

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at the General Meeting to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1878, a resolution will be proposed to the following effect; namely:

"That the Fifth Article of Association be altered by the insertion of the word 'MALE' before 'PERSON'."

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

London, July 11th, 1878.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Bath, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1878.

President: M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

President-Elect: R. W. FALCONER, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.L., Consulting Physician to the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

An Address in Medicine will be given by HENRY F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Bath.

An Address in Surgery will be given by C. G. WHEELHOUSE, F.R.C.S., Leeds.

An Address in Forensic Medicine will be given by DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

The business of the Association will be transacted in Five Sections, viz.:

SECTION A.: MEDICINE.—*President:* T. Grainger Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin. *Vice-Presidents:* Balthazar Foster, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D. *Secretaries:* Thomas Cole, M.D., 17, Paragon, Bath; Chas. Albert Hingston, M.D., 3, Sussex Terrace, Plymouth.

SECTION B.: SURGERY.—*President:* G. W. Callender, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* Furneaux Jordan, F.R.C.S.; W. Stokes, M.D. *Secretaries:* J. H. Morgan, F.R.C.S., 12, Chapel Street, Park Lane, London; J. F. Parsons, Esq., Frome.

SECTION C.: OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President:* A. H. McClintock, M.D., LL.D. *Vice-Presidents:* James Watt Black, M.D.; H. Macnaughton Jones, M.D. *Secretaries:* Heywood Smith, M.D., 2, Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, London; A. E. A. Lawrence, M.D., 15, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol.

SECTION D.: PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President:* J. T. Arlidge, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Vice-Presidents:* D. Davies, Esq.; Francis Thomas Bond, M.D. *Secretaries:* A. B. Brabazon, M.D., 12, Darlington Street, Bath; F. Vacher, Esq., 35, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead; W. Harling Sissons, Esq., 3, Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber.

SECTION E.: PHYSIOLOGY.—*President:* John G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin. *Vice-Presidents:* Henry Power, F.R.C.S.; P. H. Pye Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretaries:* R. Shingleton Smith, M.D., Clifton, Bristol; A. W. Fox, M.B., 16, Gay Street, Bath.

Honorary Local Secretary: R. S. FOWLER, Esq., 6, Belmont, Bath.

Tuesday, August 6th.

11.15 A.M.—Service at the Abbey. Sermon by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

2 P.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.

4 P.M.—Meeting of Council, 1877-78.

8 P.M.—General Meeting.—President's Address.—Annual Report of Council; and other business.

Wednesday, August 7th.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council, 1878-79.

11 A.M.—Second General Meeting.

11.30 A.M.—Address in Medicine.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

9 P.M.—Soirée at the Assembly Rooms by the Mayor and citizens of Bath.

Thursday, August 8th.

9 A.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.

10 A.M.—Third General Meeting.—Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—Address in Surgery.

12.30.—Special Business: Proposed Alteration of the Fifth Article of Association: Alteration of By-law No. 1.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner at the Assembly Rooms.

Friday, August 9th.

10 A.M.—Address in Forensic Medicine.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.

3.30 to 6 P.M.—Garden Party at Cranwells, by the Mayor of Bath and Mrs. Murch.

8.30 P.M.—Conversazione and Concert at the Colston Hall, Bristol, by invitation of the Bristol members of the Bath and Bristol Branch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McKendrick's opening address on Physiological Acoustics, with Demonstrations, will be given at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 7th August, at 2 o'clock P.M.

It has been decided to hold a discussion in the Section of Medicine on the Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of the Modes of Intestinal Obstruction. The discussion will be opened by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. Members are invited by the officers of the Section to contribute papers on this subject. To save time, it has been decided that, after the communications of the two gentlemen who will open the discussion, all other papers shall be read in abstract.

PAPERS.

The following papers have been promised.

- ACKLAND, W. H., M.D. Puerperal Septicæmia.
- ADAMS, William, F.R.C.S. 1. Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Thigh-Bone: Remarks on the Results of the Operation, with Exhibition of the first Patient operated on in 1869.—2. Demonstration of the Poroplastic Felt Jacket for Spinal Diseases and Spinal Curvatures.
- ALLBUTT, Henry A., L.R.C.P. Ed. 1. Terabene and Acetic Acid in some Forms of Skin-Disease.—2. How to reduce to a Minimum the Midwifery Mortality.
- ALTHAUS, J., M.D. On Lateral and Posterior Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord.
- ANDREW, Edwyn, M.D. 1. The Value of Issues in the Treatment of Eye-Disease.—2. The Advantages of Vaseline in Ophthalmic Practice.
- ATKINS, Ringrose, M.D. Osteomalacia occurring in an Insane Person.
- BARHAM, Charles, M.D. 1. Peculiar Changes in Disease.—2. The Isles of Scilly as a Health-Resort.
- BEACH, Fletcher, M.B. On Cases of Athetosis.
- BELL, J. H., M.D. On Wool sorters' Disease (Septicæmia): its Relation to Splenic Fever and other Allied Diseases.
- BOWKETT, M.D., M.R.C.S. A Method of Self-Registering Thermometry.
- BOYD, Robert, M.D. Observations on the Comparative Weight of two Cerebral Hemispheres in the Insane.
- BRADLEY, S. M., Esq. The Treatment of Genu Valgum.
- BRAIDWOOD, P. M., M.D. Results of Revaccination during an Epidemic.
- CAMERON, James S., M.D. 1. The Temperature-Curve in Huddersfield, and its Relation to the Death-Curve in very young and very old Persons and in Bronchitic Subjects.—2. The Action of the Compulsory Registration Clause in the Huddersfield Local Act.
- CASELLS, James P., M.D. 1. Further Observations in regard to Sewer-Gas and other Unsanitary States as Causes of Ear-Disease.—2. On Ear-Disease and Life-Assurance Questions, and Suggestions relative thereto.
- COLL, Thomas, M.D. 1. A Case of Ulceration of Gall-bladder from Gall-Stone, with secondary Hepatic Disease.—2. Short Note on a Case of Typhoid Fever.
- DAVEY, J. G., M.D. 1. Suicide in its Social Relations.—2. The Physiological Pathology of the Brain.
- DOWSE, T. S., M.D. Syphilitic Epilepsy.
- DRYSDALE, C. R., M.D. 1. Chronic Alcoholism.—2. Infant Mortality.—3. Syphilitic Gonorrhœa.
- EDIS, Arthur W., M.D. On Chronic Cervico-Endometritis as a frequently overlooked Cause of Sterility and Abortion.
- ELLIOTT, C. B.A., M.D. Ulcer of the Frænum Linguae in Whooping-Cough.
- FOTHERGILL, J. Milner, M.D. Gout at the Heart.
- FOX, Cornelius B., M.D. Remarks on a Disease known by the Names of "False Diphtheria", "Spreading Quinsy", and "Cynanche Pharyngea".
- GOWERS, W. R., M.D. Syphilitic Neuroses.
- GRACE, Henry, M.R.C.S. Unusual and Interesting Cases of Midwifery met with in Twenty Years' Extensive Practice.
- GRIFFITH, G. de Gorrequer, L.R.C.P. On Peritoneal Adhesions of the Gravid Uterus as a Cause of Post Partum Hæmorrhage.
- HARLEY, George, M.D., F.R.S. Colouring Matter in Urinary Calculi.
- HUMPHREYS, Henry, M.D. Symmetrical Gangrene in Congenital Syphilis.
- HUMPHREY, G. M., M.D., F.R.S. Successful Removal of Fungous Growth from the Bladder.
- HUTCHINSON, Jonathan, F.R.C.S. Certain Relationships between Syphilis and Cancer.
- JAGIELSKI, Victor, M.D. On the Treatment of Coughs: their Causes and Complications.
- JONES, H. Macnaughton, M.D. 1. Results of Treatment of Spinal Curvature (in fifty cases) by the Plaster Jacket and Suspension.—2. Remarks on Morbus Coxarius.
- KERR, Norman, M.D. 1. Large Doses of Belladonna in Intestinal Obstruction.—2. Post Partum Hæmorrhage.
- LAWRENCE, A. E. Aust, M.D. 1. On some Thermometric Observations after Labour.—2. Short Notes on some Hospital Cases.
- LUND, Edward, F.R.C.S. Removal of Astragalus in the Adult in a Case of Congenital Talipes.
- MOORHEAD, J., M.D. A Case of Tympanic Abscess with unusual Termination.
- MYRTLE, A. S., M.D. A Case of Confirmed Epilepsy, with Irregular and Painful Menstruation, successfully treated by Leclanche's Continuous Current.
- NORTH, S. W., M.R.C.S. Registration of Disease.
- NOTTER, J. Lane, B.A., M.D. The Purification of Water by Filtration.
- OWEN, Edmund, F.R.C.S. The Anatomy of Hip-joint Disease in Childhood: a Demonstration

- PARKER, Robert W., M.R.C.S.** Tracheotomy in Membranous Laryngitis: the Indications for its Adoption, and some Special Points as regards its After-Treatment.
- POWELL, R. Douglas, M.D.** On the Elasticity of the Lungs and Chest-walls, with Reference to the Signs of Chest-Disease, and especially of Pleuritic Effusion.
- ROBERTS, D. Lloyd, M.D.** The Differential Diagnosis of Abdominal and Pelvic Tumours.
- ROUTH, C. H. F., M.D.** 1. On the Use of Intra-uterine Pessaries, with Reference to Varieties now employed.—2. Further Remarks on the Treatment of Uterine and Mammary Cancer.
- SERGEANT, Edward, L.R.C.P.** On the Working of the Act for the Compulsory Registration of Infectious Diseases in Bolton.
- SIMS, J. Marion, M.D.** 1. The Operations of Simpson and of Sims for Stenosis of the Cervix Uteri compared.—2. The Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Ear.
- SECRETARY, E. M., M.D.** 1. A Case of Hemianesthesia.—2. A Case of Complete Obstruction of Intestine by Croupous Inflammation.
- SMITH, Heywood, M.D.** The Treatment of the Pedicle in Ovariectomy.
- SWAYNE, J. G., M.D.** The Effects of Forceps-Delivery upon the Infant.
- TAYLOR, Chas. Bell, M.D.** 3. Summary, with Clinical Observations, of Five Hundred Cases of Cataract Extraction.—2. On the Electrical Treatment of certain Forms of Amaurosis.
- TREVAN, W. F., F.R.C.S.** Fifty Cases of Lithotripsy.
- THOMAS, Jabez, M.R.C.S.** 1. The Treatment of Convulsions in Children and Epileptiform Convulsions by Chloroform.—2. A Modification of Sayre's Method of Suspension in Spinal Curvature.
- THOMPSON, James, M.D.** The Value of Koumiss in Wasting Diseases.
- TIBBITS, Edward T., M.D.** 1. Embolism of Right Middle Cerebral Artery, followed by great Loquacity.—2. On Systematic Exercises: their Value in the Prevention of Disease.
- VACHER, Francis, L.R.C.P.Ed.** Notes on the late Epidemic of Small-pox in Birkenhead.
- WARDEN, Charles, M.D.** The Mental Influence of the Mother on the Fœtus in Utero.
- WATSON, W. Spencer, F.R.C.S.** The Treatment of Glaucoma.
- WEATHERLEY, Lionel A., M.D.** Note on a Case of Concealed Internal Uterine Hemorrhage.
- WOLKES, Edward, M.D.** Ear-Complications in Dentition, a Cause of Infantile Convulsions.

Members desirous of reading papers, cases, or other communications, are requested to forward the titles to the General Secretary, or to one of the secretaries of the section in which the paper is to be read. All the papers should be forwarded to the secretaries of sections at as early a date as possible.

No paper must exceed twenty minutes in reading, and no subsequent speech must exceed ten minutes. All speeches at the general meeting must not exceed ten minutes each.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The Eleventh Annual Museum of the British Medical Association will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, and will be open daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on August 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, for the exhibition of the following objects:—

1. Latest Inventions in Medical and Surgical Instruments and appliances of all kinds.
2. New Chemicals and Apparatus; New Drugs and their preparations; and New Articles of Diet for Invalids.
3. Drawings, Diagrams, or Models illustrating the Ventilation of Hospitals and Private Dwellings.
4. General Pathological Specimens; with Photographic Models, Drawings, etc., illustrating disease; and Microscopic Pathological Specimens.

The following is a list of the Museum Committee, to any member of which communications, etc., may be addressed. Sections 1, 2, and 3: Dr. Spender, 17, Circus, Bath; F. K. Green, Esq., 3, Gay Street, Bath. Section 4: Dr. Cole, 17, Paragon, Bath; G. E. Lawrence, Esq., Claverton Street, Bath.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

Application to be made as soon as possible, at the same time giving a list of objects, and mentioning the space required. Each object to be accompanied by a printed or written description attached to the article exhibited.

All parcels to be delivered on or after July 27th, and not later than August 3rd, and to be removed within three days after August 12th. They must be addressed to Drs. Spender and Cole respectively, at the Assembly Rooms, Bath. All expenses of carriage and all risk to be borne by the Exhibitors. A card bearing the name and address of the exhibitor to be enclosed in each package, ready to be fixed on the outside.

N.B.—Specimens and Instruments which have been exhibited at former meetings cannot be received on this occasion.

All communications to be addressed to Drs. Spender and Cole, as above.

EXCURSIONS.

On Saturday there will be excursions to Longleat, Bowood, Wells and Cheddar, Berkeley Castle, and (if a sufficient number of excursionists) to the Valley of the Wye.

The Honorary Secretary will endeavour to arrange for gentlemen well acquainted with the locality to accompany the parties on each excursion.

Any information will be given by the Secretary to the Excursion Committee, 6, Belmont, Bath.

Members of the Association will receive cards for the above proceedings, evening meetings, etc., at the Assembly Rooms, Bath.

NOTICE OF MOTION

Mr. HUSBAND, in accordance with notice given, will move to add, after Council, in By-law No. 1:

"Provided that the power of such Branch Council shall only extend to the election of male persons."

Dr. BOYD MUSHET gives notice that he will move:

That, in the opinion of the British Medical Association, the institution of Home Hospitals for the well-to-do classes, especially in connection with a public appeal to eleemosynary aid for their construction, is vicious in principle; calculated to impair the already far from universal recognition of payment for medical and surgical services; would tend to degrade the recipients of the benefits in the proposed homes, by extending charity to persons who, it is conceded, are able to pay; would aggravate the existent flagrant abuses of the hospital system, and be fraught with injustice to the profession, at present burdened by the exaction of its unpaid and gratuitous services.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., July 4th, 1878.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant, at No. 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, at 1.30 P.M.: Professor OGSTON, President, in the Chair.

The members will afterwards dine together in the Palace Hotel, Union Bridge, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Aberdeen, July 1st, 1878.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, on July 26th, 1878: President—Dr. LOCKIE; President-elect—Dr. GILCHRIST.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to either of the Secretaries.

R. MACLAREN, M.D., Carlisle, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
JOHN SMITH, M.D., Dumfries, }

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Thursday, July 25th, at 2 o'clock P.M.: F. J. C. PARSONS, Esq., Bridgwater, will take the Chair.

Dinner at 5 P.M.

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

Taunton, July 2nd, 1878.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Council Chamber, Hartlepool, on Thursday, July 25th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner at the King's Head Hotel at 5 P.M.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 8th, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

[Continued from page 76 of last number.]

At a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July, 1878: Dr. R. W. FALCONER (President of the Council) in the Chair:

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

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Dr. Eastwood and Dr. Duffey.

Resolved: That the thirty-eight candidates whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting be elected members of the Association.

Read letter from Dr. Sawyer, honorary secretary to the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch, forwarding resolution passed by the Branch, as follows:

"That the Committee of Council be requested to direct that the names of all those attending the General Council of the Association do form a part of the JOURNAL record of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting."

Resolved: That the names of the members attending the meetings of the General Council at the Annual Meetings be inserted in the *Daily Journal*, in accordance with the request.

Resolved: That the same privilege granted to the Sydenham Society, viz., the insertion of the notice of meeting in the *Daily Journal* of the Annual Meeting, be also accorded to the Irish Graduates' Association.

Resolved: That the Minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date, together with the Minutes of the Subcommittee on the premises, 161, Strand, of the 14th of May and 9th instant, be approved, and the recommendations carried into effect.

The minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee contain the accounts for the quarter ending June 30th, amounting to £2,819:1:6, and records of the examination of all receipts; also payments on account of new premises (161, Strand), amounting to £281:10:0.

The report of the Subcommittee on the premises contains an account of the progress of the alterations, and other particulars.

Read letter from Dr. Boyd Mushet, giving notice of motion for the Annual Meeting.

Resolved: That the notice of motion be inserted in the JOURNAL, in accordance with Dr. Boyd Mushet's request.

The list of attendances for the past twelve months was read as follows, viz.:

List of attendances of the twenty elected members of the Committee of Council. Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Dr. Borchardt, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. C. Holman, Mr. F. E. Manby, Dr. E. Morris, Dr. Sieveking, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Wade, six meetings; Mr. J. Wright Baker, Mr. Callender, F.R.S., Dr. B. Foster, Dr. E. L. Fox, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, five meetings; Dr. Eastwood, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Mr. E. Lund, four meetings; Mr. J. R. Humphreys, three meetings.

Mr. J. Wright Baker intimated that it would be impossible for him to attend the meetings of the Committee of Council next year; he therefore resigned.

The names of Dr. Eastwood, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, and Mr. Lund were taken off the list in accordance with By-law 28.

Resolved: That the remaining fifteen gentlemen be nominated for election for members of the Committee of Council for 1878-79, together with five to be added.

Several gentlemen having been proposed as the remaining five to be nominated, a ballot was taken, and the following gentlemen, appearing to have the greatest number of votes, were declared to be chosen: Mr. Reginald Harrison, Dr. Robert Farquharson, Surgeon-General Maclean, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, and Dr. Arlidge.

The report of the Subcommittee upon the question of female members, appointed by Minute 387, was then read by Dr. Wade, the Chairman (see page 74).

The report was received, afterwards adopted, ordered to be entered on the minutes, and directed to be published in this week's JOURNAL (July 6th).

Resolved: That, in pursuance of a resolution passed March 13th, whereby notice was given of an intention to propose at the Annual Meeting in Bath an alteration in the By-laws, prohibiting the election of ladies as members in future, the following addition be made after the word "Council" in By-law No. 1: "Provided that the power of such Branch Council shall only extend to the election of male persons".

Dr. Wade gave notice that he should move, at the Annual Meeting to be held at Bath, a resolution to the following effect, namely: That the Fifth Article of Association be altered by the insertion of the word "male" before person.

Dr. Carpenter, Chairman of the Habitual Drunkards' Committee, brought up the minutes of that Committee.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Committee on Habitual Drunkards of to-day's date be received and approved, and the recommendations carried into effect.

The minutes contain a report of the reading of Dr. Cameron's Bill a second time on July 3rd in its altered form, viz., with the compulsory clauses omitted.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Faculty Hall, St. Vincent's Square, Glasgow, on June 25th, and was largely attended.

Dr. G. H. B. MACLEOD, the President for the past year, thanked the Branch for the honour they had conferred upon him. The Society during the year had made very good progress both in numbers and

development. It was now one of the largest Branches of the British Medical Association in the country, and it was also one of the most influential.

Dr. FERGUS, who had been elected President for the present year, then took the chair; and, having thanked the Branch for the honour conferred on him, delivered an address, which is published at p. 90.

Report of Council.—Dr. JOSEPH COATS (Secretary) read the report of the Council, which stated that the Council, in presenting their report, can do little more than congratulate the Branch on an uneventful year. There had been lately considerable stir in medical circles in regard to certain proposed legislation, and especially the Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond. Some members were of opinion that a special meeting of the Branch should have been called to consider this matter soon after the introduction of the Bill, but the Council judged it better to take no such action at that time. The annual meeting had now come round, and there were at least two Bills before Parliament seriously affecting the future arrangements for conferring licences to practise. The Council had, therefore, thought that this occasion might be taken to bring the subject before the Branch, and to have a discussion on these Bills. The Council asked Dr. Fergus, the President-elect, who, from his official position as a member of the General Medical Council, was well acquainted with the provisions of the Bill, to explain them to the Branch. It would then be open to members to discuss the question on one side or the other. The membership of the Branch was nearly the same as last year, there being a slight increase. The numbers at the last annual meeting were 145, and they were now 148. The financial statement showed that the funds were in a prosperous state, and there was already a considerable accumulated balance.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Dr. FERGUS explained the bearings of the Duke of Richmond's Bill. It had, he said, undergone various changes since it was first introduced; and some of these changes were of a most important character. One of the most important of these was the change in the third clause, which at one time allowed the conjoint scheme to be permissive, but now made the constitution of the conjoint board compulsory. Besides, it was now enacted that no person could be registered until he received a licence from the conjoint board. Dr. Fergus then read several of the provisions of the Bill; and, in reply to a question, mentioned that the distinctive feature of the Duke of Richmond's and Mr. Mills's Bill was that the latter provided that the profession shall be represented on the General Medical Council, there being four gentlemen for England, one for Ireland, and one for Scotland.

Dr. W. T. GAIRDNER said that, notwithstanding the clear explanation that Dr. Fergus had given, he did not think that one-half, or one-third, or one-fourth of the gentlemen in the room could persuade themselves that they had followed the intricacies of the changes in the Medical Bills. He himself had not, although he was in communication with people in London to send down the changes in the Bills as they occurred. So far from being able to clear the way to others, he felt that he should very much like a kind teacher, pedagogue, and expositor to make the thing perfectly clear to himself. Dr. Fergus had not given them the whole of the medical legislation. He had mentioned Bills 1 and 2, but he had not mentioned another one, entitled also "A Bill to amend the Medical Act of 1858", prepared and brought in by Dr. Lush and other members in January 1878. That Bill was still before the House of Commons. Nobody seemed to think about it at the present moment. Then, there was the Dental Practitioners' Bill; and here was a whole crowd of Bills at present in Parliament all crossing and interfering with one another. That was the present state of medical legislation; and in that chaotic state, and in the divided state of opinion of the medical profession, they were called on to revolutionise the whole system of medical licensing and medical diploma-giving. He quite admitted that the Duke of Richmond when he brought the Bill into the House of Lords did not intend that. In its first form, the Bill was not of that extremely revolutionary kind; but it had been forced forward by the remorseless logic of the Marquis of Ripon and others. The Duke of Richmond had, in the beginning, at the instigation, it might be admitted, of the Medical Council, committed himself to the principle of compulsory conjoint boards; and, having committed himself to that principle, which he (Dr. Gairdner) held to be an erroneous one, he was forced on and on by successive steps until he found himself he hardly knew where, and nobody else could follow. Whichever of these Bills was passed, and whatever was intended by them, one thing was perfectly clear, that under these Bills the present medical institutions of the country would be subjected to a lowering and minimising of their whole influence. His own belief was that the universities would suffer less than the corporations. He had been informed by some of his friends that they thought the opposite—

that the corporations would suffer less than the universities. The real question was, is the influence of these institutions wholly malignant and of a kind that should be struck at? or has that influence been really exercised for good, and is it a thing not to be struck at and cut up by the roots, but to be carefully nourished, improved, and tended in order to make it all that it ought to be for the benefit of the profession. He had come to the conclusion that the influence not of one but of all these bodies had been exercised on the whole for good; that they had been a source of a great deal that was best in the medical profession at the present day, that their very nature and character made them institutions peculiarly suitable to the soil of this country, and that it would be a very evil day for this country when their influence was very materially weakened or suppressed. These institutions, exercising as they had all done not only a large intellectual influence, but a still greater moral and ethical influence over the conduct of practitioners of medicine, were not to be rudely interfered with. It was a good thing for all of them that they were induced to connect themselves with corporations. It was a good thing for them all that they felt that in their conduct and daily life, if they did that which was wrong, that they should expose themselves to reproach, to scandal, and even to formal remark from the corporation with which they were associated, and that sort of feeling had a great steadying influence upon the character of all the men connected with the corporation. In the same way, although the universities did not exercise the same kind of influence, did not the mere fact of having sat within the walls of an university, the recollections connected with his teaching, the feelings of respect that he had had for the teachers whom he attended, and the sort of moral influence that their instructions, when they had been really dominated by the right spirit, had exercised over that man, exercise a beneficent influence to him all his days? He said that he did not think that such legislation ought to go forward this session without due inquiry. At the same time, he was disposed to admit that there were some faults to be remedied; but he thought the best way to do so would be by a thorough and searching inquiry. He moved:

"That this meeting, having considered the radical nature of the changes in the mode of conferring licences to practise contemplated by the Bill for the Amendment of the Medical Act, 1858, now before Parliament, is of opinion that such sweeping alterations could only be justified on careful investigation and satisfactory proof of the inefficiency of the present arrangements."

Dr. RENFREW (Glasgow) seconded the motion. From what he had heard from Dr. Gairdner, he thought that that legislation would not in the end be for the benefit of the medical profession or the community at large.

A show of hands having been taken, the CHAIRMAN declared the resolution carried by a large majority.

Dr. JAMES MORTON moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting is of opinion that in the constitution of the General Medical Council the medical profession should be directly represented."

Taxation had been recognised as the basis upon which to found our representation; or, to put it in other words, it had been acted upon not only by our own Parliament, but by many similar bodies in Europe, that those who were taxed should have a voice in the making of the laws under which they were taxed. As a profession, they were taxed heavily. They were taxed to such an extent that they were yielding a large annual sum, which was taken to defray the expenditure incurred by the General Medical Council in its various meetings, and also in its various publications. This was one of the strongest grounds for the resolution which he had proposed. Almost all the other professions were so placed as to be represented—some of them in the House of Commons, one of them prominently in the House of Lords, and others of them in a different way, namely, in having opportunities of making their voices tell upon the election of those men who might be placed over them in regard to their education and in regard to their examination for licences or certificates. The Scotch clergymen had not only one examining board in Scotland, but every Presbytery was an examining board. The lawyers appointed their own examiners. Then, again, teachers were certificated by members of their own profession. The dentists were about to obtain, and he believed would obtain, a similar position. Painters formed themselves into academies, and conferred their own dignities and their own honours. With the exception of that for the Church, the medical curriculum was the longest of any, and there was a tendency in the present day to make it longer still. He did not see, therefore, why they should remain among the unfranchised. He held that, as a profession, they had a right to be directly represented in the General Medical Council, or to obtain direct representation through any medical measure that might be brought into Parliament.

Dr. MUIR (Glasgow) seconded the resolution. He hoped the decision of the Branch would be overwhelming in regard to the direct representation on the Medical Council, and that they would petition against the Government Bill so long as it did not contain that provision, and that they would petition in favour of the British Medical Association Bill, which did contain that provision.

The resolution was all but unanimously adopted.

Dr. G. H. B. MACLEOD proposed the following resolution:

"That, in the absence of distinct information as to the supposed defects of present arrangements, and considering the problematical nature of the advantages from an untried scheme, in view also of the great uncertainty of opinion shown by the very material changes which the Lord President's Bill has undergone since first introduced, there is an apparent case for the appointment of a Select Committee or a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter."

The Bill that was brought forward by the Lord President was not a harassing Bill in any sense of the term. All the harassment had been forced upon the Lord President by the Opposition. He had no hesitation in saying that it had been the Committees and busybodies in London that had forced upon the Lord President these modifications, to which some of them, though not all of them, objected, and which were thought so harassing and annoying. He said frankly that this Bill met in a very great measure with his own personal approval. Many of the regulations that were embodied in the Bill came very much to what ought to be carried out in medical legislation. He was quite well aware that in saying this he might seem a traitor to the university; but the point they should consider was what was best for the profession as a whole. They must look at the matter from a far broader view than what was best for the faculties or universities. He most strongly believed that this Bill contained, at least, the nucleus of a measure which would be in the long run decidedly beneficial to the profession. At the same time, he was quite prepared to believe that it must, that it ought to, undergo very considerable modifications. The present was one of the most serious crises through which the profession had ever gone. There could be no question about that. It would be a new starting point almost for the future, and he thought it would be a very foolish thing for any Ministry or Lord President to decide upon a measure such as this without the greatest possible care in coming to right conclusions; and so he thought that that could only be accomplished by the appointment of a Select Committee or Royal Commission, which should carefully and cautiously take evidence, and calculate as to what was best to do for the whole profession; and, to a deliberate decision thus come to, he should most heartily give his allegiance.

Dr. STEWART (Greenock) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Officers and Council.—The following were elected:—*President*: Andrew Fergus, M.D. *President-Elect*: W. T. Gairdner, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: Donald Fraser, M.D.; G. H. B. Macleod, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*: Joseph Coats, M.D.; J. G. Lyon, M.D. *Council*: T. McCall Anderson, M.D.; A. M. Buchanan, M.D.; W. D. Fairless, M.D.; Bruce Goff, M.D.; James Grieve, L.R.C.P.Ed.; Donald Macleod, M.D.; James Morton, M.D.; R. Renfrew, M.D.; Hugh Thomson, M.D.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-second annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch was held at the Assembly Rooms, Blackpool, on June 28th; Dr. LESLIE JONES presided, and ninety-two members and visitors were present.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT gave an address, in which he sketched the rise of Blackpool as a watering-place, and pointed out its advantages as a health-resort.

Report of Council.—The HONORARY SECRETARY read the following report.

"Your Council have to report that the condition of the Branch is in every respect satisfactory. The meeting of the Parent Association in Manchester has led to a considerable augmentation of the number of Branch members, and a sufficient time has now elapsed to show that this increase is of a permanent character. When the annual meeting took place last year at Liverpool, the Branch consisted of 615 members, an increase of 201 on the number of the previous year. Since that meeting, 27 have resigned, and 11 have died; but 134 new members have been elected, so that at present the Branch contains 711 members, and is stronger by 96 than ever it has been before.

"The appended statement will show that the finances of the Branch are in a favourable state, the balance exhibiting a decided increase.

"In the revised laws, passed last June, provision was made for holding one or more intermediate meetings in addition to the annual meeting. As the general gathering of the Association took place last August in Manchester, it was not thought desirable to arrange for another meeting of the Branch in 1877; but in the spring of this year the first of the intermediate meetings was held at Oldham, and proved in every respect highly successful. For this success, the Council feel they are greatly indebted to the exertion of the members residing at Oldham, and to Dr. Broadbent (London), who was kind enough to give an address. It is proposed to hold three intermediate meetings during the next twelve months; the first will probably take place at Stockport in October.

"Your Council has watched carefully the course of the proposed legislation relating to the Medical Acts. Finding that the Bill brought into the House of Lords by the Lord President contained no clause enforcing the adoption of the conjoint scheme, and that it did not alter the constitution of the Medical Council, it was determined that the passing of the Bill should be opposed; and a petition against it, signed by the President of the Council, was forwarded to Lord Carnarvon, and by him presented to the House of Lords. Your Council are glad to observe that the representations made by the profession have caused the Government to so far alter their proposed Bill as to make the conjoint scheme compulsory, and they have some reason for hoping that, before the Bill becomes law, the constitution of the Medical Council will be materially altered.

"In 1872, a Committee of the Branch was appointed to obtain evidence as to the duration of infection in the various zymotic diseases, and a small grant from the funds of the Branch was made to defray the expenses of the investigation. The Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Haddon, has now sent in the report of the Subcommittee. It contains much interesting and important information, and will be submitted to the meeting.

"*Financial Statement for the Year ending December 31st.*—Balance in hand on the 1st of January, 1877, £9 6s. 8d.; subscriptions received since, £87 5s.; making a total of £96 11s. 8d. The expenses of the Branch during the year have been £75 1s. 4d., leaving in the hands of the Secretary a balance of £21 10s. 4d.

"Your Council have specially to deplore the tragic and untimely end of a valued member and former vice-president, Dr. Lang of Southport."

Dr. BORCHARDT (Manchester) proposed: "That the report of the Council now read, and the financial statement, be received and adopted." In doing so, he expressed his satisfaction at its encouraging character, which he was sure would be gratifying to all the members of the Society.

Mr. LUND (Manchester) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks.—Dr. DEAS (Macclesfield) proposed: "That the best thanks of the meeting are due to the retiring president, vice-presidents, honorary secretary, and other members of the Council for their services during the year." They all regretted the inability of Dr. Steele from bad health to fulfil the duties of the post to which he was elected.

Mr. F. MALLETT (Bolton) seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Next Annual Meeting, Officers, &c.—Dr. ROGERS (Rainhill) proposed: "That the next annual meeting be held at Lancaster; and that C. Johnson, Esq., be appointed president-elect; and Mr. Platt of Oldham and Mr. Harker vice-presidents."

Dr. HADDON (Eccles) seconded the motion; and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. EASON WILKINSON (Manchester) moved: "That Dr. Leech be re-elected general secretary to the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch." He paid Dr. Leech a very high compliment for his assiduous attention to the interests of the Branch.

Mr. T. H. DEAN (Manchester) seconded the motion; and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. CULLINGWORTH (Manchester) proposed: "That the following gentlemen be appointed local secretaries: Dr. Davidson, Liverpool; Dr. Garstang, Blackburn; Dr. Brown, Preston; and Dr. Taylor, Chester."

Dr. PETER ROYLE (Manchester) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Vote of Thanks to the President.—Dr. ROYLE (Manchester) proposed: "That a vote of thanks be given to Dr. Leslie Jones, the President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, for the address which he has delivered."

Dr. LEECH seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation; and the PRESIDENT thanked the meeting.

Communications.—1. Mr. LUND showed a Case of Contracted Fingers, which he had treated successfully by subcutaneous section of the fascia; and Casts of a Case of Ankylosis of the Fingers, illustrating the condition of the hand before and after an operation which restored the use of the hand.

2. Mr. REGINALD HARRISON made some remarks on the Use of Filiform Bougies with Tunnelled Instrument (Gourley's) in the treatment of Stricture of the Urethra. He stated that during a recent visit to America he had found this method of treatment much resorted to, and that since his return home he had used it with success.

3. Dr. HADDON gave an account of two cases of Ulcerating Endocarditis, showing the temperature and sphygmographic tracings. He stated that, though the symptoms were so well marked as to leave no doubt as to the diagnosis, he had been unable to verify it by *post mortem* examination in either case.

4. Dr. HADDON also pointed out an easy way of noting cases in general practice.

5. Dr. BENNETT read a communication on Cervical Metritis treated by Interstitial Injection coupled with Dilatation.

Duration of Infection.—The report of a Subcommittee appointed in 1872 to obtain information as to the duration of infection was submitted to the meeting by Dr. HADDON.—The Subcommittee was requested to continue its work, and publish the results so far obtained.

Medical Reform.—Dr. WATERS of Chester explained the present condition of legislation bearing on medical reform; and it was resolved to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Association Bill.

Dinner, &c.—The President, Dr. Leslie Jones, entertained the members and visitors at lunch before the meeting; and after the meeting sixty-five members and visitors dined together at Bailey's Hotel. The Pier, Baths, Aquarium, and Winter Gardens were most courteously thrown open to members of the British Medical Association throughout the day.

MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Guildhall, Lincoln, on June 27th. About thirty members attended.

President's Address.—Dr. A. MERCER ADAM, the President, delivered an excellent practical address.

The Harvey Tercentenary Fund.—The Council recommended that a sum of five guineas should be given from the Branch funds. This was acceded to.

Meeting of the British Medical Association.—A discussion took place at the meeting of Council as to the desirability and possibility of holding the annual meeting of the Association in the Midland Branch; but, in consequence of the meeting of the British Association being held at Nottingham in 1880, it was thought better to postpone an invitation until a more favourable opportunity. The following resolution was agreed to: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is considered desirable that, at such time as arrangements may be able to be made, the British Medical Association be invited to hold its annual meeting within the district of the Midland Branch."

Representatives in the General Council.—The following gentlemen were elected: W. H. Ransom, M.D., and Joseph White, Esq. (Nottingham); W. Webb, M.D., and J. W. Baker, Esq. (Derby); T. W. Benfield, Esq., and C. H. Marriott, M.D. (Leicester); E. Morris, M.D., and T. Sympton, Esq. (Lincoln).

Branch Council.—The following were elected: O. Johnson, Esq., and W. O'Neill, M.D. (Lincoln); J. O. Brookhouse, M.D., and S. Job, Esq. (Nottingham); W. Ogle, M.D., and W. G. Curgenven, M.D. (Derby); J. Barclay, M.D., and H. Lankester, Esq. (Leicester).

The Local Secretaries were reappointed.

President-elect.—Mr. J. Wright Baker, Surgeon to the Derbyshire Infirmary, was appointed President-elect for the ensuing year.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch: Mr. C. G. Dalton, Lincoln; Mr. G. Westby, Horncastle; Mr. M. F. Hamerton, Sutton-in-Ashfield; Mr. S. J. Weakley, Stickney, Boston; Mr. B. Bubbs, Wrangle; Mr. W. C. Hine, Swineshead; Mr. H. S. Maning, Derby; Mr. P. G. Bell, Etwell.

Papers.—The following papers were read and discussed.

Cases of Obscure Diseases of the Liver. By W. Webb, M.D.

Clinical Notes. By J. O. Brookhouse, M.D.

On the Importance of Establishing a Temporary Adhesion between the Upper and Lower Eyelids (Artificial Anchyloblepharon) in certain Cases of Disease, and in order to facilitate the Performance of some Plastic Operations: with Illustrative Cases. By C. B. Taylor, M.D.

Demonstrations of Dr. Howard's *Direct Method* of Inducing Artificial Respiration. By J. Wright Baker, Esq.

The New Wards at the Stamford Infirmary: a Contribution to Plans of Hospital Construction. By W. Newman, M.D.
On Hospital Insalubrity. By T. Sympson, Esq.
Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together at the Great Northern Hotel.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: FIRST MEETING.

THE first meeting of this Branch was held in the Board Room, Belfast Royal Hospital, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. The President of the Branch, Professor Cuming, occupied the Chair. The profession throughout the province was well represented, and the meeting gave good hope and promise of the future success and prosperity of the Branch.

Representatives on the General Council.—The following members were elected representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association for the ensuing year: A. Dempsey, M.D.; J. Fagan, Esq.; A. Kidd, M.D.; Sir William Miller, Knt., M.D.

Communications.—Mr. J. Fagan introduced several patients on whom he had performed Excision of the Knee-joint with excellent results.

Dr. William Aickin exhibited a new and improved Vaginal Speculum, and also an Ecraseur for removal of Uterine Polypus.

Dr. John Moore read a paper on the Necessity of further Legislative Control of Criminal Habitual Drunkards.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Thursday, July 11th; JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., Neath, President, in the Chair. There were upwards of thirty members present.

The retiring President, J. Talfourd Jones, M.B., resigned the Chair to the President for the year.

A Vote of Thanks was unanimously passed to the retiring President.

Report of Council.—The following report of the Council, with a statement of accounts, was read and adopted.

"Your Council, in presenting their eighth annual report, have to congratulate the members, as heretofore, on the continued and increased prosperity of the Branch. Our numbers have increased from 155 in last year to 170. We have to regret the loss of several members by death; viz., Mr. J. Whitworth, Tenby; Dr. Wallace, Cardiff; Mr. J. L. Thomas, St. Clear's; and Mr. W. Jones, Brecon. One other member has resigned, and a few have left the district and joined other Branches. There are several gentlemen in arrears with their subscriptions; and we fear that, if these be not soon paid, we shall be under the painful necessity of erasing their names. The form of notice sent out for subscriptions at the end of January had the desired effect, as one hundred were paid by the end of March. A special effort was made at the commencement of the year to induce non-members to join us; and we are pleased to know that it was successful, and resulted in fourteen names being added to the Association from this district.

"Since our last annual meeting at Brecon, which was a most successful and enjoyable one, we have had two ordinary meetings, both well attended and well supplied with material for discussion: one at Dowlais, in November, where our hospitable entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Pearson Cresswell will be remembered with pleasure by all who were present; and the other at the Asylum, Carmarthen, where Dr. Hearder received us with his usual cordiality and kindly feeling.

"A statement of accounts is appended to this report, by which you will see that we have a balance in hand of £19:2:5, as compared with £22:0:10 at our last annual meeting. One hundred and twelve subscriptions have been paid; £2 have been subscribed to the Moffat Defence Fund, £2:2 to the Harvey Statue Fund, £5 to the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and £3:3 to the cause of the Apothecaries' Company v. Shepperly. Most of the remaining expenses, making a total of £22:15:11, have been for printing and stamps, press and complimentary dinner-tickets.

"Your Council would suggest some place in the Rhondda Valley for our next meeting, to be held in the autumn; the choice of the exact locality to be left to Mr. H. N. Davies."

Election of Officers.—The following were elected:—*President elect*—W. Taylor, M.D., Mayor of Cardiff. *Members of Council* (in place of four who retire and two who become members *ex officio*)—H. N. Davies, Esq.; C. R. Ball, M.D.; T. J. Dyke, Esq.; P. R. Cresswell, Esq.; J. Probart, Esq.; and S. H. Steele, M.D.

Honorary Secretaries.—Dr. Andrew Davies and Dr. Sheen were unanimously re-elected, and a cordial vote of thanks was given them for their past services.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: E. P. Davies, Esq., Cowbridge; F. H. Thompson, Esq., Gilfach Goch; E. H. Vachell, Esq., Cymer;—of the Branch: Dr. Stewart, A.M.D., Brecon; A. J. Verity, Esq., Bridgend; V. Rees, Esq., Carmarthen.

Address of President.—The PRESIDENT gave an address, taking for his subject "Ventilation"; and a vote of thanks for the same was carried unanimously.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. Dr. Stewart (Brecon): On the Use of Chloride of Ammonium in Hepatic Disease. [Read by Dr. Talfourd Jones.]

2. Mr. E. R. Morgan (Morrison): Two Cases.

3. Mr. J. A. Rawlings (Swansea): A Case of Puerperal Infections with *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage.

4. Dr. Ball (Blaenavon): Further Illustrations of the Treatment of Carbonic Acid Poisoning by the Inhalation of Oxygen. An apparatus was shown which would enable a man at once to go down into a mine with safety after an explosion.

Papers by Mr. H. N. Davies and Dr. Sheen were postponed for want of time.

Dinner, etc.—A visit to Neath Abbey, and to Messrs. Leach, Flower, and Co.'s Works, with its patent japanning process, closed the proceedings, after which the members and their visitors dined together at the Castle Hotel.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Wednesday, July 3rd. The chair was first taken by the retiring President, Dr. BRANSBY ROBERTS of East-bourne.

The CHAIRMAN said the duty devolved upon him of extinguishing himself by installing his successor in the chair of the Association. He must express his heartfelt thanks for the honour conferred upon him in placing him in the chair last year. It was the kindness of the members more than any merits of his own which led to that distinction being conferred upon him; but he had endeavoured conscientiously to fulfil the duties which fell to his share. He regretted that he had been unable to attend so many meetings as he would have liked; but avocations sometimes interfered with wishes, and often when he had arranged to get away some fresh engagement had cropped up and prevented him from fulfilling his intention. After expressing his thanks to the vice-presidents for the kind assistance they had rendered during the past year, he referred in terms of regret to the loss which had been sustained by the death of Dr. Cunningham, who, he stated, was a genial and kindhearted man, and a true and faithful friend of the Association and the Branch. He also acknowledged the great services rendered to the Branch by Dr. Parsons, the secretary, whose merits it would be difficult to find words to express, and added that the South-Eastern Branch of the Medical Association had become a model upon which other Branches organised their work. The district secretaries had always been willing to co-operate with Dr. Parsons, and a large amount of credit was due to them. After a few more remarks, he vacated the chair, and introduced Dr. Lancheater in a few words of cordial welcome.

President's Address.—The new President, Dr. LANCHESTER, on taking the chair, delivered an address, which is published at page 89.

Votes of Thanks.—Dr. FUSSELL of Brighton, proposed: "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Lancheater for his address, and that he be requested to allow the secretary to send it to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. REID moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the president and vice-presidents for their valuable services during the past year." He reminded the meeting that, formerly, the position of those gentlemen was chiefly honorary, but owing to the increase which the district had received of late years, a great deal of labour now devolved upon them.

Mr. WALLACE, in seconding the motion, said the past year was one on which they could look back with much pleasure, and it was impossible not to be impressed with the very efficient way in which the president and vice-presidents had discharged their duties.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Report of Council.—Dr. PARSONS, honorary secretary, read the following report.

"The Report which your Council have the pleasure of presenting to you to-day is eminently satisfactory in every way, but it is necessarily brief, inasmuch as nothing of importance, or even affecting the interests of the Branch, has transpired during the past year. In spite, however, of the monotony of general dulness, our numerical strength has been

somewhat augmented. At the last annual meeting, we numbered four hundred and sixteen members. Since then, fifteen have withdrawn from the Branch, and eight have been removed by death. Amongst these last your Council have to lament the loss of an old and valued colleague, Dr. Cunningham of Hailsham, a Vice-President of the Branch, and a man highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. By the direction of your Council, the honorary secretary, has addressed a letter of condolence to the representatives of Dr. Cunningham. Dr. Westall has also passed away. He practised for many years in this place, commanding the confidence of a very large circle of friends and patients. He was ever foremost in every project, advancing the sanitary, educational, and religious interests of Croydon. Since his retirement, he has been unwearied in his labours in good works, especially as an active member of the Council of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, on the Committee of the Asylum for Idiots, and as President of the Surrey Medical Benevolent Society. His remains were followed to the grave by many sorrowing attached professional friends. Death has also deprived the Branch of another eminent member, Mr. Frederick Fry of Maidstone, who was formerly President of the Branch. He had attained a great age, and had achieved for himself a distinguished position as a provincial practitioner, and may be said to have died full of years and honours.

"At the beginning of the year, the Honorary Secretary issued an appeal to the members to use their best influence with their neighbours to induce them to join the Branch. The result has been the addition of 35 new names to the list; and our numbers are now 438, against 416 at the corresponding period last year.

"In the general Association, the Parliamentary Bills Committee have been occupied this year in several questions of much professional importance. Among these may be mentioned the consideration of the best means of amending the present methods of electing coroners, the constitution of coroners' courts, and the methods to obtain evidence as to the causes of deaths. For this purpose, suggestions have been obtained from Dr. A. S. Taylor, Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., and Sir Robert Christison, and other persons of considerable experience as medical jurists and as coroners. A correspondence has taken place based upon this document, which was published in the JOURNAL. The material so collected has been communicated to the Home Secretary, who has, it is understood, in contemplation to prepare a Bill on the subject; and he has been requested to communicate the draft of such Bill to the Committee before it is submitted to the House of Commons.

"The subject of the amendments of the positions in the Army Medical Department, being again under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, communications have been made to that officer of State, based upon the information collected last year by the Committee of Council on this subject, which have been referred by him to a War Office Committee now sitting. Colonel Stanley, the new Secretary of State, has requested from the Committee some further information as to the relative incomes available for young men entering into civil life; and that communication has been referred to the Branches in order to collect the information desired. It is understood that the War Office is taking into very serious consideration the necessity of some such amendments in the conditions of service of the Army Medical Department, as have been from time to time pressed upon their attention by our Committee.

"On the occasion of the passing of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill through the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Committee, at the request of the Association of Certifying Surgeons, put himself in communication with Dr. Playfair and Dr. Cameron and other members, with the view of obtaining certain modifications in that Bill. The amendments proposed by Dr. Playfair at the request of the Committee were, after much correspondence, accepted by Mr. Cross; those proposed by Dr. Cameron were not accepted, much to the regret of the Committee. Since, owing to their rejection, the minimum fee for certifying factory children is reduced to sixpence—a standard of payment which ought certainly not to be accepted as either satisfactory or final.

"The Committee was instrumental in preventing the second reading of a Dental Surgeons' Registration Bill, which contained some very objectionable clauses. The promoters of the Bill have since undertaken that, if they should continue to press the Bill on the attention of the House of Commons, they will remove or modify the objectionable clauses, which include an undue assumption of the title of surgeon by persons who have, up to the present time, no legal or parliamentary claim to that title.

"During the year, petitions have been sent up from various parts of the branch against the Dental Practitioners' Bill, in favour of legislation for the control of habitual drunkards; and praying that in the pro-

posed Medical Acts Amendment Bill provision should be made for the direct representation of the profession on the General Medical Council; and that the conjoint scheme, or 'one portal system' so-called, should be made compulsory, instead of permissive, for the three kingdoms.

"In the autumn of last year, Mr. Thurston, the Honorary Secretary of the East Kent District, was compelled to resign his office by the sudden death of his partner, and your Council beg to express their very high appreciation of the energy, courtesy, and zeal which characterised the valuable work performed by him during his period of office, and they tender him their most cordial thanks. He has been succeeded by Mr. W. K. Treves of Margate.

"The Honorary Secretary of the West Kent District, Dr. F. J. Brown, after having devoted his best energies to the service of the Branch for many years, has been at length compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign a post which he has occupied with so much credit to himself and so much benefit to his professional brethren. Your Council desire, in the name of the Branch, to express their deep sorrow at the cause which has determined the resignation of Dr. Brown, and at the same time to convey to him their warmest thanks for the many important and valuable services which he has rendered to the Branch during his tenure of office.

"The Honorary Secretary for West Sussex also gives notice that increasing professional work renders his resignation of office, at no distant date, a matter of absolute necessity; and he hopes that an energetic successor may shortly be found who will relieve him from further duty."

On the motion of Dr. W. MOORE, seconded by Dr. A. HALL, the Report of the Council was received and adopted.

The Financial Report was next read. It showed the following summary. Balance in hand, May 28, 1877, £68:16:2; subscriptions since received, £30—total £148:16:2. Total expenditure of the Branch during the year, £84:11:7; balance in hand May 29, 1878, £64:4:7.

On the motion of Mr. C. CHALDECOTT, seconded by Mr. HODGSON, the Report was adopted.

The Boundary of the Branch.—It was resolved that a portion of Surrey included within the loop-line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and extending from Battersea to (and including) Rotherhithe, be ceded to the Metropolitan Counties Branch.

Secretary.—Dr. Parsons was unanimously re-elected as Secretary to the Branch, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him for his services.

Place of Meeting in 1879.—On the motion of Dr. COLES, seconded by Mr. A. ROPER, it was resolved that the place of meeting for 1879 be Folkestone; the President elect, Dr. Bowles; and the two Vice-Presidents elect, Mr. Rigden of Canterbury and Dr. Rowe of Margate.

The Harvey Memorial Fund.—A short conversation followed as to voting something towards the Harvey Memorial. It was felt all the more appropriate that this should be done by the Branch, because this was the district in which Harvey was born. The President dwelt particularly upon this fact, and proposed that the sum of ten guineas be voted from the Branch to the Harvey Tercentenary Fund. The motion was carried *mem. con.*

Excursions, etc.—The members of the Branch, at the invitation of the President, then partook of luncheon at his house. Afterwards some proceeded to visit the Irrigation Farm, under the guidance of Dr. Carpenter, whilst another party, under the direction of Dr. Coles, drove to see the beautiful park and grounds of Addington, which, by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, were thrown open for the occasion.

Dinner.—At half-past five, the members dined together at the Greyhound Hotel, Dr. LANCHESTER, President, in the chair.

01 NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the above Branch was held at the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno, on July 9th, under the presidency of WILLIAM JONES, Esq., of Ruabon. Twenty-three members attended.

Report of Council.—The following report was read. "Your Council, in presenting their twenty-ninth annual report, beg to state that the members of the Branch are eighty-eight in number; that the average annual attendance is only twenty-five, and the intermediate fifteen members. There are two members dead, and three have resigned. Thirty-four members are in arrears with their subscriptions, which the Council would be glad to have paid up.

"This year has been signalised by an attempt made by his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon to introduce a Medical Act Amendment Bill, which, while it endeavours to improve the fortieth or

penal section of the Act, yet still makes it easy for designing quacks to evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. It does not satisfy the just and legitimate demands of the profession either in giving the general practitioners (who find all the means) direct representation in the General Medical Council, or uniformity of education, owing to the opposition of the Scotch schools and universities; yet it was distinctly understood, when the Medical Act was passed in 1858, that direct representation was to take place when the *Register* of the profession was completed. We feel that the present composition of the Council is objectionable, as it comprises an overwhelming proportion of corporation representatives, who spend their time in looking after corporation interests, and, by looking after their own conflicting interests, obstruct and delay medical reform; and the replies received by the Chairman of the Reform Committee show unmistakably that the profession are in earnest on the question: 5,075 ayes and 121 noes being returned for direct representation, and 4,910 ayes and 264 noes for the conjoint scheme.

"The registration of foreign and colonial degrees will do much to allay that feeling of discontent among colonial practitioners who have hitherto been debarred the registration of their diplomas in the United Kingdom. The registration of dentists and midwives marks a new era in the recognition of brother and sister helps to the profession. Yet, while we hope the designation dental practitioners will satisfy an useful and able body of men, we trust that the diploma to practise as nurses may not tempt them to invade the higher branch of obstetrics, and interfere with the duties of registered practitioners.

"We think the dual examination in medicine and surgery a step in the right direction; but we believe that an examination in obstetrics also should be required before any medical man be allowed to place his name on the *Register*.

"If females are allowed to enter the profession, we think it very desirable that their educational examination should be conducted separately from that of males, and, if successful, they should be placed on a separate department of the *Register*, similar to that proposed for foreign degrees.

"The question of the introduction of females to the British Medical Association may be said to be virtually settled, a majority of over two thousand votes having decided the question in the negative.

"The Home Secretary has stated that an able inspector had informed him that there had not been the slightest ground for believing there was any abuse in vivisection; and that, during 1877, twenty additional licences had been granted. Your Council offer their sympathy to the army medical officers, who have been cut off from all exchanges; have had their sick leave of absence curtailed, and, in many instances, harshly and abruptly removed from their regiments without compensation; likewise, by being unattached to any regiments, have lost those social pleasures and social position always attached to every regiment in the service. Shall we not urge on the legislature an amendment of these conditions, so that, instead of the War Office complaining of a dearth of candidates for appointments in the army, Her Majesty may obtain for her small but invincible army the services of the most able and talented surgeons?

"It is a matter for congratulation that the first medals instituted for distinguished merit by the British Medical Association were granted to our countrymen for their services in the Pont-y-pridd accident; and those who heard the able and eloquent address of our countryman Dr. William Roberts will not think the encomium passed on it by Sir William Jenner at all too flattering; viz., that it was one of the most able and interesting addresses he had ever listened to, and marked a new era in our ideas and acceptance of *contagium vivum*.

"We have again to lament the loss by death of several able brethren, but none more so than Dr. Stokes, whose eloquence charmed, and whose warm hospitality was so generously extended to all his English brethren when the profession visited Dublin and sat under his presidency in the noble hall of Queen's College; but his works, like those of his deceased brother Dr. Churchill, will long live as guiding-stars to practice."

On the motion of Dr. ROBERTS (Chester), seconded by Dr. HUGHES (Menai Bridge), the report was unanimously adopted.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the Committee of Council for their services and their report.

President elect.—It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Hugh Rees, the Medical Officer of Health for the Carnarvonshire Combined Sanitary Authorities, be the President-elect for 1879; and that Carnarvon be the place of meeting.

Representatives on the General Council.—Dr. W. Williams (Rodney Street, Liverpool), Mr. E. Jones Morris (Port Madoc), and Mr. L. Lodge (St. Asaph) were elected representatives on the General Council of the Association.

Parliamentary Committee.—Mr. Davies Hughes (Menai Bridge) was elected representative on the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.

Intermediate Meeting.—It was decided that this meeting should be held at Llangollen on an early day in March 1879.

Secretary.—Mr. Lloyd Roberts (Denbigh), the Honorary Treasurer, was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary, to succeed Dr. Eytton Jones (Wrexham), on whose retirement from the office there were many expressions of regret.

Treasurer.—For the office of Honorary Treasurer, there were two candidates: Mr. Lodge (St. Asaph), who was formally proposed and seconded, and Dr. Williams (Denbigh), the Superintendent of the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum, whose appointment was recommended by the Council. On a show of hands being taken, five votes were given for Mr. Lodge and eleven for Dr. Williams. The latter gentleman was consequently declared to be elected to the office.

New Members.—Four new members (ten during the course of the year) were elected; namely, Dr. Richard Williams, St. George's Square, Liverpool; Mr. Price Jones, Llangollen; Mr. David Hughes, Llangollen; and Mr. Roberts, Fronhaul, Festiniog.

Papers, Communications, etc.—The following were read—
1. By Dr. William Williams, Liverpool: On Epileptoid Convulsions with Partial Hemiplegia. The subject of this monograph, a child of tender years, was under observation for eighteen months, during which time the intellect became progressively impaired. Various courses of treatment were resorted to, both by the author and on the suggestion of other physicians whom he met in consultation. No permanent improvement was effected by any, though a temporary change for the better was manifested with the commencement of each course. The last course was one of one-thirtieth of a grain doses of phosphorus. The commencement of this course was coincident with an extraordinarily severe convulsive attack, after which recovery commenced, and has hitherto continued and remained permanent. The chief interest in this communication was in the speculative pathology, which was illustrated by diagrams.

2. Dr. J. Roberts (Chester): On Gangrene of the Ascending Colon.
3. Dr. J. Roberts (Chester): On Chronic Priapism Treated Successfully with Chloral-Hydrate and Potassic Bromide.

4. Mr. T. E. Jones (Llanrwst): On Compound Dislocation of the Ankle; with Preparations.

5. Mr. Jones Morris (Port Madoc): On Hæmaturia. After a few introductory remarks upon this disease, notes of a case were given in which it supervened upon exposure to cold. In it there was no history of blood-poisoning from malaria or zymotic influences, or of purpura. The attacks occurred paroxysmally, or rather intermittently. At no time were blood-casts found in the urine. In treatment, besides dietetic means, quinine and steel were resorted to with no good results. The administration of chloride of ammonium, as recommended by Dr. Warburton Begbie, was attended by a most satisfactory improvement in the condition of the patient.

After the thanks of the meeting were given to the President, for his conduct in the Chair, by the desire of the ex-President, the members adjourned and were photographed in a group.

Dinner.—In the evening, the majority of the members, with six guests, sat down to an elegant à la Russe dinner, after which the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1878.

W. R. SANDERS, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Writers' Palsy treated by Strychnia.—Mr. ANNANDALE showed a patient who, a few weeks ago, had suffered from writers' palsy. His medical attendant had tried strychnia and galvanism without effect. Having studied Dr. Bianchi's paper (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, January 19th, 1878) on the Subcutaneous Injection of Strychnia, he resolved to try the method. Before beginning the injections, the patient suffered from want of power in the hand, flexion of the thumb after writing, and pain in the back of the neck. Nine subcutaneous injections had been made into the flexors and extensors of the thumb, with the result of complete restoration of power, removal of the pain at the back of the neck, and improvement of flexion of the thumb. A splint was now being used to remedy the last. Specimens of the patient's handwriting before and after treatment were shown. Mr. Annandale explained that the hypodermic injection consisted of equal parts of

would exceed the total number of houses in the whole of Liverpool. The number of samples of food analysed was 261, of which 83 were adulterated, consisting chiefly of milk and coffee.

SHEFFIELD.—The death-rate in this borough, as in many other places, was lower in 1877 than in any year since the registration of deaths was commenced. The population was calculated by Dr. Griffiths on the basis of the number of houses on the rate-book being multiplied by the average number of inhabitants per house in 1871, and adding on about 5,000 inhabitants to allow for an increased number per house owing to the present depressed state of trade. He therefore estimates the population at 282,130; and, as the number of births registered was 10,859, and of deaths 6,154, the birth-rate would be 38.6 and the death-rate 21.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. The proportion of deaths under one year to total births was only 14.5 per cent., against 16.9 in 1876; and from zymotic diseases 3.99 per 1,000 inhabitants. In order to carry out the Artisans' Dwellings Act, an enumeration of the inhabitants of eleven groups was made, and the number of deaths ascertained, when it was found that in one group the death-rate was as high as 48.4 in one district and over 40 in two others, the average being 35.6 per 1,000. As the normal annual death-rate for Sheffield, calculated with the English Life-Table, was 21.6, we may fairly congratulate Dr. Griffiths on the actual mortality in 1877. The number of privies emptied during the year—viz., 43,756—shows that much has to be done before the mortality can be permanently reduced to the normal rate.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, July 18th.

Medicine at Oxford.—Dr. CAMERON: I beg to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it is a fact that during the last twelve years the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford has not delivered any course of lectures on medicine, and that the Clinical Professor of Medicine has not given any course of clinical instruction; and whether the Government will lay before the House copies of the evidence taken during the present year by the Oxford University Commissioners concerning the present state of the Medical Faculty of the University of Oxford, and the schemes for its amendment submitted to the Commissioners.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The offices of Regius Professor and Clinical Professor of Medicine at Oxford are held by Dr. Acland, who is responsible to the University, and the University alone, for the discharge of his duties, and the Government have really nothing whatever to say on the subject. I believe the whole of the information the hon. member desires will be found in a return moved for two years ago. I think the University authorities are satisfied with the manner in which Dr. Acland performs his duties; and I think I should not be going out of my way if I say that, from a personal knowledge of that gentleman for a considerable number of years, there could be no one more thoroughly devoted to his duties. With regard to the question of the hon. member for Glasgow in reference to the evidence, I understand that the Oxford University Commissioners have not yet come to any decision as to the publication of the evidence. Pending any conclusion they may come to, the Government see no reason to interfere.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on July 15th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. Charles Tweedy, Andrew W. Dallmeyer, H. Wilkinson Newsholme, and David Collingwood (students of University College); Walter Reeve, J. Lupton Hendley, and Geoffrey Stead (St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Charles R. Owen and H. Freeman White (St. George's Hospital); Arthur C. N. Goldney and R. Welsh Branthwaite (Charing Cross Hospital); Edwin A. Neatley and Arthur L. Jones (London Hospital).

The following gentlemen passed on July 16th.

Messrs. C. Grinling Bunn, J. Chislet Culling, John S. E. Cotman, J. S. Saunders Bridgeford, and J. H. Howard Richardson (Charing Cross Hospital); J. Herbert Lister, Arthur Edensor, and Alexander Lane (Guy's Hospital); F. W. Everard Hare, James W. Papillon, and Clement H. Sers (St. Thomas's Hospital); James Harper (St. Bartholomew's Hospital); and Henry Lee (St. George's Hospital).

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—At a Convocation holden on Friday, June 14th, the following Degrees were conferred.—Doctor of Medicine *ad eundem*.

Drummond, David, Trinity College, Dublin

Doctors of Medicine.

Fernie, William Thomas
Milson, Richard H.

Summerhayes, William

Bachelor of Medicine.

Mahony, Lawrence Francis
Morton, Shadforth
Powell, Scudamore Kilday

Price, Henry Eltringham
Rygate, Drougham Robert

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 23rd instant.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Dispensary-Surgeon and House-Physician. Salary to each, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.

BRECON INFIRMARY—Resident and House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, fire, and gas. Applications to be made on or before the 24th instant.

BRIGHTON and HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, gas, coals, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before the 27th instant.

BRIGHTON HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

BURTON INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with rooms, coals, and gas. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Non-Resident Assistant House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £60 per annum, with lunch and dinner daily.

COUNTY and COUNTY of the BOROUGH of CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with lodging, fire, and light. Applications to be made on or before the 31st instant.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with house, coals, gas, and attendance.

GENERAL HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY for SICK CHILDREN, Manchester—Physician. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 29th instant.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Assistant House-Surgeon for the East Dispensary. Salary, £108 per annum, with apartments, fire, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with residence, coals, gas, and attendance.

MALE LOCK HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 22nd instant.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 23rd instant.

NEWPORT UNION—Medical Officer for Ballacroy portion of the Achill Dispensary District. Salary, £100 a year, exclusive of Registration, Vaccination, and Sanitary allowances. Election will take place on the 23rd instant.

REETH UNION, North Riding of Yorkshire—Poor-Law Medical Officer for the Muker District, and Medical Officer of Health for the whole Union. Salary, £95 per annum, and fees. Applications to be made on or before August 7th.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with rations. Applications to be made on or before the 29th instant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTH.

ILES.—On July 12th, at East Gate, Taunton, the wife of *Alfred R. Iles, L.R.C.P., of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, Robert, L.R.C.S.Ed., retired Army Surgeon, at 43, Regent Terrace, on March 15th.

LONGTON.—On the 13th instant, at the Priory, Southport, Eleanor, the beloved wife of *Edward John Longton, M.D., and youngest daughter of James Hardy Wrigley J.P., D.L., of Sandown, Southport, aged 41.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Baltinglass Dispensary, held on the 9th instant, Dr. F. McDowell was elected medical officer in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Louis Rawson. Dr. McMaster has been appointed medical officer to Ballygawley Dispensary, Clogher Union, in the room of Dr. Philips, who has retired after thirty years' service.

GALWAY WORKHOUSE AND FEVER HOSPITALS.—The appointment of Dr. Nicholas Clayton, junior medical officer to these institutions, who was elected six months since, has been confirmed by the Local Government Board, who obliged him to act for that period on probation, in order that they might judge from their Inspector, Dr. Brodie, whether Dr. Clayton was able to give sufficient time to the duties connected with the appointment in question.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY..... Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 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.—King's College, 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 2 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.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.

SATURDAY.... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Annual Meeting.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. Thomas Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the *JOURNAL*, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

ANTISEPTIC OSTEOTOMY.

In referring to antiseptic osteotomy in the *JOURNAL* of June 29th, we wished especially to point out that it was possible, in cases of knock-knee, instead of sawing off and displacing upwards the condyle, to remove a wedge-shaped portion from it without opening into the knee-joint. Mr. Chiene, we believe, introduced this particular form of osteotomy, and Dr. MacEwen performed a similar operation on May 19th, 1877. We are informed that Dr. MacEwen performed the first operation of simple osteotomy with antiseptic precautions.

DR. J. D. MOORE (Lancaster).—Duly received, and shall have attention.

VACCINATION IN CONGENITALLY SYPHILITIC SUBJECTS.

SIR,—As the subject of vaccination was brought to our notice in last week's issue of the *JOURNAL*, I should be obliged if you would record a fact that I have invariably noticed, but of which I have no recollection of having seen any mention made: it is, that it is quite impossible to get a well formed vesicle in a congenitally syphilitic infant. I have in numerous instances vaccinated infants with fresh lymph from healthy sources that had been previously treated for congenital syphilis, but were at the time of vaccination perfectly free from all eruptions or snuffles, or any outward signs of syphilis, but constantly with a negative result. Sores were formed, discharging an ichorous-like material, but no true vesicle was ever obtained; and from the number of cases I have watched, I am in a position to state that it is an impossibility to obtain a true vesicle in a congenitally syphilitic case. Whether the vaccination in these cases is protective I am unable to state, as I have never had the temerity to vaccinate another subject with lymph from such a source.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
SAMUEL PRALL,
West Malling, June 22nd, 1878.

THE NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM.

SIR,—It appears that Pinel, the French physician, in the latter end of 1792, was the first to adopt this system at the Bicêtre in Paris. There is a very interesting account of his first successful experiments in a book of biographies which I have now before me, published in 1852 by Partridge and Oakey, edited by Edwin Paxton Hood (*vide* also Griesinger on *Mental Diseases*, New Sydenham Society, p. 506). The French may fairly lay claim to be the first to introduce this system, although Conolly and Gardiner Hill were the pioneers to carry it out more effectually and practically in this country.—I am, yours obediently,
JAMES GARDNER.

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, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following case to the judgment of your readers, as a court of appeal in disputed points of medical ethics.

In the latter half of March and beginning of April last, a boy's school here was visited with an epidemic of roseola, which had prevailed also in other quarters of this town. I was called to see the first three cases, which presented the usual characters of that eruption. It was ushered in with slight feverishness, but without sore-throat or catarrhal symptoms; and it disappeared on the fourth day. In the course of about ten days, eight other boys and two female servants were reported to have taken the disease. On the 4th April, I was asked to see a boy who had just passed through the eruption, on the fifth day of illness, on account of his having headache. As the boy was delicate-looking and languid, I prescribed a tonic, and visited him twice afterwards. On the 9th of April, the day of my last visit, he seemed better; and, in the course of the afternoon, his father came and took him home to Southminster, in Essex. About six weeks after this date, the father wrote to the proprietors of the school, informing them that his son had been very unwell since his return with bronchitis, deafness, and utter prostration; that it was the opinion of his medical man (Mr. Arthur Lattey) that the illness he had at school was measles; and, from the want of due precaution, the disease had been thrown inwards, with the result of producing the above-mentioned conditions. It was intimated, also, that the real nature of the epidemic had been concealed from him. In a correspondence which ensued between myself and the boy's father, and subsequently with Mr. Lattey, I endeavoured to convince them of their error, and urged that the question should be referred to some physician of acknowledged eminence. My arguments were of no avail; Mr. Lattey defending his view of the case on the plea that I had not seen the patient during the eruptive stage, and impugning my credit for having stated that the boy had a full eruption of roseola on the evidence of a third person. He founded his opinion that it was measles on the fact, that the boy had sneezing and running at the eyes as the first symptoms, and a troublesome cough on his return home; and lastly, that he had the usual sequelæ of measles—viz., otitis, conjunctivitis, and bronchitis. With regard to the first assertion, I have the testimony of the proprietors of the school—most conscientious and intelligent ladies—that the boy had no observable symptoms before the appearance of the eruption; and I can testify that he had no signs of catarrhal affection after it, and up to the time of his leaving. My proposal that the case should be decided by private arbitration, was declined by the boy's father, who showed a decided preference for Mr. Lattey's opinion, and now assigns it as a reason for not paying the fees usually required when a pupil is withdrawn without previous notice.

Under these circumstances, my only resort now is, to ask you to give publicity to the facts through the medium of the *JOURNAL*, and to express some opinion on the points at issue.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Guildford, July 3rd, 1878.

HENRY TAYLOR.

* Before expressing an opinion, we should like to have any remarks that Mr. Lattey may desire to make.

HOLMES'S PYROGENIC GAS LAMP is the most ingenious and convenient house-lamp and reading-lamp which we have seen. It burns without chimney or wick, gives no smell, and is free from danger. The light which it gives is peculiarly steady, brilliant, and white. It is made by the inventor at 43, Dean Street, London.

QUESTIONS IN ETHICS.

SIR,—I should be obliged by answers to the following queries.

1st. A general practitioner attends the patient of a professional brother when he is away for his annual holiday. The patient, some months or years afterwards, wishing to change his attendant, comes to the surgeon who attended in the above circumstances, and asks to be taken as a patient of his own.—Is the surgeon justified in taking the patient?

2nd. A general practitioner meets another in consultation. Some time afterwards, he is asked to take the family as regular patients.—Is he justified in so doing?

I assume that the general practitioner has acted in both cases honourably, and done all he could to strengthen the position of the regular attendant.—Yours truly,
M.D.

* Yes, to both questions; assuming that the general practitioner has behaved as stated in the concluding paragraph of the letter.

A MISTAKE.

SIR,—I have just returned from a holiday, and found on my table an absurd anti-vaccination pamphlet, by "Albert Carter, Surgeon-Dentist". It was returned to me as though I were the author, with this endorsement, "Sent to me with a lot of what, apparently, seemed improper pamphlets. Pray discontinue such a nuisance. The only object which can possibly be attained is disgust on the part of the recipient. M.D."—I am not a surgeon-dentist, as any one taking the trouble to consult the *Register* or *Medical Directory* would have at once seen. I should as soon think of committing a murder as of sending out indecent pamphlets, and I shall be glad to receive "M.D.'s" apologies for so rashly associating me with a namesake of whom I have, and wish to have, no knowledge whatever.—Your obedient servant,
ALBERT CARTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.S.A.
Lucca House, 316, South Lambeth Road, S.W., July 11th, 1878.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following questions on anatomy and physiology were submitted to the candidates at the primary examination for the membership on July 5th. They were required to answer at least four, including one of the first two. 1. Define what is meant by blood-pressure, and state the chief causes of its variation. 2. Describe the structure of the different transparent media of the eye, and the part they play in the physiology of vision. 3. Describe the intrinsic and extrinsic muscles of the tongue. 4. Describe in order from above downwards, the several structures which are brought into view when the sternum and costal cartilages have been removed, the anterior mediastinum cleaned, and the pericardium laid open. 5. Trace the facial artery from its origin to its termination, and give the distribution and relation of its branches. 6. Give the dissection required to expose the trunk and branches of the small sciatic nerve.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, Twelve o'clock.

THE MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

SIR,—Among the various objections raised against the Medical Acts Amendment Bill now before Parliament, I have not seen one which, I submit, deserves consideration. It is this: that whilst as formerly a fine is provided for those who assume medical titles to which they have no claim, no means are taken to ensure the official prosecution of such persons. It may be urged that it will be within the power of every private practitioner to prosecute any person practising medicine and surgery under the shelter of an illegally assumed medical licence, whose name does not appear on the *Register*. While this is so in theory, there are objections to any private practitioner, even of several practitioners, of a town or district undertaking the prosecution of a quack, and the Medical Defence Association confines its attention to a particular class of quacks: the prosecution is regarded in the light of a prosecution by the public, even by those persons who are too sagacious to entrust their own health to the care of the quack whose prosecution they denounce. A personal character is imparted to the prosecution, and selfish motives are freely imputed to the practitioner or practitioners who undertake it. In whatever way the action may end, even if a conviction be secured and a small fine imposed, the result, as far as the quack is concerned, is usually the same, and an eminently satisfactory one to that personage. He is advertised far and wide, for he must be a friendless quack indeed who cannot induce a few friends to appear in the witness box and swear that he has cured them of various incurable diseases.

The following instance of the difficulties that practitioners, either in their individual or collective capacity, have in dealing with the false assumption of medical titles, well illustrates the great need of a public prosecutor by the profession. There is in this town a person who adopts the discarded practices of the profession as a cure for cancer; he affects to make this disease his speciality, and advocates the burial of cholera patients up to their necks in pig manure when they are "at the last extremity" as a cure for that disease, and the administration of swine's breath as a specific for typhus fever, and who does all this under the protection afforded by the falsely assumed degree of "M.D."; yet the members of the profession in this town consider it unadvisable to prosecute him, or even to notice the puffs that appear in the papers, fearing that the result would be to advertise him the more; any exception that may be taken to the assertion of his miraculous cures being met with scurrilous personalities and renewed assertion, the *onus* of disproof being of course thrown on the enemy.

The anomalous position which the office of medical registration holds towards the profession is also deserving of attention. It exacts a fee from each of its members at the end of an expensive curriculum in consideration of placing the name on its *Register*, and very properly exercises its discretionary power of striking off the name of any person whose conduct may render such a procedure advisable, but refuses to prosecute those who illegally assume the degrees and licences which it registers, hence the protection that either the profession or the public derive from medical registration is almost *nil*.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

Newport, Isle of Wight, July 8th. D. L. BECKINGSALE, M.D.

SIR,—If your correspondent "Aliquis" will get a copy of the Duke of Richmond's Bill, as sent down from the House of Lords, he will, I think, soon satisfy himself that he has not been correctly informed as to the Bill in its present form preventing licentiates of a college of physicians from using the title of "Doctor", and rendering them liable to be prosecuted for doing so. The first sentence of the twenty-first, or penal clause of the Bill, is as follows: "If a person who is not for the time being registered in the *Medical Register*," etc.; from which it is obvious that the pains and penalties set forth in the subsequent part of the clause do not apply to those who *are* registered. However, it is provided that prosecutions under the Act shall not be instituted, "except with the consent of the General Medical Council, or of some branch council"; so that, even if the wording of the penal clause left it doubtful whether a registered person could be prosecuted or not for using a title other than that which he actually possesses, it is not at all probable that the members of the General Medical Council would give their consent to the prosecution of legally qualified and registered practitioners.—I remain, sir, yours, etc.,

12, Colebrooke Row, N., July 2nd, 1878. GEORGE BROWN.

MEDICAL PRACTICE BY WOMEN.

SIR,—I am sure the remark of Sir William Gull, that "there was no more infamy in a woman sounding a man than a man sounding a woman", will not be confirmed by the voice of the profession. Will Sir William say there is no more delicacy? Is he willing to submit to the ordeal at the hands of a woman? If Sir William Gull were not speaking in earnest (as I sincerely trust), let me respectfully remind him the Council chamber is no place for jest.—I am, etc.,

M.R.C.S.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

SIR,—In your *JOURNAL* of last week, information is requested regarding the death of the Princess Charlotte. As the author of the *Medical Digest*, a work specially designed to aid research, will you allow me to refer "Gynæcologist to Section 1575: 4 of that work, where he will find a reference to Dr. Playfair's interesting letter, detailing the whole history of the case, in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. ii, 1872, p. 636. "M.D." may also find much to interest him through the same agency, with reference to diseases of advanced age, in Section 576: 4. Should he not have the *Digest* at hand, a very full and practical treatise on the diseases and infirmities of advanced life, by Dr. D. MacLachlan, will give him much valuable information. A review of this work may be found in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* for April 1864, and in *Ranking's Abstract*, vol. ii, 1863.—I am, etc.,

RICHARD NEALE, M.D. Lond.

July 3rd, 1878.

SIR,—In reference to the inquiry of "Gynæcologist", I can answer the first question with precision. I have a book entitled *Memoir of Her late Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales*, etc., by Thomas Green, Esq., and published at Liverpool January 1st, 1838, by Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon. In chapter vi is an account of the confinement and subsequent death; and there is an appendix of Medical Reports from the *London Medical Repository*, and from the *London Medical and Physical Journal*; also a memoir of the late Sir Richard Croft, with an account of his death. With regard to the account from the *London Medical Repository*, December 1st, 1817, Dr. James Hamilton, in his *Practical Observations*, vol. i, p. 104, says: "This account leaves internal evidence of having been communicated under the authority of Sir Richard Croft himself; but there

are three important omissions, in consequence of which the true nature of the case cannot be understood." He then mentions these. The best account I know is given in a short sketch of *The Life and Writings of Dr. Joseph Clarke of Dublin*, by his son-in-law, Dr. Collins (London: Longmans and Co., 1849). At page 68 occurs the following (the letter itself, dated November 15th, 1817, being copied). "It contains a clear and concise history of the case of the ever lamented Princess Charlotte, by Dr. John Sims, one of the consulting physicians in attendance, addressed at the time of the melancholy occurrence to Dr. Clarke, and is the only authenticated account that has been published."

The second question, about Lady Flora Hastings, I cannot refer to with certainty, but I am acquainted only with the grave and unfounded impressions to which the diagnosis gave rise; the mistake being that ovarian dropsy was thought to be pregnancy, though this is not the only case of the kind which history affords.

—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD MALINS.

Birmingham, July 1878.

CHLOROFORM IN DENTAL SURGERY.

SIR,—In reference to your remarks in a recent number—viz., "Is it ever right to use chloroform for dental purposes? We wish the Odontological Society would pronounce an authoritative opinion on that subject; and we should hope that, if they were to do so, they would absolutely forbid it"—I think I can promise that that important question shall, according to your desire, be brought before the body referred to, and discussed in the presence of the leading anaesthetists of London at one of its earliest meetings next session. I may, however, express my own opinion that there are a few cases—very exceptional ones, I will admit—in which for the good of the patient chloroform should be used. The admirable arrangement of Mr. Clover for employing ether in combination with nitrous oxide meets almost every difficult case that comes under the hands of the dental surgeon; yet I think even that gentleman will admit there are a few very rare ones in which chloroform is preferable. It might be a good resolution for the Odontological Society to come to, viz., "that chloroform should never be administered without a previous consultation as to the absolute necessity for its employment".—I am, etc.,

ALFRED COLEMAN, President of the Odontological Society.

Leicester Square, June 19th, 1878.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Western Morning News; The Chicago Times; The Manchester Guardian; The Berkshire Chronicle; The Glasgow Herald; The Oswestry Advertiser; The Edinburgh Daily Courant; The Middlesex County Times; The Liverpool Evening Albion; The Daily Courier; The Yorkshire Post; The Coventry Herald; The Wisbech Advertiser; The West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser; The League Journal; The Liverpool Daily Post; The Newport and Drayton Advertiser; The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette; The Kelso Chronicle; The Fifehire Herald; The Merthyr Express; The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald; The Surrey Advertiser; The Stroud News; etc.

* * * We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Aids to Chemistry, specially designed for Students preparing for Examination. Part II. Inorganic; the Metals. By C. E. Armand Semple, B.A., M.B. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1878.

The Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. xxviii. Philadelphia: 1877.

Anatomy for Artists. By John Marshall, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1878.

Phosphates in Nutrition. By M. F. Anderson, L.R.C.P.E., etc. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1878.

A Practical Introduction to Medical Electricity. By A. de Wateville, M.A., B.Sc. London: H. K. Lewis. 1878.