

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of August next.

President—CHARLES CHADWICK, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Leeds Infirmary.

President-elect—EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D., Senior Physician to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.

An *Address in Medicine* will be delivered by FRANCIS SIBSON, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

An *Address in Surgery* will be delivered by G. Y. HEATH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.

The business of the meeting will be conducted under six Sections:

Section A. *MEDICINE*.—*President*: Dr. Embleton. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Simpson and Dr. Lyons. *Secretaries*: Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle, and Dr. Morell Mackenzie, 13, Weymouth Street, London.

Section B. *SURGERY*.—*President*: Professor Lister. *Vice-Presidents*: Charles Trotter, Esq., and Timothy Holmes, Esq. *Secretaries*: Dr. Arnison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and W. H. Favell, Esq., Sheffield.

Section C. *PHYSIOLOGY*.—*President*: Dr. A. Clark. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Sanderson and Dr. Hayden. *Secretaries*: T. C. Nesham, M.D., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and J. G. McKendrick, M.D., 29, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Section D. *MIDWIFERY*.—*President*: Dr. Robert Barnes. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Gibson and Dr. Grailey Hewitt. *Secretaries*: Luke Armstrong, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and J. H. Aveling, M.D., Rochester.

Section E. *PUBLIC MEDICINE*.—*President*: Dr. Rumsey. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Druitt and Dr. Morgan. *Secretaries*: Anthony Bell, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Dr. A. Ransome, Bowden, Cheshire.

Section F. *PSYCHOLOGY*.—*President*: Professor Laycock, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Sankey and Dr. Maudsley. *Secretaries*: Grainger Stewart, M.D., Borough Asylum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and T. Harrington Tuke, M.D., 37, Albemarle Street, London.

TUESDAY, August 9th.

1 P.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL—Council Chamber, New Town Hall.

3 P.M.—MEETING OF COUNCIL—Council Chamber, New Town Hall.

8 P.M.—FIRST GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Literary and Philosophical Society.—The retiring President, Dr. CHADWICK, will resign his office.—The new President, Dr. CHARLTON, will deliver his Inaugural Address.—The Council's Report will be read, and discussion taken thereon.—Election of General Secretary.—Election of Auditors.—The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be read.—Any motions of which notice may have been given.

WEDNESDAY, August 10th.

8.30 A.M.—SHERIFF OF NEWCASTLE'S BREAKFAST to the Association in the New Town Hall.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF NEW COUNCIL—Council Chamber.

11 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Literary and Philosophical Society.—Appointment of Place of Meeting for 1871 and President-elect.

12 NOON.—Address in Medicine by Dr. SIBSON, F.R.S.

2 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.—Adjourn at 5.

9 P.M.—PRESIDENT'S SOIRÉE—New Town Hall.

THURSDAY, August 11th.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room of Literary and Philosophical Society.—Reception of Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—Address in Surgery by Dr. HEATH.

12 NOON.—SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

6 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER of the Association—New Town Hall.

FRIDAY, August 12th.

9 A.M.—SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—Adjourn at 12.

12 NOON.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

2 P.M.—SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM for granting Honorary Degrees.

4 P.M.—SPECIAL SERVICE in Durham Cathedral.

Reception Room.—A room will be opened in the New Town Hall as a reception room on Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 A.M., and on the fol-

lowing days at 8 A.M., for the issue of tickets to members; for the supplying lists and prices of lodgings, and other information.

Members and others requiring information with regard to the meeting are requested to make application in this room.

Gentlemen are requested to proceed to this room immediately on their arrival, to enter their names and addresses, and to obtain the tickets necessary for admission to all the proceedings.

Letters, parcels, etc., may be left in this room in the care of the clerks. Arrangements will be made for the receipt and postage of letters in this room.

Gentlemen intending to visit Newcastle during the Meeting, are requested to send their names, without delay, to Dr. Arnison, 45, Northumberland Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The *Local Secretaries* are: G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., 1, Saville Row; W. C. Arnison, M.D., 45, Northumberland Street; Luke Armstrong, Esq., Clayton Street West; T. C. Nesham, M.D., 43, Northumberland Street; R. J. Banning, M.D., 136, High Street, Gateshead.

Hotels.—The principal hotels are: the Station Hotel; the Queen's Head, Pilgrim Street; the Turk's Head, Grey Street; the Turf Hotel, Collingwood Street; the Central Exchange, Grey Street; the Royal Exchange, Grey Street; the Neville Hotel, Neville Street; the Adelphi (Temperance), Clayton Street; the Norfolk Hotel (Temperance), Grey Street. Any information respecting hotels or lodgings will be willingly furnished by Dr. Nesham, 43, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Post-office and Telegraph-office.—Royal Arcade, Pilgrim Street.

Papers.—Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or any other communications, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretary at their earliest convenience. All papers must be in the hands of the General Secretary, or one of the Secretaries of the Section to which the paper belongs, on or before Monday, August 1st.

Authors are requested to prepare beforehand short abstracts of their papers for publication. The papers (and abstracts) read in the different Sections are to be handed to the Secretaries of the Sections for publication in the JOURNAL of the Association.

No paper shall occupy more than twenty minutes in delivery. All subsequent speakers not to exceed ten minutes.

Annual Museum and Annual Library.—It is intended to exhibit objects of interest belonging to the following classes. 1. New Instruments and Appliances in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. 2. New Drugs and Preparations. 3. New Books, English and Foreign. 4. Pathological, Physiological, Anatomical, and Microscopical Specimens. 5. Photographs, Drawings, Casts, and Models of Pathological Specimens. 6. Models of New Inventions, relating to Public Health, etc. 7. New Preparations of Food, etc. Rooms will be provided at the Newcastle Infirmary, for the Museum, which will be opened on Tuesday morning, August 9th, and closed on Friday evening, August 12th. All the objects intended for exhibition must be addressed, "Care of Dr. Page, Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne," be delivered on or before Monday, August 1st, and be removed on or before Monday, August 15th. Every object must be accompanied by a written or printed description, together with a short reference, for insertion in the Catalogue. Adequate space and the necessary fittings for properly exhibiting the objects will be provided, but all expenses connected with packing and carriage, and all risk from injury or loss, must be borne by the exhibitors. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply to Dr. Banning, Gateshead-upon-Tyne, for any information that they may require, and to inform him, as early as convenient, what they intend to exhibit, and how much space they are likely to require. Exhibitors who may prefer personally delivering their Specimens, are earnestly requested to forward a short description, on or before Monday, August 1st, in order that the Catalogue may be complete.

Notice.—Any gentleman who is conversant with the subject of Medical Poor Relief, and the Irish Dispensary System as applicable to large towns, is requested to favour the Public Medicine Section with any remarks thereon, in connection with the organisation of a Medico-Sanitary Staff. The question may be discussed on Friday, August 12th, at 9 A.M.

Excursion to Sunderland.—The medical profession of Sunderland are prepared to receive a party of the members, at luncheon, at the Queen's Hotel, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, on Thursday, August 11. The party will go down Monkwearmouth Coal Pit, or visit Messrs. Hartley and Co.'s Glass Works, Sunderland Docks, and Sunderland Infirmary. Names will be received at the reception room.

Excursion to Warkworth and Alnwick Castles.—By the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, any number of the members will be allowed to visit Warkworth Castle and Hermitage, Ala-

wick Castle, Museum, Gardens, and Park. Names will be received at the reception room.

Notices of Motion.—The following notices have been given.

The Rev. Dr. BELL: That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the present constitution and operation of the Committee of Council; and whether it might not be better to have only one well constituted Council, consisting of a limited number—say fifty—to be elected by the general body of members through the medium of voting-papers: and that the Committee report to an ordinary general meeting, or to a special general meeting convened according to law.

Dr. STYRAP: That, considering the nature of the duties of the office of General Secretary, the great assistance rendered by the Honorary Local Secretaries, and the financial position of the Association, the increase of his original salary of £100 to £250 in 1866; £313 in 1867; £370 in 1868; and £364.9 in 1869, has been excessive.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, a stipend of £250 (inclusive) would be ample.

Dr. ELLIOT: That a volume of *Transactions* be annually published by this Association, to contain such essays or communications as are either too lengthy for admission into the JOURNAL, or may be deemed worthy of a more permanent record than a hebdomadal serial can secure.

The Rev. Dr. BELL will ask why a report was not made on his Oxford Committee to the General Meeting last year by the Committee of Council, and if it will be made this year.

The Rev. Dr. BELL will ask that the Secretary or Editor be allowed to produce and read a letter "On some Points of the Management of the Association," sent by Dr. Bell to be published in the JOURNAL, but which the Editor declined to publish.

Dr. A. LEARED will move that it is expedient that all leading articles published in the JOURNAL of the Association should have the signature of the respective authors.

Papers.—The following papers have been promised.

D. Embleton, M.D. On the Shoulder-tip Pain in Liver-Diseases.

J. Henry Bennet, M.D. On the Climate of Algeria. On the Influence of Inflammation in the production of Uterine Displacement.

E. J. Tilt, M.D. On Uterine Pathology at the Change of Life and after the Menopause.

J. Althaus, M.D. On the Treatment of Rheumatic Gout by Galvanisation of the Cervical Sympathetic.

W. Adams, F.R.C.S. On the Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Thigh-bone, as compared with other operations for rectifying extreme distortions at the hip-joint with bony ankylosis. Illustrated by a successful case of the subcutaneous division.

A. E. Sansom, M.D. The Sulpho-carbolates; and the Antiseptic Method in Medicine.

G. Y. Heath, M.D. On the Rapid Pressure Treatment of Aneurism.

W. H. C. Tessier, M.D. Remarks upon an Epidemic of Intermit- tent Fever in the Mauritius, during 1866-7-8.

J. C. Murray, M.D. On Snuff-taking; its utility in preventing Bronchitis and Consumption.

G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D. On the Health and Meteorology of Newcastle and Gateshead during 1868 and 1869. Notes of a Case of Biliary Fistula.

J. Hutchinson, F.R.C.S. On Xanthelasma Palpebrarum as a Symptom of Diathesis. On Syphilitic Rupia.

W. Spencer Watson, F.R.C.S. On the use of the Seton in the treatment of Vascular Ulcers of the Cornea; with illustrative cases and drawings. Cases of Traumatic Ophthalmitis.

Anthony Bell, M.R.C.S. Notes of a case of Epilepsy of Sixteen Years' Duration, from Parietal Depression of Cranium: Trephining: Recovery.

W. F. Teevan, F.R.C.S. On Spermatorrhœa. Twenty cases of Stone in the Bladder.

J. W. Eastwood, M.D. On Intemperance in its Medical and Social Aspects.

Robt. Elliot, M.D. Lobelia Inflata; its Action as a Poison: evidence and autopsies at eighteen inquests.

R. H. Meade, F.R.C.S. On a case of Ovariectomy, in which the tumour was removed by enucleation, without the necessity of the application of either clamp or ligature to the pedicle.

B. Foster, M.D. The Murmur of Mitral Stenosis.

D. De B. Hovell, F.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Paralysis.

John Couper, F.R.C.S. The Diagnosis of Astigmatism by the Ophthalmoscope.

W. Fairlie Clarke, M.A., F.R.C.S. On some rare forms of Opacity of the Cornea.

J. H. Aveling, M.D. On the Advantages to be Derived from Curving the Handles of Midwifery Forceps.

J. M. Fothergill, M.D. On the Preservative Agency of Lowered Vitality.

F. Waterhouse, M.R.C.S. On a New Form of Elevator for Depressed Cranium in Childhood.

Thomas Skinner, M.D. On a new Pessary for Prolapsus Uteri, Rectocele, and Vesicocele.

George Oliver, M.B. The Therapeutics of the Sea-side.

Walter Whitehead, F.R.C.S. Ed. On Mucus Disease.

M. W. Taylor, M.D. On the Transmission of the Virus of Fevers by Fluids.

T. Clifford Allbutt, M.A., M.D. On Functional Hemiplegia in Child-bearing Women.

Wm. Roberts, M.D. The case of a man who had a Vesicular Eruption on the Abdomen, which discharged at times great quantities of a Chylous Fluid.

Henry Lee, F.R.C.S. On Transplantation of Skin in the Centre of an Old Ulcer: with Observations and Drawings.

Graily Hewitt, M.D. 1. On a New Instrument for Securing the Pedicle in Ovariectomy. 2. On Strangulation of the Uterus.

B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. On Anæsthetics.

Thomas Laycock, M.D. 1. On the Practical and Scientific Investigation of the Relations of Body and Mind. 2. An Inquiry into the Relations of the Thyroid Body to Cerebral Nutrition and Development: with Illustrations of Cretinism. 3. Case of Epileptic Chorea of Right Arm.

R. H. B. Wickham, L.R.C.P. Ed. Case of Rhythmical Chorea of Right Arm and Palsy of Leg.

Arthur Ransome, M.D. On the Registration of Disease and Meteorology in Manchester and Salford during the Ten Years 1861-1870.

D. Campbell Black, M.D. On Certain Circumstances which Contribute to Impede the Progress of Scientific Medicine and Surgery.

T. S. Clouston, M.D. The Use of the Thermometer in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Insanity.

H. Grainger Stewart, M.D. On Syphilitic Insanity.

Furueux Jordan, F.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Enlarged Cervical Glands.

J. Hughes Bennett, M.D. On the Antagonism between Chloral and Strychnine: with Experiments.

J. A. Bolton, M.D. The Naked Man and his Photograph, *in re* the Turkish Bath.

The Rev. D. Bell, M.D. Remarks on the Beneficial Effects of Combining Tonics with Aperients in Chronic Constipation.

D. C. McVail, L.R.C.P. Ed. Some Principles in Respiratory Mechanics.

Hugh Miller, M.D. The Diet of Parturient Women.

John Russell, Esq. Case of Femoral Aneurism treated by Rapid Pressure.

Leonard Armstrong, M.R.C.S. A Chapter of Difficulties in applying Sanitary Laws.

C. J. Gibb, M.D. On a Successful Case of Ligature of the Superficial Femoral Artery in Popliteal Aneurism on Lister's plan.

Protheroe Smith, M.D. 1. On Recent Improvements in the Pelvic Band. 2. Diagnosis and Treatment of Tumours and Effusions by the Exhausting Needle and Trocar.

H. A. Reeves, M.R.C.S. 1. On the Treatment of Urethral Stricture by the Laminaria Dilator. 2. The Value of Electricity in Nervous Deafness and some cases of Tinnitus.

Robert Barnes, M.D. 1. On Retrouterine Hæmatocele, with an illustration. 2. A New Operation of Embryotomy by the Wire-écraseur.

James Boyd, L.R.C.P. Ed. 1. A Case of Puerperal Convulsions successfully treated by Chloroform, etc. 2. A Case of Empyema treated by Tapping and the Drainage-tube.

C. B. Taylor, M.D. On the Forcible Introspection of Women by Governments.

Charles Gibson, M.D. 1. Uterine Leucorrhœa. 2. Polypus Uteri.

C. R. Drysdale, M.D. Syphilis in Physicians' Practice.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, August 4th, 1870.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Town Hall, Preston, on Wednesday, June 29th. There was a very numerous attendance.

Dr. HALL of Lancaster, the retiring President, commenced the proceedings by introducing to the meeting the President-elect. He then

resigned the chair, which was taken by Dr. SPENCER of Preston, who delivered an able and interesting address, bearing largely on the sanitary condition and prospects of the town.

Report of Council.—Dr. HENRY SIMPSON read the following report.

"In presenting their annual report, your Council beg to express their satisfaction that, after an interval of thirteen years, the annual meeting of the Branch is again held in the town of Preston.

"Since your visit to Lancaster last year, the principal event affecting the profession at large has been the introduction of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill as a Government measure into the House of Lords. Your Council held a very numerously attended meeting on the 13th of May last, to consider this Bill, at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"1. 'That the General Medical Council shall, after the passing of this Act, always contain four representatives elected by the registered members of the medical profession residing in England and Wales, two representatives elected by the registered members of the profession residing in Scotland, and two representatives elected by the registered members of the profession residing in Ireland.

"2. 'That this meeting approves of the appointment of a single General Examining Board, composed of examiners chosen from England, Scotland, and Ireland. That this meeting further suggests that this Board have power to appoint from among its members Sectional Boards to conduct the examinations in the three kingdoms.

"3. 'That this meeting is of opinion that the powers given to the Privy Council by the amended Medical Act are excessive, and ought to be limited to the placing a veto on the proceedings of the General Medical Council.

"4. 'That the first resolution be embodied in a memorial to be forwarded to the Lord-President of Council and to the Houses of Parliament, signed by the President and Honorary Secretary of the Branch; and that the two other resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Association, to be laid before the general meeting on Wednesday next.'

"In accordance with the last resolution, your President memorialised the Lord-President of Council, and petitions have been presented to both Houses of Parliament. At the general meeting of the Association held in London on the 18th of May, resolutions were passed quite in accord with those of your Council just read; and a deputation waited on the Lord-President of Council the following day, when the points named were pressed on his lordship's attention.

"The Association is pledged to the principle of the first resolution, which is of primary importance to the well-being of the profession. In reference to the second resolution, your Council are strongly of opinion that one Examining Board for the three kingdoms is necessary to secure uniformity in the standard of admission to the medical profession. And your Council believe that the resolution in favour of confining the powers of the Privy Council to a veto is in accordance with the relation that ought, in justice both to the profession and the public, to subsist between the General Medical Council and the Executive.

"As regards the Branch, changes have taken place since your last annual meeting, from death, removal, and resignation; but your Council are glad to be able to state that, from fresh accessions of strength, it now numbers nearly three hundred members. But your Council wish to draw special attention to the remark that it is most desirable that those gentlemen in the two counties who have joined the Association should also join the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch. It is needless to dwell on the advantages resulting from such an union. The suggestive hints and ideas necessarily passing from one to another, when a number of gentlemen engaged in similar pursuits meet together, bear their fruit, matured by quiet thought, after the excitement of the gathering has passed away, in the mission of healing which is the work of your daily life. But, beyond all this, your meetings afford opportunities for the formation of new friendships, the renewal of old ones, and the cultivation of social amenities between those whose present interests may often seem to clash, which are the best guarantee that can be had for the maintenance of ethical propriety and mutual esteem and good-will.

"In accordance with the usual rule, the five gentlemen whose names are marked in the circular with an asterisk now retire from the Council, but are eligible for re-election.

"The financial statement is in the hands of the meeting.

"Your Council have pleasure in stating that they have received an invitation to hold the next annual meeting in Liverpool, and that a resolution to that effect will be proposed to the meeting.

"Your Council regret to learn that they are about to lose the services of Dr. Simpson as Honorary Secretary, as he finds it necessary, in consequence of increasing engagements, to retire from the office. A resolution to that effect will be submitted to you. Your Council also regret that they are about to lose the services of Mr. Manifold as Honorary Local Secretary for Liverpool."

Mr. BROADHURST (Lancaster) then moved, "That the report of the Council be adopted." This was seconded by Mr. ALLEN (Preston), and carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. GARSTANG (Clitheroe) moved, "That a vote of thanks be given to the late President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretaries, and other members of the Council." This was seconded by Dr. GARSTANG (Blackburn), and carried unanimously.

Next Meeting: Officers.—It was proposed by Dr. A. T. H. WATERS (Liverpool), seconded by Dr. GILBERTSON (Preston), and carried unanimously, "That the next meeting be held in Liverpool; and that Dr. Desmond be appointed President-elect, and Mr. W. H. Manifold and Dr. Henry Simpson, Vice-Presidents-elect."

Secretaries.—Dr. H. SIMPSON proposed the reappointment of Dr. Brown (Preston) and Mr. Johnson (Lancaster) as Honorary Local Secretaries. It was thought necessary that there should be a Local Secretary for Manchester; and, as he came unprepared with a name, and saw no one present whom he could ask to take the office, he would, for want of better, offer his own services. If they would accept his apology for thus proposing himself, he would move that Dr. Brown and Mr. Johnson be reappointed. This was seconded by Mr. MATHER, and carried.

Dr. A. T. H. WATERS proposed, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Henry Simpson for his past services; and that Mr. Reginald Harrison of Liverpool be appointed Honorary Secretary of the Branch." This was seconded by Mr. A. B. STEELE, and carried.

Council.—Five gentlemen, whose names are distinguished by asterisks in the following list, were then elected by ballot to fill up the vacancies in the Council of the Branch, which is now composed of the following twenty members:—E. Bowen, M.D.; *J. Cameron, M.D.; S. Crompton, M.D.; G. Daglish, Esq.; E. D. De Vitre, M.D.; *T. Davies-Colley, M.D.; L. E. Desmond, M.D.; *John Harrison, Esq.; R. Harrison, Esq.; T. Howitt, Esq.; C. Johnson, Esq.; *J. P. Langshaw, Esq.; *W. McEwen, M.D.; G. Mallett, Esq.; W. McCheane, Esq.; J. McNaught, M.D.; J. E. Morgan, M.D.; D. W. Parsons, Esq.; A. Ransome, M.D.; J. Thorburn, M.D.

Representatives in the General Council.—Dr. BEALES (Macclesfield) moved, and Mr. WATSON (Lancaster) seconded, the following resolution, which was carried: "That the following gentlemen be elected representatives of the Branch in the General Council: T. Davies-Colley, M.D.; L. E. Desmond, M.D.; W. Hall, L.R.C.P.Ed.; W. Howitt, Esq.; T. Mellor, Esq.; D. W. Parsons, L.R.C.P.; W. Roberts, M.D.; H. Simpson, M.D.; L. Spencer, M.D.; G. Southam, Esq.; A. B. Steele, Esq.; J. Vose, M.D.; E. Waters, M.D.; A. T. H. Waters, M.D.; M. A. E. Wilkinson, M.D.; R. Harrison, Esq., Honorary Secretary, *ex officio*."

Several gentlemen were then elected members of the Association and of the Branch.

The Medical Bill.—Mr. SOUTHAM (Manchester) proposed, and Mr. A. B. STEELE (Liverpool) seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously: "That this meeting regrets to find that the Government still refuses to admit, in the amended Bill now before Parliament, any provision for the representation of the profession on the Medical Council; and begs to reiterate its determination to oppose any measure which does not fully provide for the direct representation of the profession on the Council."

Papers.—The following papers were read:—Mr. A. B. Steele: A Case of Vesico-vaginal Fistula.—Dr. A. T. H. Waters: Notes on the Use of Hydrate of Chloral in Diseases of the Chest.—Dr. Ransome: A Case of Pelvic Abscess, illustrating the Course and Effects of Reflex Nerve Irritation.—Mr. R. Harrison: Remarks on Stricture of the Urethra, illustrated by some interesting specimens.—Dr. M. Hill exhibited an ingenious contrivance for protecting the Vagina in the use of Valvular Specula.—Mr. A. B. Steele made some interesting remarks on efficient modes of Vaccination, and on different modes of preserving Vaccine Lymph.—Several of the papers were followed by animated discussion.

Votes of Thanks were passed to the contributors of papers and communications; to the Mayor and Corporation, for the use of the Town Hall; and to the President.

The proceedings were brought to a close about four o'clock, when the members proceeded in omnibuses to visit the new Infirmary and the Fulwood Workhouse, accompanied by C. R. Jacson, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Management and Board of Guardians.

The Dinner was held at five o'clock, in the officers' messroom, Starkie Street. There was a very large attendance, the gentlemen present at the meeting almost without exception remaining to the subsequent entertainment. The chair was occupied by Dr. Spencer, who was supported on the right by the Rev. Canon Parr, C. R. Jacson, Esq.,

and Mr. Garstang (Clitheroe); on the left, by Dr. Hall (Lancaster), Dr. Desmond (Liverpool), and Dr. A. T. H. Waters (Liverpool). After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the Rev. Canon Parr proposed "The British Medical Association"; Dr. Hall of Lancaster responded. Dr. Arlidge (Newcastle-under-Lyme) proposed "Prosperity to the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch", which was enthusiastically received. The toast was acknowledged by Dr. Gilbertson (Preston). Other toasts followed; and the company broke up at nine o'clock, after one of the most successful and interesting meetings ever held by this Branch.

SOUTH WESTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at Torquay on Wednesday, July 20th. About thirty-two members were present. Before the meeting, the members partook of lunch at the residence of the President-elect.

In the absence of the retiring President (Dr. BARHAM), Mr. DE LA GARDE was called to the Chair; and, after a few remarks, resigned it to the new President, WILLIAM POLLARD, Esq.

President's Address.—After thanking the members of the Branch for the honour done him in electing him President, Mr. Pollard made some observations on the utilisation and ultimate distribution of sewage. The questions raised with regard to this were, he said—Can sewage-water be so purified as to permit its discharge into a sea or into a river without polluting it? Can the manure which the sewage-water of a town contains be extracted and reduced to a dry marketable form for agricultural purposes? The earth-closet system he regarded as right in theory, but quite impracticable. As to sewage irrigation, he quoted the opinion of Dr. Letheby, that at the time of heavy rain, or where the soil is not sufficiently pervious, the sewage does not go into the soil, but over it, and practically runs into the next water-course; also, that animals fed on land manured by sewage irrigation, are liable to parasitic disease, which they communicate to man. He then referred to the "A.B.C. process" for the formation of native guano, and described the *modus operandi* of it as carried on at Leamington and Hastings. This, he believed, was a step in the right direction.

Votes of Thanks.—Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL said that those who, like himself, had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Barham, need not be told that his classical and other attainments as a private gentleman were only equalled by his great worth as a member of the medical profession, and that he was altogether a physician of whom they might feel proud. [*Hear, hear.*] He had much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring President for his services during the past year.

Mr. W. P. SWAIN seconded the motion. Dr. Barham had worked much to the advantage of the Association during the year he had occupied the Presidential Chair of this Branch: he believed he had been the means of very largely increasing, by his persuasive powers, the number of members who belonged to it. He (Mr. Swain) had also looked to him for very great assistance in the coming year, which would be a very trying year, when the general body of the British Medical Association intended visiting the west of England; and he seriously hoped that all the members of the Western Branch would vie with Dr. Barham in entertaining the entire Association in the ensuing year.

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. EDYE read a letter from Dr. Barham, containing a variety of suggestions, one of which was the desirability of laying before the members of the Association particulars respecting the climate of Devon.

Mr. DE LA GARDE proposed "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his address." There was no question whatever before the public upon which they might more properly require the opinion of medical men than that relating to the sanitary condition of our towns; he meant more particularly the removal and appropriation of sewage. The subject was one not only of great difficulty, but of considerable complexity. He had great confidence in the infirmity of human nature; but he had still greater confidence in the power and vigour of growing science. When they were told that chemistry in the present day had failed to supply a remedy, that it had not and could not succeed, he could not but look back a few years and notice what had been achieved. If there had been a falling off, it was to be attributed to that which was worse than ignorance—it was idleness—an indisposition to try. It was idleness that stood in the way and prevented men putting a shoulder to the wheel to move on with the advance of the times. From our present knowledge of chemistry, it was certainly not too much to expect that methods would before long be devised for dealing with the sewage of towns, which would result in benefits not merely in a sanitary point of view, but also in an economic point of view. He thought that the Chairman had shown his good sense and

good feeling in placing before the meeting a subject of so much importance.

Dr. NANKIVELL seconded the motion. From his own observation and experience of the various systems of utilisation of sewage now before the public, he had come to the conclusion that one method may be suitable for one particular place, and be impracticable of application in another.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Subscription to the Branch.—The HONORARY SECRETARY read a letter from the General Secretary, stating that each Branch should defray its own expenses. The expense of this Branch, he said, was about £5 a year, which would be met by each member paying a shilling in addition to his annual subscription; and if there were any surplus, it could be applied to the Benevolent Fund.

Dr. HALL moved, and Dr. EVANSON seconded, that each member pay a subscription of 2s. instead of 21s.

Dr. SPENCER THOMSON moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. OWEN, that the addition be 2s. 6d.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried.

The Medical Acts Amendment Bill.—Another letter was read from the General Secretary, desiring that the Branch should petition regarding the Medical Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. SWAIN strongly supported this, recommending that each district should send up a petition; the number of signatures in a case of this kind was not of so much importance as the number of petitions.

At the request of Dr. EVANSON, the Honorary Secretary read the petition, which, at the close of the meeting, was signed generally by the members.

Next Annual Meeting: President-elect.—On the motion of Mr. KERSWILL, seconded by Mr. JAMES POLLARD, it was resolved that the next annual meeting of the South Western Branch of the British Medical Association be held in Exeter.

Mr. SWAIN said he knew no gentleman who was more worthy than Mr. De la Garde to fill the office of President for the year 1871, and he had great pleasure in making the nomination.

Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL seconded the motion, which was carried.

Meteorological Records.—Dr. INGLEBY MACKENZIE called the attention of the meeting to the important meteorological records being again regularly published in the JOURNAL of the Association. He stated that in 1866 members were invited to contribute meteorological reports from their various districts, and he was one of twenty who endeavoured to add his mite; subsequently, however, such communications were rejected without the slightest reason. He believed that there was now a desire that those returns should be continued, and he should be glad to hear an expression of opinion from this meeting in favour of it.

On the motion of Mr. PRIDHAM, seconded by Mr. DE LA GARDE, it was resolved to bring the subject before the General Council.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following were elected: C. Bulteel, Esq.; W. Kerswill, Esq.; T. Littleton, M.B.; J. H. S. May, Esq.; W. J. Square, Esq.

Communications.—Mr. W. P. SWAIN exhibited and explained various Surgical Instruments. Amongst others, he showed Mr. Thomas Smith's Gag and Instruments for Cleft Palate; Mr. Henry Smith's case, containing Clamp and Cautery for the removal of Hæmorrhoids, manufactured by Matthews; and a new Sound and Lithotrite used by Sir W. Fergusson, and also manufactured by Matthews. Mr. Swain also exhibited a very large Calculus removed from the bladder of a man after death; and also a most unique specimen, consisting of a scapula and humerus, showing the effects of Excision of the Head of the Humerus seven years after the operation, which was performed by the late Dr. Beith at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse. Mr. Swain then demonstrated, with the aid of a large water-colour drawing, Mr. Pollock's method of Transplanting Skin.

Mr. MOORE of Devonport made some remarks upon the Contagious Diseases Act, in reference to a pamphlet by Mr. Bulteel. He stated that in consequence of visitors entering the Royal Albert Hospital, and acquiring all kinds of information, it was proposed to banish all strangers from the Hospital. This he deemed unfortunate, for he held that it would be for the benefit of the public they should see and hear the good that had been done.—Dr. BLAKE inquired whether it could be stated at what rate per cent. disease had diminished since the operation of the Act.—Mr. SWAIN said that, after an experience of several years, he found that syphilis in the naval hospitals had diminished from twenty-five to eighteen per cent. He regretted the conduct of those members of the medical profession who were induced to back up, by their professional opinion, those ladies and gentlemen who, from a mistaken conception of the Act, were trying all they could to render it nugatory.—Dr. BLAKE, from his former experience as a naval surgeon, fully believed that such an Act of Parliament was essentially necessary.

Dr. STRANGWAY HOUNSELL reported a singular case of Neurosis, which he illustrated by photographs.

Dinner.—In the evening, a large party sat down to dinner at the Torbay Hotel, under the Presidency of Mr. W. Pollard, who was supported by Mr. E. Vivian, Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., and Dr. Evanson.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, August 2nd.

MEDICAL OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION BILL.—The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on this Bill were considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 29th.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—In committee of supply, on the vote of £73,150 for medicine and medical stores in the naval service, Mr. R. Gurney moved the reduction of the vote by £3,700, which was the amount on the paper for carrying out the Contagious Diseases Act. Whatever might be his opinion as to the propriety of those acts, so long as they were in force he thought they should be carried out. But there was an increase in the amount taken for this purpose. Now it was arranged that there should be an inquiry into the efficiency of these Acts; and he (Mr. R. Gurney) felt that from the moment it was admitted that such an inquiry was necessary, the Government ought to have held their hands, and should not have done anything to extend the operation of these Acts. This had not been the policy pursued, for with respect to Southampton he was able to say that, since inquiry was decided on, the Acts had been brought into operation, and a piece of ground had been purchased in order to build a hospital. This should not have been done when once it was admitted that inquiry was necessary.—Mr. Childers said every arrangement for the extension of the Acts to Southampton was made before the late debate, for the Government felt they had no alternative but to carry out the provisions of the Acts for which arrangements had been made. No money had been taken in the estimates for building this hospital.—Mr. Henley said he understood that no steps would be taken to extend the operation of these Acts to places where they were not now in force. The Government had promised a commission, and it was of the first importance that the public should believe in the honesty of the inquiry. But they could not believe this if, while the commission was inquiring and making its report, the Government showed a foregone conclusion by carrying out the operation of the Acts.—Mr. Childers said the Act of 1869 imposed on them the duty of extending the Acts to certain places. All steps necessary for the purpose had been taken before the recent debate, and the Acts had been in operation in Southampton before the recent debate, and also in two or three other places. He proposed to leave matters exactly as they were.—The motion for reduction was withdrawn, and the full vote was agreed to.

Monday, August 1st.

DISPENSARY SYSTEM.—Sir M. H. Beach asked the President of the Poor-law Board whether he would issue any general instructions or regulations to dispensary committees or boards of guardians on the following points, with a view to secure a uniform and efficient dispensary system throughout the metropolis. 1. As to the classes entitled to gratuitous medical relief. 2. As to the area and pauper population to be attached to each dispensary. 3. As to the requisite accommodation and furniture at each dispensary, and the number, duties, and remuneration of the medical and other officers. And whether care would be taken to secure a registration of the various diseases and the treatment adopted.—Mr. Goschen said that no regulations would be issued as to the classes entitled to gratuitous medical relief. They would be the same classes who were now entitled to out-door relief. Nor would any general regulations be issued as to the area and pauper population to be attached to each dispensary, because these would be fixed separately, and had in fact been already fixed according to the circumstances of each particular union. With regard to the third question, the Poor-law Board insisted upon proper waiting and consulting rooms, and these had been generally agreed to by the guardians. Care would be taken to secure a registration of the various diseases and the treatment adopted.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICINE IN INDIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Hunterian Medical Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Theatre of the London Institution, to hear an address from Baboo Gopaul Chunder Roy on the state of medicine in India prior to the British rule. Several visitors were also present, among whom were the Reverend R. Moffat, many years missionary in Africa, and Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the Hindoo reformer.

The President of the Society, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, took the chair a little after eight o'clock, and, in a few preliminary remarks on the interest and importance of the subject, introduced the lecturer. Baboo Chunder Roy, in commencing, stated that he had come to England as a candidate for an appointment in the India medical service, but had found, on his arrival, that no examination was to take place. He then referred to the high state of civilisation which existed in eastern countries in very early ages. There was good reason for believing that astronomy had its origin in India, and in that country medicine attained, at an early period, a high degree of development. An advance, however, was arrested by the Mohammedan conquests; and therefore Hindoo science, remaining as it did at the point where it was centuries ago, presented a strange contrast with modern science. The physicians of India had sprung from two of the castes—the Brahmins, who were the most highly educated and from whom the priests were chosen, and the Boyshos or traders, who were not allowed to learn Sanskrit or to reach the higher education of the Brahmins. Medicine and surgery were distinct; the latter being entrusted to barbers, whose operative skill was very limited. Medicine was from very ancient times divided into anatomy, materia medica, and the treatment of diseases. The study of anatomy was very imperfect, in consequence of the prejudices against handling dead bodies. What knowledge of anatomy the Hindoo possessed, was gained from the dissection of goats; and an acquaintance with the human skeleton was obtained by allowing bodies to remain in water till the bones and ligaments alone were left. The umbilicus was supposed to be the centre of the vascular system. The blood was regarded as a mixture of humours. The materia medica attracted attention at an early period; and the articles were described with a view to their dietetic as well as to their therapeutic properties. Mercury, arsenic, iron, and several other mineral remedies were known in Hindoo medicine many centuries ago. Gold dust entered very extensively into the formulæ; perhaps not so much for the sake of increasing the therapeutic value of the medicines as their cost. Sesquioxide of iron was the chief basis of tonic remedies. Arsenic had been long used in the treatment of intermittent fever. There were a large number of remedies belonging to the vegetable kingdom in use in India from remote ages, some of which, as bael, chirayta, etc., had been renewed into the *British Pharmacopœia*. Baboo Chunder Roy recommended a careful investigation of Indian medicinal plants; believing it probable that among them would be found some valuable remedies for the prevalent diseases of the country. In the works on practice of medicine, the description of symptoms was very exact, but the treatment was empirical. In fevers, low diet was enjoined; the patient was kept for forty-eight hours without medicine; then bitters and purgatives were administered; and then, if the fever persisted, arsenic in divided doses. This treatment rarely failed to arrest the disease in ten days; but it left the patient's constitution in an impaired state. Surgery was in old times entrusted to barbers, whose practice was limited mostly to the treatment of ulcers, abscesses, etc. But for ages there had been persons who performed the operation for depression of cataract, cupping (by means of cow's horns), bleeding (in the calves of the legs), etc. Hygiene had long held a place in the Hindoo system, being mixed up with religious rites. Washing in the Ganges was thus made a religious ceremony. The flesh of the ox was forbidden, on account of the use of the animal in agriculture, and of the cow in yielding milk; and that of the pig on account of the filthy habits of the animal. Dry earth had been long used for removing offensive smells. Change of climate, in the form of pilgrimages to distant lands, had long been a remedy in chronic diseases. With all this, there was ignorance of some of the fundamental principles of hygiene. Poison and pure air were in the same category; and a Hindoo sick room was rigidly closed at all points. Turning, next, to the British rule, the lecturer referred to the influence of a surgeon, Mr. Broughton, in establishing the East India Company in India in the last century. The idea of founding an English medical university in Calcutta arose in 1836. At first there was great difficulty, on account of the religious prejudices, in obtaining students; and goats and dry bones were for some time the only objects

on which anatomy could be studied. The necessity for dissection was at last strongly felt; and it was a memorable event when Baboo Modosudun Gupto first broke through the prejudices of his race, and dissected a human body. From this time, medicine advanced; a hospital was founded; and degrees were given by the University. Baboo Chunder Roy complained that the degrees in Medicine of the Indian Universities were not recognised in England. They were obtained only after stringent examination; and in not one instance where the native holders of them had come to England to undergo the competitive examinations for the Indian Medical Service, had there been a failure. It had been said that the preliminary training was deficient; but it should be remembered that Sanskrit stood in India in the place of Latin, and that English itself was a foreign tongue to the Hindoos. He complained of the low estimate in which the native graduates of the Indian Colleges were held, and trusted that means would be taken to remove the stigma of inferiority which was attached to them.—Dr. COOKE moved a vote of thanks to the author of the paper.—The Rev. R. MOFFAT, in compliance with the invitation of the President, gave a brief sketch of medicine among the Bechuans. Their treatment consisted mostly of charms. Medicines were given, but, it appeared to him, mostly without any fixed rule. The slaughtering of animals was a common part of Bechuana practice—the doctors having regard for their own stomachs. They had certain preparations of powdered herbs, roots, etc., which were supposed to protect from serpent-bites, to cure headache, etc. The umbilical cord was not divided after childbirth, but was left to dry till the placenta was expelled. He (Mr. Moffat) had often been called to remove placenta, after ineffectual attempts to promote their expulsion by rubbing various remedies over the patient's neck and stomach. Fever was treated by packing the patient in hot grass.—Baboo KESHUB CHUNDER SEN referred to the position of the Indian graduates as sub-assistant-surgeons. The importance of English education to the Hindoos could not be overrated; it lay at the root of all needed reforms. But he regretted the policy which some followed, of entirely ignoring the literature and science of India. The sub-assistant-surgeons were in a state which demanded redress; they were the worst paid officials, without hope of improvement, notwithstanding their severe training of five years of medical study and the amount of labour which they had to undergo.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 26th.

Amadeo, Antonio José, M.D. Philadelphia, Porto Rico (Philadelphia)
Carter, Alfred Henry, L.S.A., Pewsey, Wilts (University College)
Chute, Henry Macready, Bristol (Bristol School)
Deshon, Frederick P., L.S.A., Coulsdon, Wilts (Middlesex and London)
Dixon, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Newcastle-upon-Tyne School)
Ghose, Kristo Dhan, L.M. and S., Calcutta (Bristol School)
Glanville, Doyle, Gloucester Road, N.W. (University College)
Holmes, Charles, L.R.C.P. Lond., Ardwick (Manchester School)
Jackson, Henry E., Highbury (Guy's)
Jervis, Charles, St. John's Wood Park (St. Mary's)
Lambart, William H., Liverpool (Birmingham School)
Liston, James Robert, Peckham (St. Mary's)
O'Leary, Morgan Philip, Ballintarnin, co. Kerry (Dublin School)
Palmer, William James, L.S.A., Great Yarmouth (University College)
Payne, Martin H., L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.S.A. Bridgwater (University College)
Robinson, John Desborough, Syston, Leicestershire (Charing Cross)
Stickland, Samuel, New Charlton, Kent (Guy's)
Webster, Henry William, Tamworth (Manchester School)
Wood, Edwin B., Birmingham (Birmingham School)
Young, Adam, Boston (St. Bartholomew's)

The following candidates, who passed in Surgery at previous meetings of the Court of Examiners, having since obtained medical qualifications, were also admitted members of the College.

Dove, William W., L.R.C.P. Edin., Ledbury Road, W.
Eagle, Henry F. C., L.S.A., London Hospital
Evans, Samuel, L.S.A., Llandoverly, South Wales
Hogg, Arthur J., L.R.C.P. Edin., Ealing
Leigh, Richmond, L.S.A., Liverpool
Nicholls, Howard H. J., L.S.A., Kennington
Parmiter, Henry, L.S.A., Dorchester
Renwick, William, L.R.C.P. Edin., Tyr Phil, South Wales
Way, Edward W., L.R.C.P. Lond., Adelaide, South Australia

Admitted members on July 27th.

Allen, Matthew S., L.S.A., Dudley (Birmingham School)
Baker, Alfred, Southport (Liverpool School)
Biddle, Cornelius, Merthyr Tydfil (Charing Cross)
Bishop, John, L.R.C.P. Edin., Sheffield (Edinburgh Infirmary)
Dudley, William H., Stafford (Glasgow School)
Edmonds, Frederick H., Croydon (University College)
Groom, Charles F., Horton, Bucks (University College)
Hickman, Richard, Newbury, Berks
Holland, Neville, L.S.A., St. Ives, Hunts (St. Bartholomew's)
Ingoldby, Joseph T., Finsbury Square (Guy's)

Lediard, Henry A., M.B. Edin., Cheltenham (Edinburgh Infirmary)
Lee, Edward S., L.S.A., Savile Row (St. George's)
Millson, George, L.R.C.P. Lond., Donington, near Spalding (St. Mary's)
Norman, Alfred B., Ilkeston (St. George's)
Norman, George, Ladbroke Grove, W. (St. George's)
O'Connor, Charles, Cavan (University College)
Perkins, Charles E. S., L.S.A., Exeter (Guy's)
Swan, Richard J., Dublin (Dublin School)
Taylor, George S., Heworth, Yorkshire (Leeds School)
Tennant, Edward G., Stanford Road, W. (St. Mary's)
Tuck, Frank Sextus, L.S.A., Lee, Kent
Walker, Thomas A., Dudley (Birmingham School)

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received their certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 28th, 1870.

Chalmers, Robert, Glasgow
Madeley, Edward, Kensington
Smith, Edwin, Birmingham
Southey, Henry Edward, Canterbury

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Brindley, Philip, University College
Deakin, C. W. S., University College
Edmundson, T. R., Guy's Hospital
Fosbrooke, G. H., Westminster Hospital
Harris, J. D., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Maybury, W. A., St. Thomas's Hospital
Paterson, R. H., Guy's Hospital
Watson, J. W., University College
Wheeler, D. M., Guy's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Griffin, Thomas, Bromley, Kent
Jones, John, Walworth Road
Williams, John Howard, St. George's
Place, S. W.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BELFAST UNION—Apothecary to the Barrack Street Station of the Belfast Dispensary District: applications, 8th.
BIRMINGHAM—Resident Medical Officer at the Workhouse: applications, 18th: election, 24th.
BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: applications, 10th; duties, second week in September.
CAHERCIVEEN UNION, co. Kerry—Medical Officer for the Valencia Dispensary District: 17th.
GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL—Surgeon: applications, 10th.
JERSEY GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Visiting and Dispensing Officer: duties, October 1st.
KENSINGTON DISPENSARY—Junior Resident Medical Officer and Dispenser: applications, 13th.
LETTERKENNY UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer to the Workhouse.
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon: 25th.
NEWPORT UNION, Monmouthshire—Five Medical Officers for Districts of Bedwas, Risca, Marshfield, Caerleon (including Schools), and Magor: applications, 12th; election, 20th.
NORTH WALES COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM, Denbigh—Assistant Medical Officer: applications, 9th.
NORTH WITCHFORD UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 4.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham—Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy: applications, 27th.
RATHDOWN UNION, co. Dublin—Medical Officer for the Glencullen Branch of the Dundrum and Glencullen Dispensary District: 8th.
ST. GEORGE (Hanover Square) DISPENSARY, Mount Street—Physician-Accoucheur; Surgeon: applications, 6th; Managing Committee, 9th.
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—Two Assistant Physicians: applications, 16th; appointment, Sept. 8th.
SCARBOROUGH UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Scalby District.
STRONSAV, Orkney—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator: applications, 24th.
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, 6th; election, 16th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

BROWNE, Edgar A., Esq., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.
***ORANGE**, W., M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, *vice* J. Meyer, M.D., deceased.

BIRTHS.

BEADLES.—On August 1st, at Forest Hill, Kent, the wife of *Arthur Beadles, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
DAY.—On July 13th, the wife of *W. Henry Day, L.R.C.P. Ed., Wakefield, of a daughter.
HEY.—On August 1st, the wife of *Samuel Hey, Esq., Senior Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, of a son.
WAHLTUCH.—On August 1st, at Manchester, the wife of *Adolphe Wahlutch, M.D., of a son.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Indian Medical Gazette, July 4th; The New York Medical Gazette, July 16th; The Parochial Critic, August 3rd; The New York Medical Record, July 21st; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 21st; The Madras Mail, May 23rd; The Gardeners' Chronicle, July 30th; The Poor-Law Chronicle, July 26th; The Shield, August 1st; The Edinburgh Evening Courant, July 29th; The Scotsman, July 28th; The Aberdeen Free Press, August 2nd; The Oxford Times, July 30th; The Glasgow Weekly Herald, July 30th; etc.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.
 WEDNESDAY...St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.15 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.
 FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.
 SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

DR. BELL TAYLOR (Nottingham).—We regret that it is impossible for us to insert your letter. The omission of it by no means implies any unfair suppression of your side of the question; but our columns are too crowded to allow our entering widely upon such an interminable controversy. We have already declined several on the opposite side.

DR. SKINNER (Liverpool) has written us several letters in reference to the recent election at the Edinburgh University. He is highly indignant at an expression used by our Paris correspondent. This gentleman, a very distinguished Edinburgh *alumnus*, well acquainted with the facts, had the impertinence to speak of the election as having been decided by the action of "four stolidly daring Edinburgh shopkeepers." Dr. Skinner informs us that of the present curators one only is literally a shopkeeper (the Lord Provost); one, "a retired merchant", Bailie Russel; one, a solicitor, Bailie Fyfe; and the fourth, Dr. Skinner's own brother, a lawyer, "descended from a line of professional ancestors which will bear comparison," etc. We do not believe that our correspondent intended his epithets to be applied literally to the present holders of the post in question, but rather in a general way to those eligible for it. We admit Dr. Skinner's fraternal right to remonstrate; and, had his first letter been expressed in a manner consistent with our notion of the courtesy due to our correspondent, we should have allowed him to do so in his own words. Dr. Skinner believes that the election has put the right man into the right place; and he sends us a copy of a testimonial given by Dr. Matthews Duncan to Dr. Alexander Simpson, when the latter was a candidate for the chair at Glasgow, in order to prove either that Dr. Duncan then said what he did not believe, or that Dr. Simpson was the best man for the Edinburgh vacancy. But it really does not follow in the least. Dr. Simpson may have been, as Dr. Duncan said he was, a good man for Glasgow; he may be, as we believe he is, a good man for Edinburgh; and yet the election may have inflicted great injustice, since he may have been far from the best of the three candidates. This is simply our position; we should be willing enough to congratulate Dr. Simpson on having got the post, and the University on having got him, were it not that another, possessing, as we think, far superior claims, was in the field. If Dr. Skinner wishes us to insert any further letter, he must express himself in civil language, and must also abstain entirely from threats.

THE ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

SIR,—I observed with pleasure your criticisms on the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. If they can be applied to the management and state of the Infirmary two or three years ago, they are, I think, not worded strongly enough. The system of compelling the students to attend in the wards is a good one. I remember how the students used to abuse the "shop"-book, one signing not only for himself, but for several others, who perhaps were not, and had not been for some time, in Aberdeen, and yet their certificates were filled up without a murmur. I am, etc.,
 August 1870. AN OLD STUDENT AND WELL-WISHER OF THE INFIRMARY.

SIR,—As you are "looking up" the Aberdeen Infirmary, may I ask, through your columns, what are the duties of the Superintendent and Apothecary? They appear to be very light for the salary he obtains. I am, etc.,

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

SIR,—Your able and just report on the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary deserves the thanks not only of the students past and present of the Aberdeen University, but of the public of Aberdeen and the north of Scotland. The structural defects of the building are, I believe, admitted by every one who is in a position to offer an opinion, and these, although in many instances they cannot be altogether remedied, can still be improved. But to me your remarks on the clinical teaching at the Infirmary are of most interest. The instruction is certainly, at the best, no better than you represent it to be, and no means are taken to stimulate the students to work in the wards. This is largely due to the numberless courses of college lectures which we are compelled to attend, to the detriment of our practical knowledge. Prizes are given in all the University classes, but none for Infirmary work. Students are thus tempted to stay at home working for college prizes, and neglect-

ing the Infirmary. If clinical prizes were offered, and the system which you recommend of compulsory attendance in the wards carried out, the Aberdeen School of Medicine would turn out more men of the practical, and less of the book-worm, turn of mind, than has been the case for some years past. Although I have been a pupil of the Infirmary for some time, and attended pretty regularly, I have never seen a specimen introduced; the utmost secrecy is usually observed in such matters. I am, etc.,

August 1870.

A PUPIL OF THE INFIRMARY.

SIR,—In the Report on the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen, in your publication of the 23rd July, a few statements are made with regard to the Pathological Department which it would be desirable to see corrected. The number of *post mortem* examinations obtained during the year ending July 1st, 1870, amounted to 63, of which 55 were held on medical cases, and 8 on surgical. During the same period the number of deaths occurring in the medical wards of the hospital were 100, and in the surgical wards 20. The number of students who attended the course of practical instruction in Pathological Anatomy was six, in place of two as represented; and, notwithstanding this small attendance, the course was continued throughout the winter session. There is no fixed hour appointed for holding the *post mortem* examinations; but, so far as possible, they are arranged to suit the convenience of the medical men and the students, so as to enable them to be present at them, either before or after the regular hour of visiting the wards; and previous notice of the hour is duly posted up by the house-physician or house-surgeon in both the medical and surgical admission-rooms.

With regard to the work of the *post mortem* examinations, the pathologist is placed in exactly the same circumstances as every practitioner is in making such examinations in private cases; and any objection on his part to this state of matters in the present circumstances would simply be equivalent to his refusing to avail himself of those opportunities which every true student of medical science is only too anxious to embrace whenever they are presented. It is expected, however, on the completion of the new buildings of the hospital at present in contemplation, that separate accommodation and additional service may be provided for the Pathological Department, so as to render it still more complete and efficient than it is at present. I am, etc.,

August 3, 1870.

JAMES RODGER, M.B.

** We are glad to observe that so many *post mortem* examinations are obtained. The number is much larger than we were given to understand was held; but still we consider 50 per cent. a small number. We also rejoice to hear that we were mistaken as to the attendance on the course of pathology in spite of the difficulties with which Dr. Rodger has to contend. How much would the number of students be increased did the University require a certificate of attendance on a course of pathology! Dr. Rodger admits that he is placed in exactly the same circumstances as every practitioner is in making *post mortem* examinations in private cases—a position which we considered no public institution was entitled to expect of him, and to which he should object. The physicians and surgeons might as well be asked to put the patients to bed. In private practice, it is often as unavoidable as it is disagreeable to do the menial work of a *post mortem* examination; but in an Infirmary such as that of Aberdeen, a porter should be employed to assist the pathologist in the *post mortem* room, and also in the museum. The refusal of the managers to afford such assistance is merely an example of the so-called economy to which we have had occasion to allude.

TREATMENT OF ENLARGED TONSILS.

SIR,—I should esteem it a great favour if some member of the Association would kindly recommend some remedy for "enlarged tonsils", of which I have a greater number of cases than I had supposed could exist in one neighbourhood, and I am fairly puzzled what to do for them. Some had been excised (a proceeding I do not approve of) before I saw them; but excision does not prevent their swelling on the slightest cold; and I should be glad of some remedy that would remove or lessen such troublesome guests. I am, etc.,

August 1870.]

A COUNTRY PRACTITIONER.

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