

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

THE SCOTTISH PAPERS AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A GOOD deal of indignant comment has reached us upon the mode in which the Glasgow papers dealt with the case of congenital cataract recently operated upon in that city, and we have now another example of the same thing in an article headed "Lung Surgery" which appeared in the *Glasgow Daily Record and Mail* of September 26th. This article which is also headed "A Great Operation by Sir William Macewan" (*sic*) is written to cap an account recently published in the same paper of an operation for draining a tuberculous cavity of the lung which had been performed in America. The paragraph containing this news seems to have brought forth a letter from a reader who was aware that Professor Macewan had some years ago operated successfully upon the chest of a patient by resection of portions of the ribs and he seems to have jumped to the conclusion that the two operations were identical and that in this instance Glasgow was well ahead of America. The enterprising reporter hunted up Professor Macewan's old patient and obtained from him an account of his case which is given with as many picturesque details as possible. The Glasgow papers only make themselves ridiculous by the publication of such articles: we hope that the medical profession in Glasgow has sufficient influence to be able to induce the editors of local newspapers to show more respect for it and its work than these publications display.

THE STATUS OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.

It was reported in the *Times* early last week that a veterinary surgeon had applied for, and obtained, exemption from having his name inserted on a list of jurors on the ground that he was a "medical practitioner," and therefore entitled to this privilege. It seems that there is a decision of an Irish judge in which the term "medical practitioner" has been held to include a veterinary surgeon, and that this had weight with the magistrates in coming to a conclusion. We have been unable to find the Irish case, and can only express our surprise if this is a correct statement of the law. Under English law the following persons (*inter alios*) are exempted from serving on juries: "Members and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London, if actually practising as physicians; Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, if actually practising as surgeons; apothecaries certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, and all registered medical practitioners and registered pharmaceutical chemists, if actually practising as apothecaries, medical practitioners, or pharmaceutical chemists respectively (also registered dentists, if they so desire)." No mention is made of "veterinary surgeons" in this list, and the reason is obvious. The classes of persons who are exempted from serving on juries are those whose vocation in life is entirely inconsistent with their punctual attendance at court. A veterinary surgeon is in quite a different position; but, even assuming that he has some claim to be considered, it is impossible to see how he can be said to be a medical practitioner *pro hac vice*. Prior to 1881 there was no law expressly applicable to veterinary surgeons, and the Act passed in that year gave them certain rights, but no title, to describe themselves as medical practitioners.

"ELECTRO VIGOUR."

PROSECUTION OF AN UNREGISTERED PRACTITIONER.

LEWIS BAILLES, 164, Strand, appeared before Mr. Marsham, at Bow Street Police Court, on October 13th, to a summons charging him with wilfully and falsely pretending to be a doctor, and using the name and title of "doctor" in such a way as to imply that he was registered under the Medical Act, 1858. A second summons charged him with unlawfully using the title and description of "M.B.," thereby implying that he was a Bachelor of Medicine.

Mr. Bodkin prosecuted on behalf of the Medical Defence Union. Mr. Claude M. Treadwell appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "Guilty" to both charges.

Mr. Bodkin explained that the defendant was connected with what was called the McLaughlin Company, which carried on its business at 164, Strand. They advertised what they called their electro vigour treatment in the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express*, and other papers whose position gave the advertisements a certain amount of weight. In these advertisements the electric belt was alluded to as a rapid cure for almost every known and unknown disease to which humanity was liable. Readers were invited to go to 164, Strand, to see this wonderful appliance, and told that if they did so they would be under the care of a qualified physician. Those who could not call were invited to send for an illustrated book which would explain how they could cure themselves at their own homes. In July last Mr. Tyrrell, a solicitor's clerk, was sent to 164, Strand, and represented to the defendant that he had called on behalf of a friend, whose symptoms he described. The defendant told Mr. Tyrrell that he had been a ship's doctor, that he held four medical qualifications, and was in the habit of prescribing drugs when necessary. On September 21st Frederick Downes Whitwell, another clerk, went to 164, Strand, to consult the defendant. After attending to several other persons in a private room the defendant examined Mr. Whitwell, using a stethoscope. He came to the conclusion that he was suffering from a weak heart and enlarged liver, and recommended him to buy a 10-guinea electric belt, which he was willing to sell for £3. Mr. Whitwell asked the defendant to give him his name, and he wrote "L. Bailles, M.A., M.B." Mr. Bodkin went on to say that the defendant's real name was Lewis Lamb Bailes. In 1894 he was on the *Register* as Bachelor of Surgery and Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Durham, but in July of that year he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for rape. The General Medical Council struck him off the *Register*, and all his University degrees were taken from him. Moreover, his name was removed from the *Calendar* of the University of Durham. In spite of this the defendant, after being liberated from prison, advertised himself as a Bachelor of Medicine. It had been held, said Mr. Bodkin, that it was a very serious thing for a man of bad character to hold himself out to be a member of an honourable profession, and he hoped the magistrate—bearing in mind that this advertising scheme had proved very profitable—would impose a substantial fine, and make the defendant pay the costs of the prosecution.

Mr. Treadwell said the defendant knew that he was not entitled to act as a doctor in the ordinary way, but thought he was at liberty to work for a company as a servant. That was what he had done. He was simply

a servant of the company, and was not responsible for their advertisements. Of course his view of the law was wrong, but he hoped it would be accepted in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Marsham said the defendant appeared to be the only medical man connected with the company.

Mr. Treadwell said he had reason to believe that was not so. The defendant told him he had only been associated with the company about three months.

Mr. Marsham wished to know if the belts had done anyone any harm. Mr. Bodkin: I am given to understand that the belts are so absolutely free from electricity in any possible way that you might just as well wrap a piece of paper round a man's body.

Mr. Marsham: Then they did no harm?

Mr. Bodkin: Except that these people were asking ten guineas for a belt which was absolutely worthless.

Mr. Tyrrell, one of the clerks referred to, said that when he called at 164, Strand, the defendant told him it was one of the happiest days of his life because he had been consulted by so many people. He said he had been there about twelve months, and was going to have another doctor to assist him on the following week as he found it impossible to cope with all the correspondence although he had twenty-five typewriters.

Mr. Marsham said the defendant must have known he was doing wrong, and ordered him to pay on the first summons £20 and £21 costs; in default two months. On the second summons the defendant was fined £5; in default, twenty-one days. The money was paid.

PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY BY REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

DENS.—Under the terms of the Dentists Act, 1878, any registered medical man is entitled to make use of the description "dentist," and is, in fact, placed in the same position as a person registered in the *Dentists' Register* in virtue of a special dental qualification.

PAYMENT OF A SUBSTITUTE.

ENQUIRER.—A is sent for by B. (who has not consulted A. before), and A. being from home his servant gets C. to attend the case for A. C. does so, and in A.'s absence continues attending until the case is concluded. What is the customary or proper arrangement of fees between A. and C.?

. It is usual [and reasonable] to share the fees, but where such services are reciprocal, they are often rendered for nothing.

LIABILITY FOR FEE.

R. C.—The owner by whom our correspondent was called in is responsible for payment of the fee for the first attendance, but not for subsequent attendances unless guaranteed by him.

MEDICAL FEES IN VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS.

LEVIATHAN.—If required to attend court, 1 guinea would be a reasonable fee, whether called upon to give evidence or not. If the number of cases necessitates a prolonged attendance in court, an increased fee up to, say, 2 guineas, might fairly be stipulated for.

CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAM.—Probably, under the circumstances, it would be better to make no charge beyond out-of-pocket expenses, unless the preparation and sending of the telegrams involved serious loss of time.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the Convocations holden on Saturdays, September 26th and October 3rd, the following degrees were conferred:

Doctor in Medicine.—C. H. Brooks, M.B. Durh.; W. P. Palmer, M.B., B.S., L.S.Sc. Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; R. T. Thorpe, M.B., B.S. Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; W. M. Davson, M.B., B.S. Durh.

Doctor in Medicine for Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing.—G. W. Blomfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; H. Burton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; G. T. Gifford, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; W. H. Hillyer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; G. F. Huggill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; F. W. Jollye, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H.; W. S. Sharpe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.; E. Sharpley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; H. L. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; C. J. West, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; O. S. Wrath, L.R.C.P. & S.

Bachelor in Medicine (M.B.).—A. H. Bateman, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; C. H. Crass, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. L. Currie, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Alice Maud Dodd, London School of Medicine for Women; A. G. Dunn, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. J. Gowans, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. R. Guns, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. H. Heslop, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; P. W. James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; E. L. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Mary's Hospital, London; E. Kendal, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. H. Lamplough, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; J. G. O. H. Lane, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Guy's Hospital, London; H. L. Noel-Cox, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. H. Peacock, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Reid, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Guy's Hospital, London; C. A. Ryman, St. George's Hospital, London; T. Y. Simpson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London Hospital; A. Smith, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. C. Stewart, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. R. Wylie, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bachelor of Surgery (B.S.).—A. H. Bateman, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; C. H. Crass, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. L. Currie, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Alice Maud Dodd, London School of Medicine for Women; A. G. Dunn, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. R. East, M.B. Durh., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. J. Gowans, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. R. Guns, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. H. Heslop, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. E. Hodge, M.B. Durh., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. L. Jenkins, M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P., St. Mary's Hospital, London; Evelyn Kendal, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. H. Lamplough, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; J. G. O. H. Lane, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Guy's Hospital, London; W. H. Peacock, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. Y. Simpson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London Hospital; A. Smith, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. C. Stewart, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. R. Wylie, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bachelor in Hygiene (B.Hy.).—W. E. Alderson, M.D., M.S.Durh.; L. McNabb, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.Durh.

The following candidates received the Diploma in Public Health: W. E. Alderson, M.D., M.S.Durh.; W. G. Barras, M.D., L.S.Sc.Durh.; W. E. Peacock, M.D., B.S.Durh.; D. Young, M.B., Ch.B.Ed.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

THE following candidates have passed the First Examination in Medicine in the subjects undernoted:

Part I. Chemistry and Physics.—J. Allen, Owens; H. A. Dunkerley, Owens; A. C. Edwards, Univ.; F. Hall, Owens; F. Hartley, Owens; J. L. Moir, Owens; W. Nightingale, Owens; B. C. Piercy, Yorks; R. Robertson, Owens; G. B. Warburton, Owens; A. E. Woodall, Owens.

Part II. Biology.—J. Allen, Owens; L. S. Ashcroft, Univ.; H. D. Dakin, Yorks; J. A. Donnellan, Univ.; A. K. Eatock, Owens; F. Hall, Owens; J. L. Moir, Owens; P. Moran, Owens; W. Nightingale, Owens; H. E. K. Stephens, Owens; J. V. Steward, Owens; A. E. Woodall, Owens.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have passed the Primary Examination, Part II, in the subjects indicated:

Anatomy.—S. F. H. Everill, Birmingham; G. W. Hassall, Birmingham; R. D. Neagle, St. Mary's Hospital; A. Shepperd, Guy's Hospital.

Physiology.—S. F. H. Everill, Birmingham; C. E. Pring, Royal Free Hospital; A. Shepperd, Guy's Hospital; G. W. Sinfon, Bristol.

The following candidates have passed the Primary Examination, Part I, in the subjects indicated:

Biology.—R. Rowlands, Glasgow.

Chemistry.—L. W. Bradshaw, Leeds; H. T. Roberts, St. Mary's Hospital.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—R. J. W. McKane, Leeds; R. Rowlands, Glasgow.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN seventy-six of the largest English towns, including London, 8,154 births and 4,554 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, October 10th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 16.3, and 15.3 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again last week to 15.8 per 1,000. The rates in the several towns ranged from 4.7 in Hornsey, 9.1 in Handsworth, 9.6 in Croydon, 9.9 in Hanley, 10.4 in Reading, 10.5 in Derby, 10.6 in King's Norton, 10.9 in West Hartlepool, and 11.2 in Leyton, to 20.2 in Stockport, 20.3 in St. Helens, 20.4 in Merthyr Tydfil, 21.1 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21.2 in Ipswich and in West Bromwich, 21.4 in Middlesbrough, 22.8 in Rotherham, 23.4 in Sunderland, and 24.0 in Bootle. In London the rate of mortality was 14.5 per 1,000, while it averaged 16.3 in the seventy-five large provincial towns. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 2.4 per 1,000 in the seventy-six large towns; in London this death-rate was 2.1 per 1,000, while it averaged 2.6 in the seventy-five other large towns, among which the highest death-rates from the principal infectious diseases were 4.7 in Burnley, 4.9 in Middlesbrough and Sunderland, 5.4 in Wolverhampton, 5.5 in Preston, 5.7 in West Ham, 6.5 in Merthyr Tydfil, and 10.2 in Warrington. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.4 in Sunderland, 1.8 in Bury, and 5.5 in Warrington; scarlet fever of 1.1 in Wolverhampton and 2.2 in Merthyr Tydfil; diphtheria of 1.5 in Ipswich; whooping-cough of 1.1 in Middlesbrough; "fever" of 1.2 in St. Helens, and 2.9 in Merthyr Tydfil; and diarrhoea of 3.5 in Birmingham, 3.6 in Coventry and in Gateshead, 3.8 in Wolverhampton and in Middlesbrough; 3.9 in West Bromwich and in Warrington, 4.2 in Burnley, 4.6 in Preston, 4.8 in West Ham, and 5.5 in Rotherham. Two deaths from small-pox occurred last week in Bolton, and one each in Leicester, Salford, and York, but not one in any other of the seventy-six large towns. The number of small-pox patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, which had been 47, 29, and 21 at the end of the three preceding weeks, had further declined to 17 at the end of last week; 2 new cases were admitted during the week, against 7, 1, and 1 in the three preceding weeks. The number of scarlet-fever patients in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on Saturday last the 10th inst., was 1,881, against 1,803, 1,886, and 1,877 on the three preceding Saturdays; 240 new cases were admitted last week, against 261, 293, and 235 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, October 10th, 907 births and 525 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 16.1, 16.8, and 17.3 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, declined again to 16.0 per 1,000 last week, but was 0.2 per 1,000 above the mean rate during the same period in the seventy-six large English towns. The rates in the eight Scotch towns ranged from 9.3 in Perth and 14.1 in Aberdeen, to 18.0 in Greenock and 19.8 in Dundee. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 2.2 per 1,000 in these towns, the highest rates being recorded in Dundee and Perth. The 235 deaths registered in Glasgow included 8 which were referred to measles, 2 to scarlet fever, 3 to whooping-cough, 5 to "fever," and 21 to diarrhoea. Ten deaths from diphtheria, and 3 from "fever" were recorded in Dundee. Three fatal cases of diarrhoea occurred in Aberdeen, 3 in Greenock, and 2 in Edinburgh.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, October 10th, 538 births and 330 deaths were registered in six of the principal Irish towns, against 553 births and 312 deaths in the preceding period. The mean annual death-rate of these towns, which had been 18.7, 15.8, and 19.02 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, fell to 16.8 per 1,000 in the week under notice, this figure being 0.7 above the mean annual rate during the corresponding period in the 76 English towns. The death-rates in these six Irish towns ranged from 10.9 in Limerick and 13.6 in Londonderry to 20.7 in Dublin and 21.9 in Cork. The death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases in these six Irish towns averaged during the week 1.0 per 1,000 or 0.1 less than during the preceding period. The highest point, 2.6, was reached in Belfast, while Limerick and Waterford registered no deaths from zymotic disease at all. In Dublin no deaths from small-pox, measles, typhus, or simple continued fever were registered, but 1 death was ascribed to scarlet fever, 2 to whooping-cough, 1 to diphtheria, 2 to enteric and 4 to diarrhoeal diseases. In Belfast the tale was 1 death due to measles, 1 to diphtheria, 2 each to scarlet fever and whooping-cough, 4 to enteric and 8 to diarrhoeal diseases.

ACTION FOR FEES FOR ATTENDANCE AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL. At Waterford, on September 30th, Dr. E. F. Stephenson, according to the *Waterford Standard*, claimed £24 3s. from the Waterford Board of Guardians for attendance on a small-pox patient.

The plaintiff was medical officer of the Woodstown Dispensary District under the defendants, and in his district was an isolation hospital built some years ago in anticipation of cases of bubonic plague and yellow fever being imported; it had only been used as a temporary summer home for convalescent and delicate children. On July 21st this year the Medical Officer of Health of Waterford detected a case of small-pox among the crew of an incoming ship, and, he having reported the case to his authority, the Corporation of Waterford, the patient was first entered as a nominal inmate of the union workhouse, and then taken out to the isolation hospital within the plaintiff's district. Hearing of this, the plaintiff first visited the patient, and then wrote to the master of the union stating that he had seen the case, and asking whether arrangements had been made for medical attendance upon it, and that a telegram should be sent to him if he were required to attend. In reply, he was told that no orders had been issued and that he must use his own discretion. On the same day, and before receiving this answer, he got a telegram from the clerk of the union asking whether he had seen the case, and what his diagnosis was, to which he replied that it was a case of small-pox. Subsequently, in the exercise of his discretion and from a sense of humanity, he went on visiting the case without receiving further instruction. Eventually, however, he wrote to the guardians in order to have his position in the matter defined. To this letter the guardians replied by sending him a red ticket, thus making the case an official patient, and as they refused to withdraw it or pay his fees, the plaintiff was obliged to bring this action for their recovery. Formal evidence in support of the above statement having been given, the Court brought out by inquiry that there were other small-pox cases elsewhere at the time, and that they were being attended by the Corporation's own medical officer.

The defence set up was that if the guardians were responsible for the case at all they had covered that responsibility by the subsequent issue of a red ticket, the legal effect of which was to compel the plaintiff to attend to it, that prior to this he was acting simply as a volunteer, and that in default of this defence the responsibility rested on the Waterford Corporation, and not on the guardians.

The Court in giving judgement held that the guardians had from the first assumed responsibility for the patient, and then thought to protect themselves by throwing a red ticket at the plaintiff's head. It might be the duty of the plaintiff to attend upon a case of small-pox in a resident of his own district, but this case had nothing to do with him, being simply carted in from outside, and if the guardians wished to make him responsible for it they should have issued a red ticket in the first instance. The verdict, therefore, would be for the plaintiff for the sum of 20 guineas, with costs on the higher scale. A sum of 2 guineas was also allowed to the *locum tenens* who acted for the plaintiff during the latter's detention in Court.

VITAL STATISTICS OF LONDON DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1903.

IN the accompanying table will be found summarized the vital statistics of the metropolitan boroughs and of the City of London, based upon the Registrar-General's returns for the third, or summer, quarter of the year. The mortality figures in the table relate to the deaths of persons actually belonging to the various boroughs, and are the result of a complete system of distribution of deaths in institutions among the several boroughs in which the deceased persons had previously resided.

The 32,646 births registered in London during the three months under notice were equal to an annual rate of 28.4 per 1,000 of the population, estimated at 4,613,812 persons in the middle of the year; in the corresponding quarters of the three preceding years the rates had been 29.1, 28.9, and 28.9 per 1,000, while the average birth-rate in the third quarters of the ten years 1893-1902 was 29.6 per 1,000. The birth-rates last quarter ranged from 14.1 in the City of London, 16.9 in Hampstead, 17.3 in the City of Westminster, 19.0 in Kensington, 20.5 in Chelsea, and 21.8 in Stoke Newington, to 32.5 in Bermondsey, 32.8 in Shoreditch, 34.0 in Poplar, 35.3 in Finsbury, 35.5 in Bethnal Green, and 36.8 in Stepney.

The 15,581 deaths of persons belonging to London registered during last quarter were equal to an annual rate of 13.5 per 1,000, against 17.7, 16.6, and 14.7 per 1,000 in the corresponding quarters of the three preceding years; the mean death-rate in the ten preceding third quarters was 18.0 per 1,000. The lowest death-rates last quarter in the various metropolitan boroughs were 8.8 in Hampstead, 9.4 in Stoke Newington, 10.6 in Wandsworth, 10.7 in Lewisham, 11.3 in Hammersmith, and 11.7 in the City of Westminster; while the highest rates were 16.6 in Southwark, 16.8 in Bermondsey, 17.6 in Bethnal Green, 17.7 in Stepney, 19.1 in Finsbury, and 19.3 in Shoreditch.

During last quarter 2,500 deaths were referred to the principal infectious diseases; of these, 3 resulted from small-pox, 247 from measles, 91 from scarlet fever, 144 from diphtheria, 217 from whooping-cough, 79 from enteric fever, 2 from simple continued fever, and 1,717 from diarrhoea. These 2,500 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.17 per 1,000, against an average rate of 3.96 in the corresponding periods of the ten preceding years. In the third quarters of the three preceding years the rates had been 3.77, 3.99, and 2.67 per 1,000 respectively. The lowest death-rates

take any action on his own account. "Wilful exposure" must be proved, and there may be facts in the possession of the sanitary authority indicating that a conviction could not be obtained. "M.D." should consult the clerk to the sanitary authority as well as the medical officer of health before deciding on further action.

NOTIFICATION FEES.

W. H. B. asks whether a fee of 1s. or of 2s. 6d. for notification of each infectious case should be charged under the following circumstances: He is the medical attendant of a private home containing eighty to ninety boys (walls and strays), among whom twenty cases of scarlet fever have recently developed.

* * As is well known, a fee of 2s. 6d. is payable in all instances except "if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution." The following extract from Lumley's *Public Health Acts*, vol. i, p. 384, throws some light on the meaning of the words "public body or institution." It states: "The expression no doubt includes a public hospital or infirmary, and a workhouse, but not, it is submitted, a private hospital to which patients are admitted for payment, nor a medical club or provident dispensary." In our opinion, "W. H. B." should charge 2s. 6d. for each case notified in the above institution.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE following appointments have been made by the Managers:—Resident Physicians: A. N. Fell, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Sir T. R. Fraser; Robert Veitch, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Greenfield; Gilbert J. Farie, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Simpson; Herbert P. Thompson, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Wylie; H. Nethersole Fletcher, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Smart; Paul Mathews, M.B., to Dr. James; W. G. Porter, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Bramwell; J. Henderson Smith, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Gibson; C. Macfie Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Bruce. Resident Surgeons: A. H. Firth, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Annandale; D. M. Callender, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Chiene, C.B.; William Hume, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. MacGillivray; C. J. Shaw, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Berry Hart; T. W. E. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., to Mr. Cotterill; John M. Darling, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., to Mr. Caird. Non-Resident House-Physicians: Wilfred M'Farlane, M.B., Ch.B. (for three months), to Dr. W. Allan Jamieson; C. M. Pearson, M.B., M.R.C.P., to Dr. R. W. Philip (Ward 6). Non-Resident House-Surgeons: R. Murdoch Mathieson, M.D., to Mr. Wallace; A. Morrison M'Intosh, M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., to Dr. Mackenzie Johnston; J. Graham M'Bride, M.B., Ch.B., to Mr. Berry. Clinical Assistants: Andrew A. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Sir R. T. Fraser; J. M. Kirkness, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Simpson; R. W. Craig, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Wylie; R. G. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Bramwell; Duncan Lorimer, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Bruce; T. Howard Morgan, M.D., etc., to Dr. R. W. Philip (Medical Waiting-room); John D. Cormie, M.A., B.Sc., etc., to Dr. Murdoch Brown; C. R. P. Mitchell, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. MacGillivray; J. S. M'Lean, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., to Mr. Cotterill; D. Halliday Croom, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Gibson. Arthur J. Brock, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed Resident Medical Officer at the Convalescent House, Murrayfield, for six months from October 1st; and Henry Wade, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed Clinical Tutor for the ensuing winter and summer sessions in the ward under the charge of Mr. Caird.

THE CHILDREN OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

THE fifth report of the Children's Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which is signed by Mr. W. Crooks, brings the history of this important division of the Board's work up to May 15th, 1903, that being the date of the end of its official year. The various enterprises of this Committee are all now well under way, and the following schools and homes at work:

(1) *Ophthalmia Schools*.—Projected accommodation, two schools, each to contain 350. Of these, the one at Swanley was opened this year, and a full description of it was given in our columns. The second, it is hoped, will be opened shortly at Brentwood.

(2) *Ringworm Schools*.—One at Witham for 150 children, open since February, 1901, and another for 420 at Sutton, opened this year.

(3) *Seaside Homes*.—One at Herne Bay for 124 children, and another at Margate for 91; both of these have been open for three or four years, and a third for 100 children is in course of erection at Littlehampton.

(4) *Homes for Defective Children*.—Of these there are four scattered in different parts of London, which together provide accommodation for 64 children. Two others, which will provide for 25 children, are to be opened shortly.

(5) *Remand Homes*.—Of these homes, which are intended to meet the wants of the Juvenile Offenders Act, there are now three which together accommodate 150 children.

Some medical returns are appended to the report, but they do not contain anything of very particular interest, except, perhaps, the fact that about 40 per cent. of the cases of ringworm appear to have been due to the *microsporon* class of tinea, whereas, in hospital practice, the *microsporon* variety is usually considered to be infinitely more common.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg Hospital.—The report of the Johannesburg Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1902, is dated June, 1903, and is the first which has been issued for three years. This is one of those hospitals which, like many others in the Colonies, depend for support partly upon the payments of patients, partly upon Government grants, and partly upon donations. The revenue for the year was £33,102, of which rather more than half was received from patients and the rest from Government, and at the end of the year there was a deficit equal to about one-eighteenth of the total expenditure for the year. The scale of fees charged is not shown, nor are the accounts in general published in such form as to throw much light upon the way in which the institution and

its funds are administered. It is stated that the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 253, and that the total number of in-patients treated was 3,868, of whom 2,477 were whites and the rest coloured. The mortality among the former was 10 per cent., and among the latter 19.8 per cent. The patients are not divided into medical and surgical divisions, nor is the average duration of treatment mentioned, but a list of some 844 operations of one sort and another is supplied. It contains, however, no reference to anaesthetics nor the result of their administration. It may be expected that the report for the current year will be of a rather more illuminating character. The Resident Secretary is Mr. R. F. Harte.

LAGOS.

The Water Supply.—The water supply of Lagos, both as regards its quality and quantity, has been a source of trouble for a considerable time. It is now proposed to adopt a plan of collecting water from the Apapa Plain, a sandy area of considerable extent, the scheme being similar to that employed in Amsterdam in Holland. A report by Sir William MacGregor, with appendices by various Government officials, shows that the idea is practical, and would supply the town with a plentiful quantity of water of a sufficiently fair quality for drinking purposes. The point at issue seems to be, will the water require artificial filtration before its distribution, or will the natural filtration through sand be sufficient? The Principal Medical Officer seems to favour special filtration, and, if his views are correct, it will mean a very great additional cost. It must be noted that of several samples of this water taken for analysis some smelt badly, and as swamps at the side of the plain seem to drain into it when the level is low, the question must be a rather difficult one to decide. A bacteriological examination is to be made when the apparatus arrives from England, and it would be well to await the results of this before coming to any definite conclusion. The plan of tapping the plain seems to be good, and, by furnishing a regular supply, should do away with the wells and other means at present in use for obtaining water.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE annual meeting of the Therapeutic Society will be held at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, on Tuesday, October 27th, at 4 p.m. Members of the profession are invited to attend.

THE King has given permission that the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women shall continue to employ that style, a privilege enjoyed since the reign of George III.

DR. C. J. THOMAS, who has been acting as a half-time assistant medical officer of the London School Board, has been appointed a full-time assistant at the salary of £400 rising to a maximum of £600.

THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON VACCINATION ADMINISTRATION.—The Departmental Committee on Vaccination Expenses at its meeting on October 7th heard the evidence of Dr. J. W. Gill, Public Vaccinator in the St. Germans Union, and of Mr. T. W. Mallam, President of the National Poor-law Officers' Association.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. J. R. Essex, J.P., was recently presented at a large meeting of workmen of the Glyn Colliery, Pontypool, with an illuminated address on the occasion of his retirement. The address bore testimony to his devotion to duty, and stated that during long seasons of depression and stoppages at the collieries Dr. Essex continued to attend the workmen and their families without remuneration.

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The course of lectures for the winter session at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, will be opened by Dr. Habershon, who will give two lectures on bronchiectasis on October 21st and 28th at 4 p.m. on each day. The lectures will be illustrated by cases, and are free to all qualified practitioners and students of medicine.

THE autumn meeting of the South-Eastern Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will take place at St. Luke's Hospital, E.C., on Thursday, October 29th. Members are invited to luncheon by Dr. Rawes at 1.30. At the general meeting at 3 p.m., Dr. Rawes will read a short history of St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. Edridge-Green will open a discussion on the relation of hysteria to insanity. The members will dine together at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W., in the evening.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—In anticipation of a decision to which reference is made in another column, Messrs. W. H. Benyon and Co., of Cheltenham, have issued a memorial picture of King's College Hospital, which is the work of Mr. H. Hill. It is a composite picture, having in the centre a view of the front of the building, around which are grouped pictures of the interiors of the Pantia Ralli Ward, the Craven Ward, the Chapel, the Boardroom, the Great Hall, and the Clinical Pathologist's Laboratory. Twenty portraits of

present and past members of the staff are also included, some of them, such as that of Sir Thomas Watson, being reproduced from existing engravings; others, like that of R. Bentley Todd, from portraits in the British Museum and elsewhere; while the rest are from photographs. As a memorial it is an excellent work, and is understood to have given much satisfaction to such old students as have seen it. The price at which it is issued is 42s. for each of the first 150 copies or "first proofs" in black and three tints, and 31s. 6d. for "proof impressions" in black and one tint.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* states that one Cooper was fined 100 dols. and costs at Uhrichsville for practising medicine without a licence. It also appears that in the States of Iowa and Missouri steps are being taken to require medical practitioners to comply with the law with regard to registration. In St. Louis recently eighty-five practitioners were cited to appear before the judge to explain why they had not complied with the law. An inquiry in Woodbury, Iowa, has shown that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the practitioners of medicine in that county have not registered their certificates with the county recorder as the law provides.

YELLOW fever is at present prevailing to a serious extent in Mexico, especially along the American border. It is stated that in Linares, the original population of which was 9,000, there are eight deaths a day, although one-half of the population has fled. In spite of precautions taken at the frontier, the disease has made its appearance in Texas, and the inhabitants are fleeing from the infected districts. Laredo, which appears to be the centre of the outbreak, has been placed in quarantine, and other Texas counties have, we learn from *American Medicine*, established a "shot-gun quarantine," turning back all those who are endeavouring to get away in coaches, buggies, and carts.

It has hitherto been necessary to send patients at the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, who require light treatment, to Manchester or Liverpool, but the institution is now provided with a complete outfit for x-ray and Finsen treatment. The installation was a gift to the infirmary from Dr. R. Prosser White, a member of the honorary staff, and the opening of the room devoted to the apparatus was made the occasion of a pleasant little public ceremony over which Mrs. Ffarington, the wife of Colonel Ffarington, Chairman of the Board of Management, presided. Suitable acknowledgements were made to Dr. White for his generous gift, and the proceedings, to which several members of the medical staff contributed brief speeches, concluded by an impromptu "at home."

HOSPITAL SHOPPING.—The idea of instituting a Hospital Shopping Day was suggested some time ago, and appears to have taken successful root. November 3rd has been fixed upon as the day, and 600 leading shopkeepers in London have already expressed their readiness to join in the scheme. In return for the publicity afforded to them by the scheme, and the extra purchases made, they have agreed to set aside and hand over to the King Edward's Hospital Fund a percentage of all sums received for goods purchased on that date. The shops taking part in the movement will be made widely known, and in a leaflet which has been published it is suggested that persons who would like to benefit the hospitals at no cost to themselves, should between now and November 3rd look round their houses and note down anything they may require later on, and which they "may as well purchase on Hospital Shopping Day."

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.—The London School of Tropical Medicine is steadily growing in importance as a teaching centre. The number of students who have entered for the current session is twenty-seven. Of these nine belong to the Colonial Service, one to the Jamaica Service, two to the Foreign Office, one to the Royal Army Medical Corps, one medical officer of the South African Police, one to the American Foreign Christian Mission Society, the rest being private practitioners. The list includes two graduates of American universities, one of McGill University, Montreal, one of the University of Sydney, one of the University of Turin, and one of the University of Havana. The entry is the largest in the history of the school, and it is especially satisfactory to note that the great majority of the students have entered for the whole course. The curriculum has been rearranged, and whereas in former sessions the largest number of students who entered for the full three months' course was three, this session it is nineteen. The

number of private students who have entered may be taken as an indication of the success of the school, for their attendance is voluntary and they have to pay their own fees. Of the total number, no fewer than fifteen (including the army medical officer and the American missionary) are private students. The new laboratory of the school is now complete, and is one of the best equipped in London. It is hoped that in a few weeks the new museum and lecture room will be ready for use.

BANQUET AND PRESENTATION.—Dr. Calthrop, who is leaving Newcastle to practise in London, was entertained by friends and patients in Tilley's Rooms to a banquet on October 13th. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner. In the absence of Alderman T. Bell, the chair was occupied by Professor Thomas Oliver. In addition to several members of the Town Council and prominent citizens, the medical profession was represented by Drs. Oliver, Limont, George Murray, Ranken Lyle, Allison, Richardson, Ruxton, Hobbs, and Fred. Walker. After the toast of "The King," the Chair proposed the health of "Our Guest," and, in doing so, alluded to the successful career which Dr. Calthrop had had in Newcastle, and to his many excellent qualities as a medical practitioner; while they all regretted that the choice which Dr. Calthrop had made obliged him to leave the North, they sincerely wished him God-speed in his work and success in his new venture. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Oliver, on behalf of the company, presented the guest of the evening with a beautiful silver bowl. In responding to his health and in acknowledging the gift, Dr. Calthrop spoke of the necessity of medical men keeping themselves well abreast of the times, so that their patients got the benefits of the most recent advances in medical and surgical science, and made a strong appeal to the laity to help the medical profession in carrying on research work. "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Colonel Crauford, and responded to in very appropriate terms by Professor George Murray. Other toasts followed. Several songs were contributed by friends present and an enjoyable evening spent by all.

THE death is announced of Dr. Richard Pott, who was appointed the first Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Halle in 1883.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

This list of vacancies is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found. To ensure notice in this column advertisements must be received not later than the first post on Wednesday morning.

- BIRKENHEAD UNION.—Resident Medical Officer for the infirmary, workhouse, and sanatorium. Salary £120 per annum.
- BRIDGNORTH AND SOUTH SHROPSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
- BRIGHTON SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £140 per annum.
- CARDIFF INFIRMARY.—(1) Assistant House-Surgeon. (2) Assistant House Physician. Both resident, and salary at the rate of £75 per annum.
- CHESTERFIELD UNION.—Poor-law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Chesterfield District. Salary, £58 per annum and vaccination fees.
- DARLINGTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £120 per annum.
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark.—(1) House-Physician, salary £30. (2) House-Surgeon, salary £70. Both resident.
- GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, Woodilee.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer, resident. Salary, £125.
- GOSFORTH CITY ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer, resident. Salary, £140, rising to £160 per annum.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.—Resident House-Physician. Honorarium, £25 for six months.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £20 for six months, and £2 10s. washing allowance.
- HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho (Square, W.)—House-Physician. Salary, £30 for six months.
- ISLINGTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £120 per annum.
- LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.—Studentship, value £150.
- MANCHESTER NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Honorary Surgeon for Children.
- MARGATE: ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgeon. Salary as junior at the rate of £30 per annum, and as senior £120 per annum.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Second Assistant in the Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratories. Salary, £100 per annum.
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: UNIVERSITY OF DUREHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Demonstrator of Anatomy. Salary, £120 to £150 per annum.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road.—Assistant Physician.
- NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
- NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
- PUBLIC DISPENSARY, Stanhope Street, W.C.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum.
- SAMARIAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Clinical Assistants.
- SOUTHAMPTON: ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
- TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum.
- THROAT HOSPITAL, Golden Square, W.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum.
- WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Physician, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BOWLEY, Anthony A., F.R.O.S., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *vice* Howard Mawley, F.R.O.S. resigned.

BRUCE, H. G. M.B., M.S.Aberd., Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Frickheim District, county Forfar.

COSTELLOE, John, M.D., B.S., Medical Officer to the Balranald Hospital, New South Wales.

EDWARDS, Robert T., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Resident Medical Officer to the Aberystwyth Infirmary and Cardiganshire General Hospital.

ELLIS, H. A., M.B., Ch.B.Dub., Health Officer at Coolcardie, West Australia.

EVEND, A., Contd., M.R.C.P. & Edin., Health Officer at Albany, West Australia.

KANE, Robert E., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., Medical Officer at Taroom, Queensland.

KENNEDY, A. D., M.B., Ch.B.Glasg., Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Ballachulish District, County Argyll.

KNIGHT, Wilfred, M.B., L.R.C.P.E., Resident Medical Officer to the Durban Hospital, Natal.

LIVINGSTONE, Thomas Hillhouse, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., Medical Officer to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch of the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, *vice* Thomas Anthony Mould, B.S. Melb.

MOULD, G. W., M.R.C.S.Eng., Consulting Medical Officer to the Royal Asylum, Cheadle, and Superintendent of the Welsh houses connected therewith.

MOULD, P. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Second Assistant Medical Officer to the Royal Asylum, Cheadle.

MULLEN, William L., M.B., Ch.B.Melb., Deputy Medical Superintendent of the Kew Lunatic Asylum, Victoria.

O'BRIEN, Richard A., M.B., B.S.Melb., Health Officer for the Port of Brisbane, *vice* James E. K. McDonald, B.S. Melb.

POOLE, E. W., M.D.Canada, Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

SANKEY, R. H., M.A.Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., House-Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

SCOWCROFT, Walter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Resident Superintendent to the Royal Asylum, Cheadle, *vice* G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.Eng.

SHANAHAN, Patrick F., M.B., B.S.Adel., Health Officer for Arltunga, South Australia.

STIFFE, H. H., M.B., B.C.Canab., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.Lond., Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshops Act for the Bury St. Edmunds District.

SUTCLIFFE, John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Royal Asylum, Cheadle.

THOMAS, Edwin R., L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.F.P. & S.G., Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Beaumaris.

THOMSON, Eric M., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.Aberd., Assistant Medical Officer, Government Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, Jamaica.

UNWIN, W. H., M.B., F.R.O.S., Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

WATERHOUSE, A. T., M.B., B.Ch.Oxon., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., House-Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

WEST Samuel, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *vice* Philip J. Henry, M.D.Camb., F.R.C.P. resigned.

WOOD, James, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.D.S., Honorary Dental Assistant Surgeon to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.

Chelsea Clinical Society. Chelsea Dispensary, Manor Street, King's Road, S.W. (adjacent to the Town Hall), 8.30 p.m.—Opening Address by the President, Dr. Vincent Dickinson; followed by a smoking concert.

Pathological Society of London, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 p.m., Mr. W. L. H. Durnford: Structures in Skeletons of Large Apes. Mr. G. L. Cheate: Cancer and Neoplasia. Mr. J. C. Goss: Case Reports. Mr. R. A. Goss: Cases from the Knee-joint. Mr. G. S. Shattock: An examination of some of Mr. Freyer's Prostates. Mr. H. J. Curtis: Congenital Sacral Tumours (Thyroid-dermoid) removed from a young girl aged 16 years. Mr. H. M. Hobday: Fracture in Femur of Gorilla. Dr. H. Thursfield: Sarcoma of Kidney.

FRIDAY.

Clinical Society of London, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 p.m.—Exhibition of Clinical Cases, followed by Discussion. Patients will be in attendance from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

Charing Cross Hospital, Thursday, 4 p.m.—Demonstration of Gynaecological Cases.
Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, Wednesday, 4 p.m.—
Lecture on Bronchiectasis.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., Thursday, 4 p.m.—Lecture on the
Imperfectly-descended Testicle, the Rationale and Value of the Various Methods of
Treatment.
National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.—Lectures
will be delivered at 3.30 p.m. as follows: Tuesday, Hysteria; Friday, Electrical
Testing.
North East London Post-Graduate College, Tottenham Hospital, N., Thursday, 4.30 p.m.—
—Clinical Lecture on Some Modern Methods of the Physical Examination of the
Chest.
Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.—Lectures will
be delivered at 5 p.m. as follows: Monday, Tuberculous Peritonitis in Children;
Thursday, Surgical Cases; Wednesday, Administration of Anaesthetics; Thursday,
Hernia; Friday, Shock.
Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, Marylebone Road, N.W., Thursday, 3 p.m.—Lecture
on the Selection of Cases for Abdominal Section.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in post-office orders or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTH.

MALCOLM.—On October 6th, at 13, Portman Street, W., the wife of John D. Malcolm,
F.R.C.S. Edin., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOOREHEAD—HAWKINS.—On September 28th, at St. John's Lower Weston, Bath, by the Rev. J. Church, B.A., George Hamilton Moorehead, L.R.O.S., eldest son of J. H. Moorehead, Esq., M.D., of Errigle, Cotehill, County Cavan, to Bath, only daughter of the late Anthony Hawkins, Esq., and of Mrs. Hawkins, of Hull.

MOUNSEY.—On September 28th, at Sandford, Parish Church, Glasgow, on October 7th, by the Rev. W. H. Paterson, D.D., John Mounsey, M.B., C.M. Edin., 49, Calthorpe Road, Edin., to Annie Duffmure, George Harold Mounsey, M.B., C.M. Edin., 49, Calthorpe Road, Edin., of Birmingham, to Helen Greenlees, eldest daughter of James Russell, banker, Airdrie.

SHAW—CLARKE.—On October 7th, at Zion Church, Bathargh, Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Clarke, Rector, and A. J. Clarke, Esq., of Bathargh, Dublin, to Annie Florence, seventh son of William Askin Shea, P. P., Bathargh, Dublin, to Annie Florence (Weena), only daughter of the late Thomas Hugh Clark, of Dublin.

DEATH.

DUFFEY.—October 13th, at his residence, 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, after a prolonged illness, Sir George Frederick Duffey, M.D., ex-President, Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, aged 60. **Funeral** on Friday morning, 9.30, for Mount Jerome. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

HAMILTON.—In loving memory of David Rogersen Hamilton, Major, R.A.M.C., who died at Framphray, N.B., October 17th, 1902.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Agar Street, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, advertisements, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 43, Strand, W.C., London.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL alone, unless the contrary be stated.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL** are requested to communicate with the Manager, 4-9 Strand W.C. on receipt of proof.


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

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

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

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Aetiology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

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

QUERIES.

HOME FOR IDIOT.

ALBINO asks for information as to a home where an idiot aged about 6 years would be admitted free of charge, or for a small weekly sum.

** Application might be made to Mr. G. N. Fuller, LL.B., solicitor, Bath, for particulars of the Magdalen Charity, Rock Hall House, Combe Down, near Bath, or to the Medical Superintendent, Earlswood Asylum, Redhill, Surrey. Either of these charities would be suitable for the case.

ANSWERS.

SIMPLE SIMON.—Suppositories of the kind forwarded are no doubt largely sold and used ; many of them are believed to contain quinine.

C. R. L. might consult *Dangerous Trades*, edited by Thomas Oliver, M.D., (London: John Murray, 1902, 25s.), and *The Hygiene, Diseases and Mortality of Occupations*, by J. T. Arlidge, M.D. (London: Percival and Co., 1892, 21s.)

SELLA TURCICA.—The following books would probably meet our correspondent's requirements: *Handbook of Physiology*, by W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S., Fifth edition. (London: John Murray, 1903, 148s.); or *Elements of Human Physiology*, by E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Fifth edition. (London: J. and A. Churchill, 1902, 12s. 6d.).

REG. B.—It is understood that permission to practise in Spain irrespective of nationality of the proposed patients can be obtained without great difficulty. The address of the individual who wishes to establish himself in Spain should be transmitted to the Chancellor of the University of Madrid, and if found satisfactory, and the address of the person who purports to be referred to therein is duly established, permission may be sent to the applicant in such form as will enable him to practise on the same terms as a native of the country.

J. A. P. B. might consult Crocker's *Diseases of the Skin*, 3rd edition, vol. i, 150, and Vol. ii, 1399 (London: H. K. Lewis, 1902, 28s.); Eichhoff's *Über Seifen* (Hamburg: Conrad, 1889, 1.120); Buzzi's *Beitrag zur Würdigung der medikamentösen Seifen* (J. S. (Hamburg: 1888, 1891, M.150); Paschki's article *Seifen* in Lesser's *Encyklopädie der Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten* (Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1900, M.30); and Ledermann's *Therapeutisches Vademecum der Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten*, 2nd edition (Berlin: O. Coblenz, 1901, M.4.50).

M.D., F.R.C.S.E.—A twelfth oil immersion is absolutely necessary for the study of blood according to modern methods of staining, etc. For example, a lower power would not be sufficient to investigate the presence or absence of fine granulations in myelocytes which otherwise would be mistaken for large lymphocytes. A good haemocytometer is Thomas's, obtainable from Hawksley or Kalthank. If our correspondent has access to gas, he might obtain Haldane's haemoglobinometer; if not, Gowers's or Fleischl's. A list of books on the subject was published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of June 20th, 1903, page 1476.

P. A.—The qualifying conditions for practising in the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago have been greatly altered during the last few years, and there is now a State examination, which all or any candidates for a licence to practice, wherever trained, may be called upon to pass. It is, however, within the power of the authorities to exempt graduates of certain approved colleges from actual examination before granting them a licence, but in every case the candidate must be 21 years of age and have studied medicine for not less than four years. There are a large number of schools of medicine in Chicago which grant diplomas and degrees, and of these perhaps the best known are the Rush Medical College (affiliated with Chicago University) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, which is the medical school of the University of Illinois. For complete information “P. A.” should write to Dr. James A. Egan, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Springfield, Illinois. It is understood that the profession is rather more overcrowded in Chicago than it is in most places, and that the prospects of an English medical man as such would be extremely bad.

BEARER COMPANIES, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.
HONORARY SURGEON S. J. A. B.—We are informed that if our correspond-
ent will apply to the Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance
Brigade, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C., he will no doubt receive full
information as to the bearer companies and their work.