. Kenyon, M.B., Chester; J. Lambert, M.D., Birkenhead; B. J. Massiah, M.D., Didsbury; J. M. H. Martin, M.D., Blackburn; K. Maclean, Stockport; E. D. McNicoll, Southport; G. Mould, Cheadle; R. Patrick, Bolton; Chauncey Puzey, Liverpool; Edwin Rayner, M.D., Stockport; C. J. Renshaw, M.D., Ashton-on-Mersey; R. R. Rentoul, M.D., Liverpool; D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D., Manchester; John Robinson, Frodsham; C. T. Street, Haydock; Starkie Smith, M.D., Warrington; G. Thomson, M.D., Oldham; G. E. Walker, Liverpool; J. W. Watkins, M.D., Newton-le-Willows; F. P. Weaver, M.D., Frodsham; A. H. Young, M.D., Manchester.

*Next Annual Meeting and Intermediate Meeting.*—In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster was fixed upon as the place for the next annual meeting, and the invitation of Dr. Barron to hold the intermediate meeting at Southport was cordially accepted by the meeting.

*Proposed Additions to Laws of Branch.*—Dr. RENTOUL, seconded by Dr. THORNLEY, proposed the following addition to the laws of the Branch: "That at any general or special meetings of the Branch votes be given either personally or by proxy, who shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited with the Branch Secretary at his address not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote. That in Rule 4, after the words 'annual meeting' the words 'by a majority of the members present' be omitted. That in Rule 7, after the words 'the voting paper properly filled up shall be handed in' the next word 'personally' be omitted. That in Rule 8 and in other rules, after the words 'by a majority of three-fourths' the words 'those present' be omitted."—It was proposed as an amendment by Dr. WHITFORD, seconded by Dr. CARTER, and carried: "That the meeting affirms the principle of proxy voting."—Dr. DAMER HARRISON then proposed, seconded by Dr. BRADSHAW: "That this Branch having accepted the principle of proxy voting, the question as to how it shall be carried out be referred to a subcommittee formed of the officers of the Branch, the four representatives on the Council of the Association, Dr. Rentoul, and Mr. Berry.—Carried."

*Communications.*—Dr. MITCHELL BANKS read a paper on the Neglect of the Actual Cautery.—Mr. JOHNSON MARTIN made a communication on the Present Epidemic of Pulmonic Fever.

*Dinner.*—Forty members dined together in the evening at Berry's Grand Restaurant, under the presidency of Dr. VACHER, the toast of the evening, "The Lancashire and Cheshire Branch

of the British Medical Association," being proposed by the MAYOR of BIRKENHEAD.

STIRLING, KINROSS, AND CLACKMANNAN BRANCH. The annual meeting of this Branch was held at Bridge of Allan, on Tuesday, June 30th.

*Excursions.*—Members met at Stirling station and drove round the Abbey Craig and through the grounds of Airthrey Castle to Bridge of Allan, where a visit was paid to the wells, and the members were entertained at afternoon tea at the house of Dr. Haldane, President of the Branch.

*Business Meeting.*—The business meeting was held in the Royal Hotel, at 5 P.M. Dr. HALDANE presided, and there were also present Drs. Strachan, Macpherson, Peake, Leslie, Baird, Fergusson, Linton, Kirkwood, and Lewis. Apologies were intimated from Drs. Galbraith, Spence, Oswald, Wickham, Mackintosh, and Highet. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

*Report of Council, etc.*—The report of the Council for 1890-91 was presented, and in the absence of the Treasurer, Dr. Spence, his report of the finances of the Branch was read by the SECRETARY, and showed a balance to the credit of the Branch of £711s.

*Officers and Council.*—The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: *President*: Dr. Lewis. *Vice-President*: Dr. Leslie. *Honorary Treasurer*: Dr. Spence. *Honorary Secretaries*: Drs. Lewis and Peake. *Members of Council*: Drs. Haldane, Macpherson, Wickham, and Park. Dr. Strachan was chosen to represent the Branch on the Council of the Association and on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

*Reform of In-Patient Departments of Medical Charities.*—Letters were read from the General Secretary, dated April 23rd and June 19th, enclosing resolutions on this subject which were submitted to the meeting, and after discussion the following resolution, proposed by Dr. MACPHERSON, was unanimously agreed to: "That this Branch considers it proper, owing to the want of experience of its members of the system referred to and its alleged evils, to refrain from expressing any opinion on the question."

*Meetings during the Ensuing Year.*—It was decided to hold the next two meetings at Kilsyth and Grangemouth respectively. It was intimated that a joint meeting with the Edinburgh Branch had been arranged to take place at Dunfermline, on July 11th, under the presidency of Professor Annandale.

*Exhibit.*—Messrs. Hilliard and Sons, Glasgow, exhibited a collection of surgical instruments.

*Dinner.*—The annual dinner took place in the hotel after the meeting.

#### ADELAIDE AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch was held in Adelaide on April 23rd, Dr. J. A. G. HAMILTON, President, in the chair. There were present: Drs. Lendon, Evans, Marten, Joyce, Morgan, Jones, Lewers, Ewbank, T. K. Hamilton, Todd, Lermitte, Robinson, Symons, A. A. Hamilton, Archer, Stewart, Hayward, Swift, Jay, and the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Poulton.

*New Members.*—Messrs. Frank Allworth, L.S.A., residing at Riverton, and Eugene Glynn, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., and L.R.C.P.I., were elected members.

*Communications.*—Dr. LENDON showed a child, aged 5 years, upon whom he had operated for Psoas Abscess, due to advanced spinal caries, by the flushing method advocated by Mr. Arthur E. Barker. The wound had healed by first intention, although small fragments of bone came away at the time. Barker's flushing gouge was also shown.

—Dr. J. A. G. HAMILTON related a case of Nephrectomy and Colotomy in the same patient. A woman, aged 27, had a smooth fluctuating tumour in the left side of the abdomen, extending downwards and inwards from the edge of the ribs almost over to the umbilicus. There was no history of renal colic. Pain had only been felt for about three weeks, and then not of a very severe character; and a small quantity of fluid withdrawn was odourless, and afforded no evidence of the presence of urea or uric acid. He cut down on the tumour over its most prominent part, which contained about half a pint of clear fluid. The edges were stitched to those of the wound. Several calculi (which were exhibited) were found.



The edges were brought together, a large drain tube inserted, and the wound dressed in the usual way. After a few days pus commenced to appear, and as time went on became pretty profuse. A counter-opening was made in the back, but the discharge still continued, and it was evident the kidney was completely disorganised. Dr. Hamilton determined to remove the kidney. The usual lumbar incision was made. The kidney was found enormously large, and the peritoneum and a piece of intestine were found firmly matted to its surface. On account of its size and the adhesions great difficulty was found in removing it, and more particularly in throwing the ligature round the pedicle. After a great deal of dragging the whole mass was removed. Upon examining the wound a large rent was found in the colon, probably caused by the adhesions. This was stitched to the edge of the wound, and an artificial anus was formed. The wound healed well, and on September 2nd, six months after the first operation, the patient was discharged, having a very useful artificial anus. Dr. Hamilton attended her in her confinement in January, 1891; the bowel had never prolapsed, and she had good control of it as long as she was careful in her diet.—Dr. A. A. LENDON read notes of gastro-intestinal cases. In one of these gastrostomy was performed for oesophageal cancer; the patient died on the twenty-third day. Another case was one of persistence and patency of the vitello-intestinal duct in an infant, which died of peritonitis three or four days after ligature of the protruding gut. A third was a case in which inguinal colotomy was performed on account of epithelioma of the rectum. The patient left the North Adelaide Private Hospital on the twelfth day after the operation. A fourth case was one of atresia ani vaginalis. After one or two ineffectual operations, the whole perineum was split up from the coccyx to the fourchette, and the rectum detached from the vagina and transplanted to its normal situation, and retained there by stitches. Owing to the sloughy condition of the walls of the new ischial fossa no union resulted. Gastro-enteric catarrh set in, and the baby, who was brought up on the bottle, almost succumbed. Dr. Lendon stated that if the bowel remained in its new bed, which was rather doubtful, the perineum could easily be restored.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the meeting of the Jamaica Branch, which was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of May 9th, a Case of Rheumatic Fever with Hyperpyrexia was incorrectly stated to have been read by Brigade-Surgeon Maunsell "on behalf of Surgeon-Major T. J. Galloway." It should have been "on behalf of Surgeon G. A. Wade, M.S."

## 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.; A. Kinsey Morgan, M.R.C.S.; 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.; H. Radcliffe Crocker, M.D.; F. Augustus Cox, M.B.

The discussion on Friday, July 31st, on the Effects of Alcohol will be opened by Dr. Wilks, F.R.S. **Speakers:** Professor Gairdner; D. 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. Bucknill, 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:

- BAHADHURJI, K. N., M.D. (Bombay). Dysentery.  
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.  
BOKENHAM, T. J., M.R.C.S. The Influence of the Administration of Helminth on the Course of Tuberculosis.  
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.  
COGHILL, J. G. S., M.D. Sphygmographic Observations during Tuberculin Inoculation.  
HAIG, A., M.D. A Case of Raynaud's Disease with Hemoglobinuria.  
HALL, F. de Havilland, M.D. Erysipelas of the Pharynx.  
HOLDER, 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, M.D. 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.  
THORWGOOD, J. C., M.D. A few Remarks on the Use of Drugs in the Treatment of Early Phthisis.  
TREVLYAN, 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, Mr. G. Barling, and Mr. Jordan Lloyd 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., and Mr. Jordan Lloyd will take part in the discussion. 3. The Present Position of Intranasal Surgery, to be introduced by W. J. Walsingham, 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.  
CLARKE, W. Bruce, M.B. Clinical Conditions Simulating Disease of the Kidney.

COOPER, Alfred, F.R.C.S. Cancer of the Rectum and its Surgical Treatment.  
 FENWICK, 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 Scotiosis—A Clinical Inquiry.  
 EDWARDS, F. Swinford, F.R.C.S. Pruritus Ani and its Cure by Operation.  
 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. 1. 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. Mansell, 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., L.R.C.S. Edin. 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 GYNÆCOLOGY.

*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, Alban, F.R.C.S. Case of Tubal Abortion with Double Hæmato-salpinx.  
 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.  
 NAPIER, Leith, M.D. The Diagnosis of Spurious and Doubtful Pregnancy.  
 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.  
 PRINGLE, Robert, M.D. Surgeon-Major, (H.M. Bengal Army). Native Obstetric Operations in India.  
 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 Gynæcological Practice.  
 TRAVERS, 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 from Animals 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.  
 PRINGLE, Robert, M.D., Surgeon-Major (H.M. Bengal Army). (1) The Opium Question from a Public Health Point of View; (2) Leprosy and Vaccination.  
 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.

*St. Stephen's Schools.*

*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.

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

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.

Dr. T. Clave 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.  
 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. Wigglesworth, Dr. Outtersson Wood, Dr. Gayton, Dr. Strahan, Professor Voisin, Dr. Macpherson (Stirling), Dr. Neech (Manchester), Dr. Kingsbury (Blackpool), Dr. Draper (Huddersfield).

Dr. Voisin (Paris) promises a contribution to the proceedings of the Section.

### 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. HYL A 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 microscopical 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.

MACQUIRE, 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, Gynæcomastia.

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. LAWFOORD, 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 Doyné have signified their intention of taking part in it.

The following papers are announced :

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

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

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

CHARNEY, W., M.D. Notes on a Rare Tumour of the Iris removed by Operation.

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

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

FERDINANDS, 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. Ed. 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.

#### H. 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 President, Dr. Goodhart, will give an Address on The Child is Father to the Man.

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 Tarsotomy 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 Skerrett, 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 Sheppard, 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 Iodinate.

*Honorary Local Secretary:* JAMES DAVISON, M.D., "Walderslow," 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.

4.45 P.M.—Garden Party given by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. West at Ascham House, Gervis Road.

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. Presentation of Stewart Prize. Town Hall, Albert Road.

4 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Garden Party given by Mr. Russell Cotes, F.R.G.S., and Mrs. Cotes at the Royal Bath Hotel.

8.30 P.M.—Reception by the President and Joint Committees at the Royal Bath Hotel.

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.

12 noon.—Excursion to Swanage.

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

4.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.—Garden Party given by Dr. and Mrs. Roberts Thomson at Monkchester, Manor 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.

8.30 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor and Corporation of Bournemouth at the Hotel Mont Dore.

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.

#### RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

The London and South-Western Railway Company, through Mr. C. Scotter, their general manager, have shown every courtesy and assistance in making arrangements for the convenience of members of the Association attending the annual meeting at Bournemouth. They have offered to pass members and their friends over their whole system at the single fare for all classes for the double journey, on presentation of members' visiting cards, and explaining that they are desirous of attending the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Bournemouth as members, at their ticket office. This is the first time the meeting of the Association has been so fully and generously recognised by any railway company.

Members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch who intend being at the Bournemouth meeting are informed that the Glasgow and South Western and Midland Railway Companies are prepared, should a sufficient number offer, to provide special through accommodation *via* Bath and Templecombe or *via* London. Gentlemen who intend being present are requested to communicate at once with the Secretary of the Branch, stating the night on which they intend to travel and the route they prefer, when special arrangements will be made.

#### 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 *bonâ fide* inventions and improvements not previously exhibited.

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

On Monday, July 27th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, an inspection of the Museum by invitation of President and Museum Committee.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

*State Registration of Midwives.*—Dr. R. R. RENTOUL gives notice that he will move:—

That this meeting—while anxious to improve the education of obstetric nurses, and believing such improvement can be effected without the intervention of the Legislature—records its emphatic protest against any efforts made to bring about State registration of midwives. It earnestly requests the Council and Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association to oppose any Bills which may be introduced into Parliament having for their aim the registration of midwives by State authority.

*Increase in the Number of Direct Representatives on the General Medical Council.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:—

The members of the British Medical Association (numbering over 13,000 practitioners) earnestly request the Privy Council to exercise the power vested in them by Section 19 of the Medical Act, 1886, and order that Section 8, subsection 10, paragraph c, of that Act be put into operation, so that the registered medical practitioners in the three divisions of the United Kingdom be given the power of returning an additional direct representative for each of the three divisions; and that this prayer be granted forthwith, as the next quinquennial election of direct representatives takes place in November, 1891.

This meeting also earnestly requests that—when the Privy Council next year exercises the power, vested in it by Section 7 (1) of the Medical Act, 1886, to nominate five persons to serve on the General Medical Council—the Privy Council will be pleased to nominate three persons, who shall be representatives of medical practitioners in general, and not of the examining bodies and colleges.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded forthwith by the General Secretary to the Lord President of the Privy Council.

*Payment of Branch Representatives on the Council of the Association.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

This meeting, anxious to make the representation of each Branch on the Council of the Association as perfect as possible, taking into consideration the long distances which members from Scotland, Ireland, and the provinces have to travel, and the great loss of time and money incurred in so doing; and having regard to the irregular attendance of some members on the Council, resolves to adopt the scale of payments made to members of the General Medical Council, and to order:

a. That each member attending a Council meeting be paid five guineas a day.

b. That each member who resides more than 200 miles from London shall receive five guineas for the day of coming and five guineas for the day of his return.

c. That members not residing in London shall each be paid one guinea a day for hotel expenses.

d. That the above rates of payment be made to each member of the Parliamentary Bills Committee attending, and also that each be paid first-class railway fare—thus following the rule relating to the payment of railway fares to members of the Council of the Association.

*Opening of Poor-law Infirmarys for Clinical Instruction of Students.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

This meeting, recognising that Poor-law infirmaries contain a large amount of clinical material which should be used to forward the better training of medical students, requests the President of the Local Government Board to take steps to repeal Section 20 of the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1869, so that the metropolitan Poor-law infirmaries shall be opened for the training of students; also to arrange that

all Poor-law infirmaries outside the metropolitan area be made available for the training of students.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded forthwith by the General Secretary to the President of the Local Government Board.

*Foreign Laws relating to the Suppression of Irregular Practitioners and Quacks.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

That the Council of the Association be authorised to obtain a copy of the laws of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, relating to the suppression of irregular practitioners and quacks, and that a translation of such be published in an early issue of the JOURNAL, for the use of members.

*Foreign Laws relating to Prescribing and Dispensing of Medicines by Medical Practitioners and Chemists.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

That the Council of the Association be authorised to obtain a copy of the laws of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, relating to the duties of medical practitioners and chemists in so far as such duties relate to the prescribing and dispensing of medicines, and that a translation be published in an early issue of the JOURNAL, for the use of members.

*Repeal of the Act relating to Stamp Duties on Patent Medicines.*—Dr. RENTOUL also gives notice that he will move:

This meeting, recognising the many evils associated with the use of patent medicines and their deleterious effects on infants, earnestly requests the Council of the Association to petition Government to repeal the Act of George III, 1812, relating to the stamp duties on patent medicines.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MELBOURNE.

*A New "Cure" for Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.—Koch's Treatment in Tuberculosis.—Inconsistencies of Quarantine.*

At the present moment there are an unusual number of medical matters exciting public interest. Foremost is the announcement of a supposed cure for typhoid and diphtheria. It is stated that during an operation for hydatids the fetid odour was instantaneously removed by the accidental wounding of the chyle duct, and so allowing the chyle to reach the cause of the offensive smell. The conclusion arrived at was that the chyle was a powerful disinfectant, and some of the fluid was collected and forwarded for analysis to a gentleman with some knowledge of bacteriology who is engaged as a scientific brewer's expert. Over the brewery this gentleman has his laboratory, and here after some lapse of time the investigations were carried on. It was proved that the chyle submitted contained a yeast and that when placed in contact with typhoid germs, cultivated apart from the human body, it destroyed them. It was also ascertained that the cereviscea could be taken into the human body without any danger. It was then used clinically by its discoverer, who claimed that it not only cured typhoid as no other remedy could, but also severe forms of diphtheria. Its mode of administration consisted in giving the chyle mixed up with food frequently during the day. The curious and entertaining part of this affair now begins. The results, I must explain, were asserted to have been obtained by experiments at the Alfred Hospital. Immediately on the publication of the statements of cure by the surgeon interested, a special meeting of the staff of the hospital was called to discuss the supposed remedy, and after some discussion and examination of charts of the patients so treated, it was resolved as follows: "That this meeting of the honorary medical staff regrets that sensational statements should have been made in the daily papers in association with the name of the Alfred Hospital. That two members of the medical staff have made some trials of this supposed remedy, on the express condition that no premature publication should be made, but the results so far obtained have been negative." The new cure has been severely criticised in the daily press by a competent writer who conceals his identity, who says that the accounts as originally published were misleading from a scientific point of view, and some of the expressions used were ambiguous. The mention of chyle in the matter at all was virtually irrelevant, because it is now obvious that chyle *per se* had nothing to do with the results. The germs were the result of fermentation going on in the chyle some time after its removal from the body. It is significant that before the organism was found, the chyle was exposed to the atmosphere of a brewery, and that after this exposure one of the yeasts was found to grow in it.

Moreover, the medium of cultivation selected was malt extract.

The other matters exciting public interest are connected with the return from Europe of Professor Allen and Dr. Springthorpe, each bringing with him a good supply of Koch's lymph. The first-named has presented his report to the Government, in which he gives his opinion of the new remedy. His report is a summary of everything which has so far appeared on the subject, with copious extracts from journals bearing on particular points. He lays stress on the great advantage and help to surgeons a course of Koch's treatment will have in advanced cases prior to operation. He refers to the deaths while under treatment, but considers that very few could be attributable to the treatment. Much remains to be done respecting the treatment, and early prejudgments of it must be laid aside. At a special meeting of the Melbourne and Victoria Branch, called for the purpose, Dr. Springthorpe delivered his address on the same subject. He dealt with the matter in an altogether different aspect to that of Professor Allen. He dwelt a good deal on his own experience, gathered during a three weeks' stay in Berlin. He was critical in his remarks, and gave an excellent summary in tabular form of the results of 90 investigators. Dr. Springthorpe believes that experiments with Koch's lymph have undoubtedly produced permanent immunity in animals. The time so far is insufficient to ascertain to what effect it has in human beings of modifying the diathesis. In the discussion that followed the reading of the address the principal speaker was Dr. James Robertson, who upheld the position taken by Professor Virchow. Owing to the lateness of the hour further discussion was postponed to another meeting.

The inconsistency of our mode of exacting quarantine regulations was not long ago exemplified in a somewhat unusual manner. The R.M.S. *Victoria* received *pratique* at Adelaide on her way out from London to Melbourne; but on arriving here she was at once placed under the quarantine laws. For it appeared that one of the Lascar sailors had exhibited before reaching Colombo a pustular affection of the skin, which the medical officer was unable to determine as between chicken-pox and small-pox. Although the man was carefully isolated and no further case occurred on board, and notwithstanding the further fact that the Adelaide authorities had not considered it necessary to take any extra precautions, all the passengers booked for Melbourne and any official who came in contact with the vessel had to submit to vaccination or else go into a six weeks' quarantine. It need hardly be said that everyone submitted to be vaccinated. But the absurd part of the matter was that those passengers who got out at Adelaide and came on to Melbourne by train were not only walking about Melbourne, but many of them were on the pier sympathising with their less fortunate fellow-passengers who had to be vaccinated while they had escaped scot-free. On the arrival of the *Victoria* at Sydney she was boarded by the health officer, who, after carefully examining the Lascar suspected of having had variola, came to the conclusion that the affection the man had gone through was varicella. This diagnosis was further borne out by the history of the attack given by the ship's surgeon. A special meeting of the Board of Health having been held, at which the reports from Adelaide and from Melbourne were discussed, it was decided to grant *pratique*. The Sydney Board of Health failed to see how the Victorian Board's action could be consistent if the man were suffering from variola in any form. The Victorian Board described the affection as varioloid. They felt that if there were any symptoms of small-pox the action taken in Victorian waters was altogether inadequate; and that if, on the other hand, there were no symptoms of virulent disease, the precautions of the Victorian Government were unnecessary. These divergencies of opinions expressed by the officers of health of the different governments of Australia only show the necessity for some federal system of quarantine so that a uniform mode of procedure might be determined on.

THE disused burial ground of St. Giles, between Oxford Street and St. Martin's Lane, originally a leper hospital, built in 1117 by Matilda, the consort of Henry I, has, by the action of the St. Giles Board of Works, been secured as a public recreation ground.

indeed, he had become so weak and ill that his death hardly came as a surprise. It may be added that, though an excellent master of literary English, he wrote but little. His best known writings are a paper on the the Physical Basis of Auscultation, and (in conjunction with the actuary, Mr. Helder) the Medical History of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Company.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, July 3rd.

*Mortmain and Charitable Uses Amendment Bill.*—The House went into Committee on this Bill. Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to. On Clause 4 a verbal amendment was proposed by Lord HERSCHELL and agreed to.—Lord COLCHESTER moved an amendment to provide that land left to a charity should not necessarily be sold except with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. There were cases in which, in the course of a generation, land might rise in value, and where, therefore, the retention of the land might greatly increase the resources of a charity. In such a case the Charity Commissioners ought to be able to say whether a sale should be carried out or not.—Lord HERSCHELL said he shared the objection that would be taken elsewhere to permitting large accumulations of land in the hands of charities, and as for the first time they were giving a general power to devise land by will to charities, he did not think it was desirable to enable charities to hold large quantities.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he had received a number of letters protesting against the condition that the land must be sold within a year, and he thought this restriction a little too narrow.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.—In Clause 5, line 23, Lord HERSCHELL moved to leave out all the words after "official," and to insert the following: "Trustee of charity lands and the Charity Commissioners shall thereupon take all necessary steps for the sale or completion of the sale of such lands to be effected with all reasonable speed by the administering trustees for the time being thereof, and for this purpose the said Commissioners may make any order under their seal directing such trustees to proceed with the sale or completion of the sale of the said lands or removing such trustees and appointing others, and may provide by any such order for the payment of the proceeds of sale to the official trustees of charitable funds in trust for the charity, and for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred by the said administering trustees in or connected with such sale, and every such order shall be enforceable by the same means and be subject to the same provisions as are applicable under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, respectively, to any orders of the said Commissioners made thereunder."—The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the Bill, as was Clause 6.—The following new clause, to follow Clause 6, on the motion of Lord HERSCHELL, was agreed to: "It shall be lawful for the High Court of Justice, or any judge thereof sitting at Chambers, or for the Charity Commissioners, if satisfied that land assured by will to or for the benefit of any charitable use, or proposed to be purchased out of personal estate by will directed to be laid out in the purchase of land, is required for actual occupation for the purposes of the charity and not as an investment, by order to sanction the retention or acquisition as the case may be of such land."—The remaining clauses, as verbally amended, having been agreed to, the Bill passed through Committee.

### Tuesday, July 7th.

*Lunacy Act Amendment Bill.*—The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a Bill to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890, and it was read a first time.

*Public Health (London) Bill.*—Viscount CROSS, in moving the second reading of this Bill, observed that it was quite time that the law, with regard to the public health of London, should be consolidated, for at present there were no fewer than twenty-nine Acts of Parliament dealing with the subject, and the Public Health Act of 1875, which contained a great many useful provisions applicable to the provinces, did not apply to London. The effect of passing the Bill would be that the public health of the metropolis would be very much improved. After some remarks from Earl FORSTER and Lord BASING, the Bill was read a second time, and will be referred to the Standing Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, July 8th.

*Public Health (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill.*—This Bill passed through Committee.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND C.M.**—The results of this examination, which has been going on since the beginning of last May, were posted on the University boards on Monday morning. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

W. Adam, A. J. Anderson, A. W. Anderson, J. Anderson, M.A., J. Anderson, R. J. Ashton, B.A., F. R. B. Atkinson, J. Atkinson, L. G. Barbeau, J. H. Bayley, H. Bennett, R. J. A. Berry, O. J. Bieneman, T. H. Bishop, H. Blundell, J. W. Bone, G. E. Bowkar, J. J. Brennan, J. B. Brierley, J. B. Broadfoot, S. C. Brush, W. M. Cairns, K. M. Cameron, D. Campbell, T. Capper, E. J. W. Carruthers, C. W. Chapman, H. A. Clark, G. E. Clemons, C. Cochrane, R. T. Cockburn, C. J. Van Collier, J. W. Compton, J. Cowan, R. Cram, J. H. Crawford,

J. F. Crombie, H. W. Crosse, G. D. Darlington, J. Davidson, M.A., H. R. L. Davis, R. G. Dempster, \*W. D. Drummond, A. Duke, M.A., J. A. H. Duncan, S. Edgerly, M.A., \*G. Elder, A. C. Elliot, M. Emin, F. W. Enrich, J. L. Fenton, B.A., L. G. Fink, E. C. Fischer, J. L. Fletcher, W. D. Forsyth, F. T. Foster, E. J. Fox, J. Francis, H. E. Fraser, M.A., C. Frier, E. B. Fuller, W. M. D. Gallie, D. Gibb, H. J. Glover, F. Gourlay, F. C. H. Grenier, W. Griffith, W. C. Grosvenor, M.A., H. B. Hall, A. A. S. Harris, S. H. Harkley, A. J. Haslam, P. J. Hatton, E. Hay, W. P. Hay, R. A. Heath, G. E. Helme, T. R. Henderson, M.A., G. Hennan, S. Hillier, G. J. P. Hope, M.A., J. V. Hulme, R. Huxtable, P. R. H. Jagennabham, B.A., H. S. M. Jones, B.Sc., A. B. Kingworthy, E. Kinnmont, R. Lamb, M.A., L. J. Lamrock, E. P. T. Von Landsberg, H. E. Lee, B.A., C. Lewis, J. Lewis-Jones, J. Livingstone, A. J. McCallum, J. McClymont, T. F. Macdonald, H. M. MacGill, W. MacGill, T. N. Macgowan, F. W. Mackay, J. T. McKay, T. McKellar, D. J. Mackenzie, M.A., F. J. McKettrick, A. J. Macintosh, A. Macintosh, J. MacLaren, S. Maclean, W. B. Macleod, C. Macmaster, D. Macmillan, M.A., J. L. Macrae, F. R. Mallett, C. Martin, T. G. Mathews, J. S. Maynard, G. Melville, W. Mill, B.A., J. Miller, T. H. Milroy, W. C. Milroy, M.A., G. H. Mitchell, E. C. More, L. P. More, P. St. Clair More, F. W. Moss, J. D. R. Munro, J. A. Murison, W. Murray, A. J. Van Niekerk, B.A., S. I. Oddie, W. H. Ogilvie, J. Orr, T. L. Parry, W. Pearl-Thomas, G. H. France, R. G. Price, \*H. Rainy, M.A., J. M. Renton, M.A., E. H. Ridley, J. H. Roberts, A. G. Robertson, J. F. Robertson, M.A., W. F. Robertson, F. A. Rodriguez, J. C. Rossie, A. Rutherford, A. Rutler, J. B. Scott, R. W. L. Scott, S. A. Shiach, E. W. Slater, J. B. Smith, \*J. Spurway, E. M. Steven, T. Stodart, A. Stodart-Walker, C. Stuart, D. Stuart, C. A. Sturrock, M.A., C. D. Sutherland, J. Sutherland, W. S. Syme, \*G. Templeton, B. Thomas, W. Thyne, M.A., D. D. Tindal, H. S. Walker, T. D. Walker, B.A., W. J. Walker, B.A., D. H. Walsh, G. S. Walton, G. G. Watson, N. P. Watt, M.A., A. I. Webster, J. H. G. Whiteford, B.A., D. Wield, M.A., R. S. Wilde, J. C. Williams, J. W. Williams, G. Wilson, M.A., G. R. Wilson, J. T. Wilson, J. D. Williams, T. A. M. Wilson, J. M. Wood, D. Young, J. Y. S. Young, R. J. E. Young, F. S. Zaytoun.

Those marked with an asterisk have passed "with distinction."

### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

**THE VACANT CHAIR OF MEDICINE.**—Dr. R. W. Philip (Edinburgh) writes: In the considerable list of candidates for the Chair of Practice of Medicine in Aberdeen University, which you detail in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 4th, you have been good enough to include my name; at least I presume that this is the case, as I cannot find, on reference to the *Medical Directory*, that there is anyone else to whom your reference applies. As I am not, nor have I proposed to become, a candidate for that rightly coveted office, I beg you will be good enough to correct the trifling inaccuracy, which might, however, give rise to misapprehension.

Dr. A. Hughes Bennett (London) writes: Allow me to correct an error in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 4th. I am not, and never have been, a candidate for the Chair of Practice of Medicine at the University of Aberdeen.

Dr. Alex. Bruce (Edinburgh) is not a candidate for the vacant chair.

**EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**—The following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Examiners on Monday, July 6th:

H. E. Firth, R. A. Lewty, E. Welch, and L. B. Todd, Students of Yorkshire College, Leeds; J. A. Eatock and J. R. Ambler, of University College, Liverpool; E. A. Purcell and A. W. Jynson, of Dublin; F. E. Peake, of Bristol Medical School; A. Young, of Sheffield Medical School; G. A. Jelly, F. W. Hartley, and A. P. Shaw, of Owens College, Manchester; H. M. Pentreath, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; N. H. Hobart, of Cambridge University, and W. T. Pugh, of Middlesex Hospital.

### Passed in Anatomy only:

A. R. Hitchfield, of Guy's Hospital; G. A. Child, of Oxford University; L. Lowe and K. F. Cherry, of Queen's College, Birmingham; E. Moore, of St. Thomas's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; I. Watts, of Owens College, Manchester; J. D. McD. Newlands and F. W. Bailey, of University College; E. Brabazon, of Dublin; C. J. P. T. Gibbons, of London Hospital; and M. C. Barber, of Bristol Medical School.

### Passed in Anatomy and Physiology on July 7th:

J. W. Haigh and H. Stonehouse, of Yorkshire College, Leeds; A. D. Roberts, J. Foster, and B. H. Woodyatt, of Owens College, Manchester; A. L. Reid, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; T. Longmore and H. G. Nichols, of Queen's College, Birmingham; R. P. Wilson, of Liverpool; and J. Watson, of Glasgow University.

### Passed in Anatomy only:

F. Yumbado, of Guy's Hospital; S. C. Legge and G. R. Northwood, of Queen's College, Birmingham; F. R. Gibbs, F. A. Cooke, and S. Langton, of St. Mary's Hospital; A. D. Griffiths, of Bristol Medical School; B. E. Edge, H. W. Pritchard, and R. Goulden, of Owens College, Manchester; J. Challice, of London Hospital; T. D. Bell and G. W. Gostling, of University College; and J. E. Gordon, of Glasgow University.

### Passed in Physiology only:

L. Bostock and J. Tait, of Owens College, Manchester; A. P. Woollright and W. Wyllis, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; P. Slack, of Sheffield Medical School; J. Tilsley and W. A. P. Price, of Bristol Medical School; W. H. Cooper, of Bristol and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; A. H. Palmer and T. Astbury, of Queen's

College, Birmingham; R. S. Olver, of King's College; C. H. Nicholson, of Middlesex Hospital; and H. G. Larnder, of St. Mary's Hospital.

# SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—Past List. Primary Examinations, July, 1891. The following candidates passed:

## In Anatomy and Physiology:

N. B. Baker, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
A. H. A. Boyle, Royal Free Hospital  
H. E. Davis, St. Thomas's Hospital  
E. T. Dodson, Royal Free Hospital  
H. Exell, Sheffield Medical School  
R. J. Farman, Charing Cross Hospital  
P. D. Fethers, St. Mary's Hospital

## In Anatomy:

W. F. Campbell, King's College  
W. R. Fisher, London Hospital

## In Physiology:

C. Bayley, Edinburgh University  
S. Foster, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
J. Garner, St. Thomas's Hospital  
J. B. Hodgson, Manchester and Glasgow  
H. F. Humphris, Edinburgh University  
E. S. Johnson, St. Mary's Hospital  
M. Martin, Sheffield Medical School

## In Chemistry, Materia Medica,

R. Crawford, Belfast  
C. T. Green, Royal Free Hospital  
J. C. McWalter, Dublin

## In Chemistry and Pharmacy:

E. Benthall, Royal Free Hospital  
C. A. S. Fitter, Royal Free Hospital  
M. Harman, Royal Free Hospital

## In Pharmacy:

L. M. Blake, Royal Free Hospital  
W. A. King, Charing Cross Hospital

H. M. Greene, Royal Free Hospital  
A. Harding, Royal Free Hospital  
L. F. C. Hughes, Leeds, Yorkshire College

H. D. N. Mackenzie, Edinburgh University

A. M. Weir, Royal Free Hospital  
W. A. Westlake, Royal Free Hospital

T. Homer, Edinburgh University  
S. Langton, St. Mary's Hospital

D. F. Maunsell, St. Thomas's Hospital  
G. W. Pauli, Bristol Medical School  
A. J. Pollard, Leeds, Yorkshire College

W. Ranson, St. Thomas's Hospital  
M. N. H. Roberts, Middlesex Hospital

A. W. Robertson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
G. C. Schultz, St. Mary's Hospital

Rukhmabai, Royal Free Hospital  
G. E. H. Sargent, London Hospital  
L. E. V. Saville, Royal Free Hospital

K. M. Hunter, Royal Free Hospital  
G. Steel, Cambridge University

H. D. N. Mackenzie, Edinburgh University  
E. L. Mitcheson, Royal Free Hospital

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

## HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, 5,744 births and 3,197 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, July 4th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined in the preceding five weeks from 30.9 to 20.4 per 1,000, further fell to 17.7 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 13.1 in Birkenhead, 13.2 in Nottingham, 14.7 in Portsmouth, and 14.8 in Cardiff to 22.6 in Bolton, 22.9 in Blackburn, 23.1 in Manchester, and 24.6 in Wolverhampton. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 18.5 per 1,000, and exceeded by 1.7 the rate recorded in London, which was 16.8 per 1,000. The 3,197 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 309 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against numbers increasing from 313 to 339 in the preceding three weeks; of these, 97 resulted from whooping-cough, 75 from diarrhoea, 67 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 23 from "fever" (principally enteric), 20 from diphtheria, and not one from small-pox. These 309 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 1.7 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 1.8, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 1.6 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.0 in Brighton and in Birkenhead, 0.1 in Oldham, and 0.5 in Nottingham to 2.5 in Plymouth, 2.7 in Manchester, and 2.9 in Liverpool and in Bradford. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Preston and Liverpool; and whooping-cough in Salford, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leicester, Bradford, and Plymouth. The mortality from scarlet fever, and from "fever" showed no marked excess in any of the twenty-eight towns. Of the 20 deaths from diphtheria in these towns, 18 occurred in London. No fatal case of small-pox was recorded, either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; 5 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals on Saturday, July 4th. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on the same date was 866, against numbers increasing from 859 to 891 at the end of the preceding three weeks; 91 new cases were admitted during the week under notice, against 81 and 76 in the previous two weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.9 per 1,000, and slightly exceeded the average.

## HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, July 4th, 867 births and 530 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined in the preceding four weeks from 25.3 to 21.8 per 1,000, further fell to 20.6 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 2.9 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 Greenock and Glasgow, and the highest in Dundee and Leith. The 530 deaths in these towns included 46 which

were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 1.8 per 1,000, which slightly exceeded the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The 215 deaths registered in Glasgow included 11 from measles, 7 from whooping-cough, and 2 from "fever." The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 4.1 per 1,000, against 2.9 in London.

## HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

IN sixteen of the principal town districts of Ireland the deaths registered the week ending Saturday, June 27th, were equal to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Sligo and Armagh, and the highest in Lurgan and Drogheda. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.3 per 1,000. The 121 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000 (against 27.0 and 25.1 in the preceding two weeks), the rate for the same period being 19.0 in London and 18.9 in Edinburgh. The 121 deaths in Dublin included 5 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 0.7 per 1,000), of which 3 resulted from whooping-cough, 1 from typhoid fever, and 1 from diarrhoea.

## VACCINATION AND ANTIVACCINATORS.

R. W.—Much useful official information on the subject of vaccination in Ireland, and recent occurrences of small-pox in that country, is to be found in the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Vaccination by Dr. Grimshaw, the Irish Registrar-General, and Dr. McCabe, the Medical Commissioner to the Irish Local Government Board. The evidence is contained in the second report of the Commission, which was published in July of last year.

# MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Metropolitan Hospital Fund amounted on July 7th to nearly £41,500.

THE new Italian Pharmacopœia is now ready. It has been three years in preparation.

THE death is reported of Dr. Wm. Creagh Downing, from pneumonia, after a short illness, at Queenstown. He was 42 years of age.

A COTTAGE hospital and institute is about to be built at Almondsbury, near Bristol, at a cost of £4,000, borne by Mr. Sholto Vere Hare.

DR. JOHNSTON, of Bolton, was recently thrown from his phaeton, and sustained injuries which, however, we are glad to learn are not of a serious nature.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to St. Mary's Hospital, fixed for July, will not now take place till next summer, as they have acceded to the request of the hospital authorities that they would postpone their visit till the arrangements for laying the foundation stone of the new buildings are in a more forward state.

THE *London Gazette* publishes the following order by the Board of Agriculture: "1. So much of Article 16 (Slaughter in Rabies) of the Rabies Order of 1887, dated the 31st day of January, 1887, as relates to dogs is hereby revoked. 2. A local authority may cause any dog affected with or suspected of rabies, or having been bitten by a dog affected with or suspected of rabies within their district, to be slaughtered."

At the Central Criminal Court on July 8th Mary Griffiths, aged 56, and Mary Walters, aged 58, following the occupation of midwives, appeared before the Recorder charged with the manslaughter of Lucy Edmunds, a married woman living at Stepney, whose death, it was alleged, was caused by their negligent treatment. Walters was sentenced to three months' hard labour; Griffiths was acquitted.

EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES AT COATBRIDGE.—In Coatbridge during the month of June, 168 deaths occurred. This is equal to the extraordinarily high death-rate of 62 per 1,000. Of these half were due directly to measles, while affections of the lungs following measles were responsible for many more. During the month 581 fresh cases of measles were reported, but the epidemic is now on the decline. This death-rate is said to be the highest since 1847 and 1854, when cholera was prevalent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—*The Climatologist* is the name of a new journal, which, as the prospectus informs us, will be devoted to subjects connected with climatology, mineral springs, diet, race, occupation, etc. It is to be edited by Dr. John Y. Keating, of Philadelphia.—Professor Oscar

Hertwig, Director of the Second Anatomical Institute of the University of Berlin, has in the press a work on the action of Koch's remedy, entitled "Ueber die physiologische Grundlage der Tuberculinwirkung," and containing a theory of the mode of action of the metabolic products of bacilli. The book will be published by Gustav Fischer, of Jena.

**BEQUESTS.**—Miss Mary Bradford, late of Marlborough Villa, Higher Broughton, Manchester, and Birkdale, bequeathed the following charitable legacies: Owens College, Manchester, £5,000; Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables, £5,000; Manchester Royal Infirmary, £2,000; St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children, £2,000; Clinical Hospital and Dispensary for Children, Park Place, Cheetham, £1,000; and Mr. William Scott Brown, late of the firm of Jewsbury and Brown, chemists, the following sums: Manchester Royal Infirmary, £500; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, £100; Hospital for Incurables, Mauldeth, £100; Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, £100; Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools, £100; Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, £100; Chorlton-on-Medlock Dispensary, Manchester, £50.

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DRs. MATTHEW AND ALFRED JACKSON.**—A very handsome memorial window to the late Drs. Matthew and Alfred Jackson (father and son), who for over 50 years had consecutively practised in Market Weighton and the neighbourhood, has been placed in the south aisle of Market Weighton Church by members of their family and several other friends. The subject of the window is Christ healing the sick, and the details are beautifully worked out in exceptionally good and well-toned colours, and has been executed by Messrs. Powell Brothers, who have displayed very great taste indeed in the performance of their task. At the unveiling of this work a dedication service was held, at which the Vicar, the Rev. R. D. French, M.A., Canon Wilton, of Lonsdale, and the Bishop of Beverley took part.

**DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.**—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have died recently are Dr. Joao Xavier de Oliveira Barros, Emeritus Professor in the Medico-Chirurgical School of Oporto; Dr. David Phillips, Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. A. R. Smart, Professor of Physiology in the North Western Medical College, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Flamm, Director of the large lunatic asylum at Ffullingen; and Professor Wilhelm Weber, of Göttingen, the distinguished medical physicist, so well known for his works on the mechanics of the human body, the pulse, the theory of waves, etc., in many of which his brothers Heinrich and Ed. Friedrich, collaborated with him; his fellow countrymen claim for Wilhelm Weber the invention (in association with Gauss) of the electric telegraph—Dr. Weiss, Professor of Surgery in the Czech Medical Faculty of the University of Prague; Dr. Lourenço de Almeida e Azevedo, Professor of Midwifery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of Lisbon, aged 58; and Dr. Richter, of Pankow, Director of the Lunatic Asylum, established in that place by Professor Mendel.

**SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY.**—A quarterly meeting was held on Tuesday last in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Dr. Norman Kerr, President, in the chair. An interesting account of Ruthenian Inebriety was read by Chevalier Max de Proskowetz, of Quassitz, President of the Austrian Inebriety Society. The author presented the clauses in the Austrian Penal Code, which discriminate between intentional and unintentional intoxication as regards criminal responsibility for acts done in a state of drunkenness. These legal provisions were aptly illustrated by the story of the life of a small farmer called Lagodin. Lagodin had killed his best friend under the influence of drink, and received only one and a half year's imprisonment, on the plea that there had been no criminal intention. While in prison Lagodin forswore liquor, and, on his discharge, headed a nephalian campaign against the rampant intemperance of the Ruthenians, who are a simple, primitive, pastoral, and agricultural people inhabiting Galicia and Bucovina, and speaking a Russian dialect, though Austrian subjects. In the discussion which ensued the

President, Dr. Williams, Mr. John Hilton, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Gray (of Walsall), and Dr. Paramore took part; and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Chevalier Max de Proskowetz.

### 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, £25 per annum and vaccination fees. Applications to J. M. Campbell, Inspector of Poor, Abbey Parish Office, Paisley, by August 1st.
- ANCOATS HOSPITAL, Manchester.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to Alex. Forrest, Honorary Secretary, by July 14th.
- APPLECROSS PAROCHIAL BOARD.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £95 per annum, with free house and garden. Applications to Mr. D. Bain, Applecross, Ross-shire, by August 4th.
- BELMULET UNION (Binghamstown Dispensary).**—Medical Officer Salary, £110 per annum and fees. Applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Dispensary Committee. Election on July 16th.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Resident Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £150 per annum (with allowance of £30 per annum for cab hire), and furnished rooms, fire, lights, and attendance. Applications to Alex. Forrest, Secretary, by July 15th.
- BOOTLE BOROUGH HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, etc. Applications to the Secretary by July 15th.
- 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.
- 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 ROYAL 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 22nd.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Three Assistant House-Surgeons; must hold surgical qualification. Appointment for six months. Board, residence, and washing provided. Applications to Dr. J. D. M. Coghill, House Governor, by August 1st.
- 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.
- HAMPSTEAD PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, New End, N.W.**—Medical Officer; doubly qualified; must reside in Hampstead. Applications to J. W. Fenn, Secretary, 23, High Street, Hampstead, by July 31st.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury.**—Assistant Physician; must be F.R.C.P. or M.R.C.P. Lond. Applications to Adrian Hope, Secretary, by July 28th.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury.**—Two Casualty Medical Officers. Appointment for one year. Applications to Adrian Hope, Secretary, by July 28th.
- INGHAM INFIRMARY AND SOUTH SHIELDS AND WESTOE DISPENSARY.**—Senior House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Appointment for two years. Salary, £80 per annum, rising to £70, with board and residence. Applications to James R. Wheldon, Secretary, 17, King Street, South Shields, by July 21st.
- 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, Stanford Road, Kensington Court, W., by July 17th.
- 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.
- LUNATIC HOSPITAL, The Coppice, Nottingham.**—Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, attendance, and washing. Applications to Dr. Tate, Medical Superintendent.
- METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.**—Clinical Assistant for the South-Eastern Fever Hospital, New Cross Road, S.E. Appointment for three months. Board, furnished apartments, and washing provided. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.**—Second Chloroformist. Applications to F. Clare Melhado, Secretary-Superintendent, by July 17th.
- 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.



**NEWARK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by July 15th.

**NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL,** Norwich.—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Surgeon by July 21st.

**PARISH OF ST. LEONARD,** Shoreditch.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Infirmary; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing £10 annually to £120, with rations, furnished apartments, and washing. Applications to Robert Clay, Clerk to the Guardians, 213, Kingsland Road, N.E., by July 13th, of whom application forms can be obtained.

**PAROCHIAL BOARD OF MORVERN,** Argyllshire.—Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications to J. C. Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Drimmin-by-Oban, by July 27th.

**ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL,** Devonport.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Committee by July 22nd.

**ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,** Wigan.—Senior House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments and rations. Applications to Will Taberner, Secretary, by July 29th.

**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.

**SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon for the Pendleton Branch Dispensary; doubly qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications to Alexander Hay, Secretary, by July 14th.

**SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing; appointment for three years. Applications to the "Medical Staff, care of the Secretary," by July 15th.

**SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing; with a prospective advance of £10 per year for the second and third years. Applications to the "Medical Staff, care of the Secretary," by July 15th.

**SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—Tutor to take charge of dissecting room and hold classes in Anatomy and Physiology. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by July 21st.

**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.

**UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,** Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Demonstrator of Anatomy. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. R. Howden, Lecturer on Anatomy, by July 22nd.

**WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY,** Marylebone Road, N.W.—Junior House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications to W. Kimpton, Secretary, by July 20th.

**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.

**ALEXANDER,** John, M.D.Durh., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the County of Caithness.

**BROOKS,** C. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* T. Cuning Askin, M.D., resigned.

**COLLINS,** William Job, M.S., F.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, *vice* A. S. Morton, F.R.C.S., M.B.

**DICKINSON,** Frances May, M.B., Anaesthetist to the Alexandra Hospital for Diseases of the Hip, *vice* Edgar Willett, M.B., F.R.C.S., resigned.

**FORSBROOK,** William Henry Russell, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Consulting Medical Officer in London to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

**FRASER,** Angus, M.A., M.D., C.M.Aberd., appointed Senior Visiting Physician to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, *vice* Dr. J. W. Fraser Smith-Shand, deceased.

**GARRY,** W. A. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Irel., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Infirmary of the Salford Union.

**HARTLEY,** Alfred, M.D., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Bulmer District of the Malton Union, *vice* Dr. Parker A. Smith, deceased.

**HASWELL,** W. C. M.B., B.S.Durh., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Ingham Infirmary and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary, *vice* A. M. Martin, M.B., B.S.Durh., resigned.

**HEATON,** George, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* G. A. Barling, made Honorary Surgeon.

**HENSTOCK,** J. L., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Medical Officer at the Belmont Road Infirmary, Liverpool.

**HOPSON,** Montagu F., L.D.S.Eng., appointed Dental House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

**HUTCHEON,** John Watson, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer to the Parochial Board of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.

**JACKSON,** Mark, M.D.Irel., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Sanitary District of Barnstaple.

**PALEY,** J. F., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, *vice* T. Jenner Verrall, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

**PALEY,** William E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary District of Peterborough.

**PALMER,** S. J., M.B.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* C. Brooks, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.Eng.

**PARTRIDGE,** S. M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Darlaston Sanitary District.

**PLUMMER,** Selby W., M.B., B.S.Dunelm., appointed House-Surgeon to the County Hospital, Durham, *vice* Dr. Pogson, resigned.

**ROWLANDS,** J. D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., elected Coroner for the Borough of Carmarthen, *vice* John Hughes, F.R.C.S., resigned.

**RUSHER,** James Golby, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of the Grafton-Flyford and Upton-Snodsbury Districts of the Pershore Union.

**SIMPSON,** Francis O., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Third Assistant Medical Officer to the Hants County Asylum, Knowle, Fareham.

**SMITH,** Alfred J., M.B., M.Ch., M.A.O.Roy.Univ.Irel., appointed Professor in Midwifery to the Catholic University Medical School, Dublin.

**SMITH,** Patrick Blaikie, M.D., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Second Visiting Physician to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, *vice* Dr. Angus Fraser.

**SOMERVILLE,** Thomas A., L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Winslow Urban Sanitary District.

**STANLEY,** Charles J., M.B.Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

**TERRY,** Henry G., M.R.C.S.Eng., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

**THOMAS,** Augustus William, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Swaffham Urban District.

**THURSFIELD,** T. W., M.D.Aberd., F.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Visitor of Licensed Houses for the Insane in Warwickshire, *vice* Dr. Tibbits, deceased.

**VERRALL,** T. Jenner, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, *vice* F. A. Humphry, F.R.C.S.Eng.

**WARD,** Walter F., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Bawtry District of the Doncaster Union.

**WATT,** James P., M.A.Aber., D.P.H., R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the County of Aberdeen.

**WILKINSON,** Philip, appointed Assistant to the House-Surgeon of the Southport Infirmary, *vice* H. R. Bellamy.

**WILLOUGHBY,** Edward F., M.D.Lond., D.P.H.Lond.&Camb., appointed Medical Officer to the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, *vice* L. Parkes, M.D., resigned.

**WILSON,** A. C. J., L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Thurlstone Urban Sanitary District.

**WOODWARD,** Martin, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of the Eckington and Fladbury District of the Pershore Union.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is ss. 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.

**MYDDELTON-GAVEY.**—On July 3rd, at Brooks Hall, Ipswich, the wife of E. H. Myddelton-Gavey, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

**ORD.**—On July 2nd, at Halesowen, Worcestershire, the wife of W. Theophilus Ord, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**LUSH-ANDERSON.**—On July 7th, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. James R. Gillies, M.A., assisted by the Rev. F. H. Meyer, B.A., of Regent's Park Chapel, Percy John Frederick Lush, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.Oxon., M.R.C.S., of 8, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Justice Lush, to Lydia, second daughter of the late W. D. Anderson, Esq., of The Ferns, Farnham, Hampstead.

**WOOD-IRELAND.**—At St. Anne's Church, Belfast, on June 30th, by the Rev. J. H. Mervyn, M.A., Surgeon-Major Oswald G. Wood, M.D., Army Medical Staff, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Robert Ireland, Belfast. No cards.

#### DEATHS.

**FOGERTY.**—On June 29th, at 61, George Street, Limerick, Henry A. Fogerty, M.D., Surgeon-Major Medical Staff, aged 41.

**MANBY.**—On July 1st, at Guernsey, Frederic Edward Manby, F.R.C.S.Eng., of Wolverhampton, aged 46, eldest son of the late Frederic Manby, of East Rudham, Norfolk.

**STONE.**—On Sunday, July 5th, at 24, Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W., William Henry Stone, Esq., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, only son of the late Rev. Wm. Stone, Canon of Canterbury, on his 61st birthday.

**TRENHOLME.**—On May 2nd, at the Hospital, Michigan, U.S.A., suddenly of apoplexy, Dr. E. H. Trenholme, Professor of Gynecology, Bishop's College University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Canada.

tinuing the drug for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. In the great majority of cases all aches and pains are relieved most promptly and satisfactorily; and fortunately the relief comes and the frequent doses are cut down before any intolerable salicylism is produced. I became so confident of the remedy as to frequently promise relief from all pain within four hours, and was not often disappointed.

In glancing over the references in last year's **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL** to influenza, I find Dr. MacLagan (Jan. 11th, p. 103) speaks strongly of salicin in 20 to 30-grain doses every hour for four or five hours, and then every two or three hours; but says he had not ventured to use full doses of salicylate of sodium in so prostrating a disease. Dr. Hunt (Jan. 11th, p. 95) speaks well of salicylates and antipyrin, and both combined. Professor Eichhorst, of Zurich (April 12th, p. 864), recommended 1-gramme doses of salicylic acid hourly until noises were heard in the ears; and Dr. Batten (June 14th, p. 1411) speaks very highly of sodium salicylate (7 to 10 gr.) combined with antipyrin (5 to 8 gr.) every one to three hours. On the other hand, several adverse remarks appear about the danger of using salicylates, antipyrin, antifebrin, etc., in so depressing a complaint. We have surely had sufficient experience during 1890-91 to claim some definite advance for the future in the treatment of influenza; and my own observation points most decidedly to the view that salicylates diminish rather than increase the depression, both by promptly relieving pain and by apparently rapidly cutting short the disease.

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE ARGENTINA.

**DR. JOHN O'CONNOR**, M.A. (Resident Medical Officer of the British Hospital, Buenos Ayres) sends the following particulars as to the regulations governing the practice of medicine in Argentina. Assuming a man has a double British qualification (medical and surgical); (a) it is necessary for him, before setting out, to present his diplomas at the Argentine Consulate for inspection and legalisation by the Consul, for which a fee of £1 4s. 0d. is usually charged; (b) on arrival in Buenos Ayres, the diplomas must be taken to the Foreign Office, in order that the signature of the Argentine Consul at home may be verified by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the fee for this is two dollars; (c) supposing the medical man is not sufficiently acquainted with Spanish to present himself for the examinations, he must proceed to the Governor of the province in which he intends to practise, and obtain his permission to practise his profession for a period not exceeding six months, such permission is usually conceded, in order that the foreign medical man may have an opportunity of making up sufficient Spanish; (d) it is compulsory on all medical men to pass the necessary examinations in the University of Buenos Ayres, or in the University of Cordoba, the entrance fee is 300 dollars. The subjects of the three examinations are (1) General anatomy with dissections, physiology, pathology, diseases of the eye, and diseases of women; (2) Clinical surgical case, operations on the cadaver, practical surgery, histology, materia medica, mental pathology; (3) Clinical medical case, general medicine, pathology, midwifery, toxicology, and hygiene. These examinations may be all passed together, usually a week or ten days intervening, or singly with a session or more elapsing. The examinations are all *à viva voce*, and conducted in the following manner; a commission of six examiners is appointed, they all sit together at one table, and each examiner has ten minutes at the candidate, of course all answers must be given in Spanish. The pass standard is 50 per cent., failing to score in any one subject disqualifies. The class of questions are precisely similar to those asked by the "examining bodies" in Great Britain and Ireland, and are of a very searching character, especially in pathology.

The examiners, as a rule, show the most marked politeness to strangers, and (let not this be forgotten) they expect the same in return. It is necessary to have a fair conversational knowledge of the language before presenting oneself for the examinations, but according to the experience of some English medical men in Buenos Ayres, if a candidate shows himself efficient in the subjects of his examination, the examiners show every consideration to his shortcomings in Spanish. If a candidate fails to pass the first examination, he loses half the entrance fee, and cannot present himself again for six months.

(e) After passing the three examinations, he is sworn in to conform with the ordinary rules of professional etiquette, and then has to proceed to La Plata to have his name enrolled on the list of those duly qualified to practise their profession in the Argentine Republic.

The object I have in view in bringing these regulations before the profession, is to prevent men coming out to this country without first having their diplomas properly legalised by the Argentine Consul at home, for it causes much inconvenience to a medical man to have to wait, say in Buenos Ayres, for three or four months until his diplomas are sent home to be legalised.

#### LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, Etc., received:

(A) Dr. A. Anderson, Mirfield; Mr. Ernest Atkins, Plumstead. (B) Dr. E. Berdoe, London; Mr. P. Beiersdorf, Altona; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., London; Dr. W. J. Branch, St. Kitts; Dr. A. G. Bateman, London; C. W. S. Barrett, M.B., Hinckley; Mr. Ernest Birt, Wakefield; Dr. J. W. Byers, Belfast; Mr. George Brown, London; Dr. M. Bruce, Edinburgh; Mr. W. B. Brookes, Bootle-cum-Linacre; Mr. W. J. T. Barker, Churchinford; Dr. R. Barnes, London; Dr. R. D. Batten, London; Mr. W. Balmagne, London; Mr. F. W. Betty, Sunderland; Mr. W. Biggs, Oxford. (C) Mr. C. G. Campbell, Saddleworth; Surgeon-General Cornish, London; Mr. M. R. Cotes, Bournemouth; Critic; Mr. W. M. Cotton, London; Mr. W. T. Cocking, Sheffield; Dr. G. Cordewent, Milverton; Mr. E. A. Clark, Aberdeen; Mr. G. T. Coleman, Cardiff; Dr. H. E. Crookshank, Cairo; Mr. J. W. Coulson, South Shields. (D) Dr. A. N. Davis, Plymouth; Mr. M. Dobbs, Southgate; Mr. A. Doran, London; Dr. C. Digby, Hednesford; Mr. A. C. Dove, London; Mr. A. G. Don, Sevenoaks; Dr. P. M. Davidson, Congleton. (E) Mr. J. Ewens, Clifton. (F) Mr. W. H. R. Forsbrook, London; Sir

Joseph Fayer, London; Dr. R. W. Felkin, Edinburgh. (G) Mr. H. W. G. Greens, London; Mr. T. C. Gray, Swansea; Dr. Goodhart, London; Mr. T. W. H. Garstang, Knutsford; Dr. G. A. Gibson, Edinburgh. (H) Mr. H. Herbert, London; Dr. Halliburton, London; W. C. Haswell, M.B., South Shields; Dr. J. Holmes, Southam; Dr. L. Henry, Melbourne; R. L. Heard, M.B., Dublin; Mr. M. F. Hopson, London; G. Heaton, M.B., Birmingham; Dr. G. E. Herman, London. (I) Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Accrington; Inquirer. (J) Mr. T. R. Jessop, Leeds; Dr. H. N. Joynt, Bradford. (K) Mr. W. Keiller, Edinburgh; Dr. P. Karkeek, Torquay; Dr. Norman Kerr, London. (L) Mr. T. Leeds, London; Mr. J. D. Frew Lane, Bradford; Miss Lankester, London; Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, Boroughbridge; Dr. C. J. Lewis, Stirling; Dr. H. G. Lys, Bournemouth. (M) Medical Staff; Mr. N. MacGillcuddy, Bournemouth; Mr. J. Martin, Bolton; Mr. W. Moore, Stourport; Dr. G. B. Mead, Newmarket; Dr. J. B. Macleod, Dundee; Dr. Mickle, London; Mr. L. J. May, London; Dr. W. Milligan, Manchester; Mr. J. C. P. Muir, London; Mr. W. Martindale, London; Dr. H. C. Major, Bradford; Mr. W. E. Marshall, Southsea; Dr. Campbell Munro, Paisley; Dr. K. M. Macdonald, Edinbane. (N) Messrs. Newbery and Co., London; Mr. P. Newell, Crowborough; Mr. P. W. G. Nunn, Bournemouth. (O) A. A. Philip, M.B., Belfast; Dr. Frank Payne, London; Messrs. Powell Brothers, Leeds; Dr. R. W. Philip, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Pirie, Glasgow; Mr. J. H. Potter, Cullompton; Dr. H. H. Phillips, Reading; Mr. S. W. Plummer, Durham. (R) Messrs. Richardson, Brothers, and Co., Liverpool; Mr. J. D. Rowlands, Carmarthen; Dr. R. R. Rentoul, Liverpool; Dr. R. Ross, Belfast; Dr. C. A. L. Reed, Cincinnati; Mr. B. B. Rawlings, London; Mr. R. L. Reece, London; Dr. Ringwood, Kells; Mr. K. Roberts, Staindrop. (S) Dr. A. L. Smith, Montreal; Dr. W. J. Smyly, Dublin; A. J. Smith, M.B., Dublin; Secretary of the Sanitary Institute, London; C. H. Stanley, M.B., Streatham; Dr. W. Sandford, Castle-martyr; Dr. E. M. Simpson, Lincoln; Mr. T. A. Somerville, Wilmslow; Mr. W. F. C. Smith, Halifax; Secretary of the Newark and District Hospital, Newark; Dr. G. D. Sutherland, London; Dr. R. Sisley, London; Mr. F. O. Simpson, Liverpool; Secretary of the General Practitioners' Union, London; Dr. G. Steell, Manchester; Secretary of the Apothecaries' Society, London; Dr. A. M. Smith, New Kilpatrick; Secretary of the British Gynaecological Society, London; Dr. Shillito, Malton; Rev. T. N. Hart Smith, Epsom. (T) C. H. Taylor, M.B., Derby; Mr. H. G. Terry, Bath; Dr. Trevelyan, Leeds; F. P. Trench, M.B., London; W. C. Taylor, M.B., London; Dr. S. G. Turpin, Middleton; Mr. W. Taberner, Wigan. (U) Mr. J. C. Underwood, Blandford. (V) Surgeon G. A. Wade, Jamaica; Dr. E. Willoughby, London; Mr. R. W. Watkins, Towcester; Mr. T. J. Woodhouse, Putney; Mr. R. Weaver, London; Mr. R. H. West, Taunton; Mr. R. M. Wharam, London; Messrs. Williams and Norgate, London. (Y) Colonel J. S. Young, London. (Z) The Zona Company, London; etc.

#### BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED.

The Business of Travel. By W. Fraser Rae. London and New York: Thos. Cook and Son. 1891.  
Medical Publications. Harvard Medical School. 1890.  
Hypnotic Suggestion. By Augustus Nicoll. Price 1s. London: Henry Renshaw. 1891.  
Hints on Sanitary Fittings and their Application. By Robert Mar Wharam. London: H. and W. Brown. 1891.

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