where there was a very intense and persistent check to the circulation; yet troubles of nutrition did not arise under these circumstances, so that we were compelled to fall back upon what he admitted was a measure theoretical: “That there was a set of nerves intimately associated with compound cerebro-spinal nerves which had an especial function in regulating and controlling nutritive processes.” There was no better established fact in the whole range of neuropathology than in those disorders of nutrition of distant parts of the body which resulted from destruction to brain-tissue by vascular changes; and these took a direct course in conformity with the histological direction of the nerves implicated; and deaths arising from this cause were often more frequent than from the primary seat of disease in the brain and spinal cord. By way of examples, he referred to bedsores and to the rapid destruction of the mucous surface of the bladder and urinair tract. He pointed out that consecutive lesions of nutrition to central brain-disease sometimes deceived the physician, who mistook them for the disease itself. Dr. Dowse continued his paper by drawing attention to the part played by the vasomotor and trophic nerves in hemicrania, angina pectoris, facial hemiatrophy, muscular atrophy, and pseudo-muscular hypertrophy.

**SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.**

**THERAPEUTICS.**

**The Therapeutic Value of Croton-Chloral.—**In a very interesting paper read before the Ulster Medical Society, Dr. Riddell (Dublin Medical Journal, April 1879) reports his experience of the great therapeutic value of croton (butyl) chloral. He mentions five cases of severe paroxysmal headache ineffectually treated for many years by all the great guns of the Pharmacopoeia, but cured by five grains of butyl-chloral twice daily and ten grains taken at night dissolved in spirits of wine and glycerine, with a little acid and syrup of orange to cover the flavour. The patient continues the five-grain doses at night, and now enjoys better health than she has done for years. Since that case, Dr. Riddell says he has used it largely—sometimes failing, sometimes relieving—till, by keeping an account of all his cases, it began to be clear which were most benefited by the drug. Since then, the number of cases benefited (some permanently) has increased. These cases are: headache in females arising from mental distress; those cases of headache frequent at the menopause—in fact, all those called neuralgic, except a few arising from internal mischief, are benefited, and in many instances cured. In that distressing species of neuralgia called tic douleurous, he has found it in many cases acting like a charm. Of course, he does not include any arising from cranial or intercranial causes. He has tried it in the neuralgia of the somnia, it is not so reliable as the hydrate; but in some cases, where the loss of, or inability to sleep, is accompanied by a weak or fatty heart, it is to be preferred, as it has no weakening effect on the central organ of the circulation. In one case of delirium tremens, where the circulation was very slow, the combination of croton-chloral and atropia glycerica had a wonderful effect, and it seemed as if the drugs could be given together in much smaller doses to produce the same results than singly. In this, he pushed it from ten to thirty grains every three hours, with drachm and two-drachm doses of the infusion of digitalis. In pain arising from caries of teeth, he has found it useless in most cases, and in all inferior to Richardson’s “Linctura gelatini”; but in one case, of an aervous young lady, by giving her two ten-grain doses, he was able to extract a tooth next to painlessly, to her great satisfaction. In these cases, it is in affections of those parts supplied by the fifth pair of nerves that it is of most use; but, to be of service, the drug must be given in far larger doses than prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia for adults, five grains three or four times daily, gradually increasing if required; if stimulants be wanted, dissolve it in rectified spirit; if not, dissolve it in glycerine. In all cases complicated with hemorrhoids, give glycerine. If anaemia exist, combine it with iron, or, what he believes better, arsenic; then gradually lessen the chloral. In all cases, before he found it better to give it in solution than in solution or in powder. Dr. Riddell mentions also severe pain with photophobia and blepharospasm after injury, in which atropia failed, but ten grains of butyl-chloral repeated in an hour gave complete relief; and a case of acute painful facial carbuncle, in which the effect of ten-grain doses every three hours was “simply marvellous”, the disease going through its subsequent stages almost without the patient knowing anything of the matter from the sense of feeling. This remedy is probably less used in practice than its remarkable anodyne powers deserve.

**MEDICINE.**

**Fatty Effusions in the Pleura.—**Dr. Boichzold (Berlin) has published some interesting cases which he describes under the title of fatty dropsy of the pleura, and to these he has joined reports of a certain “millicentum” or “millimetre” in thickness, of pale yellow colour, formed on its surface. Microscopic examination showed it to be due to droplets of fat, and that it contained the nucleus and remains of cells. Either added to the serosity took hold of the fat and collected it in a layer of an equally greyish yellow colour. The quantity of fat contained in the exudation was estimated at 4.9 per 1,000. Similar results were obtained from a second and a third aspiration. At the post mortem examination, the left pleura was found thickly covered with white spots of a resisting consistence, varying in size from that of a headless thistle to a grain of wheat. There was also on this side an effusion of about a quart of fluid rich in drops of fat. The right pleura contained similar nuclei, but without effusion. The medium part of the larger curvature of the stomach showed a nucleus of cancer, which surrounded on the other side the head of the pancreas, and a part of the epiploon. The thoracic cavity contained the recognition of a carcinoma, with fatty degeneration of the cells pretty distinctly marked, and found also in the cancerous nuclei of the pleura. It is evident that these cells, after undergoing destruction, had fallen into the serosity of the pleura. Moreover, in this serosity were found entire cells or the abortus of the cells. The mechanical effusion of any active dropsical fluid would not always be the same. Quincke (Archiv für Klin. Med., vol. xii) has, indeed, observed a case of rupture of the thoracic canal permitting lymph to be infused into the pleural and peritoneal serosity. This was not the case here, the thoracic canal being sound. Analogous cases have been related by Quincke, Lucke, and Friedrich. Dr. Boichzold concludes that in doubtful cases, it may be assumed that the effusion of fatty serosity in the thoracic cavity and its cancerous or tuberculous degeneration.

**REPORTS AND ANALYSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.**

**DR. FANCOURT BARNES’S ANTIFLEXION PESSARY.**

The pessary consists of a combination of Dr. Graily Hewitt’s cradle-pessary with the ordinary Hodge’s pessary as used in retroflexion and retroversion of the uterus. The cradle portion is capable of limited movement, being attached to the Hodge portion by watch-springs. The pessary is introduced and placed in situ in the same way as is a Hodge’s pessary. The advantages claimed are that the Hodge portion forms a firm joint d’appui for the cradle portion—which when used alone is liable to fall into the vagina—and that the cradle portion is unable to become displaced behind the os uteri. The pessary is made by C. Wright and Co., 108, New Bond Street, W.
the post mortem room by Dr. Chiari. The case is fully explained by
the physician, Professor Widerhofer, and then the post mortem ap-
p earances by Dr. Chiari. The surgeon is Professor Weinlechner; he
gives his clinic on the next day, and this time one attends here only
an hour and a half; and the course is one of the best in the University.
An exceedingly popular course amongst the foreigners is that of Dr.
Monti on children's diseases. There are also other lectures on children's
diseases. The fees are about eighteen shillings for the courses, which
last two months and a half.

Of private courses for examination of women, for operations on the
dead subject, etc., there are plenty; and most of them are restricted to
four or five students, and consequently are very expensive. The
operation costs cost nearly £1 per hour in some instances.

In obstetrics, one can get knowledge more satisfactorily; but those
who expect to apply instruments immediately when they come here
will be quickly undeceived. The application of forceps is
allowed only to those who have had courses on the applications of
midwifery; in such courses, instruction is received in the personal appli-
cation of forceps, cephaltolite, etc., upon a dead fetus and a female
cadaver, in which the intestines and other viscera have been taken away.
The female wards are divided between Professors Gustav Braun, Karl
Braun, and Spath. The divisions are equal: one is reserved for mid-
wives, the other two for students. Each department has its obstetric
and gynaecological division; and each midwifery department has about
three thousand cases a year. A midwifery student joins a department,
and the total number of patients then divides into sets of about eight, and
each set gets its night on duty in the hospital; there is a rule not to lie in
the bell rings, which signifies a case coming off. Once a week, the
student has extra opportunities; namely, on "in-taking day"; he then
has the chance of examining what cases are fit to be taken into the
hospital. In addition, there are special classes, under the chief
assistants, which are called upon for examining cases and rectifying
positions. These classes are composed of from two to four
students, and each cost from £4 to £7; they last twenty days, one
each hour. These classes are very popular amongst foreigners.

A very valuable adjunct to the Infirmary is the Polyclinik near by;
these classes here are very varied, and delivered as university courses.
There are courses on endoscopy, diseases of the stomach and intesti-
ete, etc.

The last division to which attention may be drawn is that of the eye.
Instruction is given in the ophthalmoscope, operations, refractive
general diseases, including all the three ranges from five to seven weeks;
the last being, in most instances, session courses. In the General Hos-
pital, there are two separate teachers of the uses of the ophthalmoscope,
and at the Polyclinik one. All very good, and much information is
to be derived from each; but it will be found advisable not to take more
of one course at a time with the same teacher, but to attend the three
in succession, as the cases in the several courses are kept on account of
their being typical examples, the whole being in such a state of
money up to a guineas (18. s.d.) for each sitting at which their services
are required for demonstration purposes. Many of the English-speaking
fraternity attend the eye-clinics; and in some instances, those attending
being all Americans and Englishmen, the course has been conducted in
English. The students generally think the eye are many and
good, and are much sought after. Human heads, which are procurable,
used; otherwise a mask is substituted, in which pigs' eyes serve as a
substitute. The drawback of these practical courses is the length of
time that has elapse before one's turn arrives. For the clinics on
ordinary diseases of the organ, Professor von Arlt is still a great attrac-
tion. Owing to the crowded state of the class-room, foreign graduates
are found in fewer numbers than might be expected. Professor Stellwag
von Carion, on the contrary, has not such a large following; hence a
better opportunity is afforded for seeing and examining the different
cases, and of quietly hearing his remarks. The veteran Jager is still to
the fore, and his clinic is held from eight to ten in the morning.
This early hour precludes many of his admirers from attendance on his
lectures; those, however, who do so, find of much value his concise
descriptions, and only regret that Viennese habits are not conducive to
early rising. In his ophthalmoscopic class, the use of the weak light is
taught; this has its advantages, but is rather liable to somewhat confuse
the student at first, who has only been accustomed to the bright
mirror. The explanations of the optical appearances are so interestingly
impared, that the hours spent with this distinguished oculist are always
remembered with pleasure. His kindly courteous manner makes his
memory dear to all his old pupils. May he long be spared to adorn
that branch of ophthalmology for which he has done so much. J. E.
Mauthner, in his lectures, makes use of material from Professor Jager's
work, attention is chiefly directed to general diseases of the eye; such varied
but searching investigation is the rule, that those who attend this course
grudge losing any hour of their time; foreigners are here seen in great
force.

Eserin is not so highly thought of as might be expected. In Arlt's
view, it is more frequently used; less so in the practice of the other
prosners. A little peculiarity that is seen in Jager's clinic is a small
bottle of grey dust gathered from the streets, and powdered very finely;
it is used as a substitute for calomel; the theory being that the action
of the last named upon the eye is merely by mechanical irritation, and
that common dust acts equally well; it should be said, however, that
this street dust is kept more for illustration, rather than, for actual prac-
tical purposes.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association
will be held at Cork, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1879.

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

Vice-President: Denis C. O'Connell, A.B., M.B., Professor of
the Practice of Medicine in Queen's College, Cork.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by Alfred Hudson,
M.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of
Dublin.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by William S. Savory,
M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at St.
Bartholomew's Hospital.

An Address in Public Medicine will be given by Andrew Fergus,
M.D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The business of the Association will be transacted in Six Sections.

SECTION A.: MEDICINE.—President: Andrew Clark, M.D.,
F.R.C.P.; Vice-Presidents: J. O. Kiely, M.D.; William Townend,
M.D.; Secretary: George G. Duffey, M.D., 30, Fitzwilliam Place,
Dublin; Benjamin Spedding, L.R.C.P.Edin., 17, Cherry Mount,
Belfast.

SECTION B.: SURGERY.—President: Professor W. K. Tanner, M.D.
Vice-Presidents: W. Mac Cormac, F.R.C.S.Eng.; J. Cooper Forster,
F.R.C.S.Eng.; Secretaries: J. G. Curtis, F.R.C.S.I., 7, Camden
Place, Cork; N. J. Hobart, M.D., 33, South Mall, Cork; Stephen
O'Sullivan, M.D., 6, Camden Place, Cork.

SECTION C.: OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—President: George H. Kidd,
M.D. Vice-Presidents: W. J. Cummins, M.D.; Alfred Wiltshire,
M.B.; Secretaries: B. C. Skene, M.D.; T. M. M'Nab, M.D., Galway; Fancourt
Barnes, M.D., 39, Weymouth Street, London.

SECTION D.: PUBLIC MEDICINE.—President: T. W. Grimshaw,
M.D. Vice-Presidents: H. J. Littlejohn, M.D.; C. Meynott Tidy,
M.B.; Secretaries: J. L. Notter, M.D., Netley; James Martin,
L.K.Q.C.P., Fortwall, County Waterford.

SECTION E.: ANATOMY.—President: J. A. Eames, M.D. Vice-
Presidents: Henry Rayner, M.D.; Herbert C. Major, M.D.; Secret-
aries: Oscar T. Woods, M.D., Killarney; Ringrose Atkins, M.D.,
Waterford.

SECTION F.: PHYSIOLOGY.—President: Henry Power, F.R.C.S.
Vice-Presidents: Professor John J. Charles, M.D.; Reuben J. Harvey,
M.D.; Secretaries: T. W. Cranston, M.D., 10, Mitre Court
Chambers, London; W. H. Allchin, M.B., 34, Wimpole Street,
London.

Secretary to the Physiological Museum: C. Y. Pearson, M.D.,
C. Harvey, M.D.

Honorary Local Secretary: Professor H. Macnaughton Jones,
M.D., St. Patrick's Place, Cork.

Honorary Assistant Local Secretaries: Ringrose Atkins, M.D.,
Waterford; D. C. O'connor, jun., 2, Camden Place, Cork.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

10 A.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.
11 A.M.—Meeting of the Council of 1877-78.
3 P.M.—General Meeting. President's Address. Annual Report of Council,
and other business.
8 P.M.—Reception by the President of the Association and the Local Reception
Committee at Queen's College.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council of 1878-79.
11 A.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine.
2.15 P.M.—Sectional Meeting.
8 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of Cork.
Abscess of the Brain.—Dr. Burney Yeo read a paper on a case of abscess of the brain caused by a blow on the head. The illness commenced with irregular febrile paroxysms, but without local symptoms. In the eighth week, the temperature became subnormal, and definite brain-symptoms—pain in the head, optic neuritis, convulsions, paralysis—came on. The patient died suddenly two months after the accident. On necropsy, a scar was found on the scalp, an abscess between the bone and dura mater, and signs of osteitis, thrombosis of the longitudinal sinus in its anterior third, and suppuration of an orbit. There were also one abscess in the ascending frontal convolution, of the size of a fist, and another in the temporo-sphenoidal lobe as big as a hen’s egg. Dr. Yeo believed that the cerebral disease had resulted from the suppuration of the dura mater travelling along tributary veins, and that that case was unique in the fact that the appearance of cerebral symptoms coincided with a subnormal temperature. It was also important to observe that the localisation of the paralysis was such as Dr. Ferrier’s experiments would lead one to expect from disease in the situation of the abscess.

—Mr. J. O. Adams and Mr. Maundrew were inclined to think that the abscess and some arthritis that occurred in the fourth week might be pyemic.—Dr. Yeo, in reply, did not think the case one of general pyaemia, because there was no pus elsewhere than in the brain.

Enecephalitis.—Dr. Gibbins read a paper on a case of encephalocele in which the tumour, as large as a walnut, in the left temporofrontal region, was thought to be cystic. On opening the tumour, its nature was ascertained; serum escaped, and suppuration followed, but the patient recovered well.—Mr. Maundrew thought the case valuable as a warning. Tumours in which it was possible that a communication might exist between brain and tumour should not be meddled with.

Lupus.—Mr. James Startin read a paper on lupus. He looked on lupus as essentially an ulcerative disease, beginning in the subcutaneous layer of the skin. He showed the cases and drawings, and described minutely the appearance of the disease in its early stages, and its mode of progress, and then enumerated the distinctive marks of the different forms.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the next meeting should, if possible, be held in the evening, at the London Hospital.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at the Holloway Hall on March 27th; Lewis J. May, Esq., the chair.

Treatment of Spinal Curvature.—Mr. Edmund Owen described and demonstrated Sayre’s treatment of spinal curvature by the plaster-of-Paris jacket. A discussion followed, in which the chairman and several other members joined. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Owen for his interesting and instructive demonstrations.

Next Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next meeting on April 24th, at the Holloway Hall, at 8.30 P.M.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: DORSET DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at Poole on Wednesday, April 9th; Dr. E. P. Philpot, President, in the chair.

New Members.—Mr. John F. Hussey of Dorchester, and Dr. W. V. Snow of Bournemouth, were elected members of the Branch and District.

Communications.—The President read an able paper on Rheumatism. Mr. Wm. Hawkins and Dr. Lush: Cases of Cerebral Rheumatism.

Next Meeting.—It was decided that the October meeting should be held at Weymouth.

Dinner.—The members, having been joined by Dr. Ward Cousins of Portsmouth, the Branch secretary, dined at the Antelope Hotel; the President in the chair.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A CONJOINT meeting of the above districts was held at the York Hotel, Old Steine, Brighton, on Wednesday, April 22nd; George Browne, Esq., in the chair. Thirty-eight members and visitors were present.

Communications.—The following communications were made:

2. Dr. Fuscell: A Case of Rigidity of Muscles of the Neck.
3. Mr. G. F. Hodgson: A Short Paper on the Obstetric Forces, various forms of which were shown.
4. Dr. Harris Ross: Notes of a case of Delirium Tremens. Caution was given as to treatment by repeated doses of chloral-hydrate.
5. Dr. E. Mackey: Cases of Röthen’s (German measles).

The Next Meeting will be held at Tunbridge Wells, in May. Mr. W. Satchell was nominated to fill the chair.

Dinner.—Twenty-eight members dined together at the York Hotel; Mr. G. Browne in the chair.
own inspector does not meet with the same fate at the hands of the Town Council as the reports of the local officers.

A somewhat similar state of affairs is recorded in a report by Dr. F. H. Blaxall on the sanitary state of Plymouth, which has just been issued. The medical officer of health, Dr. Littletone, whose death we had recently to lament, for some time after his appointment was in the habit of frequently submitting to the Town Council written reports directing their attention to the existence of various conditions prejudicial to health. In many of these reports the Town Council met and by resolution asked him to be called upon to do so, he was not required to send in written reports, but to attend the meetings of the Sanitary Committee and afford any information required of him. Thus the authority, so far from being desirous that this medical officer should avert the full benefit of his ser\`vs, is keeping them informed as to the actual condition of the district, and advising them as to the measures necessary to be adopted for the improvement of the public health, have preferred to make themselves the judges of what was medically needful for the health of the town. The consequence has been that Dr. Blaxall has found, at almost every point, conclusive evidence of the want of efficient sanitary administration and the failure on the part of the sanitary authority to recognize or appreciate the importance of their duties. The sewerage is reported to be of the most defective kind; the house-drains are imperfectly connected with the sewers; the closet-disposal is disgracefully inadequate; nuisances of every sort abound; and the authority have permitted their own by-laws to be grossly infringed. Such reports as Dr. Littletone was surprised to receive out of the hands of Guardians, and as to the unhealthiness of the whole district, it would not have been surprising if the paltry salary of a hundred pounds for the charge of the health of seventy-five thousand people had caused him to degenerate into an official after the Town Council's own heart. It is little short of a mockery of the Public Health Act that such a state of affairs as Dr. Blaxall describes should have been permitted to exist, and there can be no sort of doubt that for by far the greater part of it the Town Council is responsible.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' HOLIDAYS.

Sirs,—Many thanks to you for calling our attention to the reading of the 20th clause of the General Consolidated Order (Poor Law) by the Local Government Board, as shown in the case of Dr. Macdonald. I believe not one of us Union Medical Officers had thought to intimate to inspectors that we were about to take a holiday, when we wished for change or rest, or when called away from home by duty. It is well understood that, if we leave practice for a time, we are to inform therelieving officer, so that in case of urgency no time be lost, but the medical relief officer sent straight to our legal deputy; also, if our deputy be absent or long, we have to inform the Board of Guardians, so that a new deputy be named.

When it was understood by the public that the authorities deemed it necessary to place inspectors over us as public vaccinators, the position of Union Medical Officers was by no means improved; in fact, we decidedly lost caste. Now, what will that public think, when they understand we cannot go from home without first making a communication to the Board of Guardians, and of the matter discussed and then published in the Union column of the local paper?

I, for one, shall not communicate with my Board of Guardians when I choose to go from home. After all, will I follow the unwise and misguided example of a resigning gentleman, and venture to think a large majority of the medical officers of the poor law will do the same, unless a provision be made in the new reading of clause 20. I am glad to see the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association has taken the matter up.

Yours truly,
M.D.

RENUMERATION TO POOR-LAW DOCTORS.

Sirs,—I should be glad to know what course or “line of action” is open to me under the following circumstances.

I have to deal with two Boards of Guardians in rather a small way. In one, the last quarter's account has been paid, less the usual charge for a truss, and without a single word or comment, or notice beforehand. For more than twenty years, by arrangement with the Board, I was to supply trusses, and have always been paid without a murmur.

In the second case, the cheque is sent minus the charge (sent in by me as a supplementary or discretionary charge), knowing that cases of cut-throat are not named in the “consolidated order.” In the treatment of this, myself, partner and patient took a year for miles off, in the next three days, not an unhappy fellow surgically, but to administer suction to him. For all this I charged two guineas, which sum, however, is most unceremoniously deducted, as “the guardians consider the valuation insufficient for your services” — nothing more. In both cases, I should add, the overseer's (No. 1) order and the relieving officer's (No. 2) order were sent. In the one case, be it remembered that “hard cash” is paid for the truss as well as for the “store truss,” to me: and in the other case, the payment for the expenditure of the time and energies (intrinsic value), and the two guineas is wrongly withheld, because Article 84 in Archbald’s Parish Officer gives the guardians full discretionary power to pay “any reasonable sum not laid down in the Consolidated Order.” In both cases, I simply exercise the franchise and disinterested at the deductions, asking to have the orders returned to me; but I have not had a word of reply from either Board.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
FRED. MANBY.

[East Rudham, July 25, 1879.]

* * * All we can advise our correspondent to do is to submit, in a temperately written letter, the facts of the case to the local ship details to the Local Government Board. The Board will send its letter to the guardians, and probably recommend that some consideration be granted. We do not see our way to any other course. The Board is within its power in refusing payment, if so minded.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted as Members on April 24th.

Burnet, R., M.D., Aberdeen, 20, Nottingham Place, W.; Drewitt, Frederick George Dawtry, M.B., Oxford, St. George's Hospital, S.W.; Mickle, William Julius, M.D., Toronto, Grove Hall, Bow, E.

The following gentlemen were admitted as Licentiates on April 24th.

Atkey, William Thomas, Chesh.; Baines, Allen Mackenzie, M.B., Toronto, 2, Storey's Gate, S.W.; Ballis, James, King's College; Barron, Herbert George, St. Thomas's; Batson, William Lascelles, 68, Guilford Street, W.C.; Bigge, John Henry, 12, Pembroke Road, Maida Vale; Birch, Richard Charles, Royal Infirmary, Manchester; Boissier, Arthur Henry, Clifton; Bonsfield, Edward Collins, Bury; Cordier, Sheppard Ransome, 12, Percy Circus, W.C.; Gardner, John Twiname, Ilfracombe; Mills, Walter Jennings, 6, Weymouth Place, W.; Poland, John, Blackheath, S.E.; Smith, Ernest Frederick, Torpoint, Devonport; Wadham, Frederick, 10, Milner Street, S.W.; Warwick, Percy, St. Helen's Road, Hastings; Williams, Miles Melbourne, Royal Infirmary, Manchester; Williams, William Roger, Enfield; Williamson, Robert Isherwood, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.; Wood, Percy Robert, 6, Egerton Terrace, W.; Woodcock, Robert Fraser, University College.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were informed members of the College on April 24th.

Bedford, Robert T., Newhaven; Byers, John W., M.D., Queen's Univ., Dublin, Belfast; Dalton, Norman, L.S.A., Dorset; Gulliver, George, B.A., Oxon., Canterbury; Jones, Albert E., Pontypool; Logan, Fred., T.R., Bristol; Nankivell, John H., York; Parkinson, George W., Warwick Street; Pierson, Alfred H., Lee, Kent; Scott, Richard J. H., Kensington; Stokes, Henry F., Compton Terrace, Highbury; Sykes, William Alcide, W., W., Manchester; Wiles, Frederick W., L.S.A., Wotton-under-Edge; Williams, William D. C., St. John's.

Three gentlemen were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified, in Medicine, will be admitted members of the College; and eleven candidates out of the sixty-eight examined were referred to their professional studies for six months.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on April 14th, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination:


The following gentlemen passed on April 29th.


The following gentlemen passed on April 30th.

Messrs. William A. Shillito, and George Booth, of the Sheffield School; William H. Richards, and Arthur Andrews, of the Liverpool School; Andrew Fuller, and James A. Unit, of the Birmingham School; George H. Till, of the Glasgow School; James P. B. Lys, of the Bristol School; Thomas P. A. Stuart, of the Edinburgh School; John Foster, of New Castle School; Edward Tatham, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Peter Pigott, of Guy's Hospital; Samuel Rabbeth, of King's College; and E. Paget, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Twenty-three candidates out of the seventy-two examined, having failed to acquire themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months, including eight candidates who had an additional three months.

In the list of gentlemen who passed on April 14th (Journal, April 19th), for A. R. Brown (of King's College), read A. R. Broom.

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, April 7th, 8th, 9th, and
10th, 1879, the following candidates were successful.—For the First Professional Examination.

Fogg, Isabella M. H. J.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.

Barton, James Robert
Battersby, Henry Lewis
Howard, Robert
Mahony, William Aloysius
Malony, Harry

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.

Battersby, Henry Lewis
Howard, Robert
Mahony, William Aloysius

APO Therapeutics.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 24th, 1879.

Biggs, John Maudy, Dallingdon, Hawkhurst
Fallow, Joseph, Cowley Road, Brixton
Farndon, Levi, Bramley Road, Notting Hill
Gardner, John Twiname, Northfields, Ilfracombe
Harrison, James, High Street, Windermere
Hayward, John Davey, Grove Street, Liverpool
Waelchi, Gustav, Berne, Switzerland

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

Lavin, Joseph W. Y., King's College, London
Lewis, John George Stephen, Guy's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.

The following vacancies are announced:

DUNDALK UNION—Medical Officer for Ravenhead Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £2 5s. per annum as Sanitary Officer, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 14th instant.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, Margaret Street—Physician for the Southern District.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications not later than May 14th.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY—Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications not later than May 7th.

LONGFORD UNION—Medical Officer for Drumlin Dispensary District. Salary, £150 per annum, exclusive of registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 17th instant.

NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Election on May 19th.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD—Physician. Election on June 30th.

Testimonials to be sent to the Secretary before June 6th.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL—Honorary Physician. Applications before May 13th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND—Curator of the Museum. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications on or before May 31st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, washing, etc. Applications not later than May 15th.

ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY—Honorary Physician. Applications on or before May 7th.

SHOREDITCH UNION—Assistant Medical Officer for the Infirmary. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications on or before May 31st.

STOCKTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications not later than May 14th.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—Examiners in Medicine. Salary, £150. Applications to be sent to the Registrar on or before May 31st.

York Friendly Societies' Association—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £140 per annum, and part fees. Applications, with three recent testimonials, on or before May 15th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

Fort, Thomas, L.R.C.P.E., appointed Surgeon to the Police Force and Fire Brigade (Central Division), Oldham, vice J. Prestwich, L.R.C.P.Ed., deceased.
Ingle, Alexander, M.D., appointed Physician to the Cheltenham General Hospital, vice J. Abercrombie, M.D., resigned.
Willcock, Frank, M.D., L.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Stanhope Street Public Dispensary, vice R. G. Hebb, M.B., resigned.
Wood, Charles, M.R.C.S.E., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTH.

Strange.—On April 25th, at Bicton, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Arthur Strange, M.D., of a son.
LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the British Medical Journal, are requested to communicate beforehand with the General Secretary and Manager, 161, Strand, W.C.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following were the questions on Surgical Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery submitted to the candidates at the written examination for the diploma of the College on Wednesday, 18th April, when they were required to answer at least four, including one of the two first, out of the six questions:

1. Describe the surgical relations of the male urinary bladder, when contracted and when distended. 2. Mention, in their relations to each other, the several parts which are divided in a circular amputation through the upper third of the forearm. 3. What are the normal symptoms which would lead you to suspect stran-"tisite? How would you investigate such a case? 4. Give an account of chronic enlargement of the prostate gland. What is the nature of the palpable lobe? 5. What is the "rational" process of cure of aneurism? How may that process be induced by surgical means? 6. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of acute iritis.

The following were the questions on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, submitted on the following day, to those candidates who had not passed any examination in medicine.

1. Discuss the morbid anatomy, symptoms, and treatment of diphtheria. 2. Give a chemical and pathological account of gall-stones. Enumerate the accidents to which they may give rise. And discuss the symptoms and treatment of these accidents. 3. Name the vegetable astringents of the Pharmacopoeia; state their several special uses; and give the doses of their more important preparations. We give in an unabbreviated form their articles on the Formation (with sections) for an astringent mixture for a patient suffering from chronic dysentery.

We are glad to learn that the directors of the Clergy Co-operative Society, in deference to the wishes expressed by the Medical Commissioners, are about to proceed with the list of medical practitioners, to which we drew attention in our last issue.

NUISANCES—DANGEROUS, DISGUSTING, AND INTOLERABLE.

SIR,—Nuisances, similar to the one described by Dr. G. M. Evans, in the Journal of the 26th of April, are to be found in almost every town in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, especially at the Kenfig Dock, the last thirty years. The sand head of cattle, horses, and pigs, on fair-days, are posted in the streets, creating a fifth, sixth, and noise savouring much of primitive barbarism; polluting the air for days afterwards, and until washed away by the next rain. The damage done to property is considerable—pavements torn up and railings broken down, for which no compensation can be found.

As a medical officer of health when resident there, I made many efforts to have the fair removed out of the town, a gentleman volunteering the use of a field for the purpose; but the influence of the publicans proved too great a bar, evidently from the impression that the change would lessen the drain on their taps.

Under this influence, in an age of progress, when civilization and sanitation are making such rapid strides, the comfort and welfare of the people are sacrificed to omnipotent and ubiquitous publicans.—I am, sir, yours etc., MAURICE G. EVANS, M.D.

FIRST HELP IN ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me if there has been published any broadsheet containing a guide to nurses, asylum attendants, and intelligent lay persons, of what to do in cases of emergency, such as choking, fractures, hemorrhage, in places especially where the presence of medical practitioners is immediately obtained? I have made inquiries at the principal medical publishers, but without success. A few years ago such a broadsheet was published, and found of much service. Yours faithfully,

T. B.

FOREIGN MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIR,—Can you kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, by what means a duly qualified and registered medical man may obtain appointments, such as the charge of men employed on Government works, etc.; whether there is a foreign medical agency, or any other regular means of hearing of such appointments? I am, etc., THOMAS D. WRIGHT, M.D., WOOLWICH.

I know of no foreign medical agency. Application must be made at the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office, or at the offices of any of the contractors for such works. The advertisements in the medical papers occasionally contain intimation of such vacancies.

MARTIN'S INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGES.

SIR,—Mr. J. Fletcher Horne, in speaking of the use of Martin's India-rubber bandages, mentions a large percentage of unsuccessful cases, and asks for opinions as to the cause of failure; on which the following to the contrary of the cicatrix of the ulcer, which I have frequently found troublesome during the later stages of healing, both in wounds and ulcers. I am, etc., T. S. N., D.D.S., M.R.C.S., E.V.

W. E. GREEN, M.R.C.S., E.V.

Sandown, Isle of Wight, 4th August, 1879.

REST AWAY.

A medical man in very large practice, and much respected for his personal worth as well as his professional skill, lately received an anonymous letter, containing a few words of written, "St. Mark, chap. vi. verse 31st.

The text referred to is this:—"And He saith unto them, Come ye yourselves apart into a solitary place, and rest a while..." A better instance of Christian consideration could not be conceived. It is not uncommon for ministers to receive frequent requests from the people the means of taking a holiday, at least in free churches, where the State is not supposed to support the clergy. In America, for example, a pastor's trip to Europe is frequently franked by the generous and considerate members of his congregation, but for other purposes it is not. This thoughtful and loving kindness is so rarely shown, that the case of the doctor is worthy of special notice. Many a man is worn out prematurely for lack of the means to 'rest awhile.'—L. H. H.

In Mr. E. Cheshire's letter, published in the Journal of April 19th, page 668, the name of Sir Thomas Watson was accidentally omitted in the last making
ILLEGAL PRACTITIONERS, AND HOW THEY ARE PROTECTED.

Sir,—As a rule, in meddling with quacks, as one case touch fill without being defiled, so the disposing of the quack resounding may bring a certain amount of discredit, as one's intentions are liable to be misconstrued. The following facts are, however, so instructive, so well to the notice of the profession. The difficulties of the Medical Defence Association are very great; they must be very much increased if registered members of the Royal College are to support an unqualified practitioner. Without offering any opinion on the case, I tell the tale.

A man named John Blank, in Halifax, called to pay me an account. After setting it, he demanded from a surgeon to whom I do not owe anything. I asked to see it, and found it was a bill for 11s. 6d. from Mr. A., surgeon, for fifteen treatments and with the bill, in the line, was a circular from J. J. Cheetham, surgeon, and I once saw the affair to the truth, and I said, "You have had some attendance from Mr. A., the chemist." The man revealed he had been prescribed belladonna, and this would account for the bill coming for Mr. A., surgeon, on this account, for protecting the former.

The chemist is a notorious illegal practitioner, who drives about, and visits, and prescribes. He is now several years ago, a grocer. I do not object so much to his converting a respect for vendor of coffee and candles into an illegal vendor of medicine. But I think in a matter of regret that a qualified member of the Royal College would, in the name of his order, to say, that the facts be true. The evidence is very strong. Would the Association of the Medical Defence, after such a man, should be present of this account!—I remain, yours, etc.,

T. M. DOLAN, F.R.C.S.E.

Halifax, April 28th, 1879.

Dr. Henry Moon should address the General Secretary.

INCON TinCE OF URINE.

Mr. J. SCOTT BATTAMS (Royal Free Hospital) calls attention to a plan recommended by the Ministry of treatment in case of patients, who are diminishing their consumption of animal food, flesh meat in any form being allowed, but three days in the week. This treatment was quickly and entirely successful. Mr. Battams's experience of this plan of cure is limited to three cases; all were obstinate and of long standing. Belladonna, iron, strychnine, etc., were tried in vain. He continued the iron, and interdicted all flesh meat, including beef-tea, broth, etc. He also advised that very little fluid should be given in the latter third of the day, and that they should pass urine before going to bed. At the end of a week, the patient had quite recovered, the third and only treatment was then given.

Two of these patients remained under observation three months afterwards, and they still continued well; and as the third was not brought to the hospital until, he probably continued the use of the medicine, belladonna and iron were used rapidly curative. He was a youth aged 16, who had suffered from nocturnal incontinence for three years, since leaving school; he was well nourished and grown, but rather torpid mentally. He had always had good health. The genital organs were exceptionally small, the prepuce not too long. Mr. Battams prescribed ten minims of tincture of belladonna, and five minims of nitrate of silver three times a day. For a year, he had had incontinence for a week, and a month later, was still well.

Dr. McC. advises "A Perplexed Member," if his patient be a male, to examine the penis, and find the prepuce standing in any part, to separate them. He has found this quite effectual in such cases.

Dr. W. S. STEBBLE (Babbacombe) recommends "A Perplexed Member" to give, "during the days of menstruation, containing nitrate of potash, ergot, and strychnia, in doses suitable to the age of the patient. The belladonna should be continued, one dose of bedtime; it should be given in increasing doses and for a long time. Children bear large doses of belladonna well, as a boy aged 14, Dr. Steele gave as much as four grains of the extract for a dose; this had the desired effect. The use of the remedy should be continued for a considerable time after the patient is entirely well."

J. E. E.—Correct enough; but we are unable to find anything in the paper on Transfusion worth reviewing or noticing in the Journal. The views advanced have often been advanced by others. Experiments and cases are what is wanted.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

A BILL for the employment of female physicians in State asylums for the insane is now before the Legislature of New York. As the bill is short, and has a certain historical value, we give it in detail as follows.

"A BILL for the employment of female physicians in the several State asylums for the insane, namely, at Utica, Poughkeepsie, Middledow, and Willard, shall employ one or more competent and well educated female physicians to have the charge of the female patients of said asylums, under the direction of the medical superintendents of the several asylums, as in the case of the other or male assistant physicians, and to take the place of such male assistant physicians or physicians, in the wards for female patients."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.


