

reference to the Medical Act, had not been adopted by the Government in their proposed amendments, it was resolved: "That, as the Government amendments of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, on the paper of the House of Commons, do not include any clause for carrying into effect the memorial of the Committee to the Lord President of the Council, for the provision of a registrable qualification in State medicine, the Honorary Secretary be requested to obtain the assistance of an influential Member of the House of Commons in moving such a clause in Committee on the Bill." The composition of the Committee was revised, and the officers were appointed for the ensuing year.

HARVEY TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE total sum subscribed now amounts to £1,770, and the Committee require only about £230 further in order to enable them to close the subscription-list. Twenty members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have recently contributed, through Mr. T. H. Hills, a guinea each to the Fund; and the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association has subscribed five guineas. We are requested to state that subscriptions will be thankfully received by Sir George Burrows, Bart., or Mr. Prescott Hewett, the Honorary Treasurers; by Mr. George Eastes, M.B., 69, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, London, W., or Mr. W. G. S. Harrison, B.A., Town Clerk, Folkestone, the Honorary Secretaries; or they may be paid in to the account of the Fund at the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL, BUXTON.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Management, held on the 6th instant, the chairman, Dr. Robertson, stated that the extension of the hospital to the whole of the buildings and premises connected with it has been secured under a conveyance from His Grace the Duke of Devonshire on very favourable conditions. The conveyance is on the same terms as those under which the hospital was originally granted, namely, to be held for ever for hospital purposes. For this, the sum of £5,000 has been paid; but it is estimated that the concession is worth not less than four times that sum. The hot baths have also been conveyed to the hospital, and the bath at the natural temperature, which is used by the patients, is in course of being conveyed. The privilege of using the mineral water for the benefit of these patients will also form part of the final conveyance. It is hoped that the number of beds will soon be raised to three hundred. Thus, the prospects of the hospital are most encouraging to the managers; and the medical report shows that a large amount of good is being done. During the half year, seven hundred in-patients were admitted. Out of these, four hundred and sixty are returned as having been duly discharged; and of this number, only one in twenty-four received no benefit. When the character of cases that are usually sent to Buxton is borne in mind, this result must be considered very satisfactory.

THE NORWICH DISPENSARY.

A SHORT time ago, in consequence of the number and social position of the applicants at the Norwich Dispensary, it was determined to open a provident branch. The model rules, which have been published by the Charity Organisation Society, were adopted as the general basis of the new institution, and a committee was appointed to elaborate the scheme. On this committee were several of the leading medical men of the city; and they were naturally desirous of arranging the details in such a way as to secure the interests of the medical profession, and to carry along with them the whole body of the Norwich practitioners. Accordingly, they called a meeting of the members of the profession, on the 12th instant, to consider the proposed rules, and to receive suggestions. But, to their surprise, this meeting showed itself altogether hostile to the movement, and the only resolution passed was: "That the establishment of a provident dispensary in Norwich was not in any way required." It is difficult to understand why so many members of the profession took this view of the matter. The proposal is that a certain number of those who are now receiving gratuitous treatment should be drafted into a paying institution; and the general practitioners were invited to suggest the limits under which this should be done. Thus, they had every opportunity of protecting their own interests, while a step was taken which would certainly be as beneficial to the profession as it would be to the poor themselves. We trust the Dispensary Committee will not be diverted from their original purpose, and that in due time the Provident Dispensary will be opened.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL BUSINESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at the Annual General Meeting to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, on Thursday, the 8th day of August next, in lieu of the motion of which notice was given in Journals of the 13th and 20th instant, a resolution will be proposed to the following effect, namely:

1. That a New Article of Association be formed, as follows: "No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the Association". Notice is also given that a motion will be made:
2. That the sixth article be altered by the substitution of the word "Journal" for the word "Publications".

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

London, July 25th, 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 (late): 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 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.

PAPERS.

The subjoined classification of the papers in Sections is subject to alterations, which will be duly announced in the Daily Journals.

SECTION A.—MEDICINE.

Special Subject for Discussion.—The Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of the Modes of Intestinal Obstruction.

- ALLBUTT, Henry A., L.R.C.P.Ed. Terebene and Acetic Acid in some Forms of Skin-Disease.
 ALLBUTT, T. Clifford, M.A., M.D. Latent Pleurisy of the Apex.
 ALTHAUS, J., M.D. On Lateral and Posterior Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord.
 ASHE, Isaac, M.D. On Lime in relation to Insanity, and the Treatment of Insane Conditions.
 ATKINS, Ringrose, M.D. Osteomalacia occurring in an Insane Person.
 BARHAM, Charles, M.D. 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, W. D., M.R.C.S. A Method of Self-Registering Thermometry.
 BRAIDWOOD, P. M., M.D. Results of Revaccination during an Epidemic.
 BROWN, G., M.R.C.S. Dropsy of the Gall-bladder treated by Operation.
 BROWNE, Lennox, F.R.C.S.Ed. Cases illustrating Varieties of Obstructed Nasal Respiration, and their Treatment.
 COLE, 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.
 DARBY, Thomas, F.R.C.S.I. Zymosis, Septicæmia, and Blood-Poison.
 DOWSE, T. S., M.D. Syphilitic Epilepsy.
 DRYSDALE, C. R., M.D. Chronic Alcoholism.
 ELLIOTT, C. B.A., M.D. Ulcer of the Frænum Lingue 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.
 JAGIELSKI, Victor, M.D. On the Treatment of Coughs: their Causes and Complications.
 JAMIESON, W. Allan, M.D. Notes of a Case of Pityriasis Rubra Universalis.
 KERR, Norman, M.D. Large Doses of Belladonna in Intestinal Obstruction.
 LEE, Robert J., M.D. Whooping-cough considered as one of the chief causes of Infantile Mortality.
 MYRTLE, A. S., M.D. A Case of Confirmed Epilepsy, with Irregular and Painful Menstruation, successfully treated by Leclanché's Continuous Current.
 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.
 SKERRITT, E. M., M.D. 1. A Case of Functional Hæmianæsthesia, with Muscular Rigidity: Exhibition of the Patient.—2. A Case of Complete Obstruction of Intestine by Croupous Inflammation.—3. On Latency of Symptoms in Acute Abdominal Affections.
 THOMAS, Jabez, M.R.C.S. The Treatment of Convulsions in Children and Epileptiform Convulsions by Chloroform.
 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.
 WOAKES, Edward, M.D. Ear-Complications in Dentition, a Cause of Infantile Convulsions.

SECTION B.—SURGERY.

- 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, applied during Suspension.
 ANDREW, Edwyn, M.D. 1. The Value of Issues in the Treatment of Eye-Disease.—2. The Advantages of Vaseline in Ophthalmic Practice.
 BOILEAU, J. P. H., M.D. A Summary of Cases of Syphilis treated without Mercury.
 BRADLEY, S. M., F.R.C.S. The Treatment of Genu Valgum.
 CALLENDER, G. W., F.R.C.S., F.R.S. The Treatment of Neuralgia by Nerve-Stretching.
 DRYSDALE, C. R., M.D. Syphilitic Gonorrhœa.
 FOWLER, R. S., F.R.C.S. Case of Lithotomy where the Suprapubic Operation was resorted to in consequence of the size of the Stone.
 HARRISON, Reginald, F.R.C.S. Apparatus used by Dr. Pigelow in his Operation of Litholapaxy.

- HIGGINS, C., F.R.C.S. Remarks on one hundred and fifty Operations for Extraction of Cataract.
 HUDSON, R. S., M.D. Iridectomy versus Sämisch's Operation in the Hypopyon Ulcer of the Cornea.
 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.
 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.
 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.
 OWEN, Edmund, F.R.C.S. The Anatomy of Hip-joint Disease in Childhood: a Demonstration.
 ROBERTS, D. Lloyd, M.D. The Differential Diagnosis of Abdominal and Pelvic Tumours.
 SIMS, J. Marion, M.D. The Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Ear.
 STOKES, William, M.D. Extension Apparatus for the Treatment of Fractures and certain Deformities of the Lower Extremities.
 TAYLOR, Chas. Bell, M.D. 1. Summary, with Clinical Observations, of Five Hundred Cases of Cataract Extraction.—2. On the Electrical Treatment of certain Forms of Amaurosis.
 TEEVAN, W. F., F.R.C.S. Fifty Cases of Lithotripsy.
 THOMAS, Jabez, M.R.C.S. A Modification of Sayre's Method of Suspension in Spinal Curvature.
 TORRANCE, Robert, F.R.C.S.Ed. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Aural Polyp; illustrated by a new form of Instrument.
 WALKER, Thomas J., M.D. Treatment of Potts' Disease of the Spine by the Plaster-Jacket applied in the Recumbent Posture: with a Demonstration of the Method.
 WATSON, W. Spencer, F.R.C.S. The Treatment of Glaucoma.
 WEST, James, F.R.C.S. A Case of Talipes Equino-Varus in an Adult treated successfully by the Removal of the Astragalus, Scaphoid, and Cuboid.

SECTION C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

Subject for Special Discussion.—The Evils, moral and physical, likely to follow if practices intended to act as Checks of Population be not strongly discouraged and condemned.

- ACKLAND, W. H., M.D. Puerperal Septicæmia.
 ALLBUTT, Henry A., L.R.C.P.Ed. How to reduce to a Minimum the Midwifery Mortality.
 DOLAN, Thomas M., L.R.C.P.Ed. A Contribution to our facts on Puerperal Septicæmia.
 EDIS, Arthur W., M.D. On Chronic Cervico-Endometritis as a frequently overlooked Cause of Sterility and Abortion.
 GRACE, Henry, M.R.C.S. Unusual and Interesting Cases of Midwifery met with in Twenty Years' Extensive Practice.
 GRIFFITH, G. de Gorquer, L.R.C.P. On Peritoneal Adhesions of the Gravid Uterus as a Cause of Post Partum Hæmorrhage.
 HIME, T. Whiteside, B.A., M.B. Laparo-Elytrotomy as a Substitute for Cæsarean Section.
 KERR, Norman, M.D. Post Partum Hæmorrhage.
 LAWRENCE, A. E. Aust, M.D. 1. On some Thermometric Observations after Labour.—2. Short Notes on some Hospital Cases.
 ROUTH, C. H. F., M.D. On the Use of Intra-uterine Pessaries, with Reference to Varieties now employed.
 SIMS, J. Marion, M.D. The Operations of Simpson and of Sims for Stenosis of the Cervix Uteri compared.
 SMITH, Heywood, M.D. 1. The Treatment of the Pedicle in Ovariectomy.—2. A Case of Ovariectomy during Pregnancy.
 SMITH, Protheroe, M.D. Positional Treatment of Spinal and Pelvic Distortions and Uterine Displacements by means of the Pelvic Band, recently improved in Construction and Adoption.
 SWAYNE, J. G., M.D. The Effects of Forceps-Delivery upon the Infant.
 WEATHERLY, Lionel A., M.D. Note on a Case of Concealed Internal Uterine Hæmorrhage.

SECTION D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

- ALFORD, Henry J., M.D. The Construction and Management of Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.
 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.
 CASSELLS, 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.
 DAVEY, J. G., M.D. Suicide in its Social Relations.
 DOLAN, Thomas M., L.R.C.P.Ed. Some Suggestions on Legislation for Rabies and Hydrophobia.
 DREW, Samuel, Sc.D., M.D. How far the Flesh of Diseased Animals may be safely used as Human Food.
 DRYSDALE, C. R., M.D. Infant Mortality.
 NORTH, S. W., M.R.C.S. Registration of Disease.
 NOTTER, J. Lane, B.A., M.D. The Purification of Water by Filtration.
 SEATON, Edward, M.D. The Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases.
 SEATON, Joseph, M.D. Ventilation; especially as applied to Public Buildings and Ships.
 SERGEANT, Edward, L.R.C.P. On the Working of the Act for the Compulsory Registration of Infectious Diseases in Bolton.

SECTION E.—PHYSIOLOGY.

- BOYD, Robert, M.D. Observations on the Comparative Weight of two Cerebral Hemispheres in the Insane.
 DAVEY, J. G., M.D. The Physiological Pathology of the Brain.
 PRITCHARD, Urban, M.D. The Development of the Organ of Corti.

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.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., July 25th, 1878.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Branch was held in the Queen's College, Birmingham, on July 26, 1878, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of further considering the "position of the profession in reference to the establishment of provident dispensaries in Birmingham". Twenty-nine members were present.

At the invitation of the President, Dr. Tibbits, Mr. SAMPSON GAMGEE, who presided at the previous special meeting, took the chair.

The reports of the officers of the joint committee of the medical societies on provident dispensaries, which had been printed and supplied to members of the Branch, were taken as read. The reports set forth very fully the work of the joint committee. The concluding report contains the following passages. "The conferences with the representatives of the town hall committee have come to an end by mutual

consent, as there seemed no prospect of overcoming the initial difficulty. That committee proposes to establish provident dispensaries forthwith, leaving the medical charities to deal with hospital abuses afterwards as they may think fit; whereas your representatives propose that the governing bodies of each of the medical charities should at the outset agree to adopt efficient measures, concurrently with the establishment of provident dispensaries, with a view to checking the widely spread abuse, which is generally held to attach to the present system of gratuitous medical relief. The fact that, in this thriving community, the number of recipients of medical charity has for many years increased in a far greater proportion than the population, is a strong ground for the assumption that the medical charities are very largely abused, and that such abuse is progressively and rapidly increasing. To encourage such abuse, or permit it to continue, is to foster improvidence and fraud. Admitting that provident dispensaries, rightly managed, might tend to counteract the present state of things, our contention is, that the causes and extent of the mischief must be ascertained by careful inquiry, and all interests fairly considered before it can be shown that provident dispensaries are the best; and, if the best, the only remedy for the abuse of our medical charities. Your representatives have clearly and unequivocally maintained a definite, and, as they believe, a just and unassailable principle. If provident dispensaries are to fill their proper place, and not become another organisation for the encouragement of improvidence and deception, a strict and general inquiry into the methods of hospital administration, with a view to the checking of abuses, must precede the establishment of such dispensaries; the adoption of efficient measures on the part of the executive of each of the medical charities must commence at least concurrently with the opening of the proposed institutions. As representatives of the profession, our committee have declined to take part in a scheme in which failure seems inevitable while the local medical charities are administered as at present. Whatever new scheme may be projected, the one against which our constituent societies protested when they jointly took this matter into consideration, is not likely to be revived with its most obnoxious provisions. The social and professional conditions out of which our system of charitable medical relief originally sprang have greatly changed, and are still changing. The work of revision and adaptation to altered circumstances, so as to meet public requirements and redress flagrant wrongs, cannot long be delayed. When that work shall be taken in hand with public spirit and without class jealousy, members of our profession will cheerfully bear their due share of responsibility. The deserving poor will never appeal to them in vain; but prosperous members of the community cannot expect that one class shall continue to make indefinite sacrifices, which no other profession is called upon to make, and which are opposed to first principles of social economy, and to the general practice of members of every calling besides our own". The reports were signed by the following officers of the joint committee: Sampson Gamgee, President; James Sawyer and D. Henry Monckton, Vice-Presidents; T. Watkin Williams and James Harmar, Treasurers; Thomas Savage and J. B. Welch, Honorary Secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN (MR. SAMPSON GAMGEE) moved:

"That the reports of the Joint Medical Committee on Provident Dispensaries be received, entered on the minutes, and adopted."

He observed that, in moving this resolution, he did so on behalf of the joint committee, and that they meant the adoption of the reports to signify the approval of their proceedings or the acceptance of their resignation.

The motion was seconded by Dr. TIBBITS, President of the Branch, and carried *nem. con.*

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this Branch was held at Hartlepool, on Thursday, July 25th.

On the invitation of the President (Dr. G. MOORE), the members preceded their labour by a very agreeable sail by steamer in Hartlepool Bay, and at three o'clock they assembled for business in the Council Chamber.

President's Address.—The President was inducted into office by the retiring President, S. W. Broadbent, Esq., and then delivered an address; in the course of which, after bidding to members present a hearty welcome to Hartlepool, he alluded to the important position to which the British Medical Association had risen during the forty-five years of its existence. He reviewed the efforts of the Association in promoting legislation calculated to promote the health of the people—notably, the Habitual Drunkards' Bill—and to legislation affecting mines and factories. He congratulated them upon the facilities afforded by the Association for combating their natural enemies—ignorance and

quackery. He then proceeded to treat in detail upon the effects of the mind upon the body in various stages of disease, in proof of which he adduced many interesting incidents.

Vote of Thanks to the President.—It was moved by Mr. JOHN PAXTON, seconded by Mr. JOHN HORAN, and carried by acclamation:

"That the warmest thanks of the meeting be accorded to the President for his able address."

Vote of Thanks to the retiring President and Officers.—It was moved by Dr. GOURLEY, and seconded by Dr. BARRON:

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring President, Mr. S. W. Broadbent, the Council of Management, and other officers, for their valuable services during the past year."

New Members.—The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Association and of the Branch: J. W. Crowe, Esq., Hartlepool Hospital; J. McCall, M.D., West Hartlepool; Walter Sutherland, M.D., West Hartlepool.

Report of Council.—The Council reported favourably of the stability and usefulness of the Branch. During the year, fourteen new members had been elected. At the present time, the Branch consisted of 249 members, two more than in any previous year. The attendance at the meetings had been large, and the interest of the papers read had called forth animated discussion. The Council offered its grateful thanks to the members who, during the year, had read papers and the records of cases, and had exhibited pathological specimens.

The Council announced that Dr. Philipson, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, had been under the necessity of requesting, in consequence of his increasing engagements, that he might be relieved from these offices. In making the announcement, the Council felt assured that it would be received by the members in the same spirit in which it was made by them, namely, with profound regret, but at the same time with a feeling of grateful remembrance, for the very able and courteous manner in which Dr. Philipson had performed the onerous duties of the offices. It was to be remembered further that through Dr. Philipson's energy and influence the Branch was established, and that Dr. Philipson had held the offices of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for fifteen years. The Council availed themselves of the opportunity, through the President, of tendering to Dr. Philipson the following expression of grateful acknowledgment:

"That the warmest thanks of the members of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association are most justly due, and are hereby gratefully tendered to Dr. Philipson, for his valuable services during the fifteen years he has held the offices of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and that the members cannot allow Dr. Philipson to retire from these offices without offering to him an expression of their hearty good wishes for his continued success in the profession of which he is such a distinguished member."

Treasurer's Account.—The Treasurer's account showed that the receipts, including a balance of £15 : 19 : 1, amounted to £63 : 15 : 7. The balance, after all payments, amounted to £17 : 16 : 2.

Officers for 1878-79.—Mr. JAMES MACKIE proposed, Mr. R. M. CRAIG seconded, and it was unanimously carried:

"That the next annual meeting be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the autumnal meeting at Sunderland, and the spring meeting at Tyne-mouth; that Dr. Philipson be President-elect, Dr. T. W. Barron, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and Drs. Gibson, Byrom Bramwell, Frain, and Dixon, the Council of Management."

Representatives in the General Council of the Association.—It was moved by Dr. CLARK, seconded by Mr. JAMES RAWLINGS, and carried unanimously:

"That the following gentlemen be the representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association: H. E. Armstrong, Esq., Byrom Bramwell, M.D., S. W. Broadbent, Esq., W. H. Dixon, M.D., C. J. Gibb, M.D., Charles Gibson, M.D., G. Y. Heath, M.D., Andrew Legat, M.D., George Moore, M.D., G. B. Morgan, Esq., G. H. Philipson, M.D., R. N. Robson, Esq., and T. W. Barron, M.B., *ex officio*."

Representative in the Parliamentary Bills Committee.—Dr. DIXON proposed, Dr. FOSS seconded, and it was unanimously carried:

"That Dr. Philipson be the representative of the Branch in the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association."

Vote of Thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Hartlepool.—On the motion of the PRESIDENT, it was resolved:

"That the grateful thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Mayor and Corporation of Hartlepool, for their kindness in granting the use of the Council Chamber for the purposes of the meeting."

Excursions, etc.—After the meeting was concluded, the members were very courteously conducted over St. Hilda's Church and the Lighthouse by the President.

Dinner.—The dinner took place at the King's Head Hotel. The

President was supported by the Mayor of Hartlepool, the Town Clerk, the Rev. Mr. Moberley; the vice-chair was occupied by Dr. Barron. After the loyal toasts, the Army and Navy, the Bishop and Clergy, the toast of the British Medical Association and success to the North of England Branch was eloquently proposed by the President and very heartily received. Subsequently, the Mayor and Corporation of Hartlepool, the South Durham and Cleveland Medical Society, the President, President-elect, etc., were duly proposed and heartily responded to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL TEACHING AT OXFORD.

SIR,—I have watched with great interest the correspondence in your JOURNAL, during the last few months, having reference to medical study at Oxford. I feel that I should contribute the facts bearing upon the subject which are at my disposal. Last October, I went to Oxford for the purpose of dissecting and of attending whatever lectures were being given upon medicine and the allied sciences. I found there was no systematic course of lectures on medicine. Dr. Acland, however, gave one public lecture on rabies and hydrophobia, illustrated by microscopical preparations. There being at this lecture a large percentage of ladies present, the subject was treated in a somewhat elementary and popular manner; but a good deal of what was said must have interested and instructed every one present. So much for medicine at Oxford in the October term 1877. I attended a course of lectures on chemistry. The subject was announced as "Hydrogen as a Type", and was as ably and thoroughly handled by Dr. Odling as popular report of his power as a lecturer, and some acquaintance with his published works, had led me to anticipate it would be. Here, in my opinion, was a subject, ancillary to medicine, treated in a manner not unworthy of Oxford. I attended some lectures on "Digestion", by Dr. Rolleston; the subject was treated from the point of view of comparative physiology, and in a manner not calculated to suit the requirements of a medical student. I believe, however, I was the only student of medicine present. Now, sir, I ask: Why should the appearance of a medical student at Oxford be phenomenal, while the medical students at other universities, British and foreign, are numbered by hundreds? To proceed: I purchased a human lower extremity—the arteries not injected, by the way—and began to dissect every day. Only one person, of the few who broke in upon my solitude, pretended to know anything about human anatomy. Not to dwell long upon this, I will only state, and that most emphatically, that the few so-called demonstrations I received were not at all of a kind to suit the requirements of a medical student. Anatomical details cannot be retained without some practice. *Non omnia possimus omnes*. Now, sir, such a state of things as this does not exist in the large continental universities. Such a state of things does not exist in the Scotch universities. A state of things very different from this exists at Cambridge. Why, in the name of Harvey, should Oxford, of all places, be rendered conspicuous by the presence of medical professors combined with an absence of medical instruction?

I have had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Acland. The courtesy and kindness of that gentleman, it would be superfluous and impertinent to enlarge on here. They are well known by all. Permit me to say, however, that I believe him utterly incapable of deliberately planning the extinction of medical teaching at Oxford, or of doing anything of the kind. His work in connection with the Museum points quite in another direction. The causes which have led to the existing state of things are, I believe, of a very complex nature. To the absurdity and irregularity of this state of things, I believe Dr. Acland to be in no manner either blind or indifferent; and I feel sure that, as soon as he sees his way to institute the reforms which he, with the rest of the world, believes to be so urgently needed, the interests of the profession at Oxford will be safe in his hands. Reform of the kind required at Oxford is not the work of a day, and, owing to local influences, the task is by no means lessened in difficulty. Dr. Acland may be sure, however, that, in bringing about that change of things which he and others consider desirable, and in instituting reform where reform is needed, without submitting to let or hindrance from any one, he will be warmly supported by a large majority of the profession and of the public.—Your obedient servant,

E. H. HARE, M.A. Oxon, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
St. Thomas's Hospital, London, July 29th, 1878.

midwifery from one or more of the medical authorities mentioned in Schedule A of 'The Medical Act, 1858'."

Clause 13, page 7, line 30, after "terms", insert "as to curriculum of study, subjects of examination, and fees to be paid on admission to examinations conducted by the board".

Clause 15, page 8, leave out from "if", in line 23, to "board", in line 33, inclusive.

Clause 16, page 8, line 40, leave out "for the grant of".

Clause 16, page 8, line 41, leave out "licences".

Clause 16, page 8, line 41, leave out "the Registrar of the General Medical Council", and insert "each of the medical authorities".

Clause 16, page 9, line 1, leave out "and", and insert "in".

Clause 16, page 9, line 2, before "are", insert "and in midwifery".

Clause 16, page 9, line 2, leave out "for a licence", and insert "to receive licences".

Clause 16, page 9, line 2, leave out "and", and insert "in".

Clause 16, page 9, line 3, leave out from "and", to "aforesaid", in line 8, inclusive, and insert "and in midwifery; and each of the medical authorities shall forthwith issue to each candidate who has complied with its regulations its qualification or licence, which shall then be placed on the Register, on its being presented to the local registrar duly certified by the medical authority".

Leave out Clause 17.

Leave out Clause 18.

Leave out Clause 22.

Leave out Clause 24.

Clause 26, page 14, line 20, leave out "who".

Clause 26, page 14, leave out line 22.

Clause 26, page 14, line 23, leave out "which he is not entitled", and insert "and is not registered under the principal Act".

Leave out Third Schedule.

Fourth Schedule, leave out lines 43 to 58, inclusive.

The following notices have also been given respecting the Bill.

Mr. Meldon: On second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it be read a second time upon this day three months".

Mr. Henry: On second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That no measure of medical reform can be satisfactory which does not provide for the affiliation of all licensed practitioners to one or other of the existing medical corporations either in England, Ireland, or Scotland; and further, that provision should also be made for the direct representation of the profession on the Medical Council".

Mr. M'Laren: On second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it be read a second time upon this day three months".

Mr. Errington: After second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it be referred to a Select Committee".

Dr. Lush: After second reading of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it be referred to a Select Committee, with power to take evidence".

Mr. Butt: On second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it is necessary to provide a separate and distinct register for all persons who may be admitted to receive a diploma on an examination differing in any respect from the general examination".

Dr. Cameron: After second reading of Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill [Lords], to move, "That it be referred to a Select Committee".

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

SMALL POX has broken out at St. Albans, and appears to be on the increase. The Sanitary Authority have thought this an opportune time for "deferring for the present" the provision of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases, because an iron hospital and fittings would cost about £500.

THE CASE OF DR. GARLAND.

IN our issue of June 1st, we drew attention to the case of Dr. Garland, district medical officer of the Yeovil Union, against whom a serious charge of neglect of duty had been preferred. Dr. Garland having been requested to attend a meeting of the Guardians, the com-

plaint was entered upon, when he was enabled to give such satisfactory explanations as led the Board to acquit him by an unanimous vote. Shortly after the annual election took place, and the complainant went before the new Board, and again preferred her charge; whereupon, the Guardians called on Dr. Garland a second time to attend before them; this he very properly declined to do. The Board thereupon came to a resolution that the charge was proved, and passed on him a vote of censure. So soon as Dr. Garland was made acquainted with this, he wrote to the Local Government Board, and requested the department to hold an official inquiry. His letter, etc., were forwarded to the Guardians for their observations, with the result that the Board has been compelled to admit that they have no charge to prefer against him. The Local Government Board, under these circumstances, "do not, therefore, see any necessity for directing an official inquiry".

There can only be but one opinion on this case, and that is, that Dr. Garland has been most unjustly treated by the Yeovil Board of Guardians; but then they are wiser than the common law, which admits the plea of *autrefois acquit*.

CERTIFYING OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

SIR.—Dr. Rogers is no authority in this matter, his experience being so much smaller and less varied than mine, and a correct knowledge of it being less his business. Knowing Dr. Rogers's energy and ability, it would not surprise me to hear that he never sent a patient to an asylum with a certificate out of date. If he had, he would have assuredly been treated as Mr. Powell was here. There is no medical superintendent who would have admitted the patient in question. Please read the Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, p. 166, remembering that no amendment is valid without the approval of the Commissioners. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. CHAPMAN, Medical Superintendent.

County and City Asylum, Hereford, July 25th, 1878.

. Dr. Chapman still feels aggrieved that he was in the first instance charged with undue severity in returning the patient. He feels satisfied that he took the only course legally open to him. We, of course, after the correspondence which has taken place, and the exposition by Dr. Chapman of his view of his duties, have no hesitation in withdrawing any expression which can be supposed in any way to throw discredit upon the fairness, legality, or good motives of Dr. Chapman's course. We are, however, assured by Dr. Rogers that he is cognisant of numerous parallel cases in which the course that we have suggested was followed. As to the facts and the law of the case, the correspondence throws sufficient light to show that further discussion is desirable, as we have already said, on the existing practice and state of the law in regard to the certificates of lunatics, in respect to which there appear to be circumstances of anomaly and hardship on all sides.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted Licentiates on July 25th, 1878.

Bamber, Charles James, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Chapman, Herbert Frederick, Richmond, Surrey
Clark, Charles Alfred Dagnall, Cross Deep, Twickenham
Francis, Ernest George, Sutton, Surrey
Hammond, Thomas, 22, Stanley Place
Hunter, Christian Bernard, 15, Grafton Street
Jones, Lloyd Middleton Bowen, Gwamawydd, Llanfalteg
Kitching, Walter, Heworth
Lowell, Charles George Walton, Wadhurst
Morgan, Edward Smith, Swansea
Norman, Alexander Stewart, Southsea
Pearce, Charles Worth, 523, Commercial Road
Rose, James, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool
Shepherd, Charles Edward, 7, Addison Gardens South
Sylvester, George Holden, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Takaki, Kanehiro, 62, Fentiman Road
Walker, Basil Woodd, London Hospital
Weiss, Hubert Fobaux, 7, Church Row, Fulham
Wilson, Edmund Monkhouse, 4, Gilstone Road

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on July 25th.

Allbutt, Thomas Clifford, M.D. Cambridge, Leeds
Caton, Richard, M.D. Edinburgh, Liverpool
Cook, Henry, M.D. St. Andrew's, Shalton, Teignmouth
Cullingworth, Charles James, Manchester
Moullin, James Alfred Mausel, M.B. Oxford, 30, Porchester Terrace
Osler, William, M.D. McGill, 7, Savile Row
Owen, Herbert Isambard, M.B. Cambridge, 41, Gloster Gardens
Rose, Caleb, Ipswich
Valcourt, Jules Edmond Théophile de, M.D. Paris, Cannes, France

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 25th.

Dymott, Donald F., Southampton
Elliott, Horace, Emeryshill Hospital
Evans, James W., L.S.A., Trevanghan, Carmarthen
Faulkner, John T., Urmston, Lancashire

Harris, Frederick A., Reigate
Hine, Alfred L., L.S.A., Oakley Street, Chelsea
Hunt, Edgar A., Montague Street
Jennings, Edward, Brighton
Jones, Thomas, New Quay, Cardigan
Lendon, Alfred A., L.S.A., Maidstone
MacDougall, Aymer R., M.B.Ed., Carlisle
Sweet, William J., Hebburn-on-Tyne
Tuke, William S., Charlotte Street
Warwick, Percy, Hastings
Whitney, Neville S., Great College Street, S.W.

Eight candidates were rejected.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 25th, 1878.

Cuerton, Edward, Bram House, Shrewsbury
Hodgson, Freeth Foster, Chesham, Bucks
Llewellyn, Walter, 152, Whitechapel Road
Martin, Theodore, Evesham
Morgan, Edward Smith, Castle Square, Swansea
Rhys, Joshua, Aberdare, South Wales
Wainwright, Robert Spencer, Belmont, Lee, Kent
Watson, Charles Jones, Heigham Hall, Norwich

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

Crew, William Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Carnall, Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Fellowes, Henry Thomas Abdy B., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Morris, Edgar Freeman Griffith, University College

The following gentlemen also on July 11th passed their primary professional examination.

Fowler, Charles Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Monti, Peter, St. Mary's Hospital

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, the following candidates were successful.—For the Licence to Practise Medicine: previous examination.

Ker, Alice Jane Shannon

Final examination.

Bagley, Samuel
Bennett, Edward
Burnes, Henry Foster
Davison, James

Hawkins, John Sneyd
Pownall, Arthur Edward
Rutherford, Robert Leonard
Ryan, Peter

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.

Bagley, Samuel
Bennett, Edward
Buchanan, Lewis
Burnes, Henry Foster
Carmichael, John
Davison, James
Gabbett, Henry Singer
Hawkins, John Sneyd

Jacob, James Bostock
Martyn, Robert Joseph
O'Neill, John Gregg
Pownall, Arthur Edward
Ryan, Peter
Thompson, Robert Norman
Wilkinson, William Cleland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—At the Summer Commencement, on July 4th, 1878, the following Degrees and Licences in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were conferred by the University *caput*.—

Bachelors in Surgery.

Cowen, Edward J.
Cox, Henry Lawrence
Daly, Francis A. B.
Day, James D.
Hall, James C.
Inman, Arthur W. P.

Neville, William Cox
Nugent, G. P. L'E.
O'Neill, John G.
Wilkinson, William C.
Wrightson, Richard B.

Bachelors in Medicine.

Berry, Frederick C.
Buchanan, Lewis
Campbell, Arthur J.
Carson, Walter P.
Daly, Francis A. B.
Dawson, Yelverton
Gabbett, Henry S.
Gibson, Joseph
Hall, James C.
Hayes, Richard A.

Hetherington, Reynolds P.
Inman, Arthur W. P.
Jacob, James B.
Johnston, Robert H.
Nixon, Christopher J.
Nugent, G. P. L'E.
O'Neill, John G.
Poole, Walter
Ross, Frederick O.
Wilkinson, William C.

Master in Obstetrics.

Neville, William Cox

Masters in Surgery.

Thompson, Robert N.

Lambert, William F.

Doctors in Medicine.

Chatterton, William
Clibborn, William
Dane, Arthur H. C. (*in absentia*)
Dawson, Yelverton
Fausset, Herbert J.

Frazer, William
Gogarty, Henry A.
Hayes, Richard A.
Walter, William

Licentiates in Surgery and in Medicine.

Crofts, James G.

Thompson, Croasdaile M.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—A meeting of the University was held on Monday, June 17th, in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, at which the Very Rev. the President of Queen's College, Belfast, presided as *pro Vice-Chancellor*, and conferred the following Degrees and Diplomas.—The Degree of Doctor in Medicine on:

Allison, Charles Warke, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast
Bennett, Alfred Constantine, Queen's College, Cork
Collier, John Thomas, Queen's College, Belfast
Considine, Patrick Oswald, Queen's College, Belfast
Fleck, William, Queen's College, Belfast
Hadden, Robert Evans, Queen's College, Cork
Hall, Charles, Queen's College, Belfast
Haslett, J. Courtney, Queen's College, Belfast
Heuston, Francis Thomas, Queen's College, Galway
Kevin, Charles, Queen's College, Belfast
Langley, Pershouse Wm. L., Queen's College, Belfast
Lytle, Joshua, Queen's College, Belfast
O'Connor, Daniel Roderick, Queen's College, Cork
Wigmore, James, Queen's College, Cork

The Degree of Master in Surgery on:

Carleton, Patrick Maurice, M.D., Queen's College, Belfast
Dundee, Isaac C., M.D., Queen's College, Galway
Bennett, Alfred C., Queen's College, Cork
Fleck, William, Queen's College, Belfast
Hadden, Robert Evans, Queen's College, Cork
Heuston, Francis Thomas, Queen's College, Galway
Kevin, Charles, Queen's College, Belfast
Langley, Pershouse William L., Queen's College, Belfast
Lytle, Joshua, Queen's College, Belfast
O'Connor, Daniel Roderick, Queen's College, Cork

The Diploma in Midwifery on:

Bennett, Alfred C., Queen's College, Cork
Collier, John Thomas, Queen's College, Belfast
Hadden, Robert Evans, Queen's College, Cork
Kevin, Charles, Queen's College, Belfast

Beck, J. Fritz, M.A., M.D., Queen's College, Belfast, *in absentia*.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BRAINTREE UNION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £25 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 10th instant.

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

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and washing. Applications to be made on or before September 4th.

DROITWICH UNION.—Medical Officer for the Droitwich Medical District of the Union. Salary, £120 per annum and fees. Applications to be made on or before the 20th instant.

KENMARE UNION.—Medical Officer for Tuosist Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, together with £20 yearly as Sanitary Officer, Registration and Vaccination Fees. The person appointed will be required to keep an apothecary establishment in Kenmare. Election will take place on the 8th instant.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, £100, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 24th instant.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 29th instant.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 28th instant.

OMAGH UNION.—Medical Officer for Omagh Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, exclusive of Registration and Vaccination Fees. Applications to the 8th instant.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Professor of Physiology. Applications to be made on or before the 9th 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 the 7th instant.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging.

TINGWALL, Shetland, Parochial Board of.—Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 5th 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.

MARRIAGES.

GLASCOTT—MAC CONKEY.—On July 30th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Walton Breck, Liverpool, by the Rev. Wm. Lefroy, M.A., Charles Edward Glascott, M.D., of 25, St. John Street, and 4, Lansdowne Terrace, Old Trafford, Manchester, to Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Mac Conkey, Esq., of Sion Hill, Hillsborough, Co. Down.—No cards.

The London Hospital has received £525 as a donation from the Mercers' Company. The Saddlers' Company have also voted £26 5s., being the second grant of that amount during this year.

FLEET-SURGEON ALEXANDER WATSON, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

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.

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.

SURGEON will find that an excellent tariff of fees is laid down in a little *brochure* issued by the Shropshire Medico-Ethical Society. It may be obtained of Dr. Jukes Styrap, or of the publisher.

FEES OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.

SIR,—I shall be glad of your opinion in the following case. In March last, a man named Young was assaulted, and I was called in to attend him. He brought an action against the two men who had assaulted him, and the case was tried before the magistrates here, and I furnished him with a certificate, stating the nature of his injuries and his condition at the time I first saw him. The magistrates, during the course of the trial, had the certificate read to them, but desired that I should come before them. The case was postponed; and the prosecutor's wife came for me, and I gave evidence, resulting in the conviction of the two men, who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The magistrates' clerk now informs me that the magistrates are not liable, and refuse to pay my expenses, and that the party liable is the prosecutor. Will you be kind enough to state whether this is the case, and under what circumstances a medical man is compelled to give evidence? For if the magistrates are held not to be liable for the expenses in a case of this nature, I shall never give evidence unless compelled to do so; and I should like to know whether they can compel me to attend, or whether I can refuse, and what may be the consequences of a refusal.—Yours obediently,
July 22nd, 1878. M.B., M.R.C.S.

* Our correspondent was the prosecutor's witness, and the prosecutor alone is liable for the expenses connected with his attendance and evidence. On a future occasion he should make an arrangement with the prosecutor before giving a certificate or attending as a witness. This is a hardship on the profession, as the prosecutor may be a poor labouring man; but there will be no remedy for this injustice until a public prosecutor has been appointed.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

SIR,—A few days since, we were visited in this town by a professional quack, who, out of a superior looking vehicle, got up in grand style, harangued the common people of the place night after night, and retailed his nostrums—pills and liniments. During the day, he consulted and prescribed for a great many people at his lodgings, charging exorbitant prices for mixtures, etc. Is there no course by which the public and our profession can be protected from such innovation? I enclose a label from one of his prescribed bottles of physic.—Yours truly,
Aldburgh, Suffolk, July 28th, 1878. FENWICK HELE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A.

"Dr. Law, Licentiate in Medicine: Faculty of Physicians, New York; University of Glasgow Hospital and Dispensary, Scotland; and Dublin School of Medicine, Ireland; etc. One teaspoonful of the medicine to be taken three times a day, before meals. Residence: Southsea, Hants."

* This man could have been prosecuted, and we think successfully, under the penal clauses of the Medical Act. The Medical Alliance and Medical Defence Associations have prosecuted successfully in much less flagrant cases.

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,—In order to understand the treatment I have met with at the hands of Mr. Taylor, it will be necessary for me to reply to some length to his letter of the 3rd instant. The father of the boy was strongly of opinion that his son had passed through an attack of measles at school. Contrary to express directions, that if he fell ill a medical man was to see him at once, the "most conscientious and intelligent ladies" allowed him to go through the eruptive stage of a febrile disorder under their own supervision. His account of his illness was, that after feeling unwell for a few days, with frequent sneezing, cough, and slight sore throat, an eruption appeared on his chest, back, and extremities; that it lasted four days; and that his eyes were irritable, watery, and painful under exposure to light. When I saw him, he had distressing cough, infection of conjunctivae and great weakness of eyes (which previously had always been strong), deafness, and discharge from both ears. Under these conditions, I felt justified in agreeing with the father that his previous illness had probably been measles, especially as the boy stated that no medical man had seen him during the eruption. Previously to this, letters had been received from the ladies, saying, "He is having it even slighter." "He had the rose-rash very slightly, and recovered from it very quickly." "The doctor says the rose-rash is not sufficient to account for his being so out of sorts now."

Our astonishment was great at receiving a letter from Mr. Taylor, from which I extract the following, and shall compare with his more recent letters.

"Your son had a well marked attack of roseola. . . . There were altogether thirteen cases of it in the house, including two female servants. *In no instance was there a symptom of measles.* The eruption was not of the same character: there was neither irritation of the eyes nor of the bronchial membrane, and therefore no cough. . . . Your son being a very delicate boy, and *having the complaint rather more severely than the others, afterwards showed signs of depression.* . . . As your son is evidently in bad health, I would counsel you to take him to some physician of eminence."

Mr. Taylor says I impugn his credit because I think he was not justified in writing this letter to the father; when, with the exception of three visits to this particular boy after the eruption had disappeared, his sole personal knowledge of the epidemic was confined to one inspection of the first three cases.

In his next letters, referring to me, he says, "Neither facts nor arguments will avail with such an one"; "a young, inexperienced man"; "ignorance and presumption." I ask you, sir, is Mr. Taylor justified in thus writing of me to my patient because I differ from him in opinion? And can he, after thus attacking me, expect me to express my regret if my opinion were not well founded, but to which I must still adhere? In his report, to be handed to some "higher authority," he says, "There was *no pyrexia*"; "the boys were . . . kept in bed"; and states that the particular boy referred to had no cough. Now, in his letter published in the *JOURNAL*, he speaks of its being " *ushered in with slight febriculousness*." In his letter of June 10th to the father, he admits that he concluded the rest of the boys were kept in bed; but finds, on inquiry, that only the first three who he first saw were: and the testimony of both parents of the boy is to the effect that the first night of his return home their rest was much disturbed on account of his cough. This latter statement Mr. Taylor calls "most astounding."

Two rather striking expressions made use of by the ladies I cannot well pass over. One in a letter: "Thirteen of our boys had it, and two of the servants, *although* we separated each case from the commencement." The other was a remark made to the father when he informed them that the boy had had roseola as a child, and was to the effect that this, that had been epidemic, was a disease you could only have once. Is roseola such a disease?

How does Mr. Taylor's statement, that my opinion is assigned by the father as the reason for not paying the sum of thirty guineas demanded by the proprietors, read by the side of these expressions in the father's letters to them? "His removal from — House was not on account of any difference of opinion between the medical men as to the nature of his disease, but . . . the impossibility of his returning. . . . Under these circumstances, I cannot understand your claim for a term's fees."

The boy is now, nearly four months after the eruption, slowly recovering his strength at the seaside.—The italics throughout this letter are my own.—Yours obediently,
ARTHUR LATTEY.

Southminster, July 23rd, 1878.

SIR,—I have read Mr. Taylor's letter in your last issue, and, as it is not difficult to anticipate the main features of Mr. Lattey's reply, I venture to write a few lines as a contribution towards a solution of the difficulty that has arisen between them. Mr. Taylor believes that the schoolboy from Essex has had an attack of roseola, because a dozen others in the school have had it. Mr. Lattey believes that the boy has not had roseola, because ten days afterwards he finds him with the sequelæ of measles. Upon this a strife has arisen, neither gentleman having the true premiss for his contention, of having seen the patient with the eruption upon him. My suggested solution is: this schoolboy is stated by Mr. Taylor to be from Southminster—a place shown upon the map to be in, or upon the fringe of, the notorious Essex Marshes. A little inquiry from a neighbour of mine informs me that this boy was born and reared there, of parents healthy, but first cousins. He has been a constant anxiety to them from his infancy: defective in growth and every other energy; thin, pallid, delicate; in a word, tuberculous. With such a constitution as this, is it not reasonable to say that roseola or measles—or, indeed, any eruptive fever—may call forth such secondary conditions as irritation of the membranes of the eyes, ears, and bronchi?—I am, etc.,
CUI BONO.

The rhymes of *κακογραφος* are an amusing contribution to a controversy which we have already declared closed.

THE MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

SIR,—Probably the profession may rest assured that no Medical Act will be passed this year; and, in anticipation of this, the Medical Alliance Association is now drafting a bill, which, it has already been arranged, shall be introduced into the House of Commons on the first day of the next session. This Bill will provide for the direct representation of the profession upon the Medical Council, conjoint board examinations, amendment of the penal clauses of the Medical Act of 1858, admission to the *Register* of respectable foreign qualifications, restrictions upon the filling up of death-certificates.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. S. CARPENTER, Hon. Sec. to Medical Alliance Association.

July 24th, 1878.