Association Intelligence.

Committee of Council:

Notice of Meeting.

A meeting of the Committee of Council will be held at the offices of the Association, 161A, Strand, on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Francis Fowke, General Secretary.


Branch Meetings to be Held.

Metropolitan Counties Branch.—President—Dr. S. O. Hareslron, M.D.; President-elect for 1883-84, Edwin Saunders, F.R.C.S. The twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, July 17th, 1881, at 4 p.m. Business: 1. Election of new members of the Branch. 2. Report of retiring Council; and Treasurer's Report. 3. At 5 p.m. Address by the new President, Edwin Saunders, Esq. Subject: "Specialism; and the Influence of Medical Science on Modern Civilization." Dinner at 6 p.m.; Edwin Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair. Tickets £2 2s. each (exclusive of wine).—Alexander Henry, M.D., 179, Highbury Hill, N.; W. CHAPMAN Grigg, M.D., 6, Curzon Street, W.

Midland Branch.—President: T. W. Wright, Esq., M.D.; President-elect, W. PETER, Esq., M.D. The annual meeting will be held in the Board Room of the Infirmary, Leicester, on Thursday, July 18th, at 2 p.m. After the transaction of the usual business of the Branch, the following papers will be read and discussed. 1. Ophthalmoscopic Illumination, with Practical Notes on cases of General Disease, by M. Macdonald McHardy, F.R.C.S.Ed. 2. A Case of Cock's Operation for Impenetrable Stricture, by C. H. Marrett, M.D. 3. Experiences of Placenta Praevia, by G. C. Franklin, F.R.C.S. on two recent operations with somewhat unusual Features; and 5. Remarks on Colotomy bearing on five cases, by G. H. Taylor, M.D. On the Motion of the Lateral over the Median Operation for Lithotomy, by G. Pearce, M.D. On Section of the Vascular and Nervous Trunks which attach the Eye to the Brain as a substitute for Enucleation in cases of Syphilitic Ophthalmia, by G. T. Willan, Esq. Dr. Pearce will show a case of Excision of the Ellbow Joint; Mr. Hodges a case of Somnson's Incision for Hypopyon Uter, and one of Inosculance for Conveal Funnus. Messrs. Joseph Wood and G. C. Cooper, will exhibit some of the newest patterns; and Messrs. John Richardson and Co., of Leicester, some of their latest improvements in pharmaceutical preparations. Luncheon will be provided by the President-elect at the Infirmary. Dinner at the Royal Hotel, at 5 o'clock. C. HARRISON, Honorary Secretary Midland Branch.—Lincoln, June 20th, 1881.

West Somerset Branch.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, on Thursday, the 21st instant, under the presidency of G. W. Rigden, Esq. The chair will be taken at 3 p.m. Business: Minutes; Report of Council: Treasurer's Report; Election of Officers; Place of Meeting and President-elect for 1882; President's Address; Papers and Communications. Dinner at the Royal Hotel, at 5½; 6d. a head, exclusive of wine. —W. M. Kelly, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Border Counties Branch.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Melrose, on July 24th, among the members who intend to give any communication are requested to intimate to one of the Secretaries. —J. SMITH, M.D., J. KENDALL BERT, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

Northern Counties (Scotland) Branch.—The annual meeting will be held at Strathpeffer, Dingwall, on Saturday, July 5th, at 12 noon; Dr. Bruce (Dingwall) President. Members intending to make any communication are requested to intimate as soon as possible to the Secretary. —J. W. Norrie MacKay, M.D.—Elgin, June 20th, 1881.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Dowlais, on Thursday, July 14th. Members desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to forward the titles to the undersigned, by the 25th inst. —ALF. SHAPES, Honorary Secretary.—Cardiff, June 3rd, 1881.

Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Branch.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held on Saturday, the 30th July next, in the rooms of the Branch, 73, Union Street, at 2.30 p.m.; J. URQUHART, M.D., 259, Union Street, Aberdeen, Robert John Carner, M.D., 207, Union Street, Aberdeen, Honorary Secretaries.

Edinburgh Branch.

The annual general meeting was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on Tuesday, June 28th; and D. D. Wilson, in the chair.

The ordinary business was transacted, and Drs. Wilson, A. G. Miller, and J. Playfair were elected members of the Council of the Branch in the room of those who retired by rotation.

Dr. Argyll Robertson gave notice of the following motion, which will come up before the next general meeting: "That, for the future, members of the British Medical Association may join the Edinburgh Branch, on the payment of five shillings; and that no annual contribution be exigible for the Branch membership."

LANcashire and Cheshire Branch: Annual Meeting.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch was held at Preston, on Wednesday, June 29th.

President's Address.—The President, Dr. R. C. Brown, delivered an address on the causes of the high mortality of Preston—29 per 1,000, in the city.

Report of Council.—The Secretary read the annual report of the Council.

The Council regret to have to report a very large number of deaths and resignations during the past year. Fifteen have died, thirty-three have resigned or left the district, and two have been struck off the list for non-payment of their subscriptions—in all, fifty. Among the deaths, they regret to mention the names of Messrs. John and Job Harrison; and a number of members among the active members of the Branch; and the name of Dr. C. E. Lyter, one of their own number, who was pre-eminent for the constant interest he took in all that concerned the British Medical Association. Against this great gap in our numbers, the following additions to our membership during the year, thirty have been elected members of the Association and Branch, and sixteen who were already members of the Association have joined the Branch, making a total of forty-six, against fifty losses. This brings our membership down from 740 to 736.

When it is remembered that there are 160 or more members of the Association in the two counties who are not members of this Branch, and that, of the total number of medical practitioners in Lancashire and Cheshire (estimated at over 2,000), there remain considerably more than one-half who have not joined the Association at all, it may be seen how much room there is for increasing our numbers. Such an increase can only be expected to take place if the members of the Branch, and especially the office-bearers and members of Council, use their personal influence in persuading others to join; for experience has shown that mere official invitations, however frequently circulated, do not avail much in this direction.

Though the Council has met frequently during the past twelve months, the members have been entirely occupied during these meetings with the transaction of the ordinary business of the Branch; they have, therefore, no communication to make on any matter of general medical politics. An application was made to them by the editor of a new Liverpool medical journal, for permission to report more fully than has hitherto been done the proceedings at these Branch meetings. The Council, after fully considering the matter, assented to this request, but intimated that their sanction must be considered to be without prejudice to the rights of the authors of the papers, or the publication of the proceedings elsewhere.

Since our last annual meeting at Manchester, two intermediate meetings of the Branch have been held; the first of these at St. Helen's, last October, at which, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the attendance was small; but in all other respects the meeting was a most successful one. The other meeting was at Crewe, in May. On this occasion, your Council sent an invitation to the Staffordshire Branch to attend, and a large number of members from both Branches were present. All were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Atkinson, and had an opportunity, after the meeting, of visiting the works of the railway company.

The financial report is highly satisfactory, the subscriptions received during 1880 being £28 7s. 6d., and the expenditure £66 8s. 8d., leaving a balance of nearly £22, which, added to the balance in hand at the beginning of the year (£33), makes a total balance in hand on January 1st, 1881, of £55.

Annual Meeting in 1882.—Dr. E. WATERS conveyed an unanimous invitation from the medical profession in Chester that the annual meeting in 1882 should be held in that city, with Dr. McEwen as President. This was agreed to.

Office-Bearers.—The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President-elect: W. McEwen, M.D.; Vice-President-elect: G. Barron, M.D., and L. Borchardt, M.D.; General Secretary—
A. Davidson, M.D. Local Secretaries—C. E. Glascott, M.D., Manchester; J. Taylor, Esq., Chester; W. Hall, Esq., Lancaster; J. E. Garner, M.B., Preston; H. A. Cheesbrough, M.D., Blackburn.

Members of Council.—The following members were elected by ballot:
- Representatives in General Council—F. J. Bailey, Esq., Liverpool; G. Barron, M.D., Southport; L. Borchardt, M.D., Morecambe; H. Briggs, M.D., Burnley; C. J. Cullingworth, Esq., Manchester; W. Machie Campbell, M.D., Liverpool; W. Carter, M.D., Liverpool; J. Dreschfeld, M.D., Manchester; J. H. Ewart, Esq., Manchester; J. Farrar, Esq., Morecambe; W. H. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Liverpool; C. E. Glascott, M.D., Manchester; T. R. Glynn, M.D., Liverpool; A. Godson, M.B., Cheddle; J. Harker, M.D., Lancaster; R. Hargreaves, Esq., Liverpool; J. Hudson, M.B., Liverpool; J. Cowson, Esq., Lancaster; L. Jones, M.D., Blackpool; J. Lambert, M.D., Birkenhead; D. J. Leech, M.D., Manchester; D. Little, M.D., Manchester; J. Dixon Mann, M.D., Manchester; H. Colley March, M.D., Rochdale; G. W. Mould, Esq., Cheddle; J. Parks, Esq., Bury; Chauncey Purey, Esq., Liverpool; E. Rayner, M.D., Stockport; D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D., Manchester; T. L. Rogers, M.D., Rainhill; J. Ross, M.D., Manchester; H. Simpson, M.D., Manchester; C. Thorp, Esq., Todmorden; A. T. H. Waters, M.D., Liverpool; J. W. Watkins, M.D., Newton; C. White, Esq., Warrington; W. Whitehead, Esq., Manchester.

Ordinary Members—E. Adam, Esq., Liverpool; J. A. Ayre, Esq., Colne; J. A. Ball, M.B., Heaton Norris; R. Caton, M.D., Liverpool; J. Cook, M.D., Oldham; A. Gamgee, M.D., Manchester; J. H. Hughes, Esq., Macclesfield; H. E. Lecce, Esq., Prestwich; E. Lund, Esq., Manchester; W. Mathews, Esq., Nantwich; M. G. B. Oxley, M.D., Liverpool; Rushton Parker, Esq., Liverpool; W. Forouty, M.B., Lytham; A. Ransome, M.D., Manchester; S. Spratley, M.D., Rockferry; A. W. Stocks, Esq., Salford; G. Thomson, M.D., Oldham; E. W. W. Goodall, M.D., Chester.

Assistant Financial Secretary.—Dr. Leech proposed that an Assistant Financial Secretary be appointed. It was agreed that Mr. C. E. Steel be appointed Local Secretary for Liverpool, and that he assist the General Secretary in collecting the subscriptions and managing the finances of the Branch.

The Scheme for Combined Investigations.—Dr. Ransome called attention to the scheme for combined investigations proposed by the Committee of Council, and suggested that a committee of the Branch should be formed. Dr. Borchardt advised that no action should be taken at present. The proposal was withdrawn.

The meeting then separated into a Medical Section, with the President; and a Surgical Section, Mr. Lund presiding.

Communications.—The following communications were read:
2. Dr. Dixon Mann: On Electro-Diagnosis.
3. Mr. W. Whitehead: Case of Excision of Thyroid Gland; and on a New Method of Aseptic Sensitive Treatment of Wound Infections.
4. Dr. A. T. H. Waters: An Analysis of a Series of Cases of Pneumonia.
5. Dr. Lloyd Roberts: Pillerous Cyst of the Ovary.
7. Mr. Farrar: Case of Simulated Tumour.
8. Dr. Walter: A New Portable Battery, with Uterine Electrode, for Treatment of Post Partum Haemorrhage.
9. Dr. Wallace: Two Typical Cases of Successful Enucleation of Fibroid Tumours of the Uterus.

Dinner, &c.—After the meeting, the members and visitors dined at the Bull Hotel. A large number of the medical profession of Preston and its neighbourhood, not members of the Branch, were present as guests of the President.—Lunch was also provided by the President, before the meeting, for all the members and visitors.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Anchor Hotel, Newport Pagnell, on Thursday, June 21st, at 2.30 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. H. C. Rogers, who entertained twenty members previously at his house to a very handsome luncheon. Dr. Buszard, ex-President, introduced Mr. Rogers to the chair, and a vote of thanks was given to the former; and, after reading and signing the minutes of last annual meeting, an able and interesting address was read by the President.

Papers.—The following papers were read:
1. Mr. C. J. Lyons read a case of Obstruction of the Bowels with Perforation, lasting five or more days, with strong symptoms of rallying. In the discussion, remarks were made by Drs. Buszard, Bryan, Bower, and Messrs. Hariday, Bull, Moxon, and Spurin, and the President.
2. Dr. Arthur Jones read a paper, principally on the use of the Resin of Copalina as a Diuretic in Cases of Dropsy. It was given in small grain doses (with digitalis), particularly in cases of mitral disease of the heart. Remarks were made by Dr. Buszard, who suggested the remedy.
3. Mr. Charles Terry described a case of Sudden Death after Labour without any apparent cause. Remarks were made by Dr. Bryan and Mr. Moxon.
4. Mr. T. B. described the case of an extensive Hairy Mole nearly covering the abdomen and back of a child. The child was present, and examined by members.
5. Dr. Bower read a paper on the means provided by law for the Non-Pauper Lunatic, and its safeguards.
6. Dr. Buszard read some notes of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis.

Votes of Thanks.—A vote of thanks to the President was then moved by Dr. Bryan, seconded by Mr. Hariday, and carried.—A vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. F. Kirby Smith, and to Dr. Bryan, Honorary Treasurer and co-Secretary, as representatives to the Committee of Council, was also carried.

Dinner.—The gentlemen present adjourned at 5.30 p.m. to an excellent dinner.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday, June 28th, under the presidency of Mr. Bartlett. There were ninety-four members present.

Report of Council.—Dr. Malins read the report of the Council, which showed that the Branch now consisted of 259 members; 25 had been elected during the past year, 6 had resigned, and 2 had died. Six ordinary meetings had been held during the session, at which the average attendance had been 25. The report of the treasurer showed a balance in hand of £93 7s. 8d.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Dr. Foster, the report was adopted; and ten guineas each was voted to the Medical Institute for the purchase of books, and to the Medical Benevolent Society.

President’s Address.—The President delivered an inaugural address, which is printed in the Birmingham Medical Review for July.

Vote of Thanks.—A vote of thanks was moved by Dr. T. Underhill, and seconded by Mr. Christopher Heath.

Officers.—The following officers were appointed: President—Dr. Dewes, Coventry; Treasurer—Mr. A. Oakes. Secretaries—Dr. Malins and Dr. Kirkards.

Council of the Branch.—County members: Dr. Ager, Henley-in-Arden; Dr. G. F. Bodington, Kingswinford; Mr. F. E. Manby, Wolverhampton; Dr. Monckton, Ragley; Dr. J. Underhill, West Bromwich; Dr. Tildesley, Warwick; Mr. John Manley, West Bromwich; Mr. C. A. Newham, Wolverhampton. Town members: Dr. Foster, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Lloyd Owen, Mr. Saundby, Mr. Russell, Dr. Savage, Dr. Sawyer, Mr. Wade.

Representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association.—Mr. Bower, Dr. Bower, Dr. Dewes, Dr. Foster, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Green, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ker, Mr. F. E. Manby, Mr. John Manley, Mr. Morgans, Mr. Newham, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Prosser, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Trotter, Dr. T. Underhill, Mr. T. W. Williams.

Dinner.—The members and their friends afterwards dined together to the number of seventy-two, a pleasant evening being spent.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on Friday, the 24th June; Dr. Yellowlees, the President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council referred to the institution of a Medico-Ethical Committee in connection with the Branch. A constitution for the Committee was submitted, and the amendments in the members of the Committee nominated by the Council were elected.

The Financial Statement showed that there was £39 of accumulated revenue at the credit of the Branch.
CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Sir,—It would be difficult to name an object to which the surplus funds of an Association like ours could be devoted with more propriety, or with likelihood of greater benefit than the one which this Committee have in view. Do the funds permit? is quite another question which does not need to be discussed in the pages of the JOURNAL. I think we need not fear that the Association will be “pledged” to an expenditure which it cannot afford.

“Would it not be better”, Dr. Dolan asks, “to leave the solution of the questions mentioned in the concluding portion of the report to private scientific workers?”. It is undoubtedly true that “admirable scientific work...has been done in England by private workers...stimulated by ambition or love of science”; and that always will be such workers there is every reason to believe. But the question is, whether it is not possible to improve upon the status quo. The problems are numerous and complicated, their solution is urgent, the data must be manifold and must come from widely scattered sources, and, hitherto, the progress of discovery has been painfully slow. The advantage of combined and organised action therefore is beyond a doubt, and private research is almost necessarily casual, fragmentary, limited. Still it may be granted that if the investigator be endowed with a mind of very rare judicial quality, and be generally very well informed, and if, moreover, he can secure the co-operation of a very numerous band of investigators in different parts of the country, there is no doubt that, though he might be driven from a private worker, the results would probably be much the same as those obtained by a publicly organised Committee. But as a matter of fact, we know that the private investigator is apt to be biased in his inquiries by preconceived opinions or pet theories, to which periphrase he may have already committed himself. Much good work has, no doubt, been done by private workers, but what shall be said about the bad work—the hasty generalisations, the partial views, the false conclusions that have so much retarded the progress of knowledge? It is a mistake, I think, to suppose that private effort will be discouraged by the Committee’s scheme. If private effort stands aloof from such an organisation, it will have itself to blame. I am sure it will be no discouragement to many to feel that their labours do not expose them to the risk of personal loss, and hence we may expect that the scheme would actually enlist as workers many who would never spontaneously undertake such systematic observations at all. Moreover, it cannot reasonably be said that the scheme would neutralise the motives of ambition or love of science, or put the attractions of mere filthy lucre in their place. The modest sums proposed to be expended are surely not sufficient to offer much temptation to the world, or impair the scientific value of the results. The suggestion made by Dr. Dolan to substitute three money prizes and a medal, is not, I think, a happy one. “All members”, he says, “will have a chance of distinguishing themselves.” True, but if we divide the total number of members (about 5,000) by three, the chance, I fear, will not be found to be encouraging. But the object of combined inquiry is not to enrich persons, but committees, but to discover truth; nevertheless, we need not fear that good work will fail of recognition, and the workers worthy of reward will certainly be more than three.

The objections urged against the appointment of the working Com-

mittee are not, I think, of any weight. It need not be a large one, for as Dr. Dolan justly observes, the work would probably fall upon a very few, and especially upon the secretary. Neither is it needful to exclude provincial medical men from the Committee, on account of the expense of travel or lodging. I think, indeed, it will be necessary to meet more frequently than once a year, the bulk of the work would surely be done with less palaver and better result by correspondence through the post than by many conferences in propriis personis. If it should be found therefore that the sum considered necessary by the Committee is not the usual, it may be worth consideration whether a smaller sum might not suffice.

One point in connection with this subject of Collective Investigation appears to have been overlooked. The Committee have remarked that “to combine a number of men in the systematic and careful observations which the facts, especially in the case of medical men whose irregular and harassing avocations necessarily disline them to enter upon and continue a labour of this kind”. This is perfectly true; but, I venture to think that it is not only because his avocations are irregular and harassing that the medical man is disinclined to take a part in such investigations. It is also because such work appears to him to have no immediate bearing on his daily duties, and he therefore feels that it is not his business; and seeing he is merely employed and paid to treat disease, he cannot feel much interest in its prevention.

In my letter on “General Practitioners and Preventive Medicine” in the JOURNAL of November 13th, 1880, I recommended for adoption a scheme, which by the simplest means would place a practitioner in such a relation to the public that it would be his interest to further in every way the discovery of truth that has any bearing on prevention. Any one who wishes to know how this desirable result can be obtained has the information in the present number of the JOURNAL, where I have described in that letter and elsewhere, and which I am now striving to establish as far as it is applicable, the practitioner’s work would soon become more regular and less harassing; and not only so, for nothing I can think of could save the way to an easy and effective system of combined observation.

The report of the Committee already referred to makes mention of nine suitable subjects for investigation, and of these all but one have a more or less direct connection with the prevention of disease. Especially useful however would be the “records of the medical life-history of patients, including the sequela of various diseases”, and these under the system I propose, would be regularly kept as a matter of routine by the medical practitioner. Combined observation is a simple and feasible thing under such a system of medical practice as that which I am advocating.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

St. Mary Bourne, Andover, Hants, July 4th, 1881.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 11.

Superannuation of Poor-law Officers.—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the anomalous condition of the existing law and practice relating to the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannuation allowance having been granted in the former union, and refused in the latter to an officer of advanced age and long service; and whether he had it in contemplation to propose an amendment of the law to bring the superannuation of Poor-law officers, by recent cases which had occurred in the two adjacent unions of Farnham and Alton, a superannua
town for duty from blottaw.—Surgeon A. H. Anthousis, M.B., has left Newcastle-on-Tyne for Preston for duty there.—Surgeon W. B. Miller, M.B., has left Perth for Aberdeen for duty at that station.—Surgeon T. J. Galloway, M.D., has assumed duty at Dover on transfer from Aldershot.—Surgeon-Major W. J. Campbell has been appointed to Woolwich for duty. The Lahore Medical School.—The Lahore Medical School, says the Indian Medical Gazette, is to judge from the Report of the year 1879-80, rendering excellent service in training native youths of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab for the medical profession. The English class numbered 68, of whom 48 remained at the close of the session. Eleven completed their course of study, passed their final examination and entered the service of Government as assistant-surgeons. The Hindustani class numbered 149, of whom 90 remained; 21 were passed out after having been on the Punjab establishment voluntary for special duty in the Civil forces, and did good service in base hospitals, and on the severlines of communication. Four women who attended lectures on midwifery for three years, passed a final examination in that subject with credit.

The Naval Medical Service.

Sir,—With regard to the Naval Medical Warrant just issued, you, in your comments on it in the issue of the Journal of the 18th ultimo, well said, that several points are truly intricate; and as it is well that intending aspirants to our service should view matters in their true light, allow me to call your attention to the following, which may not have been noticed, but it is, nevertheless, of the greatest importance.

Under the head of Promotion, paragraph 4 (a), the rank of fleet-surgeon will be granted to staff-surgeons on completion of twenty years' full-pay service, subject to certain conditions of service having been performed. A promotion under the same paragraph (f) for a few special promotions. Then, on turning to paragraph 14, it will be seen that a fleet-surgeon may retire after twenty years' service (including proportion of half-pay time) on £200 per annum, or to have attained the qualifying rank unless he is one of the few lucky promoted under clause (f), though it is distinctly stated in the scale of retirement after twenty years' service (including proportion of half-pay time) which, as in this instant, would be two months, so that, practically, no half-pay can be counted for re-employment till the expiration of said two months. Under the seemingly insignificant words at the foot of the scale for retirement "to obtain this rate, an officer must hold the commission of fleet-surgeon"—I am, etc.,

A Naval Medical Officer.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on the 4th instant, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. Granville Jameson, and Fitzgerald U. Anderson, students of the Edinburgh School; H. St. John Brooks, and George R. M. Graham, of the Dublin School; Thomas H. Haldane Hospital; Thomas R. Duly, Kingston, Canada; Richard R. Weir, of the Aberdeen School; Rankine Dawson, of McGill College; Mirwandi D. Karanjia, of the Bombay School; Victor E. Sutcliffe, of the Leeds School; and Herbert Whyte, of Guy's Hospital.

Seventeen candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 5th instant.

Messrs. Ernest Amacher, H. E. Hamerton Matthews, Septimus Palmer, J. McFarlane Clarke, and William Carruthers, of the Manchester School; William H. Dutton, and Arthur W. Hare, of the Edinburgh School; Alfred Fisher, and Frederick Mercer, of the Liverpool School; William J. Tilley, and Alfred Hanson, of University College; William M. Huxton, of the Newcastle School; Albert Smith, of St. Thomas's Hospital; George A. T. Walton, and Robert W. Gunnell, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Allan Percy, of the London Hospital; and Edwin C. Garman, of the Birmingham School.

Twelve candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 6th instant.

Messrs. John J. Parsons and George H. Howitt, students of the Newcastle School; Walter Hurst, and William F. Dearden, of the Manchester School; George F. Stericker, and Robert Smalley, of the Leeds School; Alfred P. Rainbird, and Herbert J. Halsall, of Guy's Hospital; Robert Beattie, of the Belfast and Galway Schools; Horace Hartley, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Robert W. Wilde, of the Liverpool School; John Jenkins, of the Birmingham School; and James J. G. Whittendale, of the Birmingham School.

Twelve candidates were rejected.

University of Durham.—At the Final Examination for the Degrees in Medicine, held on June 24th, the following candidates satisfied the Examiners.


APOTHECARIANS' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on 23rd and 30th June, 1881.

Clark, William, Wotton, Gloucester.

Inger, John William, Nottingham.

Kilham, Charles Speight, Millhouse, near Sheffield.

Pike, Charles James, Hobart, Tasmania.

At the recent examination for the prizes in botany, given annually by the Society to medical students, the gold medal has been awarded to James Rocheid Forrest, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the silver medal to William Ayton Gostling, of University College, London.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BRADFORD INFIRMARY.—Locum Tenens for eight weeks. Salary, £50.

Bristol General Hospital.—Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 to £60 per annum.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.—Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy. Applications to Francis Hird, Dean, Agar Street, Strand, by July 15th.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.—Teacher of Practical Physiology. Applications by July 15th.

County Infirmary, Stafford.—Honorary Physician. Applications by the 20th instant.

Darlington Hospital.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to Charles Tanson, Esq., Fairfield, Darlington.

Dewsbury and District General INIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to J. Jebbs, Secretary, Dewsbury.

Doncaster Infirmary.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Applications to the House-Surgeon.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by July 15th.

Glasgow Royal Infirmary.—Physician. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow Royal Infirmary.—House-Surgeon. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow Royal Infirmary.—Teacher of Chemistry. Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Pathology, and Mental Diseases. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Haverstock Hill and Maldon Road Provident Dispensary.—Resident Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, 123, Maldon Road, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by 9th July.

Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.—House Physician. Salary, £75 per annum, with board and residence. Applications, by July 19th, to the Secretary.

Kensington Workhouse Infirmary.—Dispenser. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by July 22nd.

Kilkenny Union.—Medical Officer for Tiscoll Dispensary District. Salary, £50 per annum, with £20 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 18th instant.

Kilmalloch Union.—Apothecary for Charleville Dispensary District. Salary, £80 per annum. Election on the 18th instant.

Leek Friendly Provident Dispensary.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Applications, with carte, to W. Bull, Secretary, 13, King Street, Leek.

London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, Mile End, E.—Curator's Assistant and Librarian. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by July 15th.

Mason Science College, Birmingham.—Assistant Lecturer on Chemistry. Applications on or before the 18th July.

Newtown Abbott Union.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by July 11th.

North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill, Stoke on Trent.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by August 17th.

Omagh Union.—Medical Officer for No. 2 District, Carrickmore. Salary, £100 per annum, exclusive of sanitary and other fees. Election on the 16th instant.

Owens College, Manchester.—Lecturers: Mental Diseases, Surgical Pathology and Diseases of Children. Applications to the Registrar by the 20th instant.

Rochdale Infirmary.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications to Mr. A. Molesworth, Spotland, Rochdale.
SOMERSET AND BATH LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wells.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £250 per annum. Applications by 20th July.

SOUD DUBH.—Medical Officer for Sandymount Sub-district. Salary, £25 per annum, with a 3 year as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 10th instant.

STAFFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Honorary Physician. Applications by July 10th.


UPTON-ON-SEVERN UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with medical and vaccination fees.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen’s Road, Chelsea, S.W.—On average 19.5 per 1,000 contributed to whooping-cough, 21.0 to diphtheria, and 25.9 to scarlet fever. The mean death rate of humidity in the air was 68.0, complete saturation being represented by 100. The general direction of the wind was westerly, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 9.0 miles per hour, which was 1.4 below the average. Rain fell on one day of the week, to the amount of 0.01 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine was 51 days. The average weekly temperature was 63.8, which is proportional to the previous week. The mean death rate in the borough varied from 1.2 in London, 2.5 in Leeds, and 3.5 in London, to 7.0 in London. The average death rate in London was 2.28 per 1,000 of the population. The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded with the announcements.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTH.

NAPIER.—On July 3rd, at Strathwye, Tintern, Chepstow, the wife of T. W. A. Napier, M.D., C.M., of a son.

MARRIAGE.


DEATH.

ALFORD.—On the 9th instant at 61, Haverton Hill, N.W., from injuries received on the Midland Railway, Stephen Shuse Alford, F.R.C.S., aged 60. American papers please copy.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality last week, which was the twenty-sixth of this year, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 19.5 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follows: Plymouth 13, Salford 13, Hull 14, Nottingham 16, Sheffield 16, Birmingham 17, Sunderland 18, Norwich 18, Wolverhampton 18, Manchester 18, Brighton 18, Bristol 18, London 19, Portsmouth 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Leeds 21, Leicester 22, Bradford 22, Oldham 24, and Liverpool 25. Measles showed the largest proportional fatality in Liverpool and Bristol; scarlet fever in Leicester and Nottingham; and whooping-cough in Birmingham, Leicester, and Portsmouth. The 24 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty towns included 18 in London, 2 in Liverpool, and 2 in Portsmouth. Small-pox caused 56 more deaths in London and its outer ring of suburban districts, 5 in Liverpool, one in Brighton, one in Oldham, and not one in any of the sixteen other large provincial towns. In London, 2,480 births and 1,440 deaths were registered. The deaths exceeded the average by 42, and gave an annual death-rate of 19.6. The 1,440 deaths included 52 from small-pox, 64 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 8 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 72 from diarrhoea, 2 from simple malaria, and not one from dysentery; thus, 298 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 41 above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 225 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 181 last week, and were 7 below the average; 83 were attributed to bronchitis, and 71 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths; 47 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eight cases of suicide were registered. At Greenwich, the mean temperature for the week was 67°F, and 0.1" of rain fell. The mean death rate of humidity in the air was 68.0, complete saturation being represented by 100. The general direction of the wind was westerly, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 9.0 miles per hour, which was 1.4 below the average. Rain fell on one day of the week, to the amount of 0.01 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine was 51 days. The average weekly temperature was 63.8, which is proportional to the previous week. The mean death rate in the borough varied from 1.2 in London, 2.5 in Leeds, and 3.5 in London, to 7.0 in London. The average death rate in London was 2.28 per 1,000 of the population. The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded with the announcements.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts, indicative of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities, are derived from a table published in the Registrar-General’s last weekly return. In the three principal Indian cities, the annual death-rate, according to the most recently available weekly returns, averaged 33.2, and was equal to 22.2 in Calcutta, 36.4 in Bombay, and 39.4 in Madras. Cholera caused 19 deaths in Calcutta, showing a considerable decline from the numbers in recent weeks; and the 301 deaths in Madras included 53 from small-pox, and 60 from fever. The death rates in the principal Indian towns—Amsterdam, 39.5; Calcutta, 40.3; Madras, 40.5; Bombay, 40.5; were reported. According to the most recent weekly returns, the annual death-rate in twenty European cities averaged 30.7 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, showing the usual marked excess upon the average annual rate in twenty of the largest English towns, which during the month was not equal to 3.5 in 1880, and 5.0 in 1881. The recent death-rates in recent weeks; the fatal cases of typhus and typhoid fever were 133, against 153 and 133 in the two previous weeks. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged only 24.8; the rate in Copenhagen was, however, equal to 26.3, and four fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded. The Paris death-rate was equal to 26.8, showing an increase upon the rate in the previous week; the deaths included 23 fatal cases of small-pox, 38 of typhoid fever, and 46 of diphtheria and croup. In Brussels, the death-rate was only 20.7, and in Geneva not more than 17.5; measles caused 4 deaths in Brussels. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rates averaged only 10.4, and ranged from 16.3 in the Hague to 21.8 in Amsterdam. The Registrar-General’s table includes seven German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 31.3; the lowest rates in these towns were 22.4 and 23.9 in Dresden and Hamburg, and the highest 31.6 in Vienna and 33.6 in Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 15 deaths in Vienna, and 4 in Buda-Pesth; 8 deaths were referred to typhus in Buda-Pesth, and 4 in Hamburg. The death-rate averaged 30.8 in the four Italian cities contributing to the table, and was equal to 27.7 and 39.5 respectively in Turin and Naples; measles showed the fatal prevalence in Turin. In four of the principal American cities, the death-rate, calculated upon the enumerated population in 1880, averaged 22.0, and ranged from 17.3 in Brooklyn, to 27.3 in New York. Small-pox caused 29 deaths in Philadelphia, and 15 in New York; and diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in Brooklyn and Baltimore.

THE ANATOMICAL SEAT OF THE FUNGUS IN TINEA TONSURANS.—Dr. A. R. Robinson, in a paper (New York Medical Journal, March, 1880), on this topic, gives the results of his studies for the past two years. In one case he excised a portion of skin, in such a way that part was affected by the disease, and part was normal skin. On studying sections, the fungus, consisting of spores and mycelia, the former more abundant than the latter, was found to be lodged in some cases in the upper, in some, in the lower layers. In the stratum corneum the mycelium was observed. It was observed to surround the hair, and forms parts of the internal root sheath, that is, from the neck of the hair to the free surface. In the rete Malpighii both spores and mycelial threads were present. The spores were either isolated, in groups or in rows. Rarely more than five or six were found in any group or row. In some instances the spores varied in number, but were disposed in the same general way already described. Their shapes were either round or cylindrical. In the subcutaneous tissue the spores were also found in great number, surrounding empty hair follicles, in fact they were as plentiful as in the corneous layer. Dr. Robinson would conclude that the anatomical seat of this fungus is in the interior of the hair, on these occasions. It may be seated only in the corneous layer and hair-shaft, or may extend into the subcutaneous tissue. Where a large number of hairs fall out entire, the fungus is seated deeper than when the hair is only stubbed.
LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the Journal, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

AUTHOR desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 161A, Strand, W.C., London.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice of their being communicated, should authenticate their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

SIR,—In your Journal some time since, you recommended a medical botany. Would you be good enough to let me know which it was, or one suitable to me? I want good papers and the uses of them explained; in fact, a botany on medicinal plants only. Apologising for the trouble, believe me, yours,


THE STATUS MEDICAL.

SIR,—Every one agrees with the quotation from the Latin Grammar to the effect that “To have learnt the liberal arts (or possibly scholarship) faithfully, softens the manners, nor suffers them to be brutal”. When that was written, such was perhaps possible; but it is not, the liberal arts being too numerous. In my opinion, the difference in the degree and sort of education allowed by the existence of the nineteen licensing and examining corporations is, in its tendencies, greatly excessive. For some people have a good aptitude for the medical profession, but unwilling or unable from some cause, such as weak health, to undergo the course of study required for the most exacting of the corporations—for instance, of the University of London, or of such as perhaps be the conjoint board, should it be established. Others may have the aptitude and the mental ability to pass any of the other exams and be qualified, but have no time to wait. Such persons are, of course, in every way qualified. Each might choose according to circumstances those one or two or more licences or degrees which would best suit their minds and time.

Rules which would exclude a medical Stephenson, the two Hunters, or Sir Astley Cooper, from the profession, or would have thrown any difficulties in their way, would have been good. I do not know why figure these gentlemen might have made had they sighted the "preliminary", but I think that they might have "fought shy of it". Preliminary education might be all that could be desired when attainable, and certainly I consider apprenticeship at the usual time is most useful; certainly not after obtaining the qualifications to practice.

Botany might be among the first studies, to be made a pleasure of only. Many of weak health might like and use nature’s endowments better than merely human acquirements. Who pretend to affirm that the learned medical men of to-day occupy really a higher or more useful position than the quite as really learned elder practitioners? The “One Portal System” may, perhaps, be comparable to the co-operative system as compared with the professed responsibility and divided responsibility and competition. Over the doors of the one portal system might be written, if not in the form, at least in the spirit, of "exactly the same knowledge, retail for an increased price".

No doubt in this case, although the school and hospital education would be as costly as would any other; there would be no possible monetary terms.

SIR,—Let me observe that although this cheapness would no doubt be consistent with a good article—and I do not imagine that any quality proportionally associated in idea with cheapness would hold to it; yet I should wish to miss the whole hope of rivalry of the nineteen examining bodies, which might advantageously still continue. Now, or formerly, everyone had his own place—where as teacher or on his own hand. Every student, every medical practitioner, could endow his own alma mater. Each and all, from rivalry and excusable pride of possession, anxious to do their best. If such as this was not in every way or at all as it used to be, yet it is not in a lasting arrangement; for I believe that the improvement in medical education, and the security for a good a teacher, will more likely come from the culture of the ethics, and the manner of such institutions. It was of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts on the Mind, of Watts Logic, and of Chris- tian Inquiries. Such Divine directions. Fitness for the course. If any profession is as much or more a matter of natural aptitude, and generally of human, and humane and Christian feeling, as of what is usually meant by education, or of the declaration of the right, I say the light which enlightens every man who comes into the world”, may be extended from Divine things and heavenly hopes to mental endowments and worldly aptitudes.

I think it is not certain that many work better for a very first-rate or superior education, unless those of very robust health and vigorous constitutions. These may do so; not so they who are too much weakened by their studies. A highly educated man will very likely, on occasions of urgent necessity or danger, or in cases where he can be of chivalrous help, exert all his powers, and do wonders. They are, in short, very many such persons. A fact is, that such learned people will the exertions be life-long, or even very continuous. Undoubtedly the learned men are often much stirred by the recollection of old worthy examples, and of both mythical and real achievements; and gain by them a reverence which fills their minds.

None will seriously say, on consideration, that the nationality of any genuine degree or licence affects its value in any way. I do not suppose these observations are likely to set up any very strong principles, and one will not easily that many people have similar views on the subject of medical education and medical reform. Only make suggestions for consideration; outlines to be filled in, and such as will appeal to persons of personal, religious, and public opinion of moderate ideas and kindred minds. I dare say I may not say the ingredient ten- dency—rather the downward ones—convert the very if not too learned sceptic to the good of the developing old republic. The mind and the man which thinks, and the man which thinks with the world, may more easily be bestowed by the professors and teachers of a more limited number and responsibility, such as now congregate at each of the nineteen examining and licensing boards.

I conclude with some words of Celsus: “Ut alimenta sanis corporeis agricultura, ut arboribus agris medicina. Et quidem quidem non (exists everywhere); quietest etiam imperissimis gentes herbas albique prompta in auxilium vulnerum morborumque novamenta.” I am, sir, your obedient serv.

SIR,—I received your letter of the 2nd inst. Not having any reply of old replies of any character, I trust you will consider me as a subscriber.

A Subscriber.—Read Professor Henry Morley’s Course of English Literature, and Mr. Leslie Stephen’s Hours in a Library (series 1, 2, and 3) carefully, as a means of developing the mind.

In Petit Mal during Vaccination. SIR,—I wish to state, in reference to Dr. Neal’s query in your last edition, that I have met with two cases lately of slight attacks of "le petit mal" occurring during vaccination, and perhaps, this has been subsequent to vaccination. Fainting was the immediate effect of the opiate given (sedation), but the cause of its absence, and the tonic effects of mild and tonic convulsions of a mild and evanescent character. Both cases happened in young acrophic women, and attributed to the phenomena to irritability of the mind, or possibly to the result of sudden exhaustion; or the defect of one of the autonomic functions. I am, sir, your obedient serv.

SIR,—It seems to me that the drug, new Handbook of Therapeutics, 5th edition, pp. 256 and 690—Yours truly,

J. A. HAVER. A MEMBER.

BELLADONNA IN THE SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY. SIR,—Not having any reply of old replies of any character, I trust you will consider me as a subscriber.

55, Warwick Road, Maiday Vale.

SIR,—I have stated, in reference to Dr. Neal’s query in your last edition, that I have met with two cases lately of slight attacks of "le petit mal" occurring during syncope subsequent to vaccination. Fainting was the immediate effect of the opiate given (sedation), but the cause of its absence, and the tonic effects of mild and evanescent character. Both cases happened in young acrophic women, and attributed to the phenomena to irritability of the mind, or possibly to the result of sudden exhaustion; or the defect of one of the autonomic functions. I am, sir, your obedient serv.

SIR,—I wish to state, in reference to Dr. Neal’s query in your last edition, that I have met with two cases lately of slight attacks of "le petit mal" occurring during vaccination, and perhaps, this has been subsequent to vaccination. Fainting was the immediate effect of the opiate given (sedation), but the cause of its absence, and the tonic effects of mild and evanescent character. Both cases happened in young acrophic women, and attributed to the phenomena to irritability of the mind, or possibly to the result of sudden exhaustion; or the defect of one of the autonomic functions. I am, sir, your obedient serv.

SIR,—I wish to state, in reference to Dr. Neal’s query in your last edition, that I have met with two cases lately of slight attacks of "le petit mal" occurring during vaccination, and perhaps, this has been subsequent to vaccination. Fainting was the immediate effect of the opiate given (sedation), but the cause of its absence, and the tonic effects of mild and evanescent character. Both cases happened in young acrophic women, and attributed to the phenomena to irritability of the mind, or possibly to the result of sudden exhaustion; or the defect of one of the autonomic functions. I am, sir, your obedient serv.

SIR,—I wish to state, in reference to Dr. Neal’s query in your last edition, that I have met with two cases lately of slight attacks of "le petit mal" occurring during vaccination, and perhaps, this has been subsequent to vaccination. Fainting was the immediate effect of the opiate given (sedation), but the cause of its absence, and the tonic effects of mild and evanescent character. Both cases happened in young acrophic women, and attributed to the phenomena to irritability of the mind, or possibly to the result of sudden exhaustion; or the defect of one of the autonomic functions. I am, sir, your obedient serv.
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 the Manager, at the British Medical Journal, 161 Strand, London, and not to the Correspondents.

W. H. A.—Has been received and has been noticed. We are unable to publish more than a small proportion of the communications received; but all receive careful consideration.

A High-watt in London.

Sr.—Although a layman as regards the medical profession, I would beg to draw attention through your columns to what it is, seems to me, a most urgent hygienic want in London, and one that has only some few years—since that I arrived—been the subject of the highest consideration. The large cities of Europe, are simply utterly inadequate to the population of the city; and I admit that a considerable number of the question from, will point out that the conveniences now afforded at the various stations of the Metropolitan and other railway companies are, though good, inadequate. At certain hours in the day, it is impossible—alas! at all times it is unpleasant for nature by appealing to the sympathies of a publican or a shopkeeper. Yet such is the fate of any sufferer like myself throughout so long a stretch of street, for example, that extending from the Hollow Viaduct to Marble Arch. It is only taken as an example. At the West End, and in the City, the same state of things prevails. There is no use in being squeamish in the matter; the necessity exists for the accommodation among the classes, that amongst the most of the tropic-returning grumblers. Why, then, should it not be provided for? If I might venture to make a suggestion, it would be that, in as many parishes the authorities have provided public baths, they might be established in the same principle, and in a series of public closets, such as those in Paris, a small fee being charged, at the estabishments, for their use and due keeping in order, which I feel sure would amply pay expenses.

While on this subject, I may also draw attention to the fact that, in many districts, urban and rural, far too few in numbers in the comparatively too inconsiderable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerable in too few in numbers in the comparatively too considerab