

Department, Dr. J. B. Ball. Aural Surgeon, Mr. S. Paget. Physician to Skin Department, Dr. F. G. D. Drewitt. Surgeon to Skin Department, Mr. H. F. Weiss. Surgeon in Charge of Orthopædic Department, Mr. C. B. Keetley. Physician in Charge of Electrical Department, Dr. W. P. Herringham. Administrators of Anæsthetics, Messrs. T. Gunton, Alderton, and Rickard W. Lloyd. Secretary, Mr. R. J. Gilbert.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, CITY ROAD, E.C.—Physician, Dr. F. de Havilland Hall. Surgeons, Messrs. Allingham, and Alfred Cooper. Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. D. H. Goodsall, and F. Swinford Edwards. 322 in-patients, 2,040 out-patients. Clinical instruction is given by the Surgeons both in the out-patient department and in the department and in the wards. The practice of this hospital is free to medical men and students. Operations on Mondays and Tuesdays at 2.

ERRATUM.—The name of the lady who is to deliver the Inaugural Address at the London School of Medicine for Women is Miss Walker Dunbar, M.D., not "Dundas," as printed in the Student's Number of the JOURNAL.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING FOR 1888. 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 17th, 1888. 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 each meeting, namely, September 26th, and December 28th, 1888.

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 FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

REPORTS upon the two remaining inquiries, namely, that into DIPHTHERIA, and that into the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES, are in preparation, and will be published as soon as ready.

The following inquiry only of the first series remains open, namely, that on the ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.

A fresh inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA has been issued.

Memoranda upon these subjects, and forms for recording observations, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting will be held at Middlesbrough on Thursday, September 20th, at 2.45 P.M. Dr. Hedley will introduce a discussion on the Recent Epidemic of Pneumonia in the Middlesbrough District. Dr. Rutherford Morison will exhibit gall-stones removed by operation, and will read Notes of a Successful Case of Removal of Bladder Tumour by Suprapubic Operation, with microscopic specimens and drawings of the tumour. Dr. Drummond will exhibit some pathological specimens. Dr. Oliver will read a paper on Adonidine in the Treatment of Heart Disease. Dr. Ellis will read a paper on the Treatment of Noises in the Head. Dr. Hinshelwood will read Notes on some Interesting Cases of Syphilis. The dinner after the meeting will be at 4.30 P.M.—G. E. WILLIAMSON, F.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary, 22, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above district will be held at the Station Hotel, Hayward's Heath, on Thursday, September 27th; Dr. Braid, of Burgess Hill, in the chair. Meeting at 3.45 P.M. Dinner at 5.45 P.M. Charge, 6s., exclusive of wine. Dr. Talfourd Jones will give a summary of his paper on Mercury as a Diuretic, read at the last meeting, and discussion will be invited. Members of the Branch or others desirous of contributing papers or cases are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Oundle on Tuesday, October 2nd. Gentlemen who are desirous of bringing forward communications, etc., are requested to inform the Secretary of their intention as soon as possible. CHARLES J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Congress on Tuberculosis.

(Continued from page 267.)

M. DE BRUN, of Beyrout, read an interesting paper on the antagonism existing between paludism (ague or marsh fever) and tuberculosis. In Syria he had never met with tuberculosis among persons suffering from intermittent fever, whereas among the negroes, who were exempt from this affection, tuberculosis was very frequent. M. Piot had observed similar facts in Egypt. M. Arloing had made several experiments with the view of discovering some means of preventing tuberculosis. So far he had failed, but he still did not despair of success. Excision of the glands in relation with the seat of inoculation was ineffectual in arresting the course of the disease. Vaccination with tuberculous and scrofulous virus did not prevent a second inoculation from taking effect. M. Babès demonstrated to the Congress that in children the bacillus of tuberculosis was nearly always associated with other micro-organisms, almost as injurious as "Koch's bacillus." It was necessary to realise the fact that latent encysted tuberculosis, which was extremely common among children under the form of glandular tuberculosis, could assume an acute and serious character under the influence of the associated microbes, which were often undeniable factors in the development of the disease. M. Landouzy read a paper on paternal hereditary tuberculosis, in which he stated that children whose mothers and wet nurses were perfectly healthy and free from any taint of tuberculosis, but whose fathers had succumbed to the disease, might develop tuberculosis. In such cases, which are evidently examples not of tuberculous contamination but of autochthonous tuberculosis inherited from the father, it was a question of infection of the ovum by the spermatozoon. It has been observed that subsequent conception results in the birth of weakly marasmic children, or in repeated miscarriages.

M. Hureau de Villeneuve protested against the custom of feeding phthisical patients on raw meat and blood. He maintained that healthy people would run the risk of contracting tuberculosis, and, moreover, such articles of food were not suitable to the digestive organs. M. Arloing, on behalf of M. Galtier, observed that patients ought not to eat raw meat unless it were mutton or goat's flesh; he added that the only milk free from the taint of tuberculosis was goat's milk. M. Legroux mentioned two cases of tuberculous infection resulting from drinking unboiled milk furnished by tuberculous cows, and urged that strict sanitary measures be taken concerning cow's milk; the sale of ass's and goat's milk should be encouraged. M.M. Cornil and Toupet described a lesion observed in an oyster, which, morphologically, closely resembled that of tuberculosis. These pseudo-tubercloses were very difficult to detect. It was only by inoculations and cultivation that they could be identified.

During the Congress, several visits were paid by the members to the different Paris laboratories. One of the most interesting was that to the veterinary school at Alfort. The Director, M. Nocard, showed the visitors all the arrangements, and observed that equine tuberculosis, though known to occur, was so rare that some authors denied it, and spoke at length on the pseudo-tuberculosis of the Guadeloupe oxen, a special micro-organism which had been detected as characteristic of the bovine affection. M. Proust showed the visitors in his "Musée d'Hygiène," a model of MM. Genesti and Herscher's disinfecting stove, and said soon every transport boat, every steam packet, would be provided with one. For disinfecting rooms in which tuberculous patients had dwelt, M. Proust recommended sending a spray of sublimate solution on the walls. In the Paris hospitals spittoons are cleansed by boiling water; the bacilli are surrounded by water at 90° C., which suffices to kill them. The Congress terminated with a banquet at the Hôtel Continental, at which M. Monod, the accomplished Director of the Ministerial Department of the Assistance Publique, made an excellent speech, furnishing another proof of his scientific

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