

MIDWIFERY FEES.

WE are informed that in a case recently heard at the county court at Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, in which Dr. Henry Bingham, of Mountpottinger, Belfast, sued for a fee of one guinea, to be paid by the husband of a woman who, in November, 1893, had engaged Dr. Bingham, to attend her at her approaching confinement in December, 1893; the judge, in granting a decree for the amount with expenses, said that in his opinion if ever there was a case of an agent binding a principal it was the case of a man's wife being able to bind her husband in a matter of this sort. The facts were not in dispute, and Dr. Bingham's case was that after having made arrangements to be within call when the time came, another medical man was called in by the defendant. The defendant's defence was that no contract had been entered into by him, or with his knowledge or consent.

A NEW KIND OF CARD.

IF the issuer (who is described by a local practitioner as an M.B. Durham 1886, M.D. and B.S. 1890, and D.P.H. Dub. 1890) of the following card folded as a small note, and left at every house in the district, hopes to escape exposure and condemnation for so unprofessional a proceeding by omitting the name, we feel impelled to undeceive him:

SURGERY AND PRIVATE DISPENSARY,
4, Filmer Road,
Salisbury Estate,
Fulham, S.W.

Hours:—10.30 to 12 A.M.; 7 to 9 P.M.

Messages may be left at any time.

[On the back of the card]: With compliments.

THE HOLDING OF INQUESTS.

Z. writes to ask if a coroner has a right to hold an inquest in any room or building in connection with a hospital without first obtaining the consent or permission of the hospital authorities, and, further, what are the legal powers of coroners with regard to holding inquests in cases of death occurring after an operation, but not necessarily preceded by injury or violence.

. The coroner has no legal right to hold an inquest in any hospital or other place except by previous consent of the owners. The county councils provide funds for the hire of rooms for inquest purposes, and if the hospital authorities decline to place a room at the disposal of the court, the coroner must find a room elsewhere. Usually an amicable arrangement prevents friction in these matters. The coroner can hold an inquest in any case of death in which he deems an inquiry necessary, but his action in regard to them has to be regulated by the exercise of a sound discretion, otherwise complaints might be made to the Lord Chancellor, to whom the conduct of coroners is amenable. The coroner can give what instructions he likes to the registrars, but it is quite another question whether such instructions are carried out by them. There is no legal compulsion in the matter.

CONTRACTS NOT TO PRACTISE.

PERPLEXED asks for a reply to the following query: A. sells a country practice to B. and in the agreement promises not to practise within ten miles of the village for a period of ten years. After five years B. sells the practice to C. Is it right, fair, and honest and legal that A. should come back and commence practising again after promising B. that he would not do so for ten years?

. On the facts stated it is undoubtedly neither right, fair, nor honest on the part of A. to commence practice again within the given radius within the ten years. Whether or not A. could be prevented from so doing by legal proceedings depends on the terms of the contract between A. and B. and the contract between B. and the purchaser from him, and without seeing these documents or having a full statement of their terms it is impossible to express any reliable opinion.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

M.O.H. writes: In a rural district a medical man doing a very extensive practice employs an unqualified assistant ostensibly as dispenser. Amongst the poorer classes, however, he is known as "Doctor," and has the reputation of being very clever at confinements and children. He is at times, in preference to his principal, engaged for midwifery cases, and if the case goes on right attends the case entirely; if the case goes wrong the qualified man comes in and does the requisite. Does such conduct as that constitute "covering"? It is certain that in some cases, if it were not for this unqualified man, much of their midwifery would go to the other medical men in the district. In a town such cases would be taken up by the other medical men; but in country districts it is difficult to get satisfactory and trustworthy evidence. The system of death registration is no check on unqualified practice, as the registrar is often a man of little education and intelligence. The plan of registration of deaths put forward by Mr. Ernest Hart and his deputation to the Home Secretary, seems the only means of effectually putting a stop to practices which are eminently unfair to the profession, and still more unfair to an uneducated public.

. M.O.H. should communicate with the President of the General Medical Council, proffering such evidence in support of his statement as he is able to obtain.

G. M. F.—We cannot undertake to offer any opinion upon the diagnosis of the case described. We would suggest to our correspondent the necessity of exercising the greatest care in accepting the statements of patients as to the conduct of professional friends.

PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.

MCC.—We may refer our correspondent who has sent us a number of instances which have come under his notice of chemists and druggists prescribing for patients, to the following report: At Cardiff County Court, on November 7th, before His Honour Judge Owen, the Apothecaries' Company brought an action against Mr. G. Muxworthy to recover the sum of £20, for that he did act and practise as an apothecary at Cardiff, and for attending, advising, furnishing, and supplying medicine for the use of Elizabeth Ryan, without having obtained certificates under the Act. Mr. Harry Cousins was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ivor Bowen for the defendant. Patrick Ryan, of Duffryn Street, Cardiff, said in Whitsun week he went to the Institute of Jubilee Nurses. The institute was in St. Andrew's Crescent, but he made a mistake, and called at the next house. Defendant was there, and, after hearing him, advised him to rub oil and hot vinegar on his wife's breast. Witness bought a bottle of oil, paying for it 1s. 1½d. The name "Dr. Hall" was on the front of the house. In cross-examination Mr. Bowen elicited that witness was unaware that No. 10, St. Andrew's Crescent was Dr. Hall's Hygienic Company's establishment. His wife was not attended by defendant, whose only advice was to rub in the oil and vinegar. One of the Jubilee nurses told him not to use the oil. Mr. Bowen said he would submit, under the decision in the case of *Davies v. Makuna*, *Law Reports*, Chancery Division, 29, that defendant was able to sell patent medicines that were not poisonous. The Judge remarked that there was in this case something more than selling. Defendant was called, and in examination said that Dr. Hall's Hygienic Company was composed of himself and his son. They had made an arrangement with Dr. Hall and some Americans, and they sold pamphlets, specifics, and instruments for the cure of disease. His Honour asked if the remedies were for all the evils under the sun, and witness replied that they were for a considerable number of them. The charge which the Company made for the pamphlet and instrument used was one guinea. There were no ingredients of a poisonous nature in the medicine. He did not advise Ryan, but sold the medicine on application. Cross-examined: The house was a private one, but there was a card stating that it was Dr. Hall's Hygienic Establishment. His Honour held that the case had been abundantly made out. The action was brought for a penalty of £20, under a known Act of Parliament passed in the time of George III. He believed defendant did practise as an apothecary, and found for the plaintiffs for £20 and costs.

VISITS OF CEREMONY.

PROSPERITY.—To our correspondent's three several questions our replies are as follows: (1) It will devolve on our correspondent to call on the resident practitioner. (2) Especially relates to social and not to medical etiquette. Nevertheless, we may intimate that, in the event of cards being received, it will entail an early visit in response, but otherwise the first call would more or less depend on the degree of intimacy existing between the bachelor practitioner and the prospective benedict. (3) For an answer *re* the remedial agent in question we would refer him to a paragraph in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 10th, p. 1083, etc.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—Professor E. H. Hankin, Fellow of St. John's College, has been appointed to represent the University at the Indian Medical Congress to be held at Calcutta in December.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

M.B. EXAMINATION: Pass List.

First Division.—Lizzie Bennett, London School of Medicine for Women; J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., University College; J. S. Collier, B.Sc., St. Mary's Hospital; H. Davies, Guy's Hospital; J. H. Fisher, St. Thomas's Hospital; E. M. Hainworth, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; W. E. Lee, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. H. Leete, B.Sc., Guy's Hospital; G. E. Manning, Guy's Hospital; H. B. Meakin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. J. Poynton, St. Mary's Hospital; M. H. Raper, Middlesex Hospital; A. E. Russell, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. S. Sloane, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. Stanley, St. Mary's Hospital; J. Stephenson, B.Sc., Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; F. J. Steward, Guy's Hospital; E. C. Taylor, Guy's Hospital; T. Warner, King's College; K. A. Young, B.Sc., Middlesex Hospital.

Second Division.—H. R. Andrews, London Hospital; Elizabeth L. Catherine Appel, B.Sc., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; A. Armer, Guy's Hospital; Dorothea Caine, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; C. E. Carpmæl, Guy's Hospital; Maud Mary Chaddburn, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; E. Chichester, London Hospital; F. Chown, St. Mary's Hospital; H. W. Collier, Guy's Hospital; F. N. Cookson, Middlesex Hospital; R. Corfe, St. Mary's Hospital; Alice Mary Corthorn, London School of Medicine for Women; G. H. Cowen, London Hospital; T. V. Crosby, University College; J. Currie, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. G. Dain, Mason College, and Queen's and General Hospital, Birmingham; D. E. Evans, St. Mary's Hospital; F. J. Fielder, King's College; H. O. Fraser-Luckie, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. A. Gray, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. W. Haines, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. D. Harris, St. Mary's Hospital; F. G. Hopkins, B.Sc., Guy's Hospital; E. H. Houghton, Yorkshire College; A. C. Hovenden, Guy's Hospital; G. S. Hovenden, Guy's Hospital; Susan Anne Hughes, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; G. B. Hunt, University College; W. D. Jones, University College; J. P. Kitson, University College; F. S. Locke, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; T. D. Manning, Guy's Hospital; Y. H. Mills, London Hospital; Elizabeth Jane Moffett, B.Sc., London School of

Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; D. Morrison, University College; E. E. Murray, University College; M. J. O'Flanagan, B.Sc., Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; J. D. Rawlings, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; S. W. F. Richardson, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; W. S. H. Sequeira, London Hospital; W. Shears, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. W. Spink, Yorkshire College; R. H. Steen, Queen's College, Belfast, and St. Mary's; A. C. Stevenson, University College; W. H. B. Stoddart, University College; W. Stokes, St. Thomas's Hospital; C. S. Wallace, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. Watkins-Pitchford, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. H. C. Way, University College; A. N. Weir, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following gentlemen passed the First Professional Examination for the diploma of Fellow, in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on Thursday, November 15th:

A. M. Sheppard, of Prince Alfred Hospital and Sydney University, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and J. C. H. Leicester, of University College, London.

Thirteen gentlemen were referred for six months. Sixty-three gentlemen presented themselves for this examination, of whom 23 passed and 40 were referred.

The following gentlemen having passed the necessary examinations and having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, have been admitted Members of the College, namely:

Abcarius, J. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Abrahams, B. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Allport, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Armer, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Bakke, C. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Baly, C. F. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Barr, V. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Bates, J. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Battie, E. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Bayfield, J. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Best, P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Blewitt, W. F., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Boden, J. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Bond, C. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Bower, E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Breen, A. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brennan, J. R. M., L.S.A.
Brereton, F. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brice, A. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brierley, T. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brooke, F. A. J. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brown, D. D., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Brown, D. W., M.D. Edin.
Budd, W. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Burditt, R. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Burroughs, W. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Burton, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Butler, W. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Calverley, J. E. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Carter, F. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Clark, H. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Clarke, A. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Clarke, F., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gochrane, A. W. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Collard, F. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Colley, C. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Collier, W. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Cooke, F. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Copeland, F., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Copley, S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Corfe, R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Crossman, F. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Currie, J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Davies, J. E. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Dickinson, H. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Dobie, E. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Dorrell, E. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Drake, C. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Drake, E. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Drew, E. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Eastes, G. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Edgar, J. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Evison, F. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Firth, H. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Flegg, F. A. M., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Flemming, A. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Forsyth, J. R. M., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Fraser, D. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Fricke, E. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Fry, W. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gamauf, F. R. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Genge, G. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gerrard, A. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gooding, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Grattan, H. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gregor, E. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Griffith, A. D., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Gullan, A. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Haines, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Hale, L. H. D., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Hanbury, W. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Harding, W. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Harman, L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Hayles, A. W., L.S.A.
Helme, T. A., M.B. Edin.
Hopkins, F. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Howard, V., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Husband, F., L.R.C.P.Lond.
James, G. P. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Jenkins, A. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Job, H. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Jones, R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Joynton, G. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Kitson, J. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Lambert, P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Latham, A. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Layton, F. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Lewis, F. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Lowe, G. J. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Lowe, L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Loy, M. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
McDonald, G. M., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Mason, F. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Matthews, A. K., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Moon, R. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Morgan, J. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Morris, A. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Morris, T. H. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Noses, J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Nichols, H. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Norman, E. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
O'Leary, E. G. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Ormerod, E. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Packer, H. D., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Pain, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Palmer, M. H. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Penny, F. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Peters, E. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Phillips, G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Prain, J. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Prior, J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Reid, S. T., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Reynolds, B. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rhind, T., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Riddick, G. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Robinson, W. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Samples, J. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Saunders, A. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Savage, W. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, E. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, R. B., L.S.A.
Spaul, P. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Stanley, A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Stone, W. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Summerhayes, J. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Symonds, W. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Taylor, M. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Thurston, E. O., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Toombs, H. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Trythall, W. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Turner, E. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Watkin-Williams, P. L., L.R.C.P.L.
Whitehead, A. M., M.B., C.M. Aberd.
Wiggin, H. P. V., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Williams, P. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Wilmot, H. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Wilson, H. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT NAPPER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,

The Originator of Cottage Hospitals.

We regret to have to record the death on November 16th of Mr. Albert Napper, the originator of cottage hospitals. Mr. Napper, who appeared to be in his usual health a few weeks ago, had been for long the subject of mitral disease, but suffered very little from it beyond occasional dyspnoea until the evening of November 15th, when, after a fatiguing day, he had an attack of angina pectoris; this passed off, but he died suddenly the following evening.

Albert Napper was the third son of the late Mr. H. F. Napper, and was born at Loxwood, Sussex, on December 16th, 1815. He was educated at Mr. Stedman's school at West Hill, Wandsworth, and on leaving was articled to his maternal uncle, Mr. George Harries of Godalming. After two years he proceeded to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in due course acted as senior dresser to Mr. Benjamin Travers and Mr. South. After obtaining the qualifications of M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. he proceeded to Edinburgh for a year, and subsequently to Bonn. His intention was to spend some time in Germany, but he was recalled after a few months to take over the practice of the late Mr. Frank Jackson of Guildford. In Guildford he practised for sixteen years, until in 1854 he acquired a practice at Cranleigh, where he continued until 1881, when he resigned active work to his son.

Mr. Napper was an excellent surgeon, and had remarkable success in both his major and minor operations. On retiring the parishioners of Cranleigh presented him with a cheque and a testimonial signed by 145 persons, and the medical profession presented him with a silver salver "as a slight recognition of his services in connection with the cottage hospital movement." He had established the first cottage hospital in 1859 in an old house lent for the purpose by the rector, the present Archdeacon of Surrey. In recognition of his services in this connection he was, in 1869, elected an Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and at the time of his death he was the Senior Honorary Associate of that Order.

Mr. Napper was Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Meath Home for Epileptics owed much to his power of organisation and practical sympathy. He was a keen sportsman, and in his time an excellent cricketer. He married in 1841 the only child of the late Mr. Arthur Winckworth, and leaves two sons and three daughters, of whom the youngest is Lady Superintendent of the Surrey Convalescent Home for Men at East Blatchington. Mr. Napper published in 1864 a short book on the establishment of village hospitals, and contributed many articles on the subject to the press. He took much interest in sanitary questions, and only recently we described a simple and ingenious method of ventilation which he had devised.

Mr. Napper was for many years an active member of the British Medical Association, and took a warm interest in the work of the South-Eastern Branch. He was instrumental in forming the system of districts within branches which in branches covering a great extent of country afford additional opportunities to members of the Association of meeting for discussion and friendly intercourse.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry C. Burdett, the author of *The Hospitals and Asylums of the World* for the following estimate of the value of his services in connection with the origination of cottage hospitals:

The late Mr. Albert Napper was undoubtedly the founder of cottage hospitals. It is true that the credit has been claimed for one of the sisters of the Holy Rood, who started a hospital with twenty-eight beds in North Ormesby, Middlesbrough, in 1859. The Middlesbrough institution was in no sense a cottage hospital; it was never heard of in connection with the cottage hospital movement; it was established in close contiguity to a large urban population, was too large originally to embody the real idea of a cottage hospital, and has now sixty beds. We may therefore dismiss this claim as untenable. In 1859 Mr. Albert Napper organised the Cranleigh Village Hospital for the accommodation of the poor when suffering from sickness or from accident. What Mr. Napper meant by the poor is clearly deducible from the

At the first sessional meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association, under the presidency of Dr. Gage Brown, C.M.G., Mrs. Hughes read a paper entitled *Why Trained Nurses break down in Health*, which was followed by a discussion.

fourth rule, which provides that patients shall be received on the payment of a weekly sum, the amount of which, dependent on their circumstances, is to be fixed by their employer, in conjunction with the manager of the hospital. The admission of patients was granted by the manager on consultation with the medical officer. In his statement of the advantages derivable by the public and the medical profession from the establishment of village hospitals, which Mr. Albert Napper published in 1864, he gives an account of the first 100 patients treated. Of these 67 were parish paupers, 7 were incapable of remunerating the surgeon, 16 were in humble circumstances, and for the remaining 10 cases fees were paid by the guardians for operations, fractures, etc., to the extent of £36 in all.

It is important to state these facts, because they bear eloquent testimony to the character of the man and the value of the work he did as the founder of cottage hospitals. It will be seen that the scheme which he originated provided against the evils of indiscriminate medical relief; secured justice to the medical profession, as every member was allowed to follow his patient into the cottage hospital wards; and, for the first time in England, put the hospital patient in the position of having the privilege of being able to pay something, however small, according to his means, for the treatment he received. In consequence of the wisdom Mr. Napper thus displayed, although there are at the present time at least 500 cottage hospitals scattered up and down the country, in every one of them patients have the privilege of paying according to their means, and from 12 to 15 per cent. of the total income of these hospitals is derived from patients' payments. Had the same system been followed by the larger hospitals, we should not hear the universal complaint so justly urged against them in regard to the abuse of their funds by the treatment of well-to-do patients. But the scheme effected more than this. It created a revolution for good throughout the whole of rural England. By means of the cottage hospital the permanent services of a good nurse were secured for the agricultural districts; for the sick poor it provided, for the first time in their experience, adequate accommodation, a sufficient supply of food and its due regulation, constant and regular medical supervision, and the removal of the dangers attending a long and wearisome journey, often to the imminent risk of life or limb, with the prospect of facing further and greater perils in the big town hospital if the patient survived the journey. To the country medical practitioner the cottage hospital was a boon for many reasons. It raised his professional status; it enabled him to treat serious surgical cases under the most favourable circumstances, which, before its institution, had to be transferred to the nearest county hospital; it established good feeling and friendly professional intercourse between the medical men of each district, for all had the right to use the cottage hospital, and to retain any fee for an operation performed within its walls which the union might pay. The rich were not slow to recognise the value to themselves of this increased experience and consequent skill on the part of the local practitioner. The lessons learnt day by day in the cottage hospital became in time of need of real value in the ancestral hall. Thus, as one writer has well put it, "the peasants' misfortune became the means of saving the life of the squire."

Last, but not least, the cottage hospital supplied a new source of interest for the inhabitants of the villages, and united all classes in caring for the sick under the most favourable circumstances. It follows that Mr. Napper's work, as the founder of cottage hospitals, has a permanent value, for it has resulted in great reforms of many kinds, and has secured to the great body of general practitioners a means of improving their experience, conserving their knowledge, and increasing their popularity and reputation with the population to whom they minister. We have not space to do justice to the movement on the present occasion, but we have said enough to show that it has been fruitful for good, and that its founder deserves a high place in the annals of the profession. Albert Napper was a signally modest and retiring man. He had all the characteristics of the country gentleman. His courtesy, readiness to give information, and whole-hearted desire to do his best for his patients won for him a reputation and popularity which the most ambitious might envy. We know from what

he himself told us one occasion that the testimonial which was presented to him, as the founder of cottage hospitals, when he retired from practice some years ago, gave him greater pleasure than anything which happened to him in his long and useful life.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN FRASER, M.D., C.B.

WE regret to announce the death of Surgeon-General Fraser, which occurred at 21, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, on November 14th. He had an attack of cerebral hæmorrhage as far back as July 31st, 1893. This attack was followed by partial paralysis, from which he recovered sufficiently to enable him to take some exercise, but latterly he became weaker, and it was not surprising that he succumbed to a second attack of the cerebral hæmorrhage.

Dr. Fraser was the son of the late Rev. Simon Fraser, of Stornoway, and was born in 1819. He was educated at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities, obtaining the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1840. He entered the Medical Department of the army in the following year, but was not gazetted as full surgeon until 1852. Six years later, however, he was made Deputy Inspector-General. These six years were the most active in his long and honourable career. In them he served with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade throughout the Crimean campaign, rendering valuable aid at Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. For this he received the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish medal. He also was in active service during the Indian Mutiny, and was employed in Bengal and the North-West Provinces; he was present at the capture of Lucknow, and in several other decisive engagements. He was twice mentioned in despatches by General Sir Hope Grant, whilst serving with him in the Oude as senior medical officer. He received the Indian medal with clasp, and in 1859 was created a Companion of the Bath. For twenty years afterwards he served in various capacities under the Army Medical Department. In 1872 he was appointed Surgeon-General, and on his retirement in 1879 he was made an honorary physician to the Queen. In 1892 he received the Distinguished Service Pension.

Surgeon-General Fraser was a man of extreme simplicity of character, reticent about himself, but ever thoughtful of others, always anxious and willing to give a helping hand in every good work. Since his retirement in 1879 he has resided in Edinburgh, where he has been prominent in many philanthropic and benevolent works. Whether as an Elder of the Free Church of Scotland, or as a director of one of the many charities to which he was attached, or in his capacity as a private individual, Dr. Fraser carried with him a peculiar and indefinable influence for good, which was bound to impress itself upon everyone with whom he came in contact.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are: Dr. T. Grey Jewell, Ex-President of the San Francisco County Medical Society, some time U.S. Consul-General at Singapore, and afterwards superintendent of the Home for Inebriates, San Francisco, aged 64; and Dr. E. Berchon, *Médecin Principal* of the French navy, formerly President of the Bordeaux Academy of Medicine, and founder (in conjunction with Dr. Périer and M. de Folin) of the periodical entitled *Les Fonds de la Mer*, aged 69.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION IN 1893.

XIII (continued).—WEST HAM: THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL QUESTION.

AERIAL DISSEMINATION.—The Plaistow ward of the borough was the only one into which the disease was not introduced from outside the borough, but it was not long before this ward was invaded, and up to nearly the close of the epidemic it suffered out of all proportion to its population, though differing in no material respect in its circumstances from the

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,261 births and 3,427 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, November 17th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 18.5 to 16.9 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, rose again to 17.1 last week. The rates in the several towns ranged from 10.7 in Croydon and 11.0 in Leicester to 23.8 in Sunderland, 24.6 in Gateshead, and 26.3 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 18.4 per 1,000, and was 3.1 above the rate recorded in London, which was only 15.3 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate in the thirty-three towns averaged 1.9 per 1,000; in London the rate was equal to 1.5, while it averaged 2.1 per 1,000 in the thirty-two provincial towns, and was highest in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Derby, and Gateshead. Measles caused a death-rate of 2.3 in Leeds, 2.7 in Portsmouth, 4.5 in Gateshead, and 4.8 in Derby; scarlet fever of 1.2 in Nottingham; whooping-cough of 1.7 in Gateshead; and "fever" of 1.2 in Plymouth. The 73 deaths from diphtheria in the thirty-three towns included 44 in London, 5 in West Ham, 3 in Birmingham, and 3 in Manchester. Two fatal cases of small-pox were registered in Birmingham, and 2 in Liverpool, but not one in London or in any other of the thirty-three large towns. There were 42 cases of small-pox under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the Highgate Small-pox Hospital on Saturday last, November 17th, against 50, 48, and 51 at the end of the preceding three weeks; 3 new cases were admitted during the week, against 8 and 12 in the preceding two weeks. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had been 2,285, 2,240, and 2,258 at the end of the preceding three weeks, were 2,251 on Saturday last; 215 new cases were admitted during the week, against 223 in each of the preceding two weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, November 17th, 974 births and 579 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 22.2 and 20.3 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, was again 20.3 last week, and exceeded by 3.2 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in thirty-three of the largest English towns, which was only 17.1 per 1,000. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 14.0 in Paisley to 24.2 in Greenock. The zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 2.1 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Greenock and Glasgow. The 298 deaths registered in Glasgow included 10 from measles, 6 from diphtheria, 6 from whooping-cough, and 5 from scarlet fever. A fatal case of small-pox was recorded in Edinburgh.

SANITAS asks if there is any risk of infection in using a pit-system privy or closet, known to contain the faeces of a patient suffering from typhoid fever.

*** Certainly there is.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE COVENTRY PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

WE have received the following further letter on this subject:

Sir,—In reference to the letter from the medical staff of the Coventry Dispensary appearing in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 3rd, it appears incumbent upon us to send a plain statement of facts in reply, and then to leave the matters in dispute in your hands in the hope that some means may be found of settling our differences by arbitration.

The Coventry Provident Dispensary was a charity as well as a provident institution for about fifty years, having been founded by the subscriptions of benevolent persons, which were continued until the last four or five years. Our contention is—and the matter has been proved again and again—that the rule "that members should consist of working men, their wives, and families" has not been "fairly" observed. On the contrary, many publicans, shopkeepers, and manufacturers, as well as their wives and families, have been and are members, in addition to those who join by virtue of being members of a club or other society incorporated with the dispensary.

But whatever may be the rights and wrongs of our dispute with the dispensary staff the broad fact remains, that we have now in Coventry a so-called provident dispensary, with what you rightly term the "unjust and intolerable" rule of membership that the "pecuniary position of the applicant be no bar to admission," and as a consequence of this any inhabitant of Coventry, from the wealthiest manufacturer downwards, can now, if he so please, by entering his name on the dispensary books, compel the staff to attend him for a subscription of one penny a week.

The deputation was sent to the committee of the dispensary because the medical staff declined to openly assist us in our endeavours to reform the abuses of the institution, and that our "demands" were not "offensive" is sufficiently proved by the comments of the medical press, which noted at the time the moderate and careful way in which the claims of the profession were placed before the committee.

The vacancy alluded to by the dispensary staff occurred in 1891, before the serious abuses we have sought to remedy were so well understood as they now are, and in the recent election of a medical officer in September last no member of the reform party applied. Through our influence the appointments held in medical aid associations have been given up and already the Star Benefit Society, which is of the nature of a medical aid, and had been held by four members of our party, has been absorbed by the provident dispensary.

In conclusion we desire to emphasise the fact that we have twice before this invited the dispensary staff to submit the question in dispute between us to the judgment of an unprejudiced arbitrator with a view to the final settlement of our differences. On each occasion they have decidedly refused. We now once more, through your columns, renew our invitation. If, for the third time, they decline there is only one interpre-

tation to be placed on their refusal. In this event we venture to submit that this matter of the provident dispensary, as carried on in Coventry at the present time, is one of such vital interest to the profession generally that it might well occupy the attention of a committee of inquiry, and we trust that you will see your way to obtaining this for us.—We are, etc.,

MILNER MOORE.
CHARLES WEBB ILIFFE.
F. M. HAIG.
EDWARD PHILLIPS.
F. FAULDER WHITE.
W. RICHARDSON RICE.

F. L. HARMAN BROWN.
A. HAWLEY.
T. A. B. SODEN.
T. IRVING DAY.
PERCY S. OVERTON.

Coventry, Nov. 14th.

*** This matter is, we think, well worth the attention of our readers. A perusal of the letter from the medical staff of the dispensary, published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 3rd, and of the letter printed above, will show that the essential question in dispute is this: Ought a provident dispensary to admit members at very low fees under a rule specifying that "the pecuniary position of the applicants is to be no bar to admission?" The allegations as to the "offensiveness" of the demands made by the party opposed to the dispensary, and all other personal questions, are of no importance to the discussion, and of no interest either to the profession or the public. As far as we can see at present, the dispensary authorities have put themselves wholly in the wrong; but we should be sorry to prejudice the question before they have had the opportunity of offering some more rational defence of their conduct than that contained in their former letter; and therefore we would earnestly urge their acceptance of the offer of a committee of inquiry—that is, to refer the whole subject to two, or at the most three, arbitrators—medical and lay—and agree to follow their decision.

MEDICAL NEWS.

SIR WALTER FOSTER, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner of past and present students of the National Dental Hospital, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on November 30th.

MEDICAL MAYORS.—Mr. Alderman Alfred Steele Perkins, surgeon, Exeter, was elected Mayor of Exeter on November 9th in succession to Mr. Alderman E. Domville, also a medical man.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. Ridley and Mr. Martin were elected assistant surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on November 15th. The post of Surgical Registrar becomes vacant in consequence of Mr. Martin's promotion.

THE Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for 1894 has been awarded to Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia for his essay on Toxic Amblyopias. The next award of this prize, which is of the value of 180 dollars, will be made on July 14th, 1895.

THE London County Council will receive a deputation of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals on November 29th, when a memorial will be presented praying for the institution of public abattoirs in place of the existing private slaughter houses.

It is stated in a *Times* telegram that the Canadian Government are strictly enforcing a regulation requiring all cattle imported to be subjected to injection of tuberculin. If the animals are found to react to the injection the owner is given the alternative of having them destroyed, or of returning them to the place from which they came.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANTS.—"An Assistant" writes to suggest the desirability of forming an association to defend the interests of persons holding the office of assistant or *locum tenens*. Such an association, he suggests, might include all persons holding junior or assistant appointments throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NEW GLANDERS ORDER.—The new Glanders or Farcy Order issued by the Board of Agriculture revokes the Order of 1892, and confers on local authorities the following powers: (1) Compulsory power to slaughter diseased animals, subject to the owners being secured a minimum compensation, in the case of a horse of £2, and in the case of an ass or mule of 10s., leaving to local authorities the option of compensating up to a maximum not exceeding a quarter of the value of the animal; (2) power to slaughter suspected animals with the consent of owners, subject to payment of full as valua-

compensation if on *post-mortem* examination the animals be found not to have been diseased; (3) power to destroy the carcasses at places other than knackers' yards.

ASYLUMS AND POLITICS.—Politics enter so largely into every detail of American life, that it is very difficult to disentangle the truth out of statements which may be but a shot in a "local campaign," but if a quarter of the charges brought by the *New York Herald* against the management of the asylums under the care of the Department of Charities and Correction be true, there is large scope for reformation. What, however, is plain is that, whether there or here, if the care of the sick and helpless and insane is to be undertaken by popularly-elected bodies, there is but small security that they will be properly treated, unless the care of sick be made a "plank" in party politics. The immense and inert mass of indifference on such matters among the electors tends to become an insurmountable buffer between temporary and evanescent popular indignation and that serene element of officialism which goes on for ever. Unless each voter will feel his responsibility, popular government gives little security for the good treatment of those who fall in the race.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with apartments and board. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board by December 13th.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications and testimonials to A. Forrest, Secretary before December 12th.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Victoria Park, E.—House-Physician. Appointment for six months. Board, residence, and allowance for washing provided. Applications to the Secretary at the Office, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C., by December 13th.
- CLAYTON HOSPITAL AND WAKEFIELD PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Junior House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £90 and £40 per annum respectively, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary for the former appointment by November 28th, and for the latter by December 1st.
- CLOGHER UNION, Ballygawley Dispensary.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £75 per annum, with £15 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, together with registration and vaccination fees. Applications to Mr. John Spear Gervan, Honorary Secretary, Stewart Arms, Ballygawley. Election will take place on November 27th.
- DOVER HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon; unmarried and doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. Elwin, 13, Castle Street, Dover, by November 27th.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; must possess surgical qualification. Appointment for six months, but may be held by re-election for a further period of six months. Board, residence, and washing provided. No salary. Applications to the House-Governor by December 1st.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and laundry provided. Applications and testimonials to Lewis H. Glenton Kerr, Secretary, by November 26th.
- GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Joseph Smethurst, Secretary, by November 30th.
- HACKNEY UNION.**—District Medical Officer; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, with such extra fees as are allowed. Applications to J. Owen Parry, Clerk to the Guardians, Clerk's Office, Hackney Union, Sidney Road, Homerton, N.E., by November 27th.
- HOSPITAL OF ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey.**—Two qualified Surgeons (non-resident) for Hospital and Outdoor Poor. Salary, £50 per annum currency (vaccination included). Applications and testimonials to N. Ferguson, President Poor-law Board, by November 28th.
- KENSINGTON DISPENSARY.**—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Frederick Leach, 7, Stanford Road, Kensington Square, by November 30th.
- KING'S COLLEGE, London.**—Sambrooke Medical Registrarship. Applications to the Council by November 30th.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Resident Medical Officer for the Fever Hospital at Mossall; doubly qualified, not less than 25 years of age. Salary, £250 per annum with board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the Board by December 15th.
- NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144, Euston Road.**—Female Resident Medical Officer; fully qualified. Applications to Margaret M. Bagster, Secretary, by November 28th.
- NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY AND EYE HOSPITAL, Harts-hill, Stoke-upon-Trent.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing £10 a year, at the discretion of the Committee. Applications and testimonials to R. Hordley, Secretary, before November 27th.
- ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading.**—House-Physician, House-Surgeon, and Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum each for the first

two appointments, with board and lodging. For the third appointment board and lodging will be provided, but no salary. Applications to the Secretary before December 11th.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**—Three Members of the Court of Examiners; must be F.R.C.S. Applications to the Secretary, by December 5th.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C.**—House-Physician. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £40 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary by December 5th.
- ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, Strand, W.C.**—Clinical Assistants. Applications and testimonials to T. Beattie Campbell, Secretary, before December 1st.
- SHEFFIELD GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Appointment for three years. Applications to the Medical Staff of the Sheffield General Infirmary to the care of the Secretary by December 8th.
- WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, Leamington Spa.**—House-Surgeon; single. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications and testimonials to J. Warren, Secretary, before December 5th.
- WEST KENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, Maidstone.**—House-Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary by December 1st.
- WESTERN DISPENSARY, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.**—Four Attending Medical Officers, doubly qualified. Applications, with three original testimonials, to the Secretary by November 26th.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.**—Assistant Anaesthetist (Honorary and Non-Resident). Applications and testimonials to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary Superintendent, before December 12th.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.**—House-Physician and House-Surgeon; tenable for six months. Board and lodging are provided. Applications and testimonials to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary Superintendent, before December 12th.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.**—Physician; must be F. or M.R.C.P.Lond. Applications to the House Committee by November 27th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BOAKE, Mr.**, appointed Medical Officer of the East Flegg District of the East and West Flegg Incorporation.
- BODEN, J. S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.**, appointed Assistant House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.
- BOND, Dr.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health for Southwark.
- BRADLEY, M. McWilliam, M.D.Glasg., L.R.C.P.Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Jarrow (East) District of the South Shields Union.
- CARSON, Surgeon-Major W. P., M.B., I.M.S.**, appointed Port Surgeon at Aden, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. Monks.
- COLES, Dr. Charles**, appointed Medical Officer to the Leicester Dispensary, *vice* A. E. Hindle, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasg., resigned.
- COOPER, T. W. Astley, L.S.A.**, appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.
- CRAWFORD, Raymond, M.A.Oxon., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.**, appointed Assistant House-Physician to King's College Hospital.
- DUFFOS, I. C. G., M.A.Aberd., M.B., C.M.**, appointed Medical Officer, under the Barony Parochial Board, for Springham and Possilpark District, Glasgow, *vice* Dr. Smith, deceased.
- Fox, Edwards N., M.B.Vict., B.Ch.**, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Manchester Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
- GAMGEE, Leonard Parker, F.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
- GRIFFITH, John, F.R.C.S.**, appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.
- JACOB, E. L., B.A.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.**, reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Chertsey Rural Sanitary Authority.
- KEIFFENHEM-TRUBRIDGE, L. W. A., M.B.Durh.**, appointed District Medical Officer and Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the Hoo Union.
- LOGAN, Mr.**, appointed Medical Officer for the No. 2 (Measham) District of the Ashby Union, *vice* T. W. Kyle, M.D., deceased.
- MACDONALD, G. M., B.A.Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.
- MACLEAN, Ewan J., M.B., C.M.Edin.**, appointed Physician-Accoucheur to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary, *vice* A. E. Giles, M.D., M.R.C.P., resigned.
- MILL, George Symers, M.B., C.M.Edin.**, appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Dewsbury Infirmary, *vice* John Shives, M.D., resigned.
- MOON, Mr. Ernest F.**, appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum, *vice* L. C. Bruce, M.B., C.M.Edin., resigned.
- O'SULLIVAN, Patrick Thomas, M.B., Ch., B.A.O.R.U.I.**, appointed Extern Surgeon to the South Charitable Infirmary and County Hospital, Cork.
- PHILIP, Andrew, M.B., C.M.Edin.**, appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W.
- PITT, C. W., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.**, reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Malmesbury Town Council.
- RIDLEY, Walter, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- ROYDEN, W., M.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse of the East and West Flegg Incorporation.
- SPRAWSON, F. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

TOOGOOD, Frederick Sherman, M.D.Lond., D.P.H., appointed Medical Superintendent of the New Infirmary at Lewisham.
WACE, C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to King's College Hospital.
WADD, H. Randall, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Physician to the Great Northern Central Hospital.
WEBB, T. Curtis, B.A.Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.
WELLS, S. Russell, M.B., B.Sc.Lond., appointed Assistant Curator to St. George's Hospital.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: Iritis. Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, W.C., 3 to 5 P.M.—Lecture: Tetanus, Rabies, and Cholera. Practical Work: Examination of Coma, Bacilli—Chemical and other Tests. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Edward Woakes: Tinnitus and Vertigo.
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. C. E. Beevor and Mr. C. A. Ballance: A Case of Subcortical Cerebral Tumour Treated by Operation. (Patient will be shown.) Mr. J. D. Malcolm: Illustrations of Some Modes of Death from Ovariectomy.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Craig: Insanity with Cardiac Disease, Phthisis, Gout, etc.
THE CLINICAL MUSEUM, 211, Great Portland Street.—Open at 2, Lecture at 4.
ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Colin Campbell (Saddleworth): The Treatment of Respiratory Affections by means of Large Medicinal Injections through the Larynx. Communicated by Mr. Walter Whitehead. Mr. W. Arbuthnot Lane: A Year's Experience of the Use of Sulphur in Surgery.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Y. Biss: Cases of Special Interest. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, 8 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: Iritis.
POST-GRADUATE COURSE, WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith, W., 5 P.M.—Dr. Turner: Neuralgia of Limbs.
NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, 3 P.M.—Lecture by Dr. Beevor.
HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—The President (Mr. C. J. Symonds): The Surgical Aspects of Typhilitis. Dr. Arthur Davies: Photographs illustrating the Thyroid Gland Treatment.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S.: Surgery of the Nervous System. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M.—Dr. Lubbock: Clinical Lecture. Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, W., 5.30 P.M.—Mr. John Hopkins: Cases in the Wards.
THE SANITARY INSTITUTE, Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, W., 8 P.M.—Dr. R. M. Simon: Workers in Copper, Zinc, Brass, and Tin.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Y. Biss: Cases of Special Interest.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Lunacy Law.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in post-office order or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

BATTERHAM.—On November 18th, at Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of J. W. Batterham, M.B., F.R.C.S., of a son.
FERGUSON.—On November 20th, at Lozells Road, Birmingham, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. E. Ferguson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEVERIDGE-STRACHAN.—At St. James' Episcopal Church, Dollar, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Henry Maskew, Arthur Beveridge, M.B., C.M., Lochinver, Sutherlandshire, youngest son of James S. Beveridge, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., to Edith, eldest daughter of John Strachan, M.D., Dollar.
MILLAR-MACKAY.—At 39, Scotland Street, Edinburgh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D., William Millar, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas., Stamford Bridge, York, to Jessie Bews, daughter of the late William H. Mackay, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—At 21, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, on the 14th inst., John Fraser, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General Army Medical Department, and Honorary Physician to the Queen, aged 75 years.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 2. Operation Days.—Tu. F. S., 2.
CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Operation Days.—Daily, 2.
CHARING CROSS. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. Operation Days.—W. Th. F., 3.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. Operation Days.—M. F., 2.
EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Operation Day.—F., 2.
GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2. Operation Day.—W., 2.
GUY'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. Operation Days.—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 10. Operation Days.—M. Th., 2.
KING'S COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 1.30; o.p., Tu. W. F. S., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 9.30. Operation Days.—M. F. S., 2.
LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. Operation Days.—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.
LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, M. Tu. F., 2; Surgical, M. Th., 2. Operation Days.—M. Th., 4.30.
METROPOLITAN. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, W., 2. Operation Day.—F., 9.
MIDDLESEX. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9 W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th., 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. Operation Days.—W., 1.30, S., 2; (Obstetric), Th., 2.
NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC. Hours of Attendance.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. Operation Day.—W., 10.
NORTH-WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, F., 2; Dental, F., 9. Operation Day.—Th., 2.30.
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Southwark. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 2. Operation Days.—Daily.
ROYAL FREE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th., 9. Operation Days.—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.
ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 9. Operation Days.—Daily, 10.
ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. Operation Day.—M., 2.
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. Operation Days.—Daily.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. Operation Days.—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.
ST. GEORGE'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th., 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. Operation Days.—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.
ST. MARK'S. Hours of Attendance.—Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, males, S., 3; females, W., 9.45. Operation Days.—M., 2, Tu. 2.30.
ST. MARY'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. Operation Days.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.
ST. PETER'S. Hours of Attendance.—M., 2 and 5, Tu., 2 W., 5, Th., 2, F. (Women and Children), 2, S., 4. Operation Days.—W. and F., 2.
ST. THOMAS'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. W. and S., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu., 2; o.p., daily, exc. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10. Operation Days.—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), M., 2.30, F., 2; (Gynaecological), Th., 2.
SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. Operation Day.—W., 2.30.
THROAT, Golden Square. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30; Operation Day.—Th., 2.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30; Operation Days.—W. Th. 1.30; S., 2.
WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. Operation Days.—Tu. F., 2.30.
WESTMINSTER. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15. Operation Days.—Tu. W., 2.