

Mr. Oliver Heywood, a Manchester banker, and a thoroughly able and excellent man, who presided at the meeting, while frankly saying that at present it was impossible to tell exactly how the scheme would work, affirmed that the general consensus of opinion, lay and medical, was in favour of such institutions, and that all the money paid by the members of the future dispensaries would be so much saved from wanton waste. Nevertheless, he wisely and urgently appealed to the rich men of Manchester not on this account to lessen their subscriptions to existing charities.

Dr. Ransome and Dr. J. Ford Anderson, both of whom have had large experience in provident dispensaries, affirmed that such institutions, far from injuring the general body of practitioners, invariably proved sources of gain; that, with a proper vigilance committee, improper cases, that is, people who could pay the ordinary fees, would never be admitted; and that, in point of fact, whatever money was paid in to the general fund was so much to the good, inasmuch as, under the present system, the class from whom the members would be drawn never paid at all.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, who followed on the same side, said that all fathers of families whose wages averaged from £1 to £2 a week would be considered proper applicants. He further dwelt upon the pauperising effect which the gratuitous system has exercised upon the poorer classes, and quoted the somewhat hackneyed, and perhaps doubtfully correct, statement, that in London a million people applied for relief to the various medical charities in a single year. I say doubtfully correct, because it is probable that in all these calculations the same patient is often counted over more than once, it may be several times indeed. In Manchester, for example, an out-patient's recommendation is only in force for two months, after which it must be renewed, and the patient entered afresh; so that, if a patient remain, as is not uncommon (in cases of struma, etc.), under treatment for a year, he will be entered six times, and might be counted as six distinct individuals.

Dr. Peter Royle again valiantly, but this time unsuccessfully, led the conservative opposition, and predicted all sorts of lamentation, and evil, and woe, as the result of the scheme being carried into execution. With much vigorous diction, he affirmed that provident dispensaries would injure and impoverish the general body of medical men; that improper cases would certainly be admitted; that they would lower fees, especially midwifery fees; and that the medical men attached to them would perform their duties in a perfunctory manner. His pleading and warning, however, were all in vain, and the meeting resolved to proceed with the scheme.

Nothing daunted by his defeat, he has, by the aid of two other medical men, convened a meeting of the profession *alone* for Friday, July 18th, when several resolutions, utterly condemnatory of the spirit and principle of provident associations, ranking them, indeed as frauds upon the profession, and subverters of the real objects of the medical charities, will be submitted to the meeting. I cannot say that he has at present succeeded in enlisting any one of professional standing on his side, though there can be no doubt that many medical men regard the proposed innovation with suspicion and dislike. Many indeed who are not opposed to provident dispensaries, yet think that, as they are practically nothing but sick clubs including women and children, they should, like other sick clubs, be got up by the people themselves, and that it is not either wise or necessary to help them to so large an extent to help themselves. Be that as it may, it is now an accomplished fact that the powers that be approve of the new institution, and are both able and willing to carry out the plan proposed. Details are matters of the future: one thing alone is certain, and that is, that provident dispensaries upon a large scale, upon an unprecedented scale indeed, will be introduced, and that shortly, into Manchester.

There is one point which has not been much dwelt upon, but which is important, and which must not be overlooked; and that is, the effect which provident dispensaries will have upon the out-patient department of our hospitals. It is quite clear that hospital out-patients are composed of the very class who will form the members of provident dispensaries, so that it necessarily follows that the out-patient department of the hospitals must either become a sort of rival to the provident dispensaries, which would be clearly undesirable and pregnant with ill to both institutions alike, or it must be swept clean away, or, lastly, it must itself be made provident. Now, to sweep away the out-patient department would be an almost unmixed evil—evil alike to the public, to the profession, and to the medical student. To the public, because cases are constantly being sent to a large hospital by other medical men who have been foiled in treating them, or who have not the large experience or appliances, and means to boot, which obscure and difficult cases often require in treatment—indeed, the outpatients very

largely consist of such cases: rightly or wrongly they regard going to the hospital as a sort of appeal to Cæsar, and are vastly comforted thereby. To the profession, again, it would be an evil to abolish the out-patient department, as it is the recognised and necessary arena in which to prepare men for the higher surgical and medical appointments in a hospital; and, lastly, to the student it would be a direct and considerable evil in removing the very best training ground he has for future practice. It is not going too far to say that the out-patient departments of hospitals are "the books, the grounds, the academies" where the student learns to apply the proper drug and ably wield the lance.

It seems, then, that only one course remains; and that is, to make the out-patient department itself provident. There is, perhaps, no great reason why this should not be done, for it is probably visionary to suppose that such a change would either lower the dignity of the hospital surgeon, or interfere with the emoluments of his professional brethren.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in King's College, London, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1873.

President—ALFRED BAKER, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

President-elect—Sir WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to King's College Hospital, London.

The business of the Meeting will be transacted in six Sections.

TUESDAY, August 5th.

10 A.M.—SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

3 P.M.—GENERAL MEETING—President's Address, Report of Council, and other Business.

9 P.M.—RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR at the Mansion House.*

WEDNESDAY, August 6th.

10 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN MEDICINE, by E. A. PARKES, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School, Netley.

12.30 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. Adjourn at 3.30 P.M.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

9 P.M.—RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THURSDAY, August 7th.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING—Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN SURGERY, by JOHN WOOD, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

12.30 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. Adjourn at 3.30 P.M.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

6.30 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, August 8th.

10 A.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN PHYSIOLOGY, by J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Practical Physiology in University College.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

2 P.M.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

9 P.M.—SOIRÉE AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.*

SATURDAY, August 9th.

EXCURSIONS.—By permission, the following among other Excursions will be arranged:—

Excursions to Cliefden, near Maidenhead, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster; and to Windsor Castle.

Excursion to Brighton, and visit to Brighton Aquarium.

Visit to Woolwich Arsenal and the Factories.

Arrangements will be made, of which further details will be published, for facilitating visits during the week to the Print and MSS. Rooms of the British Museum, the Mint, the General Post Office, the Private Collections at Grosvenor House, Stafford House, etc., and to some leading Factories.

* Each member is invited to bring one lady with him to the *soirées* at the Mansion House and at University College.

† By invitation of the Metropolitan Members.

*** Communications as to the Meeting may be addressed to Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

The Honorary Local Secretaries are—

Dr. A. P. STEWART, 75, Grosvenor Street, W.
Dr. A. HENRY, 16, Brunswick Square, W.C.
Dr. S. WILKS, F.R.S., 77, Grosvenor Street, W.
GEORGE W. CALLENDER, Esq., F.R.S., 47, Queen Anne Street, W.
ERNEST HART, Esq., 59, Queen Anne Street, W.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The sixth annual exhibition of objects of interest, in connection with medicine, surgery, and their allied sciences, will take place in the rooms of King's College, during the first week of August 1873.

The Committee appointed to take charge of the arrangements for this museum will be glad to receive—1. Pathological specimens (wet or dry); 2. Drawings or diagrams illustrating disease; 3. Casts or models; 4. Surgical instruments and appliances; 5. Microscopic preparations; 6. Microscopes, thermometers, and other instruments of investigation; 7. Preparations, diagrams, etc., relating to investigations in anatomy and physiology; 8. New medical books.

Communications, objects intended for exhibition, etc., may for the present be addressed to the private care of any of the members of the Museum Committee, or to Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, at the office of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. During the week preceding the meeting, all articles should be sent direct to the Library, King's College, and addressed to the care of the Curator of the Museum of the British Medical Association.

Papers.—The following papers and contributions have been promised in addition to those published at page 21 of JOURNAL for July 5th and page 27 for July 12th.

Morell Mackenzie, M.D. The Treatment of certain forms of Bronchocele by Injections of Iodine.

E. Mackey, M.B. Meningitis in Children.

George Paton, M.D. The Action and Sounds of the Heart.

W. Farr, M.D. 1. Cases illustrating the Endemic and Non-infectious Character of Diphtheria. 2. The Use and Abuse of Purgatives.

R. Norris, M.D. Demonstrations on the Formation of Rouleaux of Red Corpuscles of the Blood, and of the Passage of Leucocytes through the Walls of the Blood-vessels.

James Edmunds, M.D. The Physiological Influence of Alcohol.

E. Lund, Esq. On a Mode of Using a Three-pad Tourniquet in the Treatment of Aneurism.

H. M. Madge, M.D. On Transfusion of Blood.

J. Vose Solomon, Esq. A Disease of the Eyelid not described by authors.

John Ringland, M.D. Transfusion in Extreme Uterine Hæmorrhage.

Robert Boyd, M.D. Observations concerning Medical Relief and Pauper Lunatics, based on Personal Experience.

A. Rasch, M.D. 1. On the Diagnosis of Early Pregnancy. 2. On Retained Placenta after Abortion, with a New Instrument.

R. N. Ingle, Esq. Two Cases of Hysteria with Remarkable Complications: Successful Treatment by Chloroform.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, July 24th, at 2.30 P.M., under the presidency of GEORGE GILLET, Esq. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

Gentlemen are requested to send to the Secretary the titles of communications they wish to make at the meeting.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Taunton, June 24th, 1873.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on Saturday, July 26th, 1873, at 1.30 P.M.

It is intended to have an exhibition of books, instruments, drugs, etc., which have appeared within the past year; and members desirous of exhibiting such, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, or with Dr. Findlay, 47, Schoolhill, Aberdeen.

Dinner in the Imperial Hotel at 3 o'clock P.M.

Further particulars will be intimated by circular.

ALEX. OGSTON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Aberdeen, July 9th, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Committee of Council held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, the 11th day of July—present: Mr. G. Southam (President of Council), in the Chair; Mr. Alfred Baker (President of the Association); Dr. Falconer (Treasurer); Mr. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Dr. Chadwick; Dr. Foster; Mr. Fowler; Mr. Nicholson; Dr. Roberts; Dr. Steele; Dr. Stewart; Mr. Heckstall Smith; Dr. Wade; and Dr. Waters, Chester.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and found correct.

Resolved—That the recommendations of the Finance and JOURNAL Committee be approved and carried into effect.

The accountant's report having been read and considered, it was

Resolved—That the accountant's report be received and entered on the minutes, together with the balance-sheets; and that the balance-sheets for 1872 be published in the JOURNAL.

That the subject for the Hastings Prize Essay for 1874 be, "The Action of Alcohol in Health and Disease."

Summary of Receipts and Payments during the Year ended 31st December, 1872.

(As prepared by Kain, Bullen, Eldridge, and Co.)

DR.]	RECEIPTS, &C.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Treasurer on 1st January, 1872	..	1186	1	7
Subscriptions	4685	17	5
Advertisements	2676	10	1
Journals	293	14	6
Interest allowed by Bank	16	1	3
		£8,858	4	10

CR.]	PAYMENTS, &C.	£	s.	d.
Editor	312	0	0
Sub-Editors	93	15	0
General Secretaries—Williams, £125; Fowke, £350	..	475	0	0
Sundry Salaries	234	18	3
Printer	4847	4	6
Commission	91	5	9
Contributions	952	7	0
Stationery	280	0	6
Sundries	102	0	6
Law Charges	11	8	10
Engraving	31	6	6
Petty Cash	541	6	9
Rent	12	0	0
Furniture	68	18	8
Charges by Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.	1	1	3
Balances on 31st December, 1872, viz.:				
In hands of Treasurer	£625	3	8
General Secretary	9	9	10
Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.	168	17	10
		803	11	4
		£8,858	4	10

Profit and Loss Account (for Year ended 31st December, 1872).

(As prepared by Kain, Bullen, Eldridge, and Co.)

1872.	DR.]	On 31st December, 1871.	£	s.	d.	1872.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Contributions ..	..	635	15	5	..	906	12	6
..	Secretary ..	..	350	0	0	..	350	0	0
..	Sundry Salaries ..	..	156	16	0	..	207	5	7
..	Editor ..	..	250	0	0	..	250	0	0
..	Sub-Editors ..	..	75	0	0	..	75	0	0
..	Printing ..	..	3498	9	6	..	3693	14	3
..	Stationery ..	..	228	15	0	..	242	17	9
..	Petty Cash ..	..	403	0	4	..	478	0	4
..	Sundries ..	..	50	18	5	..	102	0	6
..	Law Charges, etc. ..	..	63	14	2	..	24	19	8
..	Commissions and Allowances ..	..	152	8	8	..	226	0	9
..	Rent ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
..	Engraving ..	..	32	2	0	..	20	12	0
..	Banker's Charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
..	Defalcations ..	..	58	1	9	..	49	15	0
..	Stock (profit for the year ended 31st December, 1872) ..	..	957	2	11	..	1133	7	3
							£7,786	6	10

1872.	CR.]	On 31st December, 1871.	£	s.	d.	1872.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Journals ..	..	171	5	6	..	184	3	0
..	Advertisements ..	..	2479	4	4	..	2634	8	5
..	Subscriptions ..	..	4233	11	6	..	4951	14	2
..	Interest allowed by Bankers ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	3
							£7,786	6	10

Stock Account.

(As prepared by Kain, Bullen, Eldridge, and Co.)

1872. DR.]				£	s.	d.
December 31.	To Balance carried forward	..	..	..	1817	12 3
				£1,817	12	3
1872. CR.]				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	By Balance at this date	..	..	..	684	5 0
Dec. 31.	By Profit and Loss	..	..	..	1133	7 3
				£1,817	12	3
1873.	By Balance, excess of Assets over Liabilities brought forward	..	..	..	£1,817	12 3

Balance Account, 31st December, 1872.

(As prepared by Kain, Bullen, Eldridge, and Co.)

ASSETS.

DR.]		On 31st December, 1871.		1872.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Stuckey's	..	1186	1 7	625	3 8
Roberts and Co.	..	..	..	168	17 10
Advertisements	..	2419	5 7	2180	17 4
Subscriptions	..	140	2 0	603	15 0
Fowke, F.	..	20	6 6	9	9 10
Furniture	..	..	..	68	18 8
				£3,657	2 4

LIABILITIES.

CR.]		On 31st December, 1871.		1872.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Printing	..	2598	9 6	1444	19 3
Contributions	..	377	10 2	331	15 8
Editor	..	62	10 0	0	10 0
Stationery	..	51	17 9	14	15 0
Petty Cash	..	76	18 9	13	12 4
Law Charges	..	..	..	13	10 10
Rent	..	..	..	13	0 0
Engraving	..	18	1 6	7	7 0
Stock	..	684	5 0	1817	12 3
				£3,657	2 4

KAIN, BULLEN, ELDRIDGE, & Co.,

Law and Mercantile Accountants, 69, Chancery Lane, London,
29th May, 1873. (and at Liverpool).

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-seventh annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Council Chamber of the New Town Hall, Warrington, on Tuesday, June 24th. The Chair was first taken by the retiring President, THOMAS MELLOR, Esq., of Manchester, who, after thanking the members of the Branch for the honour conferred on him in electing him as President last year, introduced his successor, CHARLES WHITE, Esq.

President's Address.—Mr. WHITE, on taking the Chair, delivered an interesting address. Having offered a welcome to the Branch on its first meeting in Warrington, he gave an account of the chief features of the town, commenting on its water-supply. He then briefly noticed the history of the town, and its various manufactures. Among the representatives of the medical profession in the town, he specially mentioned the late Dr. M'Kendrick and Mr. Sharp. Mr. Sharp was first Secretary of the Branch, conjointly with Mr. Hardy (happily yet alive). Turning, then, to general professional topics, he referred to the opposition to specialism in medicine, and to the importance of hygienic measures. Referring to syphilis, he condemned the practice of syphilitic inoculation, and hoped for good results from an extension of the Contagious Diseases Act. He spoke also of the increasing precision in the pharmaceutical treatment of disease. In conclusion, he referred to the elevation of certain members of the profession from an empirical to a scientific atmosphere. [A copious extract from this interesting address is given at page 56.]

Report of Council.—Dr. STEELE, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report. The Council congratulated the members on holding their thirty-seventh anniversary in Warrington. In thus breaking new ground by holding the annual meeting in a town not previously visited, the progress and interests of the Branch were materially extended and strengthened. A cordial invitation to hold the annual meeting for 1874 in Blackburn had been received by the Council; and in anticipation of the visit, a large accession of new members had been secured from the members of the profession resident in East Lancashire as well

as in Blackburn itself. The Council had much pleasure in reporting the continued and progressive prosperity of the Branch. The canvass for new members originated in 1871, had been again carried out in the latter part of 1872, and had succeeded in securing seventy-four new subscribers to the Parent Association and to the Branch. The results of the yearly appeal to the resident practitioners to join the Association was shown by the following statement of the number of members of the Branch:—In 1868, the members was 252; 1869, 281; 1870, 296; 1871, 354; 1872, 418; 1873, 452. The Council regretted to record the loss of the following members who had died during the year; namely, Dr. Falloon, of Liverpool; Dr. Cocker, of Blackpool; Dr. Evers, of Aigburth; J. C. Foulkes, Esq., of Bunbury; Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., of Cheetham; Dr. Irvine, of Walton; J. Pownall, Esq., of Altrincham; and J. Parker, Esq., of Lytham. Referring to the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the Council called attention to the fact that the bill was down for reading on the 26th of July, and desired to impress upon all the members of the Branch the importance of supporting it by every means in their power.

The Financial Statement of the Branch showed that at the last annual meeting the balance in hand was £40 : 19 : 4, subscriptions received since, £53 : 2 : 6, making a total of £94 : 1 : 10. The ordinary expenses of the Branch during the past year had been £75 : 19 : 2, leaving in the hands of the Secretary a balance of £18 : 2 : 8.

Dr. NOBLE proposed "That the report of the Council and the financial statement now read be received and adopted." He expressed his gratification at the continued prosperity and vigour of the Branch.

Mr. J. HARRISON (Chester) seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously carried.

Vote of Thanks to the Officers and Council.—Dr. EWING WHITTLE (Liverpool) proposed "That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the retiring presidents, vice-presidents, honorary secretaries, and other members of the Council for their services during the past year." He said they would have gathered from the report some idea of the work which had been thrown upon the Branch during the year.—Dr. JENNETT (Birkenhead) seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

Next Annual Meeting: President-elect.—Dr. E. WATERS (Chester) proposed "That the annual meeting of the Branch in 1874 be held at Blackburn, and that John Skaife, Esq., of Blackburn, be the President-elect, and Dr. Coultate, of Burnley, and Dr. Noble of Manchester, the Vice-Presidents elect for the ensuing year."—This was seconded by Dr. WILKINSON (Manchester), and passed.

Representatives in the General Council.—Dr. ROYLE (Manchester) moved, Mr. SPINKS (Warrington) seconded, and it was resolved—"That the following members be elected representatives of this Branch in the General Council of the Association:—R. Beales, M.D., Congleton; T. Davies-Colley, M.D., Chester; L. E. Desmond, M.D., Liverpool; W. H. Hall, Esq., Lancaster; James Hardie, M.D., Sale; R. Harrison, Esq., Liverpool; C. Johnson, Esq., Lancaster; E. Lund, Esq., Manchester; W. M'Ewen, M.D., Chester; W. Maitland, Esq., Blackburn; T. Mellor, Esq., Manchester; E. S. Morley, M.D., Blackburn; G. W. Mould, Esq., Cheadle; D. W. Parsons, Esq., Liverpool; A. Ransome, M.D., Manchester; T. L. Rogers, M.D., Rainhill; H. Simpson, M.D., Manchester; George Southam, Esq., Manchester; A. T. H. Waters, M.D., Liverpool; M. A. Wilkinson, M.D., Manchester; Charles White, Esq., Warrington.

Council of Branch.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council in place of those retiring by rotation:—John Harrison, Esq., Chester; J. Vose, M.D., Liverpool; E. Waters, M.D., Chester; W. Cooper, Esq., Widness; M. J. J. Jennett, Esq., Birkenhead; D. Leech, M.B., Manchester.

Papers on various cases were read by Dr. Noble, Dr. Lyster, Mr. John Matthias, Dr. Martin Oxley, Dr. A. B. Steele, Dr. Ransome, and Mr. J. H. Gornall.

Local Secretary.—Mr. D. J. Leech, of Manchester, was appointed Local Secretary for that city, in the place of Mr. Messenger Bradley resigned.

Votes of Thanks were passed to the readers of the papers, and also to the Mayor and Corporation (on the motion of Dr. WATERS, seconded by Mr. STEELE) for the use of the Town Hall for holding the annual meeting.

Dinner.—The majority of the members present afterwards adjourned to the Mess-room of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, in Bold Street, and partook of an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Eberle, of Liverpool. The chair was taken by Mr. White, the President of the Branch. The invited guests included the Mayor (Joseph Davies, Esq.), Rev. H. Siddall, and Mr. John Bowes.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH :
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held on June 27th, at the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, at 1 P.M. Twenty-three members were present.

The President, T. J. DYKE, Esq., introduced his successor, G. J. HEARDER, M.D., to the Chair, who delivered an address.

New Members.—Five new members were added to the Branch.

Officers and Council.—W. T. Edwards, M.D., of Cardiff, was unanimously chosen President-elect. Messrs. J. G. Hall, Evan Jones, J. H. Wathen, and T. D. Griffiths, M.D., were elected members of the Council in the room of those retiring. Messrs. T. J. Dyke, J. G. Hall, D. Yellowlees, M.D., P. R. Cresswell, and J. Roberts were elected representative members of the Branch in the General Council. The Secretaries were re-elected.

Papers, etc.—1. Mr. WATHEN read a paper on the Causation of Enteric Fever.

2. Dr. GRIFFITHS read a Report and Remarks on a Malignant Case of Typhoid Fever.

3. Mr. DYKE read Remarks on the Proposal to appoint Consultation Officers of Health in Districts to be formed by the Union of Counties in Wales and Monmouthshire.

4. Several patients illustrating Hæmatoma of the Insane were exhibited by the PRESIDENT from among the inmates of the Asylum.

Dinner.—An elegant luncheon was provided by Dr. Hearder for the members on their arrival at Carmarthen, and at the close of the meeting they dined together at the Ivy Bush Hotel. The vicar of Carmarthen, the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and several other gentlemen were invited to meet them. A very pleasant day thus passed, the chief source of regret being that the routine and other business crowded out the Asylum and its inmates from the observation of the members. They were thus deprived of making the meeting one of special value; but to remedy this, it has been decided to make Bridgend the next place of meeting, and the county asylum there the exclusive object, and psychological matters the sole topic of observation and discussion.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH : EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE forty-eighth annual meeting was held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 15th, 1873; Mr. REID in the Chair.

The Accounts were audited and passed.

The Secretary was thanked for his past services, and unanimously re-elected to his office.

The Places of Meeting selected for the ensuing year were Margate in September, Faversham in March, and Canterbury in November and May. Mr. Thornton was elected Chairman of the Margate meeting in September.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. *Incarcerated Placenta.*—Dr. PARSONS related the particulars of a case of so-called "incarcerated placenta" to which he was called fifty-six hours after premature delivery of twins. The os and cervix readily admitted the hand; but about the middle of the uterus was a constriction which only admitted the fingers as a cone as far as the second joint. Any attempt to introduce the hand further induced violent contraction, and the hand was forcibly expelled. It was a case of genuine "hour-glass" contraction, and is correctly represented by Ramsbotham. Chloroform was administered, and extract of belladonna given internally in half-grain doses every two hours, but no effect was produced on the constriction. Barnes's bags were used as dilators, but the largest was not long enough to dilate both the os and cervix and the contraction at the same time; and the dilation of either separately induced contraction of the other. Portions of the placenta were torn away from time to time with the tips of the fingers, and the womb was washed out every two hours with Condy's fluid and water, when much offensive debris freely came away. The patient was placed on liberal diet with port wine, and was ordered tincture of perchloride of iron in increasing doses. About the thirteenth day after delivery, the appetite failed, the pulse rose, and rapid emaciation set in; and on the eighteenth day the patient died, apparently from blood-poisoning.

2. *Induction of Premature Labour on account of Pelvic Contraction twice in the same Patient by Different Methods.*—Mr. J. REID preceded the relation of the case by some general remarks on the modern misuse of the word *conservative* in connection with some of the proceedings in midwifery and surgery, and also expressed some sentiments on the moral rectitude demanded on the part of medical men in the use of the forceps and the induction of labour. The patient had endured seven

increasingly tedious labours, when in her eleventh confinement, after thirty hours, the head of the child being retained at the brim, forceps failing to overcome the difficulty, delivery of a dead child was accomplished by turning. The conjugate diameter was under three inches. At the next pregnancy, premature labour was induced on the two hundred and twenty-eighth day of gestation by dilatation of the cervix uteri by means of Barnes's bags, and terminated in seven hours and a half, having been accelerated by version. The child lived three hours. Three years afterwards, pregnancy occurred again. Labour was brought on at the two hundred and thirty-second day of gestation. A bougie was passed six inches between the membranes and uterus, and withdrawn after three hours and a half, uterine contraction having commenced. Dilatation was then commenced, and the labour, taking a natural course, the nates presenting, was terminated in six hours, being slightly accelerated by extraction of the child at the end. The child lived six hours. In both labours, the head passed the promontory with a sharp jerk. The contrast of the two operations clearly showed the great advantage gained by the preliminary introduction of the bougie exciting uterine contractions from the first, and that these contractions steadily increased to the end; whereas, in the first proceeding, the want of these forces in spontaneous action retarded the process, and necessitated manual interference.

EAST ANGLIAN AND CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINDON
BRANCHES : ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the above Branches was held at the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, on Friday, June 20th, under the presidency of J. C. SMITH, Esq. There were about thirty members present, and a few visitors.

The late President.—In consequence of the lamented death of the late President, Robert Muriel, Esq., of Ely, Dr. Pitt, the Honorary Secretary, introduced the President, who stated that the first duty would be to pass a vote of condolence to the family to the late President, which was proposed by Dr. CHEVALLIER of Ipswich, and seconded by Dr. BRADBURY of Cambridge.

The PRESIDENT then gave a short but very interesting Address on the History of Yarmouth, which was followed by a brief report from the local Council.

Resolutions.—The following resolutions were passed.

1. Proposed by Dr. LATHAM, and seconded by Dr. ELLISTON—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the members of the Council and the Honorary Secretaries for their services during the past year."

2. Proposed by Mr. CLUBBE, and seconded by Mr. CROSSE—"That the members of the Council and Honorary Secretaries be re-elected."

3. Proposed by Dr. DURRANT, and seconded by Dr. BRADBURY—"That the next annual meeting of the East Anglian Branch be held at Cambridge in conjunction with the Cambridge and Huntingdon and South Midland Branches, and that Dr. Humphry of Cambridge be elected President."

4. Proposed by Dr. VORES, and seconded by Mr. AMYOT—"That this meeting expresses its satisfaction with the manner in which the JOURNAL is conducted."

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected new members. T. H. Moxon, Esq.; W. Wyllys, Esq., Great Yarmouth; Horace Turner, Esq., Norwich; H. Raven, Esq., Litcham, Norfolk; W. H. Short, M.D., Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. Dr. Latham (Cambridge). On a Suppurating Hydatid Cyst of the Liver, which communicated with the Lower Lobe of the Left Lung. This paper elicited considerable discussion, in which Dr. Bradbury, Dr. Lowe, and Mr. Allen took part.

2. Dr. Lowe (Lynn). Abdominal Tumour: Renal Cyst. Mr. Cadge and Mr. Crosse took part in the discussion.

3. W. Cadge, Esq. (Norwich). Removal of Foreign Body from the Bladder. The paper was discussed by Dr. Bradbury, Dr. Lowe, Mr. Crosse, and Mr. Allen.

4. E. B. Adams, Esq. (Bungay). Notes and Specimens of Calculus, which passed through the Scrotum. Mr. Cadge, Dr. Elliston, and Mr. Crosse took part in the discussion.

5. W. H. Clubbe, Esq. Two cases of Recovery of Fractured Skull after Trephining. A discussion arose, in which Mr. Cadge and Mr. Crosse took part.

6. Dr. Elliston. Laceration of the Perinæum. Considerable discussion took place, in which Mr. Adams, Dr. Metcalfe, Mr. Gorham, and Mr. Allen took part.

7. W. Palmer, Esq. On Hæmorrhagic Tendencies in particular

persons. Dr. Latham, Dr. Bradbury, and Mr. Allen took part in the discussion.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. CROSSE proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by Dr. DURRANT; and the meeting separated.

Dinner.—The President entertained the members at an elegant luncheon at his own residence, and the dinner took place at the Royal Hotel. The Vice-chair was occupied by Dr. Pitt, Honorary Secretary. The visitors at the dinner were the Mayor of Yarmouth, the Honourable Frederic Walpole, M.P., Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Canon Neville.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

SIR,—It is probable that the provincial Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons will seek to place upon the Council of the College another representative at the election next year. I would suggest that a meeting of the Fellows be held during the annual meeting of the Association in London, to select a suitable Fellow of the College for this onerous and honourable position, and to make such arrangements as may be desirable or necessary to secure his return.

I am, etc.,

T. H. BARTLETT.

Birmingham, July 14, 1873.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

WARRINGTON.—The Local Government Board has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. Richard Sephton, of Culcheth, and Mr. John H. Gornall, of Warrington, as medical officers of health of the Warrington union, at a salary each of £100 *per annum*. The district is equally divided.

WINCHCOMBE.—The name of the medical officer of health for this union, stated in this JOURNAL of June 21st, should have been Mr. A. C. Newman, instead of Mr. T. Newman.

VACCINATION.—The Local Government Board has awarded £22 7s. to Mr. T. T. Blease, of Altrincham, for satisfactory vaccination. The Local Government Board has awarded the sum of £14 13s. to Mr. George Okell of Waisford, Cheshire, for efficient vaccination in his district.

THE METROPOLITAN SICK POOR.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the St. Olave's Union, a letter was read from the Local Government Board, accompanied by an order requiring the guardians within one month to submit for their approval plans of additions to the Rotherhithe Infirmary, so that it might be capable of receiving one hundred and fifty additional patients, it being at present certified for forty-eight. The Local Government Board stated that, if the order were not complied with, they would direct plans to be prepared at the expense of the union; and, under the powers vested in them, the union would lose the benefit of participation in the Common Poor Fund. They added that they had been compelled to do this, in consequence of the persistent neglect of the guardians to provide sufficient infirmary accommodation for the sick poor of the union.

THE ADULTERATION ACT.

MR. EDMUND SHEMAULD, a grocer, carrying on business at 160, Westminster Bridge Road, was summoned by Mr. Roffey, the Vestry Clerk of Lambeth, under the third section of the Adulteration of Food Act, for selling adulterated mustard. Mr. Coxhead, one of the sanitary inspectors, said that on the 13th ult. he purchased of defendant, at his shop, a quarter of a pound of mustard, for which he paid him fourpence. Witness told him he intended to have it analysed, when the defendant said it was not genuine, as the public would not like genuine mustard.

Witness told him he had not declared it mixed. Dr. Muter, after analysing the mustard, certified it to be mixed with turmeric and inferior flour. However, it was not injurious to health. The defendant said that all cheap mustard was mixed, and he generally put a label on, "This article is sold free from any injurious mixture." Mr. Partridge told him that would not do, and fined him 40s., and 4s. 6d. costs.

VACCINATION ACT: PROCEEDINGS FOR PENALTIES.

In the case of *Miller v. Rhind*, an important question has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench as to the effect of the Metropolitan Police Act (2 and 3 Vict., c. 71), with regard to the time within which proceedings may be taken in the metropolis for the recovery of penalties under the Vaccination Acts. The first mentioned Act, by sec. 44, provides that all offences punishable on summary conviction may be heard and determined by a metropolitan police magistrate within six calendar months after the commission of the offence, but not afterwards. The Vaccination Act, 1871, however, contains an enactment (sec. 11), to the effect that any complaint may be made for an offence under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, at any time not exceeding twelve months from the time when the matter of the complaint arose. There was therefore a question whether the Metropolitan Police Act barred proceedings under the Vaccination Acts after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence, or whether the provision in that Act was to be held to be repealed so far as it applied to proceedings under the Vaccination Acts. In the case which came before the Court, the respondent was summoned by the appellant, as the vaccination officer of the guardians of St. Luke, Chelsea, for neglecting to have his child vaccinated, and the case came on for hearing before Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate, on the 13th of June, 1872. The Vaccination Act requires that a child shall be vaccinated within three months after its birth, and the child of the respondent was born on the 10th of September, 1871. The three months therefore expired on the 9th of December, 1871, and when the case was heard, the six calendar months during which proceedings might be taken under the Metropolitan Police Act, had expired; and the magistrate, considering it doubtful whether, under the circumstances, he had jurisdiction, dismissed the case. The Court of Queen's Bench were, however, clearly of opinion, that the Vaccination Act, 1871, gave twelve months in the metropolis, as elsewhere, for proceedings for offences under the Vaccination Acts, notwithstanding the provision in the Metropolitan Police Act, and accordingly gave judgment for the appellant.

POWERS OF RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

AN inspector publishes the following in the *Local Government Chronicle*, as a rough but conveniently compact summary of the principal powers of a rural sanitary authority.

By 18 and 19 Vict., c. 121, s. 8, and 29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 19, a very wide interpretation is given to the word "nuisance", which thus includes, amongst other things, overcrowded houses, and any privies, cesspools, drains, or premises in such a state as to be injurious to health. In any case of nuisance as thus defined, the rural sanitary authority may summon the owner (which word is explained by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 121, s. 1) before petty sessions, and the justices may then order the owner to abate the nuisance (18 and 19 Vict., c. 121, s. 12), and may order him to supply privies (*ibid.*, s. 13); cleanse drains and cesspools etc. (*ibid.*, s. 13); and order buildings to be closed as unfit for human habitation (*ibid.*, s. 13). The rural sanitary authority may, by a similar process, repress overcrowding (18 and 19 Vict., c. 21, s. 29, and 29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 36). The rural sanitary authority may themselves make sewers (28 and 29 Vict., c. 75, s. 4), and charge the cost on the parish in question (Public Health Act, 1872, s. 17), and may compel owners of houses to make drains (29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 10). They may supply water (29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 10), and prevent the pollution of streams by legal process (28 and 29 Vict., c. 75, s. 10). They may enter on premises (18 and 19 Vict., c. 121, s. 11, and 29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 31), and may cleanse and disinfect, or compel owner to do so (29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 22); and may provide a conveyance for persons having infectious diseases (*ibid.*, s. 24), and disinfect clothes, etc. (*ibid.*, s. 23). Justices may order the removal of a person having an infectious disease to a hospital suitable for the purpose (29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 26), and the rural sanitary authority may provide hospitals (*ibid.*, s. 37). The rural sanitary authority may themselves cleanse privies, etc. (31 and 32 Vict., c. 115, s. 5). As to water-closets and earth-closets, see 31 and 32 Vict., c. 115, ss. 4 and 7. Cellar dwellings regulated by 29 and 30 Vict., c. 90, s. 42, and 11 and 12 Vict., c. 63, s. 67.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY FOR LONDON.—Mr. Stansfeld, on the 7th instant, in answer to a question of Mr. Cadogan, said there had no doubt been some delay on the part of the Corporation, who were the sanitary authority of the Port of London, in fulfilling their duties under the Public Health Act of 1872. But some arrangements had now been made by the sanitary authority. One of her Majesty's ships had been placed at the disposal of the Corporation by the Admiralty, for the purpose of a hospital ship, and would be moored off Gravesend. A duly qualified medical practitioner had been appointed for the ship, with authority to appoint other medical officers, and two ship captains would reside on board with their wives. In cases of emergency, the directors of the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich were prepared to receive a limited number of cholera cases. Arrangements had also been made for the treatment of dangerous infectious diseases.

THE CHOLERA.—Mr. Dent asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he would issue, without delay, to sanitary authorities, plain directions as to the precautions to be taken for preventing the spread of cholera, and also instructions as to the treatment of the disease, should it unfortunately reach this country. Mr. Stansfeld replied, plain directions as to the precautions to be taken for preventing the spread of cholera have been prepared, but we do not propose to do what has never been done before to my knowledge, namely, to give directions to the medical men in the various localities as to the treatment of cholera.

DIGEST OF SANITARY LAWS.—Mr. Bruen asked whether the Government would prepare, and lay on the table, digests of the statutes in force in Ireland relating to urban and rural sanitary authorities, similar to the digests of statutes on these subjects in force in England, which have lately been presented to Parliament.—The Marquis of Hartington said, the Local Government Board of Ireland were aware of the necessity of having digests of sanitary laws for Ireland similar to those preparing for England, but it was necessary to postpone framing the digests until Ireland had been divided into districts for sanitary purposes.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 3rd, 1873.

Barrow, Frederick, King's College Hospital
Gibbs, Robert, Redcliffe Road, Brompton
Griffith, Arthur Vavassour, Fenton, Staffordshire
McKay, Henry Killock, Guy's Hospital
Reid, Matthew, Horselydown

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

Cory, Frederick William, London Hospital
Hardwick, Edward Arthur, Charing Cross Hospital
Hind, Henry Joseph, Guy's Hospital
Sargent, Arthur Francis, St. Mary's Hospital
Sworder, Horace, St. Mary's Hospital

The following gentleman passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received a certificate to practise, on Thursday, July 10th, 1873.

Hudson, John, Horsforth, Leeds

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

Cree, William Edward, Middlesex Hospital
Davies, Elijah Knox, Middlesex Hospital
Dry, Herbert Bernard, Guy's Hospital
Newton, Edward Shackfield, Guy's Hospital

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN: TRINITY COLLEGE.—At the Trinity Term Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, held on June 9th and 10th, 1873, the following passed.

James Browne, F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army, Theodore Stack, Andrew Clarke, Edward G. Levinge, Arthur de Montmorency, Wm. Frazer, John Walker, George Wyndham Crowe, Horace Townsend Newman, Edward J. Marmion, Thomas Huband Gregg, Joseph F. Porter, George A. Pearce, Henry William Oulton, Thomas Crawford Hayes, George Hickson, Edward C. Foot, John J. Greene, James Hoyte, Alexander Bredon, and Thomas B. Garvey.

At the examination for the degree of Master of Surgery, held on Monday and Tuesday, June 16th and 17th, 1873, the following passed.
Andrew Clarke, James Hoyte, and Nathaniel H. K. Kane.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Assistant-Surgeons.
AXBRIDGE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Four Medical Officers of Health: £50 per annum, each, for two years.

BALLINROBE UNION—Apothecary to the Workhouse: £30 per annum.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District: £70 p. a.

BIDEFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Bideford District and Workhouse.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer: £60 per annum, room, board, washing, and attendance.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH PRISON—Surgeon: £100 per annum. Applications to Messrs. Gem and Hebbert.

BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, etc.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board and residence.

CARNARVON UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Llanrug District: £60 per annum, and fees. Applications to John Thomas, Esq.

CASTLETOWN UNION, co. Cork—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £50 per annum.—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Kiltatherine Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and fees.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician.

CHESTER Urban and Rural and other Sanitary Districts—Medical Officer of Health: £600 per annum. Applications to John Walker, Esq., Town Clerk.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Resident Medical Officer: £60 per annum, rooms, board, etc.

CLAYTON HOSPITAL and WAKEFIELD GENERAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, residence, etc.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon.

GALWAY UNION—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Spiddal Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and fees.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Resident Medical Officer: £100 per annum, board, and residence. Applications to W. T. Grant, Esq.

GRANARD UNION—Medical Officer for the Street Dispensary District: £100 per annum. Applications to John Renny, Esq., Lissanure, Edgeworthstown.

H.M.'s INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—Eleven Surgeons.

KNIGHTON UNION—Medical Officer: £100 per annum, exclusive of Medical and Vaccination Fees.

LOYAL UNITED BRETHREN BENEFIT SOCIETY—Surgeon: £40 p. a.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOUSE—House-Surgeon and Apothecary: £120 per ann., rising to £150, board, etc., apartments, and washing.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, increasing £10 per annum, board, etc.

OUGHTERAD UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Cloonbur Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and fees. Applications to Michael J. King, Esq., Kilmelken.

PAISLEY INFIRMARY—Resident House-Surgeon: £40 p. ann., bed and board.

ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading—Assistant-Physician.

SAFFRON WALDEN, DUNMOW, etc., SANITARY DISTRICTS—Medical Officer of Health: £700 per annum for three years.

ST. ASAPH RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £60 till 25th March next.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, etc.—House-Surgeon.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich—Visiting Surgeon.

SHEFFIELD UNION—Medical Officer for the South East District: £40 p. ann.

SUFFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bury St. Edmunds—Medical Officer.

THIRSK RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £50 for one year.

WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM UNION—Resident Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary: £250 per annum, and furnished apartments.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard Street—Surgeon.

WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant: £100 per annum, board, washing, and furnished apartments.

WORCESTER RURAL and URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS, combined—Medical Officer of Health: £50 per annum.

WREXHAM INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, residence and maintenance.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BROWN, George, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* Lewis J. Newnham, Esq., resigned.

HARDING, A. W., B.A., M.B.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children, *vice* G. McTwinney, M.D., resigned.

JOHNSTON, Richard, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the West Bromwich District Hospital.

MACLEOD, M. D., Esq., appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Cumberland and Westmorland Counties Lunatic Asylum.

ROECKEL, W. J., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

DEATH FROM SECONDARY HÆMORRHAGE AFTER AMPUTATION.

—An inquest was lately held on the case of a man named Sullivan, who had died in St. George's Hospital from secondary hæmorrhage eight days after amputation of the thigh. The operation, which was performed by Mr. Holmes, was rendered necessary by disease of the knee-joint following injury. The hæmorrhage was the result of ulceration of the artery at the point where the ligature (one of catgut) had been applied. The jury returned a verdict that death had occurred from secondary hæmorrhage, and that they were satisfied with the manner in which the deceased had been treated.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY .. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

FRIDAY Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Annual General Meeting; Election of Officers; and President's Address.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

EXERCISES ON ANÆSTHESIA.

We find in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* the following curious programme of a public lecture on Anæsthesia, lately delivered in New York.

"*Order of Exercises*.—Organ Voluntary. History of Anæsthesia, Dr. J. Marion Sims; Chemistry of Anæsthetics, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M.D.; with Experiments. Practical Application of Anæsthetics in Surgery: Professor Frank H. Hamilton, M.D. Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Organist, Mr. Charles Walter. Mayor Havemeyer will preside. For this occasion Mr. William Steinway has kindly tendered the use of Steinway Hall, Wednesday Evening, May 21st, 1873, at 8 o'clock."

It is a curious illustration of the difference of "the point of view," that this display was promoted by a number of the most eminent physicians and citizens of New York, and evidently suggests to their mind nothing which savours of the ludicrous or unseemly. No one would be bold enough on this side of the water to attempt what appears to us as incongruous a series of "exercises" as were ever presented on the boards of a theatre.

The *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* for June 1873 contains some comical passages concerning ourselves. The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Society does not flourish, and its members are discussing the means of enlarging its influence. The example of our Association and its JOURNAL was pointed to; and lessons were drawn as to the means of success of a most amusing character. Said one speaker: "We must get young men into the Society; we must have visitors. We should have a journal to express our ideas. Let one journal have a friendly contest with the other. Have you seen the last journal? one one would say: it has an article by Gay attacking White; another by Rochester against some one else. The '*London Association Journal*' fights the others continuously" (a compliment due to an article from a London paper, ascribing the success of the JOURNAL to its "pugnacity," which has been extensively circulated and quoted in America, but which we venture modestly to disclaim). Said another speaker: "Without the press in these days, hardly anything can succeed. We must have a medium through which we can express our ideas. In London, the meetings of the Association are held in Society Hall. Sometimes one hundred are present; frequently twenty or thirty of these will not be practitioners. The discussions are so interesting, others are attracted to the meetings."

PRE-EMINENCE IN DIRT.

"SPECTATOR" writes to the Editor of the *Times*: "I see by your paper of Friday week that the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL has given to the town of Flimby, near Cockerham, the reputation of being the dirtiest town or townlet in England. The writer in the MEDICAL JOURNAL has, I fear, but a limited acquaintance with towns in the North, or he would have admitted a few others into competition for the 'dirtiest.' What he has written of Flimby could have been written almost word for word of Brampton, in the same county, with three times the population of Flimby."

Thanks to the new Local Act, the authorities are now moving—in proof of which and of what I have said above, I enclose a notice lately issued by the Nuisance Inspector.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

A MEMBER'S SON (Scotland) asks our opinion on the following cases:—1. A gentleman died suddenly. The Fiscal (Procurator) telegraphed, asking to reply by telegram whether there was anything suspicious in the death. The medical attendant replied by telegram, that there was nothing suspicious; and, looking upon his telegram as a report supplying important information to the Fiscal, sent in an account of £1 1s. The Fiscal replied that he regretted that by the rules of exchequer he was prevented paying the fee, as *he* (the Fiscal) *had prepaid the telegram*. Is the medical man not at least entitled to the usual fee for a report, provided he deducts the price of the prepaid reply?—2. A person died suddenly. The medical attendant telegraphed to the Fiscal, informing him that a sudden death had taken place, but that there was nothing suspicious in it, and suggests a *sectio cadaveris*. Is the medical man entitled to any fee for his information? No investigation took place in the case.

*A well informed Scottish correspondent states his opinion thus: In the first case, if the telegram from the Procurator Fiscal was addressed to the medical attendant, and not (as is usual under such circumstances) to the constable or inspector for the district, the medical attendant is clearly entitled to a fee of half a guinea for his reply, even though the telegram was prepaid. In the second case, the medical attendant volunteers unasked for information, and is entitled to no fee.

"INCOME TAX: ITS INJUSTICE."

SIR.—The subject of the injustice of the income-tax, as imposed on medical men, forcibly presents itself again to numbers of us; and the suggestion of "Anti-injustice," in the last copy of the JOURNAL, that the matter be discussed at the London meeting of the Association, is one which would doubtless be beneficial. I for one will heartily join a movement antagonistic to the tax, as it affects our profession. At the end of the first two or three months after entering upon a country practice I was assessed, and had to pay, although the receipts at that time were *nil*. On the completion of a full year I made the required "Return," showing an income upon which the abatement of £80 should have been allowed. When the assessment was made I found my return had been discredited, and that I was charged upon £300 with no abatement. I appealed, and laid before the Commissioners a statement of every item of receipt and expense. The appeal was successful, and the assessment made upon a sum subject to the proper abatement. But why should we have to submit to the tax at all; and, in addition to that, have to bear the insult and annoyance, entailing loss of much time, of being obliged to present to a body of officials a statement of particulars in order to defend ourselves against the imputation of having made a fraudulent return, or else pay a surcharge made according to the opinion or caprice of the assessors?

Enclosing my card; I am etc.,

A COUNTRY SURGEON.

July 14th, 1873.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, July 12th; The Manchester Guardian, July 16th; The Aberdeen Daily Free Press, July 12th; The Bath Express, July 12th; The Birmingham Daily Post, July 16th; The Herts and Essex Observer; The Roscommon Journal; The Hull Packet; The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer; The Melbourne Argus; The Sussex Daily News; The City Press; The Birmingham Daily Mail; The Kendal Mercury; The Daily Review; The Western Mail; The Wrexham Guardian; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Inquirer; The Lincoln Gazette; The Redruth Times, July 11th; The Liverpool Albion; etc.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Treatise on the Continued Fevers of Great Britain. By C. Murchison, M.D. London: 1873.
The Retrospect of Medicine. By W. Braithwaite, M.D. London: 1873.
Ships, Yachts, and Full-power Steamers. By Wm. Thompson. Melbourne: 1873.
Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, 1871. Nagpur: 1872.

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