On Saturday, August 7th, one of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company's steamers will leave Dublin (company's office, North Wall, Dublin), call at Falmouth, August 9th; Plymouth, August 9th; Southampton, August 10th; Portsmouth, August 10th; and will pass Brighton the same evening on her way to London. Fare, 22s. 6d.; return, 33s. 9d.; chief cabin.

On Saturday, August 7th, a steamer of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (High Street Chambers, Cork) will leave Cork, call at Plymouth and Southampton, and pass Brighton on Tuesday, the 10th, on her way to London. Fare, 20s.; return, 30s.

If sufficient inducement offered, perhaps the owners of some of these steamers might be persuaded to allow their vessels to call off Brighton to land passengers (as there is deep water close in shore at Brighton), provided the local committee of our Association would make arrangements for a boat to meet the vessels off Brighton, and take the passengers ashore. If such arrangements could not be made, passengers could land at Southampton or Portsmouth, and take the train to Brighton.

Speaking from personal experience, there is nothing more enjoyable or more invigorating than a three or four days' coast-trip in fine summer weather, and I would strongly advise the inexperienced to try it—the cost is merely nominal, and the effect far superior to either blue pill, podophyllin, or nux vomica.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING FOR 1886.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

A meeting of the Council will be held on October 20th, 1886. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary, not later than twenty-one days before the meeting, namely, September 20th, 1886.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

Francis Fowler, General Secretary.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made without delay to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 161A, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary on the conclusion of the research, in furtherance of which the grant was made.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

DIPHTHERIA,

CANCER OF THE BREAST,

OLD AGE,

THE VALUE OF HamAMELIS,

THE VALUE OF PURU ThEREBENE.

Memoranda on the above, and forms for recording individual cases, may be had on application.

The inquiry on Acute Rheumatism is now closed, as the printing of the Tables is completed.

THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS—Continuation of inquiry. The Committee will be glad to receive the names of gentlemen willing to engage in joint investigation of any of the following points in relation to the origin of cases of Phtysis:—

(a) The influence of residence and occupation; (b) the previous state of the patient's thoracic organs and general health; (c) heredity and communication. Full particulars will be sent on application.

General inquiries into the Therapeutic Value of Hamamelis and Pure Therabene have been issued. A report will be made to the Section of Therapeutics at the annual meeting.

PROGNOSIS IN HEART-VALUE DISKASE, based on an examination of cases in which the lesion has existed for an unusual length of time without producing serious symptoms; the Extreme Duration of Infectiousness in Infectious Diseases. The Committee has prepared the following two subjects for future inquiry, and has returned them to the Branches of the Association, in accordance with its regulations, with a view to preliminary discussion during the present year. Arrangements have also been entered into with the Section of Medicine of the Annual Meeting of 1886 to hold a discussion upon "Cases in which Disease of the Heart-Valves has been known to exist for upwards of five years without causing serious symptoms;" and with the Section of Public Health to hold a discussion on "The Duration of Infectiousness." The former discussion will be opened by Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., the latter by Dr. Arthur Ramsome. The inquiry-papers, to be subsequently issued, will be based upon the information afforded in these Branch and general discussions.

Application for forms, memoranda, or further information, may be made to any of the Honorary Local Secretaries, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161A, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—Annual meeting will be held at the Beach Hotel, Minehead, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock. T. J. Ollerhead, Esq., President-elect, will take the chair on its being vacated by Mr. Sincock. Business: Minutes; Report of Council; Treasurer's Report; Election of Officers; Place of Marriage; Election of representatives to the British Medical Association. Papers and communications. Dinner at the Beach Hotel at 6.30; 5s. 6d. a head, exclusive of wine.

W. M. Kelly, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at South Shields on Thursday, July 29th.—David Drummond, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.—Ordinary meeting, Bugle Hotel, Newport, Thursday, July 29th, 1886, at 8.30; J. Wood, Sec., President; Rev. W. J. A. Poole, Proposer; T. J. Ollerhead, Esq., President-elect. Papers and communications. Dinner at the George and Dragon, Newport.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Infirmary, Cardiff, on July 8th; George A. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair; afterwards H. N. Davies, Esq., President-elect. There were forty-three members present.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring President.—The President having resigned the chair to the President-elect, a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. George Arthur Brown, for his courteous and able conduct as president during the past year.

Report of Council.—The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following Report of Council was received and adopted.

The Council of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch presents you with its sixteenth annual report.

The past year will be chiefly remembered as the one in which the annual meeting of the Association was held for the first time in Cardiff, a meeting which was acknowledged to be one of the most successful and enjoyable ever held by the Association. We think you may be fairly congratulated on that success.

Since our last annual meeting at Swansea, two ordinary meetings have been held, one at Tregaron and the other at Carmarthen, which meetings, under the genial presidency of Mr. G. A. Brown, have been most successful, and several interesting papers have been read, followed by animated and useful discussions.

At the Carmarthen meeting, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of establishing a Medical Defence Fund in connection with the Association.

The number of members of the Branch is now over 200, which gives you the privilege of electing two representatives on the General Council instead of one.

The account now stands in balance in hand of £27 4s. 2d.; £33 8s. has been forwarded to the Medical Benevolent Fund.
The autumn meeting will be held at Merthyr, and the spring meeting next year at Neath. The next annual meeting will be held at Swansea.

President. — Mr. J. A. Rawlings, of Swansea, was unanimously elected President-elect.

Members of Council. — Messrs. Webster, Crosswell, Hall, and T. W. Parry, were declared elected by the scrutineers.

Honorary Secretaries. — Drs. Sheen and D. A. Davies were unani mously re-elected.

Representative in the General Council. — Dr. Sheen was unani mously re-elected.

New Member. — Mr. R. Nelson Jones, Swansea Infirmary, was elected a member of the Branch.

President's Address. — The President then delivered an interesting address, for which a cordial vote of thanks was unani mously passed to him.

Papers, etc. — Mr. Parry (Fernales) read notes on two successful cases of ovariotomy, and showed patients and specimens.

Dr. Isambard Owen (London) introduced a discussion by reading a paper on the Duration of Infectiousness in Infectious Diseases. Messrs. Parry, Brown, J. W. Davies, Sheen, and Rawlings, took part in the discussion, after which Dr. Owen replied. Warm thanks were ex pressed to Dr. Owen for taking the trouble to come such a long dis tance, and for his excellent paper.

Travelling Expenses of Representatives of Branches. — Dr. Sheen read a circular letter from the East York and North Lincoln Branch in favour of payment of the travelling expenses of representatives on the General Council by the Association, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. G. A. Brown:

"We are of opinion that it is not at present desirable that the Association should pay the travelling expenses of Branch representatives on the General Council; but would suggest that power should be given to any Branch desiring to do so to elect as its representative a member of the Association who need not necessarily be a member of the Branch he represents."

Whereupon the following amendment was moved by Mr. Fry, and seconded by Mr. Rawlings:

"That this Branch is of opinion that the expenses of the representatives on Council should be paid by the Association."

The amendment was lost, and the resolution, on being put, was carried.

Cases. — A case was shown by the President, in which a New Lower Eye-lid had been successfully formed by a Plastic Operation.

Dr. Sheen showed a patient suffering from Syphilitic Disease of the Face resembling Lupus.

The members afterwards dined together at the Angel Hotel.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on July 14th, when Dr. Gray, as President for the following twelve months, took the chair.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring President. — After a cordial vote of thanks had been passed to the retiring President, Sir H. W. Acland, K.C.B., Mr. H. H. Parry, Dr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Wilson were elected on the Branch Council, in the place of the three retiring members.

Representative on Council. — Mr. A. Winkfield was elected as the representative of the Branch on the Council of the Association.

President-Elect and Officers. — Mr. T. H. Castle, M.R.C.S., was chosen as President-elect. The other officers were re-elected.

New Members. — Mr. James Neil, Mr. Edward Hyde, and Mr. Richard Rice were elected members of the Association and Branch.

Papers, etc. — Dr. Darbishire read a paper on Milk Scarlatina, giving an account of the recent investigations instituted by the Local Government Board, and carried out by Mr. Power, Dr. Klein, and Dr. Cameron. Mr. Symonds showed a case of Head-Injury, in which the brain substance was injured, and drained with good result.

Mr. Sankey showed a case in which a fragment of the Stomach of a Man, who had committed suicide by taking butter of antimony. The meeting was adjourned.

MONTROSE LUNATIC ASYLUM. — The Board of Management of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum lately obtained plans from several archi tects for the erection of a detached infirmary. These were submitted for report to Messrs. H. Savon Snell and Son, who selected as the best those signed respectively "Lucindis Ordo," "Space," and "Good Samaritan." Ultimately, it was determined to request the authors of "Good Samaritan" and "Space" to send in revised designs; and the design by Mr. Sydney Mitchell, of Edinburgh, has been selected for execution.
The British Medical Journal. 183.

Tuesday, August 10th, 1886.

2 p.m.—Meeting of 1886-6 Council.

3 p.m.—General Meeting. Report of Council and other business. Adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

8 p.m.—General Meeting. President's Address, and any business adjourned from meeting at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, August 11th, 1886.

9.30 a.m.—Meeting of 1886-7 Council.

11.0 a.m.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine.

2 to 5 p.m.—Sectional Meetings.

8 p.m.—A Convocation.

Thursday, August 12th, 1886.

9.30 a.m.—Meeting of Council.

11 a.m.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery. Presentation of Gold Medals for distinguished merit; and Stewart and Middlemore Prizes.

2 to 5 p.m.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 p.m.—Public Dinner.

Friday, August 13th, 1886.

10 a.m.—Address in Public Medicine.

11 a.m.—Sectional Meetings.

4 p.m.—Concluding General Meeting.

8 p.m.—Reception.

Saturday, August 14th, 1886.

Excursions.

The general meetings will be held in the Dome, and the Sections and Committees will meet in the Pavilion.

The entrance-hall to the Pavilion will be fitted up as a Reception-Room, and will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, August 9th, and on the following day at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and will remain open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, for the issue of tickets to members, and for supplying all necessary information.

**It is particularly requested that gentlemen on their arrival will at once proceed to the Reception-Room, and (1) enter name and address on the admission ticket, and obtain tickets and programme; (2) inquire for letters and telegrams; (3) consult the list of lodgings and hotels, etc.**

The following discussions and papers are promised up to the present time:

Members desirous of reading papers, or joining in the discussions, are earnestly requested to communicate, without delay, with the Secretaries of the respective Sections.

SECTION A.—MEDICINE.

The following subjects have been chosen for special discussion.

1. Cases in which Disease of the Valves of the Heart has been known to exist for upwards of five years, without causing Serious Symptoms. Introduced by Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., London. The following gentlemen have promised to take part in the discussion: Drs. Gairdner, Clifford Allbutt, B. Foster, Douglas Powell, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M. Bruce, Burney Yeo, Skerritt, Saundby, Sansom, Tyson, Thomas, S. MacKenzie, D. J. Leech, Bernard O'Connor, S. Bristowe, and Oliver.

2. On the Effects produced by Gall-stones, with particular reference to some recent Points in their Symptomatology. Introduced by W. Ord, M.D., F.R.C.P., London. The following gentlemen have promised to take part in the discussion: Drs. Clifford Allbutt, B. Foster, Pavy, Shingleton Smith, Saundby, Sir Peter Esde, M.D., S. Bristowe, R. Bardley-Wilmut, M.B., and Ralle.

Dr. Radcliffe Crocker will give a Demonstration in the Removal of Hairs by Electrolysis.

The President of the Section will deliver his Address on August 12th.

The following papers are promised.

Churton, T., M.D. Two Cases of Non-diabetic Angina.


Cullimore, B., M.D. Tropical Hepatic Abscess.

Crocker, H., Radcliffe, M.D. A New Treatment for Obstetrically Recurring Eclampsia.

Driffield, C. R., M.D. The Treatment of Phthisis.

Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. Inadequate Treatment of Anaemia.

Evans, A. J., M. D. On Tuberculous Peritonitis.

Ganne, A., M.D. On Compressed and Rarefied Air.

Hall, F. de Havilland, M.D. Menigitis as a complication of Pneumonia.

Hardford, H. M. Menstruation and Pneumonia.

Kirk, Robert, M.D. On Urine which darkens with Alkalis occurring in three Members of the same family, and will show Crystals of an Acid obtained from the Urine in the Cases. 2. On Cases of Pernicious Anæmia.

Mastle, A. M.D. Etiology of Rheumatism considered from a Bacterial Point of View.

McVittie, D. C., M.B. The Physical conditions that underlie the Thoracic Pecussion Sounds.

Moxon, W., M.D. Effects of Tertianine, Ergot, and Water, on Albuminuria.

Mylete, A. S., M.D. Chronic Inflammation of Membranes of Pyloric end of Stomach, Duodenum, Common Gall-duct, and Bladder, their Symptoms and Treatment by Harrogate Waters.

Oliver, T., M.D. On the Relationship of Urea to certain Diseased Processes.

Owens, W. B., M.D. Some observations on what is called Neurasthenia.


Rendall, Stanley, M.D. Therapeutical Action of the Waters of Aix-les-Bains.

Savage, George H., M.D. Mental Symptoms with locomotor Ataxia.

Streaton, J., M.D. Intestinal Ulcer and their Treatment, more especially by Aescin.

West, Samuel, M.D. Hematuria in Granular Kidney.

White, W. H., M.D. Intractable Pyrexia.

Whittell, E. G., M.D. Melancholia and Insomnia in the Sane. Treatment.

SECTION B.—SURGERY.

The President will deliver the address on Wednesday 11th, at 2 p.m.

Sir Henry Thompson will open a discussion on Suprarenal Lithotomy. The following gentlemen will take part in the discussion: Messrs. W. Cade, Reginald Harrison, Professor Humphry, Berkeley Hill, T. E. Jessop, Greig Smith, W. Fy, Berwell, Bruce Clarke, Edward Lund, Walter Whithead, Jakobson, and T. F. Ward Cousins.

The following papers are promised.

Harley, George, M.D., F.R.S. Hepatic Phlebotomy and Puncture in Hypertrrophic Concretions of the Liver.

Hutchinson, Francis, M.D., Liverpool. A Case of Renal Hydatid.

Tait, Lawson, M.D. Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Liver.

Me. Jennings will take part in the discussion.

Thornton, J. R., M.Ch. The Surgery of the Liver.

Willett, A., Esq. and Meredith, W. A., Esq. Cholecystotomy.

Messen, Macnamara, Morris, Bellamy, Jessop, and Professor Gaschin, of Georgia, will take part in the discussion.

Hoblet, Victor, M.B. A paper, illustrated by Photographs illuminated by the Lime-light, in connection with the Advances in the Surgery of the Central Nervous System.

Mr. E. Bellamy and Dr. Hughes Bennett will join in the discussion.


Browne, B., Esq. Fistula in Ano of the Horse-Shape.


Clarke, Bruce, Esq., and Strawgrove, W. E., M.D. The Employment of Electricity in the Treatment of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Coxing, J. Ward, M.D. A new Inguinal Hernia with Throat-Guard.

Dempsey, Alexander, M.D. A Case of Orbital Anæmia.


Harrison, Reginald, Esq. On the Treatment of Urethral Stricture by Internal and External Urethrotomy combined.

Jackson, T. Vincent, Esq. Will speak on Suprarenal Lithotomy.

Jeffreys, F. B., Esq. Surgical Treatment of the Tumours of the Neck.


Kirk, Robert, M.D., Glasgow, will show his Vapour-Pressure Injector, and read Notes of Cases treated by it.

Mark, — Esq. A Case of Abscess of the Liver, opened by free Incision.

Owen, Edmund, Esq. Fosas Abscess: when and where to evacuate it.

Fy, W., Esq. A Case of Multiple Papilloma of the Bladder, removed by the Suprarenal Operation. 2. Two Cases of Suprarenal Cystotomy.

Roberts, — M.D., New York. On the Diagnosis and Mechanical Operative Treatment of Knock-Knee, and Bow-leg deformity; at the same time making a demonstration of the Cutting-out and division of the Electro-Oncleotome.

Smith, Noble, Esq. On Obscure Disease of the Spinal Column.

Starkie, James, Esq. The Surgical Treatment of Acne and Lupa.

Symonds, Charters, J. M. A Case of Malignant Stricture of the Oeso- phagus by Tubage.

Newton, Thomas, Esq. A Case of Myositis Ossea.

Walsham, W. J., Esq. Cases of Abscess of the Liver opened by free Incision.

Whitehead, Walter, Esq. Three Hundred Consecutive Cases of Hemorrhoids cured by Excision.

SECTION C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

The President will deliver a short address.

The following two special discussions will take place.

1. The Alternatives to Craniotomy. This discussion will be introduced by Dr. Robert Barnes; and Professor Porro, Dr. Halliday Croom, Dr. E. T. Davies, Liverpool; Dr. Walter, Manchester; Dr. Greig Smith, Clifton, and others, will be among the speakers.

2. On Removal of the Uterus. Paper to be read by Dr. Savage, Birmingham; Dr. More Madden, Dublin; and others; and Dr. Bantock; Dr. E. T. Davies, Dr. G. Elder, Nottingham, and Dr. Imlich, Liverpool; Dr. Walter, Manchester; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton, and others, will take part in the discussion.

The following papers are promised.

Aveling, J. H., M.D. A Case of Extra-uterine Gestation arrested by Electricity.


Bennett, Frederick M.D. On Perinorrhythma.

Beverley, Michael, M.D., Norwic. Cases of Laceration of Os Uteri treated by Emmet's operation; Three Cases of Proflidicta Uteri treated by Emmet's operation.

Black, J. Gordon, M.D. Harrogate. The Use of Stem-Pessaries.

Bradshaw, W., M.D. A Method ofTreating certain Cases of Amennorrhoea, and Scrotal Menstruation.


Eden, A. W., M.D. Cases illustrating the Difficulties of Diagnosis in Gynecological Practice.
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL  [July 24, 1886.

ELDER, G., M.D. A Case of Vesico-vaginal Fistula.
EMMET, T. C., M.D., New York. On certain mooted points in Gynecology.
SHGOL, W. C., M.D. On the Antiseptic Use of Biichloride of Mercury in Obstetric Practice.
HANDBEAD-JONES, M. B. Scarce Secretion of Liquefied Amni in the Early Months of Pregnancy, and its Bearing on Diagnosis.
HAWATT, D. Berry, M.D. Surgical Case of Ruptured Fallopian Tube Fornation, with Microscopic Examination of the part of the tube contained in the abdominal cavity.
HEWITT, W. M., Graffy, M.D. The Early History and Etiology of Uterine Plications and Displacements.
KMIGAD, R. J., M.D., Galway. Cranotomy and Cesearean Section.
WALTER, W., M. D. A Case of Uterine Myoma causing obstruction of the Bowels treated by the Removal of the Appendages.

SECTION D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

The general subjects for discussion are the following:

1. Scarlet Fever; its Cause, and the best Sanitary Measures for Dealing with the Disease as it exists among Urban Populations. Dr. Ewart, of Brighton, will open this discussion. Dr. W. Squire will take part.

2. On the Duration of Infectiveness in the following Infectious Diseases: Scarletina, Small-pox, Measles, Mumps, and Diphtheria. Dr. A. Ransom, of Manchester, will open this discussion. Dr. W. E. Hope, of Liverpool ; Dr. T. F. Pearse, Haslemere; and Dr. W. Squire, will take part.

3. Diphtheria in Rural Districts: (a) Causation; (b) Influence of Soil upon the Disease. Dr. C. Kelly will open this discussion.

4. Reports of Water Analyses. Dr. Southall, the Method of Staining these so as to secure one Uniform Plan. Dr. Whitelegge will open this discussion.

Dr. Edgar Coopshank will exhibit the various apparatus employed in a Bacteriological laboratory, and give demonstrations of cultivations, microscopic preparations, and photographs of bacteria.

The following papers are promised.

ASHBY, H., M. D. On the Duration of Infectiveness in Scarlet Fever.
BOYD, J. B., M. B., Nottingham. Scarlet Fever in relation with the disturbance of Insulin Subsidi and the Construction of Sewers.
CARPENTER, A., M. D. The Causation of, and on the Quarantine which is necessary to be observed in, Scarletina.
COOK, W., Surgeon-General. On an Outbreak of Cholera amongst British Emigrants proceeding from London to Queensland in the steamship Durban during November and December, 1885.
EYANT, Surgeon-Major G. J. H. On the Medical Department of an Army Corps in War, with proposals for a more efficient Volunteer Medical Organisation.
HANCOCK, A., M. D., Nottingham. Death-rate of Enteric Fever.
FLEET, C. E., Esq. The Influence of Acid Rainwater, Sore Throat in the Spread of Diphtheria.
PEARCE, W. T., F., M. D., Haslemere. On the Periods of Inoculation of the principal Exanthemata.
SHAY, E., M. D. A Paper on Scarlet Fever.
STEAK, W., M. D. On the Means of Intensifying the Amenities of Isolation upon the Prevalence of Scarlet Fever in London.
VACHER, F., Esq. Duration of Infectiveness in the Exanthemata and Allied Diseases.
WHITELEGG, A. B., M. D. Reports of Water Analyses.

SECTION E.—PSYCHOLOGY.

The President, Dr. T. S. Clouston, will deliver an address on the Relationship of Bodily and Psychical Pain.

The following papers are promised.

CLARKE, A., Campbel. The Psychological Experiences in Lunacy Practice. A Record of Investigation and Results.
GILL, Stanley A., Esq. B.A. The Use and Abuse of Secrecy.
SAYE, G. H., M. D. On the Function of Neuroses.
SHUTTLEWORTH, G. E., M. D. The Marriage of Relations of Consanguinity to Mental Unsoundness.
THOMAS, D. M., M. D. On the Separate Care and Medical Treatment of Recent Cases of Insanity, either in existing Asylums, or in Lunatic Hospitals to be Established for that special purpose.
TUCK, D. H., M. D. On the Altered Increase of Insanity.

The President will introduce a discussion as to How the Medical Spirit can best be kept up in Asylums for the Insane.

Discussions will be held upon Degradation of Habits and Feelings in Relationship to Mental Disease and other subjects. The Secretaries will be glad to receive communications from members willing to read papers or to take part in the discussions.

SECTION F.—PATHOLOGY.

The following subjects have been chosen for special discussion.

1. Peripheral Neuritis. Opened by Dr. Ross (Manchester), and Dr. Buzzard (London). Mr. Watson Cheyne, Professor Charcot, Drs. Clifford Allbutt, Hadden, Poore, Drummond, Saunders, Maguire, and Whittle, will take part in the discussion.


Introductory papers by Dr. Octavius Sturges and Dr. R. Douglas Powell. Dr. Churton, Dr. R. Maguire, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Duckworth, and Dr. Hollis will take part in the discussion.

Dr. Heneage Gibbs will show, in the Museum in connection with the Pathological Section, a series of Microscopic Specimens of Caseous Tuberculosis of different sizes, and a number of Photographs of Normal and Morbid Histology and Bacterium, and Photographs showing Diseased Conditions, life size.

The following papers are promised.

ASHBY, — M. D. The Pathology of Nephritis following Scarlet Fever.
CHEYNE, Watson, M. B. On Cholera.
CHURTON, T., M. D. The Pathology of the Adrenals.
CROCKER, Ralph, Esq. The Anatomy of the Early Stage of Kolioid, and will show drawings of different types of Leprosy.
GAMES, E. M., M. D. Six Cases of Ulcerative Haemorrhoid.
GREGES, E. Hylia, M. D., Liverpool, will show a Rare Form of Cerebral Tumour, and give an account of the same.
HOLLIS, W. A. M. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, associated with Heart-Disease.
MAUGRINE, Robert, M. D. On Albuminuria in Diabetes.
YOUNG, Professor N., Manchester. On Traumatic Malignancy.

SECTION G.—THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY.

An Introductory Presidential Address will be given by Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S.

The following subjects have been selected for special discussions.

1. Antipyretics ; to be opened by Dr. Carter, of Liverpool.
2. Analgesics ; to be opened by Dr. Spender, of Bath; Dr. Brown Segard will join in the discussion.
3. Action of Drugs in Albuminuria; to be opened by Dr. Saundby, of Birmingham.

The following papers are promised.

BRUCE, Mitchell, M. D. Morphine in Diarrhoea.
BRIDAL, Charles E., M. D. Mercury as an Antidote in Syphilis.
GRANVILLE, Mortimer, M. D. The Relief of Pain by Mechanical Vibration or Percussion.
HANCOCK, H., M. D., Nottingham. The Pathology of a rare form of Skin disease affecting the Sebaceous Follicles.
JAMES, E., M. D. Local Anaesthetics.
LIEBREICH, Professor (Berlin). Janolin: a new Fatty Substance; its Physical Properties and Therapeutical Uses.
MACKAY, E., M. D. On Gastric and Cutaneous Disorders.
MACHIN, E., M. D. On the Value of Cannabis Indica in a certain Class of Headaches.
STORNE, George, Esq., Lisburn. Experiments with Mauca in the Treatment of Rheumatism.
STONE, W. W., M. D. will show the apparatus exhibited by him on the occasion of his Lancet Lectures.
STRAHAN, J., M. D. An Unrecorded Danger from Continued Large Doses of Iron.

SECTION H.—OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson will open a discussion on the Different Forms of Choroiditis, in relation to their several Causes.

Mr. Anderson Critchett will open a discussion on Episceratitis.

An Improved Electric Refraction Ophthalmoscope will be shown by Mr. Henry Juler.

The following papers are promised.

ABERT, G., Esq. The Use of Stylus in the Treatment of Epiphora.
ALBEE, Edward E., M. D. Ophthalmic Injuries.
BIBER, J. W., Esq., and LANG, W., Esq. On the Causation of Phlyctenula, Ophthalmia and Syphilis.
BROWN, Edgar, Esq.
GLASBOTT, C. E. M. On Sarcoma of the Choroid, followed by Amibiopic Symptoms in the Sound Eye.
GREENWAY, Henry, Esq. Use of Ice and Carabolic Acid in the Treatment of Injuries and Inflammation of the Eyes and Eyelids.
HASTINGS, Guflava, Esq. Strabismus and its Treatment in Young Children.
HOLLIS, W. A. M. The Treatment of Interstitial Keratitis by Operation, without Constitutional Remedies.
HODGES, Charles, Esq.
LIDDE, Charles T., Esq. The Extraction of Optic Nerves for Ablation of the Eye-ball.

[Continued on next page.]
A limited number of beds in the Sussex Eye Hospital, Brighton, will be devoted to the reception of cases of interest to be shown at the meetings of the Ophthalmological Section of the British Medical Association at Brighton. Gentlemen wishing to secure beds for such cases are requested to apply, as soon as possible, to Mr. Arthur Nicholson, 38, Montpellier Road, Honorary Secretary of the Section.

SECTION I.—OTOLARYNGOLOGY.

The following papers are promised:—

Baker, E. C., Esq. On Examination of the Nasal Cavities from the Front (Illustrated with Diagrams).

Barrett, T., M.D. 1. On the Varieties, with Appearance, of the Tympanic Membrane compatible with Good Hearing. 2. On the Value of Rinne’s Test, in the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nervous System of the Ear. 3. Observations on the Tympanic Membrane in Certain Cases of Cyclitis.

Cumberbatch, A. E., M.B. Aural Vertigo.

Delano, Dr. C., Brussels. 1. Case of a Revolver-Bullet in the Ear. 2. Foreign Bodies in the Substance of the Lobule. (In French.)

Ellis, Richard, Esq., Labyrinthian Hernorrhagia, with Exhibition of Patient. 2. Case of Effusion into the Epidural Space of the Brain, with Contralateral Herniation of Temporal Lobe.

Ferguson, A. M., Greville, M.D. The Functions of the Nose in Health and Disease.

Fitzhardinge, W., Middlesex. Case of Tumour of the Ear.-The Anatomy of the Ear in the Child.

Walker, E. M. Diagramatic Scheme, showing relations between Aural and Nasal Diseases.

Woolston, Walter. M.D. Nasal Polypi, with Electro-cautery, with Illustrative Cases.

Discussion to be opened by Spencer Watson, Esq.: On the Complications of Nasal Polypi.

Members desirous of reading papers are particularly requested to communicate without delay, with the Secretaries of Sections, that the arrangements may be as complete as possible prior to the meeting.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The twentieth annual museum will, by permission of the Town Council, be located in the Corn Exchange, a large hall, communicating with the Dome, and having a separate entrance in Church Road.

It will be open to the profession from August 9th to August 15th, and will be classified in three sections.

SECTION A.—Foods, drugs, hygienic and sanitary appliances. A specialty will be made of all kinds of prepared, peptonised, and other compound nutrients. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Mackey, 1, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.)

SECTION B.—New books, instruments, and appliances—medical and surgical instruments, and other batteries and apparatus. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Whittle, 65, Dyke Road, Brighton.)

SECTION C.—Anatomical and pathological specimens, diagrams, casts, or models; microscopes and microscopical preparations. (Honorary Secretary, D. W. Gillard, Esq., 5, Pavilion Parade, Old Steine, Brighton.)

A name and description, printed, if possible, must be attached to each exhibit, which should be sent to the Corn Exchange, Brighton (to the care of the Secretaries of the respective sections), between Monday, August 2nd, and Saturday, August 7th. Ample counter space will be provided, and, so far as possible, equal facilities will be given to every exhibitor.

A description, for insertion in the Museum Catalogue, should be forwarded to the private address of the respective Secretaries, at least one month before the meeting, that is, by July 10th.

To Exhibitors.—The expenses of carriage and of removal to be borne by the exhibitor. The Committee will exercise every reasonable care as to objects entrusted to them, but will not be responsible for risk or accident.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Ward Cousins hereby gives notice that he will move the following addition to, and alteration of, the By-laws; namely, Page 17, By-laws. Addition to "d." second line, after the word "member," add "a" of a Branch within the limits of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Addition to "d."-"e." No person shall be eligible as a representative member of a Colonial or Indian Branch, unless, at the time of his election, he shall be a recognised member of the Branch, and shall have resided within the area of the Branch for at least twelve months prior to his election. The election of Colonial and Indian members of the Council shall be on a weekly basis, and shall be subject to the same by-laws as the election of other representative members.

Mr. John Dix hereby gives notice that, at the Annual Meeting, he intends to submit a proposition not involving an alteration of a By-law on the subject of the payment of travelling expenses of the Representatives of Branches to the meetings of the Council.

A motion will be introduced by the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch, on the subject of Style of Uniform and Medical Profession.

May 6th, 1886. Francis Fowke, General Secretary.

The attendance of all members of the Association interested in the question of the formation of a Medical Defence Association, in connection with the British Medical Association, is requested at a meeting to be held at Brighton during the meeting of the Association in August; the place, day, and hour of meeting, will be announced in the daily journal.

On behalf of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, Charles E. Glasscott, Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A fungus developed in the Human Saliva.—Bacteria as Factors in the Formation of Foreign Bodies and Calculi.—Arloing’s Apparatus for measuring the total quantity of Carbonic Acid exhaled by Small Animals.—The Influence of Drugs on Nursing mother when administered to their Nurses.—A New Antiseptic Stockpot.

M. Galippe made known the following facts at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine. After having purified saliva by means of Pasteur’s filter, M. Galippe observed that, even if not in contact with the fluid, a fungus composed of tubes and spheres of mycelium. Following the advice of Professor Cornu, M. Galippe cultivated this fungus in the cells of Van Tieghem, and observed that the fungus was neither an Aspergillus nor a Penicillium. This fungus, which had neither been described nor reponsible for the Monilia disease of M. Galippe proposed to give it the name of Monilia spicula. M. Charcot repeated these statements at the Academy of Sciences, in the name of M. Galippe.

At the Paris Biological Society, M. Galippe stated that he had examined synovial wedges removed from a knee. He observed bacteria in them the same as he had in vesical calculi. He had succeeded in isolating and cultivating the same. This investigator was, therefore, confirmed in his belief that crystallisations occurring in the human economy were developed through the agency of germs, which were, therefore, pathogenic parasites of the foreign bodies of the animal economy, whatever might be the chemical composition of these bodies, and wherever they might be found. It is often necessary to determine what are the modifications which the combustion of carbon undergoes in healthy and unhealthy animals. These modifications can only be studied by means of a prolonged observation, in order to perfectly certain that no momentary disturbance takes place in consequence of manipulation, or in arranging the instrument. It is, therefore, essential that the animal be shut up in a closed area, where it can breathe in a normal manner. M. Arloing’s apparatus consists of two sections: one is composed of the breathing chamber, and the apparatus necessary for supplying it with a given volume of air free from carbonic acid, submitted to a pressure equal to the atmosphere; the other is a combination of dilutors which extract a certain quantity of the air exhaled from the total mass, and pass it through vessels containing potash, for the absorption of the carbonic acid which it contains.

Fehling has recently, by experiment, studied the effects on nurseries of certain drugs given to the women who suckled them. When doses varying from two to three gramma of salicylate of soda were administered to the nurse, every time that a child was suckled within an hour after the administration of the dose the salicylate appeared in its urine. After an interval of twenty-four hours there remained no trace of the drug. When the child was suckled too soon after the medicine had been taken, the salicylate could not be found in its urine. Elimination was not instantaneous in the mother and the child. With iodide of potassium the results were the same. The milk, when analysed, gave the characteristic reaction. In the infant, elimination lasted seventy-two hours, in the mother forty-four. After twenty-four hours, the milk still contained iodide of potassium. With ferrocyanide of potassium, reaction was very pronounced. To prevent the application of iodoform upon vaginal and vulvar wounds of women in parturition, after prolonged use, generally resulted in iodine being found in the milk and urine of the mother, but not always in the urine of the infant. The child was never indisposed, even when iodoform was used to dry up the umbilical cord. There was only a small quantity of mercury transmitted through the milk of a nursing mother, and its presence was not constant. It appeared that the food of wet nurses—even acid fruit-juices and vinegar—had no influence on their nurseries. Thornhill had stated that he observed prolonged sleep occur to children after administering to their wet nurse such nar-
was performed. Then, as different classifiers have different views, they are perfectly at liberty to select each case from each list, and place it how they like.

Finally, let me point out that we have not yet been able to settle even what constitutes an abdominal section. A hard-and-fast line has been attempted, in this direction, by one notable ovariologist, to the effect that an abdominal section is an operation where the peritoneum is opened. But, some of the cases which are the most serious, and almost the most fatal of all the varieties of abdominal operations, are those in which the peritoneum is never opened. In certain operations of the kidney, the peritoneum is never opened, and in others it is. Are we to include a nephrectomy, sometimes, as an abdominal section? and, at other times, as not? A colostomy may be an abdominal section at one time, by this definition, and, at other times, it might not be so. The fact is that Mr. Jennings is only at the fringe of the question; and the sooner he sets to work to seriously study it, the better for him, and the better for surgery. —I am, etc.

F. R. C. S.

TANNATE OF MERCURY.

Sir,—In the Journal of July 3rd, p. 58, is a paragraph on "Tannate of Mercury," in which the average dose is stated to be from 4 to 6 grains.

When acting as house-surgeon at Guy's Hospital, I treated all cases of syphilis at the out-patient department with this drug, in order to test its efficacy. An account of my cases appeared in the Medical Times and Gazette for December, 1885. I found the average dose to be 1½ grains three times a day, taken one hour before meals. This was sufficient, in most cases, to subdue symptoms. One patient, a flaut-player, even at this dose, was unable to blow his flute, on account of sponginess of the gums. Strong healthy men could take two grains. It is by far the best preparation of mercury for specific treatment.—Yours, etc.

J. INGILIS PARSONS, M.D.,
Assistant-Physician to Chelsea Hospital for Women.
90, Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.—The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India is engaged in a great and good work, and with what result will be best seen from the following facts, which we are glad to be able to quote. In Calcutta, the Countess of Dufferin's Dispensary for Women contains promise of great success. The confidence of the native ladies in Calcutta has, we learn, been completely gained by Mrs. Van Ingen and Mrs. Amir Ali, the ladies in charge; and the attendance at the dispensary during the past two months has increased by leaps and bounds. The female of the first-fruit in Calcutta of the Bengal Branch of the Association. The Bengal Government proposes handing over to that Branch, on August 1st, the management of the Surnomoye hostel, which is anticipated, will by that date be both ready for occupation and provided with an efficient staff. At Duriabung, the Countess of Dufferin, on March 31st, laid the first stone of the Female Hospital being built at the sole cost of the Maharajah of the district. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Branch of the Association are establishing a female hospital at Allahabad. At Agra, the female medical school shows signs of great vitality; the number of students is rapidly increasing, and enlarged accommodation is being provided to meet the demands. At Lahore, Miss BAILY's work has, it is reported, met with so much success that another lady doctor is needed for her assistance; but, through a lack of funds, this want cannot at present be supplied. At Delhi, it is hoped that a lady doctor may shortly be appointed to the charge of the female ward in the New Municipal Hospital. Numerous inquiries, it is stated, have been received from other parts of the Punjab for lady doctors and trained midwives to instruct classes. The Rewah Durbur has decided to establish a midwifery class; and, in Ulwar, a lady doctor, Miss Smith, is reported to be working with increasing popularity, and to have the cordial support of the Maharajah. Arrangements are being made for Miss Stewart, of Madras, to proceed to Bhopal, and practise there. At Rangoon, classes are to be opened for the instruction of midwives and nurses. At Calcutta and other female hospitals and dispensaries, the instruction of the Association are that the greatest precautions shall be taken in respect of the privileges of purdah women. The conditions on which the Queen and the Vicereacy medals will be awarded will, it is expected, be shortly known; the delay has arisen from a desire to insure an equally high standard throughout India. This Association, from which so much good work has sprung, is greatly in need of funds, and it is to be hoped that these will be soon forthcoming. Scholarships are being established, and the Association may be regarded as now firmly established, the success of which will increase as it becomes more and more spreading.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Calcutta Medical College will award, during the session now commenced, eleven scholarships to lady-students, of the value of fifteen rupees per month; first, to those candidates who are selected by Sir Walter de Souza; second, according to their position in the University entrance and preliminary examination; and other scholarships will be given to those who pass the entrance examination. A lady-student who has passed the University F.A. examination will be enrolled, and pay fees as a matriculated student, and will get a special scholarship of twenty rupees per mensis. Lady-students who have not passed the F.A., but have passed the University entrance examination or a special preliminary examination in English history, geography, and arithmetic, will get their tuition and residence free. On passing the final test and honour examination, they will receive college-certificates, qualifying them for employment as licentiates in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. Female-students who have not passed the entrance or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengali, will be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhals, of whom eight will receive six rupees per mensis, and the remainder will be taught free. After twelve months' tuition and bed-practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

The death is announced of J. N. Fonseca, at Goa, on June 19th. Dr. Fonseca graduated at the Goa Medical College, 1859, and established himself as a medical practitioner in Bombay, where he enjoyed a large practice; and in 1888, he retired to his native country with a moderate fortune. He was a leading member of the Portuguese community, the author of the History and Archaeology of Goa, in English, Portuguese, and many works in Portuguese, and was a member of the Sociadade dos Amigos das Letras. He was recently elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; was President of the Dabul Church Committee, and a great advocate for the extinction of castes among Goanese Christians. By his death, the Portuguese community has lost a valuable friend.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

CERTIFICATES FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

M.B. M.A. WRITES: Would you kindly inform me, in your next issue, what magistrates are competent to sign the certificate for a pauper lunatic to a county asylum?

We had occasion to send a pauper to the county asylum, and a county magistrate, not being easily available, a borough magistrate signed the paper. The asylum authorities refused the patient admittance, objecting to the magistrate's signature, and stated that the only person competent to sign the paper was a county, city, or borough magistrate. Clergymen's signatures are, I believe, not now required.

The order committing a pauper-lunatic to a county asylum must be signed either by a justice of the county or borough in which the parish, in which the lunatic is, is situated; or by an officiating clergyman and relieving officer (or overseer) of the said parish. Whether the refusal to admit the patient in the case mentioned by "M.B.M.A:" was right or not depends entirely on why the patient's parish was situated, in county or borough, and what the arrangements of the borough with regard to the county asylum and lunatic patients. "M.B.M.A:" does not state these fundamental facts.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

Alpha, in reference to his letter and our annotation, published in the Journal of May 22nd, page 1006, writes: I agree with the decision in this case, but it is not new. I received no such intimation; and so far from having ceased to attend, I had a visit noted for an early day the following week.

The husband states that he pronounced her much better, and even added something compliments in her looks, from which it was (unconsciously and forgetfulness of my former proposal) concluded that I thereupon struck her off my sick-list; hence, when the missing returned, he thought himself at liberty to go to a professional accoucheur, whom she insisted on having. He admitted having this done with much reluctance and some misgiving regarding its propriety, and offered to apologise if I considered it necessary. He had mentioned the fact of having called in "Beta" in a letter to me about another matter, and, in my reply, I had merely said, "I think you will be sorry that you did so," and I have no reason to think that there was any serious misgiving. You see it is not a matter of our bread and butter out here, and many would as soon never see a private patient; and this case is my own, so if there is any difference, I think it would be to the point, most patients being more trouble than they are worth, even with handsome fees.

* * * If our correspondent had carefully rephrased the printed literal copy of his first incipitatory note, on which our comments in the Journal of May
the other from whooping-cough. There was an increase in the deaths among children from wasting and convulsive diseases. This is attributed, in some measure, to parental neglect, but principally to overcrowding and want of fresh air and ventilation. Mr. Hardwicke waxed eloquent on the origin and the deodorising power of "Sanitas," and advocated its use as a disinfectant. The question of a more adequate water-supply for the borough has been settled, and the laying of the mains is being carried out.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, STONE, NEAR DAINTON.

On December 31st, 1885, there were in this asylum 412 patients, namely, 180 males and 232 females, a net increase of 23 patients during the year. In the course of 1885, the accommodation for males was considerably enlarged, by the erection of a block containing eleven single rooms, and dormitory accommodation for twenty-four beds. The need for a similar extension, on the female side, is clear, from the following passage from Dr. Jepson's report: "There are at the present time but eight vacant beds on the female side, while the floor-space is wholly inadequate to the number of patients who have to occupy it; this fact is painfully conspicuous on wet days, when the patients are prevented from taking out-door exercise; the crowding is then inconvenient and gives rise to much complaint and quarrels among those who are of the more impulsive and intractable class. The Commissioners in Lunacy, at their visit on December 19th, expressed, in their report, a hope that increased accommodation for females would soon be provided." There were admitted, during 1885, forty-six males and thirty-three females; the recoveries were twenty-eight in number—this is, 3.4 per cent. of the admissions. The death-rate was very low, being only 3.48 per cent. of the average numbers resident. For the whole period the asylum has been open, the average annual mortality has been only 5.5 per cent. of the average resident population. Post mortem examinations were made in twelve out of fourteen cases of death. Two deaths were due to general paralysis, and two to "other diseases of low branch." Would it have been better to specify these diseases? Beer still forms part of the dietary; each patient has a half-pint at dinner, and all employed in the field, workshops, or laundry, have extra half-pints at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Attendants and nurses have two pints of beer daily, an allowance which we cannot but think inordinately large.

Coming to the statistical tables, we note the absence of Table II.; the preparation of this would not involve very much labour, considering that the total number of admissions has been only 1,500. Tables VI, VIII, IX, and XI, are incomplete, containing no information concerning patients remaining in the asylum. Many of the tables seem to have been insufficiently reduced; for instance, in four tables, the numbers admitted are (correctly) given as 46 and 23, in four others the figures are 46 and 32, while, in Table X, we find the admissions given as, males 32, females 26. In Table III, the recovery-rates for 1885, for males, females, and total, are given as 44.74, 35.6, and 41.17 per cent. respectively; the correct figures are 57, 35.3, and 35.4 per cent.

WONFORD HOUSE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.
From the report for 1885, it seems clear that the high state of efficiency reached by this institution under the superintendence of Dr. Rees Phillips is well maintained under his successor, Dr. Deas. The most important event during the year was the opening of a New Annex Establishment at Dawlish, which cannot fail to add greatly to the efficiency of the hospital, and the comfort of the patients. Since April 21st, when this house was opened, it has been constantly occupied by from 10 to 15 patients; during the summer and autumn, over 70 of the patients were sent here for periods varying from two days to two or three months. It is scarcely possible to over-rate the value of such a provision as this, affording, as it does, not only opportunity for giving all the patients change of air, but also for the removal of convalescents from the often painful associations of an actual asylum.

Among other important improvements during 1885, we note the remodelling of the drains and sanitary arrangements, and additions and alterations in the ladies' division of the hospital. At the end of the year, there were 133 patients remaining in Wonford House; six of these were on the free list, and sixty-six were received at rates not covering the actual cost of maintenance, the deficiency representing a sum of no less than £2,092 per annum.

The admissions during the year were twenty-nine, which is the smallest number received for several years. Dr. Deas attributes the decrease "partly to depression of trade, etc., and partly to the growing reluctance of medical men, under the present state of the law, to run the risks involved in giving certificates." The number of recoveries was very satisfactory, being at the rate of 52 per cent. of the admissions. The death-rate was 5.8 per cent. of the average resident population.

Dr. Deas reports that "the system of lady nurses is being gradually extended, there being nine now on the staff. There is no doubt that much good can be done by ladies, possessed of the requisite tact and sympathy, in this sort of work, and, as opportunity offers, further additions to the staff will be made."

We are glad to hear that beer is no longer included in the dietary of attendants and nurses, a money equivalent being substituted.

The absence of Table II. is not surprising, considering that the hospital was opened in 1801; we hope, however, that Dr. Deas will be able to have this most valuable table prepared, for at least a portion of the eighty-four years. It would be as well to intimate in Table III that the recovery-rate is calculated on admissions, exclusive of transfers.

MEDICAL NEWS.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on July 10th:


Six candidates were referred for three months, three for six months, two for nine months, and one for one year.

Admitted Members on July 20th:

Seven candidates were referred for three months, and seven for six months.

Admitted Members on July 21st:

Two candidates were referred for three months, six for seven months, and one for nine months.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—At the Trinity Term Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), held on Monday and Tuesday, June 14th and 15th, 1886, the successful candidates were arranged in order of merit as follows:


At the Trinity Term Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Surgery (B.Ch.), held on Monday and Tuesday, June 21st and 22nd, 1886, the successful candidates passed in the following order of merit:

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The Examiners have recommended that the following be adjudged to have passed the examination.

J. Ambrose, Queen's College, Cork; J. Banks, Queen's College, Cork; J. F. Barrett, Ledwich School of Medicine; H. M. Bernard, Carmichael College of Medicine; J. Boyd, Carmichael College of Medicine; R. R. Brown, Queen's College, Belfast; N. C. Comerford, Catholic University School of Medicine; F. Cooper, F. A. Cressey, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Creighton, Royal College of Science, Dublin; J. W. E. Cruice, University College, Dublin; S. L. M. A. E. K. de la Roche, Ledwich School of Medicine; A. J. Dowling, University College, Dublin; P. J. Dunne, Royal College of Science, Dublin; T. H. Foley, Queen's College, Galway; S. Dawn, Queen's College, Belfast; E. J. Gilligan, Ledwich School of Medicine; R. Hardiman, Carmichael College of Medicine; J. B. J. Kilkenny, Catholic University of Medicine; W. J. Keane, Queen's College, Cork; P. R. Kearny, Carmichael College of Medicine; J. Lane, Queen's College, Cork; A. D. Leaky, Queen's College, Cork; J. C. Lydon, Catholic University School of Medicine; A. McAfee, Queen's College, Belfast and Galway; A. W. B. McCracken, Medical University of Pennsylvania; W. M. McCollough, Queen's College, Belfast; J. McManus, Queen's College, Belfast; J. McNamara, Catholic University School of Medicine; M. J. Mahony, Carmichael College of Medicine; J. Maloney, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. S. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; H. C. Mooney, Carmichael College of Medicine; H. J. Moore, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. G. O'Mara, W. M. O'Sullivan, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. A. O'Leary, Queen's College, Cork; W. V. A. O'Leary, University College, Dublin; A. A. Robb, Queen's College, Belfast; J. F. Snowdon, Catholic University School of Medicine; R. B. Stewart, W. A. Storey, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Taylor, Queen's College, Belfast; L. Wheeler, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Young, Queen's College, Cork.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) in the foregoing list will be allowed to present themselves at the further examination for Honours.

The Examiners have recommended that the following candidates should be adjudged to have passed in the subjects necessary to complete the First and Second Medical examinations.

W. J. Fox, Queen's College, Galway; C. E. Steele, private study.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 15th, 1886.


MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

ANCOATS HOSPITAL, Manchester.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications by July 1st to the Secretary.

AXBRIDGE UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, and Extras. Applications by July 30th to W. Reece, Esq.

BARNWOOD HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Gloucester.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Dr. Neetham.

BELFAST UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, and fees. Applications by July 31st to H. H. Cole, Esq, 67, London Street, Norwich.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Junior House- Surgeon," by July 1st to the Secretary.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum. Applications by July 27th to the Assistant Secretary.

CEDAR HOSPITAL OPHTHALMIC UNION, Gray's Inn Road.—House-Surgeon. Rooms, gas, and firing. Applications, by July 31st, to the Secretary.

CRANNOG POOR-HOUSE, Edinburg.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by August 14th to the Visiting Medical Officer.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by August 4th to the Secretary.

DARLINGTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretaries, Union Street, Darlington.


DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM, Sedgefield, Ferryhill.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.


HOLINGBOURN UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum, and fees. Applications by July 27th to G. Herr, Esq., 56, Earl Street, Maidstone.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Assistant-Physician and Assistant-Surgeon. Applications to W. D. Cunningham, Esq., King's College, London.

LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, Mylne Street.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications to C. W. Carver, Esq.

MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH UNION, Norfolk.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Fransham District. Salary, £50 per annum, and fees. Applications by July 25th to W. M. Barton, Esq., East Dereham.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Clifton, York.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Apartments, board, washing, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Professor of Chemistry. Applications to the Council of the College, under cover, to the Registrar by August 31st.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Member of the Court of Examiners. Applications by August 4th to E. Trimmer, Esq.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by August 5th to the Honorary Secretary to the Medical Staff.

ST. THERESE'S HOSPITAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, 77, Westminster Street.—Honorary Physician. Applications by July 26th to the Secretary.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington.—Administrator of Anesthetics. Applications by July 26th to the Secretary.

ST. PANCERS NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications by July 24th to the Committee.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Bristol.—Medical Tutor. Salary, £100. Applications by August 28th to R. A. P. Gough, M.B., Ch.B., Q.C., University College, Bristol.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board, apartments, etc. Applications immediately to the Medical Director at the Asylum.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BINDLOUSE, Edmund Frederick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to Deptford West District, vice C. H. Leftwich, resigned.


BRITTON, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., S.Sc.Cert.Camb., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Harrogate Bath Hospital, vice Dr. Somerville, deceased.

COLTER, J. P., appointed Assistant Dental House-Surgeon to the London Dental Hospital, vice C. F. Riot, L.D.S.Eng.

COBOROUGH, J. M., appointed Medical Officer to the Killyon Dispensary, Parsonstown Union, vice G. B. Storey, M.D., resigned.

COWIE, A. M., M.B.Aberdeen, appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park.

CROWTHE, G. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Haliford Infirmary.

FOWLER, C. O., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 2 District of the Croydon Union, vice M. Jackson, M.D., resigned.

GRANT, Ogilvie, M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Inverness.

HART, J. G. M., M.B. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park.

HURWITZ, Frederic, B.A., M.D.Cantab., appointed Instructor in Anaesthetics at the London Hospital.

JACK, Robert M., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to No. 1 District, Warrington Union, vice G. W. Joseph, resigned.

MACKEE, A. O., appointed Medical Officer to St. Thomas's Hospital, vice F. Mason, R.C.S., resigned.

MATHER, J. W., L.D.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to the London Dental Hospital, vice A. S. Underwood, promoted.

PEBBLE, H. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Kidderminster Union, vice J. Spofforth, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

RIOIET, C. F., L.D.S.Eng., appointed Dental House-Surgeon to the London Dental Hospital, vice R. W. Williams, resigned.

STINSON, F. D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Junior House-Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed, Queen Square, Broadwater.


THOMAS, W. J., M.B. and D.M.Edin., appointed Assistant Physician to the Haliford Infirmary, vice G. D. Crowther, appointed Honorary Medical Officer.

THUMAN, C. E., M.A., appointed Dental Surgeon to the St. Thomas's Hospital, vice W. G. H. R. Brown, R.C.S., resigned.

WITHERS, J. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the district of Sale, Cheshire.

REQUESTS FOR DONATIONS.—The Norwich and Norfolk Hospital has received £2,510 under the will of Mr. R. H. Vade Walpole. Medical Appointments for the Royal United Hospital, Bath, "In Memoriam."—Mr. Calvert Toulmin, of Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, bequeathed £100 each to the Hospital for Sick Children, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and the British Home for Incurables.
OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.......10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic,—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic,—2 P.M.: Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.50 P.M.: Charing Cross Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY.......9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department)—10.10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic,—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic,—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: West London; Cancer Hospital, Bromley.—3 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

WEDNESDAY ..10 A.M.: National Orthopedic.—10.00 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.40 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Mary's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—3.40 P.M.: Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Thomas's College.

THURSDAY ....10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's; Medical.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.50 P.M.: North-west London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.

FRIDAY.......9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department)—10.50 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Ophthal. Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY ....9 A.M.: Royal Free.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.50 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skins, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.80; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.80; Ear, S., 12.30; Skin, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

KING'S.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.80; Obstetric, Tu. Th. F., 1.80; O. P., M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, Th. F., 1.30; Orthotic Department, W. 1; Ear, Th. 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th.; Dental, Tu., 10.

LONDON.—Medical, daily, Exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.80 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.80; O. P., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W., 12.30; Ear, S., 2.30; Skin, Th.; Dental, Tu., 12.

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.80; O. P., W. S., 1.80; Eye, W., 8.80; Ear, Th.; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th.; Dental, Th. 10.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.80; Obstetric, Tu., 1.80; O. P., W. S., 9; Eye, Th. S., 2.30; Ear, F., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.80; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., 12.

ST. VINCENT'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Th. F. 1.80; Obstetric, Tu., 1; O. P., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W. S., 2; Throat, Th.; Orthopedic, W. 2; Dental, Tu., 10.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; O. P., M. W. F., 9.30; Eye, F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Tu. Th. 12:30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu., 12.30.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.80; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F.; O. P., W., 1.80; Eye, M. Th. 2; O. P., daily, except Sat. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W. S., 12.30; Throat, F., 1.80; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 12.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.80; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

In order to avoid any confusion, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial side of the Journal be addressed to the Editor at the office of the Journal, and not to his private house.

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

Correspondents who wish to have their communications authenticated should communicate with their names—of course not necessary for publication.
RAILWAY LAVATORIES.

Dr. Walter F. Proctor writes:—A few days ago I was called to see a young lady who complained of severe breast and a frequent burning sensation. The only sign of this attack appeared to be that, having occasion to use a closet, in the ladies' room at a railway station, she felt at once a burning sensation by the horrid, pungent smell present, not only in the closet, but also in the waiting-room. She described the smell as being most abominable. The attendant said that the drains were out of order. I wrote to the chairman, who at once gave immediate attention to the matter. I may say that this particular waiting-room was not the only one complained of, although it was the worst. There can be no question of the presence of hydrocarbons in the medical mess, as it often shows before the public. Coroner's are open to criticism as to whether the public closets and train would be, if the public used them.

MODE OF TREATING ILLNESS IN TRAVEL.

Dr. F. A. Smith (Portsea) writes:—Nails are formed by the successive growth of new cells at the root, and under the surface of the body of the nail. I find that by frequently pressing back the skin at the root of the nail, forming thus a fairly deep cut, the source of an ugly smell is cut off, and the nail grows quite thin and soft; if, at the same time, they be cut or nipped in the median line they tend to grow towards the part of least resistance, that is, the centre. In time, all pain and discomfort in walking may be relieved by following this plan.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY AND HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Dr. George Buxton (Sydenham Hill, S.E.) writes:—The recurrence of Hospital Sunday, the annual operation of the support of hospitals—that the annual operations of the support of hospitals—have had the same number of patients, and nearly the same number of in-patients, yet in some points they differ greatly. Thus at King's College, £1311, 17s. 10d., is spent in wine, while in 1862 the total was £2033. 11s. 1d. This shows that King's College alcoholic drink cost £10, 11s. 10d. more than Westminster Hospital.

Taking the cost of alcohol at these two hospitals as my guide for the year 1865, and estimating the eight-year-old hospitals in the London district, on an average, to have seventy-five beds each, and to spend a similar sum in proportion on their patients and medical staff, I calculate the total cost of alcohol is £10,000.

I find it difficult to make an exact statistical account, the hospital accounts are not made in a similar form; and some hospital reports do not furnish the details. Most hospitals have no separate accounts for the medical staff. There is no doubt that, in some hospitals, more alcohol is used by the medical staff than by the patients.

In the year 1864, the secretary of the Middlesex Hospital stated the alcoholic drink for their medical staff cost £218; and, as far as I can make out, the cost for the medical staff at the London Hospital was about £400; although 68 nurses must drink instead of beer. Unless some change takes place in the management, when it becomes generally known that about £10,000 is spent on alcohol in the London hospitals in the year, and that a large portion of this is consumed by the medical staff, it is not unlikely some subscribers may hesitate to continue their subscriptions, especially as they become the chief expense incurred during the last twelve years at the Temperance Hospital, where no alcohol is used, and where medical practice is successfully conducted, and cures effected with a velvety rapidity.

With regard to the medical staff, I am an advocate for their being well rewarded, and satisfied, if all the medical staff avoided all intoxicating drinks, it would be to their own advantage and also beneficial to the patients. In accordance with the opinion of Sir H. Thompson, that nineteen out of twenty persons who abuse alcohol will also abuse other slides, it would be more profitable to inquire the reason why the London hospitals are more expensively managed than some of those at Manchester, Chester, Birmingham, and Sunderland.

INSATISFACTORY INQUIRERS.

Proctor writes:—Nothing human is quite satisfactory nor removed from plausible criticism; but the English mode of inquiry into the cause of unexpected death, or of death by violence, is, in its type, a process so prompt, reasonable, and safe, that, during more than a thousand years, it has continued in public favour. A method of substituting a coroner's jury would be appointment of a district medical inspector to inspect, and, if thought necessary, to examine the internal organs of the dead body; but it is obvious the public would not be, nor should be, satisfied to hand over to an individual power to stop, by single testimony, the process of a necessary inquiry.

Your correspondent says "Coroners should be paid by salary," a statement which shows a curious want of information on the subject of which he writes, seeing that, by salary paid during many years, the establishment of inquiring coroners; but with that mode has come also the criticism that inquests are now more frequent than when coroners did not sit; that, when sitting, some inquests were offensive obtrusions, and by them an essentially good law was occasionally burlesqued. Concurrent with the Government "to tend to coroners," I am told, and to the great extent this is conducted during the last twelve years at the Temperance Hospital, where no alcohol is used, and where medical practice is successfully conducted, and cures effected with a velvety rapidity.

With regard to the medical staff, I am an advocate for their being well rewarded, and satisfied, if all the medical staff avoided all intoxicating drinks, it would be to their own advantage and also beneficial to the patients. In accordance with the opinion of Sir H. Thompson, that nineteen out of twenty persons who abuse alcohol will also abuse other slides, it would be more profitable to inquire the reason why the London hospitals are more expensively managed than some of those at Manchester, Chester, Birmingham, and Sunderland.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.