closed, the three splits at the eye of the needle (or its base) make a Y-shaped figure. I lately tapped an cedematous scrotum with this needle, and drew off one gallon two fluid ounces of serum at one sitting. The length of the needle is nine inches.

3. Sharp-pointed Lion-Forceps.—This slight modification of the late Sir William Fergusson's lion-forceps has the advantage of the surgeon being able to thrust the blades into cramped areas; I have used this



pattern especially in my operations on club-foot; where the lion-forceps, by reason of their rounded blades, are inapplicable. The forceps here represented will hold hard or soft tissues.



Grooved Knife for the Reception of the Saw in Ogston's Operation.—I have experienced some difficulty in making the saw traverse the valvular wound into the knee-joint; but can now recommend this grooved knife; for I have used it in my last fourteen operations for genu valgum with advantage. I. Rose's saw. 2. Handle of knife. 3. Groove in blade, at its back. The handles of the knife and saw are one-sided only, and alternately so.

These instruments have been made for me by Messrs. Wright and Co., 108, New Bond Street, W. The firm will gladly show them to any

surgeon.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

MEDICINE.

SUBPHRENIC PYOPNEUMOTHORAX AND ABSCESSES .- Under the name of subphrenic pyopneumothorax, Dr. E. Leyden describes, in the Zeitschrift für Klinische Medicin, Band I, cavities full of air and pus formed beneath the diaphragm, and extending more or less into the thoracic cavity so as to produce physical signs very closely resembling those of genuine pyopneumothorax. These abscesses may be formed either on the right or on the left side. The mechanism of the origin of these air-containing suppurating cavities is closely connected with a history of perforative peritoritis; they are most frequently the result of perforating ulcers of the stomach or duodenum. Their tendency, when left to themselves, is almost without exception towards death. It appears that they most frequently perforate the lung: but they may discharge in other ways. Perforation of the stomach or of the transverse colon may end favourably. Dr. Leyden's observations have shown him that the diagnosis of subphrenic pyopneumothorax may generally be made with certainty; and the diagnosis is of great practical importance, as life may be saved by operation. The following are, according to Leyden, the diagnostic characters of subphrenic pyopneumothorax. I. The development of the disease is preceded by symptoms of general (perforative) peritonitis or discharges of pus by the bowel. 2. An exudation takes place in the lower part of the thorax (right or left) with symptoms of inflammation: cough and expectoration being absent, at least for a long time. 3. There are distinct symptoms of pyopneumothorax in the lower part of the chest : viz., complete resonance on percussion as far as the border of the ribs, and dulness in the lower and posterior part : in this region the respiratory murmur and vocal fremitus are absent, and metallic tinkling is heard on simultaneous auscultation and percussion: the succussion sound is distinct. 4. At the same time, examination shows that the lung above is unaffected, and that it descends during deep inspiration. Beneath the clavicle, there is vesicular respiratory murmur; and the vocal fremitus reaches as far down as the third or fourth rib. On deeper inspiration, however, the normal respiratory murmur is heard as low down as the fourth or fifth rib; while at the same time all respiratory sound is sharply cut off below this limit. 5. The dulness on percussion, corresponding to the exudation, is rapidly and distinctly altered by changes in the position of the body; but the change is limited to the lower part of the chest (i.e., beneath the diaphragm). 6. The signs of increased pressure in the pleural cavity are either absent or very indistinct. The corresponding half of the thorax is scarcely distended, the heart is but little pushed aside. On the other hand, the liver reaches as low down as the

umbilicus or even lower. 7. In the further progress of the case, any doubt that may have existed as to the diagnosis may be removed by the sudden and abundant expectoration of ichorous pus, indicating perforation into the air-passages. 8, Finally, the diagnosis may be confirmed by manometric examination of the pleura. Pfuhl had already remarked, that, in puncture combined with the use of the manometer, when the cannula is in a cavity beneath the diaphragm, inspiration is attended with an increase, and expiration with a diminution of pressure; being the reverse of what occurs when the cannula lies in the pleura.—Wiener Medicin. Wochenschrift, May 15th.

LOCAL ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX. - Dr. Ernst Schwimmer of Buda-Pesth, having obtained no result from the internal administration of carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and thymol in small-pox, has tried the external use of carbolic acid and thymol. The formulæ which he employed were the following; a soft paste being made in each case. I. Carbolic acid, 4 to 10 parts; olive oil, 40 parts; finely powdered prepared chalk, 60 parts. 2. Carbolic acid, 5 parts; olive oil, very pure starch, of each 40 parts. 3. Thymol, 2 parts; linseed oil, 40 parts; prepared chalk, 60 parts. His principal object was to prevent the disfigurement of the face as much as possible. For this purpose, when the patients were admitted into hospital and the presence of an eruption of interes or confluent variets on the face was exercised the paste. of intense or confluent variola on the face was ascertained, the paste was applied to the parts on a linen mask, in which openings were cut for the eyes, nose, and mouth. The greatest amount of success was obtained from the paste No. 1, which was used in 177 cases. Under its use, the drying of the pustules took place some days earlier than usual, and in several cases no great amount of suppuration occurred on the face. That it was the carbolic acid which produced this favourable result, the author considers proved, not only by the fact that other ointments had been used on previous occasions without effect, but also by the circumstance that carbolic acid could be detected in the developed pustules after the paste had been applied four days, and that the urine gave the characteristic reaction of carbolic acid. Dr. Schwimmer strongly recommends the local application of carbolic acid in variola.-Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medicin, Band 25; and Deutsche Medicin. Wochenschrift, May 8th.

SURGERY.

OSTEOPLASTIC RESECTION OF THE ELBOW-JOINT.-Under this name, Dr. O. Völker describes, in the Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Band 12, a temporary resection of the olecranon, the object of which is to make the cavity of the elbow-joint freely accessible. He first performed the operation in a case of old imperfect lateral displacement of the left elbow-joint, in a boy thirteen years old. The head of the radius projected on the radial side, and the inner condyle of the humerus on the ulnar side. The joint was almost stiff; and sensation and motion were considerably impaired in the region of the ulnar nerve. Before operating, Dr. Völker made an attempt at reduction, but without success. Two parallel incisions were made along the sides of the olecranon, and were joined below by a transverse incision at the level of the articulating surface of the radius; the bone was then sawn through. The adhesions of the ends of the joint to one another were then divided, partly by a knife, partly by a blunt instrument; and the fore-arm could now be replaced. Two splinters of bone lying close to the ulnar nerve, and one which had become adherent to the supratrochlear fossa, were removed; the olecranon was then brought into its normal position. The articulating surface of the head of the radius, which projected a little, required removal. The wound was treated antiseptically, and healed without any other accident than the sloughing of a small piece of skin. Four weeks after the operation, passive movements were commenced; the joint could soon be bent beyond a right angle, and almost completely extended, by the voluntary action of the patient. Pronation and supination were quite free; and the disturbances of the ulnar nerve had altogether disappeared. The result of the operation was thus perfect restoration of the form and function of the joint. Dr. Völker believes that osteoplastic resection of the elbow is indicated in cases of irreducible dislocation (recent and old), of foreign bodies introduced into the joint, of broken-off pieces of articular cartilage and other substances lying free in the joint. He says that it is most important to restore the bony union of the olcranon with the ulna. Antiseptic treatment of the wound is indispensable; and cases in which the olecranon is not certainly intact, as well as most cases of caries, are not fitted for the operation.

THE number of persons who die from small-pox is increasing daily in Paris. Statistics prove that 858 died in 1879, and not fewer than 1,038 in the four first months of 1880.

lin; Dr. Darby, Bray; Dr. Drapes, Enniscotthy; Dr. Duffey, Dublin; Dr. R. Gray, Armagh; Dr. J. R. Harvey, Dublin; Dr. A. H. Jacob, Dublin; Dr. D. Jacob, Maryborough; Pr. J. B. Kelly, Drogheda; Dr. Kidd, Dublin; Dr. Kinkead, Galway; Dr. J. Martin, Portlaw; Dr. R. McDonnell, Dublin; Dr. F. V. McDowell, Baltinglass; Dr. G. Morrogh, Dublin; Dr. Nolan, Gort; Dr. E. Peele, Dublin; Dr. Perceval, Stradbally; Dr. Pollock, Blackrock; Dr. G. H. Porter, Dublin; Dr. T. Purcell, Dublin; Dr. J. Ridley, Tullamore; Dr. Sharkey, Ballinasloe; Dr. H. J. Smith, Donaghmore; Mr. Speedy, Dublin; Dr. Tagert, Monkstown; Dr. W. Thomson, Dublin; Dr. Whistler, Bray. Auditors: Dr. Mayne, Ballybrack; Dr. Boyce, Stillorgan.

Dr. J. H. Chapman, the newly elected President, having taken the chair amid much applause, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the late President, Dr. George H. Kidd, for his dignified conduct as President, as well as for the great interest he had taken in the welfare

of the Association.

In the evening, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Albert Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons. Covers were laid for sixty. Dr. Chapman presided. On the right of the Chairman were, Dr. Gordon; Mr. C. H. Meldon, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. T. Purcell, Q.C.; the Registrar-General; Mr. Tufnell; Mr. Hamilton; and Dr. Hayden. On the left were, Mr. Chaplin, Vice-President R.C.S.I.; Dr. Kidd; Dr. Mapother; Dr. Croker King; Mr. G. H. Porter; Sir George Owens, J.P.; and Dr. Duffey. Among the toasts proposed was that of "The British Medical Association and its Dublin Branch". In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Branch, Dr. Robert McDonnell, F.R.S., the toast, which was most cordially given and received, was ably responded to by Dr. Hayden, President-elect of the Branch.

Everything connected with the meeting passed off most satisfactorily, as could hardly fail to be the case, considering the great assiduity and ability shown by the late excellent Honorary Secretary, now the honoured President, of this valuable Association, in arranging every

detail.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION FUND IN AID OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

THE object of this fund is to obtain the appointment of annual and life governors of the hospital amongst tradesmen and the working classes, in order to place in their own hands facilities for obtaining hospital treatment, and to increase the annual income of the charity, by creating an interest in the prosperity of the hospital amongst those for whose benefit it is intended. This is carried out by 1. The formation of "Annual Governor Societies", to collect, weekly or otherwise, contributions of Id. and upwards, each Society to nominate one of its members as an annual governor for each guinea, or for every two guineas, or three guineas, paid in annually to the "People's Fund"; 2. The formation of "Life Governor Societies", to collect annual subscriptions, say of 5s. or upwards, each Society to nominate one life donor for every ten or twenty guineas, or one life governor for every thirty guineas paid into the "People's Fund". One hundred and eighty collecting-boxes have been fixed in public-houses, workshops, etc., since the last report, bringing the total number of boxes posted up to five hundred. The Committee, in 1878, received from Blundell Maple, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Maple and Co., Tottenham Court Road, a donation of £105, to be used as a "Guarantee Fund" in the following manner: "Publicans to be supplied with a collecting box and to be of manner: "Publicans to be supplied with a collecting-box, and to be at once made annual governors upon their signing a form of agreement that they will use their best endeavours to collect in twelve months, from the date of signature, one, two, or three guineas, as the case may be". So soon as a memorandum is signed, the amount promised to be collected is at once drawn from the "Maple Fund", and paid to the hospital. The "Maple Fund" has been so successful in bringing grist to the mill, that Mr. Maple has again given £105 as a "Guarantee , to be used upon the same basis as the former liberal gift, in order that the exceptional advantages enjoyed by publicans may be extended to the foremen, etc., of factories and workshops. After the payment of all working expenses, the Committee have handed to the Hospital Committee the sum of £240, being £55 more than the sum paid over last year. It is confidently expected, now that the collectingboxes have been purchased, the work of the Fund well known and thoroughly appreciated, that, with the revival in trade, the donations to the Hospital for this year will be much larger.

This Fund is one amongst many proofs that there is a desire amongst the working classes to contribute towards their own medical relief. But the form which it takes is, we think, open to various objections. It is wiser to encourage the working classes to renrol themselves in those organised associations whereby they obtain medical attendance for themselves as a right and not as a matter of charity. We trust the Metropolitan Provident Dispensaries Association will soon furnish them with increased facilities for this form of self-help.

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, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

161A, Strand, London, May 29th, 1880.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at 2 P.M. on Wednesday, June 30th. Council meeting at 1 P.M.

Dinner, 5.30 P.M., at the Queen's Hotel. Tickets 10s. 6d., exclu-

sive of wine.

Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once with the honorary secretary, who will also receive the names of those who wish to take dinner-tickets.

A. DAVIDSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary. 2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool, May 31st, 1880.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

The annual meeting will be held at the Hospital, Swansea, on Wednesday, June 30th, at 11 A.M.; T. D. Griffiths, M.D., President-elect.

Members desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries without delay.

ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., J. HANCOCKE WATHEN, Honorary Secretaries.

May 25th, 1880.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Bradford, at 3 P.M., on June 16th, 1880; P. E. MIALL, Esq., in the Chair.

Members intending to contribute papers are requested to communicate at once with

ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary pro tem.

Sheffield.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

THE seventh annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Curraghmore, Bournemouth (the residence of Dr. Stewart Falls, the President-elect), on Wednesday, June 16th, 1880. The general meeting will commence at twelve o'clock.

Members desirous of reading papers or other communications at this meeting are requested to forward the titles to the honorary secretary before the 12th of June. No communication must exceed seven minutes in length, and no subsequent speech must exceed five minutes.

The address will be delivered by the President-elect at 2 P.M. During the afternoon, the members will have an opportunity of visit-

ing several places of interest in the locality.

The dinner will take place at the Evotor Park, Head

The dinner will take place at the Exeter Park Hotel, at 4.30 P.M. Tickets, 6s. each, exclusive of wine.

The Committee request that those gentlemen who intend to be present at the dinner will send in their names to Mr. W. D. Hemming, Bournemouth, on or before Monday, the 14th instant.

J. WARD COUSINS, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on Friday, June 25th, at one o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to read papers are requested to give early notice to one of the Branch secretaries.

JOHN SMITH,

JOHN SMITH,

JOHN SMITH,

Kendal, May 31st, 1880.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

THE annual meeting, under the presidency of Dr. HOGARTH CLAY,

will be held at Plymouth, on Friday, the 18th instant.

A steamer, starting from Millbay about 11 A.M., will take the members up the river Tamar, and an opportunity will be given for seeing Cothele and other places of interest. The business of the meeting will be conducted during the excursion. Luncheon will be provided by the President.

The dinner will be at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, at 6 P.M. punctually.

Members who intend to read papers or make any communication are requested to give notice as early as possible to

SUTHERLAND REES-PHILIPPS, M.D., Honorary Secretary. Wonford House, Exeter, June 2nd, 1880.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, June 29th, at 4 o'clock P.M. CHAS. E. UNDERHILL, Honorary Secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Lecture Room of the Literary Society, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, on Wednesday, June 30th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Fawcett Street, at 5 P.M. Tickets. 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

T. W. BARRON, M.B., Honorary Secretary. Durham, June 9th, 1880.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

THE second annual meeting of this District will be held at the Forest Hotel, Chingford, on Thursday next, the 17th inst.; Professor Wood, F.R.S., President of the Branch, in the Chair.

Business and Communications:

I. Election of Honorary Secretary.

2. On some of the Conditions liable to be mistaken for Acute Glossitis. By Stephen Mackenzie, M.D.

3. On Congestive Dysmenorrhoea. By G. E. Herman, M.D.

At 7 P.M., the members will dine together. Tickets, eight shillings each (exclusive of wine), may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

A. GRANT, M.D., Honorary Secretary. Secretary.

370, Commercial Road, E.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held on Thursday, June 24th, at 2 P.M., in the Faculty Hall, 242, St. Vincent Street. President-Elect (Dr. BRUCE GOFF) will give an address. Thereafter, the members will be conveyed to the Western and Royal Infirmaries, where demonstrations will be arranged by the physicians and surgeons.

The annual dinner will follow, at 5.30, in the Bath Hotel, 153,

Bath Street.

Joseph Coats, M.D., Honorary JAMES G. LYON, M.D., Secretaries.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting will be held in the Board Room of the General Hospital, Nottingham, on Thursday, June 24th, at 2 P.M. President: J. WRIGHT BAKER, Esq.; President-Elect: T. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D. After the transaction of the usual business of the Branch, the following papers will be read and discussed.

1. By J. F. Goodhart, M.D.: Stray Observations on the Rheumatic

Diathesis in Children.

- 2. By William Newman, M.D.: A few words on cases of "Latent Pneumonia". Dr. Newman will exhibit a man who has had large Syphilitic Osteitis of Olecranon and Shaft of Ulna: recovery after excision of three inches of bone.
 - 3. By W. Legge, Esq.: Results of one thousand cases of Midwifery.
- 4. By William Milligan, Esq.: On Morphoca; a case will be shown.
 5. By C. B. Taylor, Esq., M.D., Nottingham: Notes on certain cases of Supposed Incurable Blindness in which sight was restored; and
- 6. On the best method of operating in cases of Senile Cataract.
- 7. By George Elder, M.B.: Remarks on a case of Uterine Flexion simulating Ulceration of Stomach; and
 - 8. Note on Chian Turpentine in Uterine Cancer.

9. By L. W. Marshall, M.D.: Cases in the Surgical Practice at the Children's Hospital.

Dr. Marshall will show three case of Amputation at the Hip-Joint by Furneaux Jordan's method, and other cases at the Children's Hospital, at twelve o'clock.

Luncheon will be provided by the President-Elect at the General Hospital. Dinner at the George Hotel at five o'clock.

C. HARRISON, M.D. Lincoln, June 7th, 1880. Honorary Secretary Midland Branch.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 P.M. An address will be delivered by the President, Mr. R. PROSSER.

The annual dinner will also take place at the Grand Hotel, at 5 P.M. precisely, for the convenience of country members. Dinner tickets (exclusive of wine), five shillings each. Members intending to be present are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries on or before July 3rd, in order that suitable arrangements may be made.

E. Malins, M.B., 8, Old Square, \ Hon. E. Rickards, M.B., 14, Newhall Street, \ Secs. Birmingham, June 9th, 1880.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MR. MESSENGER BRADLEY.

SIR,—I think it will be of interest to many of the friends who were so much attached to the late Messenger Bradley to see in your columns

a few particulars of his last illness.

I first saw him at the Granville Hotel between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, May 24th, and heard that, while walking about on the pier, he had been slightly wet by a wave, had gone home tired about one o'clock, and had been seized with a rigor followed by acute pain in the side. I found him suffering violent pain in the right side depending upon pleuritic inflammation; pulse very rapid, countenance anxious, temperature 104°. He was most restless and excited, feeling the pain unbearable. Some relief was quickly obtained by a morphia injection. He told me his illness was a relapse of an attack of acute rheumatism, which he had quashed with salicylate of soda. At 7 P.M., the temperature had gone down to IOI°, but the urgent symptoms were only partially relieved: at this visit, the rheumatic character of the perspiration, which was most profuse throughout, was first noticed, and was most unmistakable. The salicylate of soda had now no control over the inflammation, which rapidly spread over the right pleura and to the left; on Wednesday the pericardium was vio-lently attacked; and on Thursday, soon after midday, he sank under the severity of the disease, only seventy-two hours from the onset of the second set of symptoms. Frequent injections of morphia gave some relief to the violent pain, but he never from the beginning had any considerable amount of quiet sleep. On Monday, May 17th, he had been delirious with acute rheumatism at Manchester. On Friday, May 21st, he travelled to Ramsgate. On Saturday and Sunday, May 22nd and 23rd, he exerted himself much, but each day collapsed towards evening, and went to bed early. On Monday, May 24th, the violent outbreak took place which carried him off on the Thursday.

It was not my good fortune to know Mr. Bradley until I visited him on his death-bed; but I saw enough of him to appreciate the charms of his character and the brilliancy of his powers of conversation, and to mourn, in his early death, the loss of a star of the first magnitude.

What an instance we have here that the salicylate of soda too often scotches the disease without killing it.

Pray excuse the length of my letter, and believe me, yours truly Ramsgate, June 9th, 1880. SAMUEL WOODMAN, F.R.C.S.

P.S.—I believe, in the initial attack at Manchester, there was much pain and swelling in the joints; but there was none in the final attack.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATIC FEVER BY SALICYLATE OF SODA.

SIR,-In the report of the Clinical Society's meeting given in the JOURNAL of the 29th ult., it is stated that I recommended the reduction of the dose of salicylate of soda after the relief of the urgent symptoms, and that I would "then give good diet". I should be sorry to be misunderstood upon so important and practical a point in clinical medicine. The report should have conveyed the opinion, which I think I properly expressed, to the effect that, while reducing the dose, or corps may count any time on half pay, not exceeding two years, as full

pay service towards voluntary retirement."

From participating in any way in the compensations herein provided for officers who are placed on half pay on account of sickness, or for the convenience of the State, medical officers are effectually debarred by the use of the word "combatant". Thus, a medical officer whose health has been broken by disease induced by foreign climate, by illness contracted on service in the field, or as the result of wounds received in action, is denied those privileges now accorded to every military officer who may be incapacitated by sickness, even in times of peace; and this because he is officially styled a "non-combatant"

Assuredly, when two officers sacrifice health in the performance of their respective duties under the same circumstances, it is in the highest degree invidious to draw so great a distinction between the compensa-

tions allowed to brothers in misfortune.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.-The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 3rd, 1880.

Benthall, Alfred Elliott, Sherborne, Dorset.
Hall, Thomas Lambert, Ashford, near Ludlow.
Hurtley, William Maw, Caledonian Road, Leeds.
Parke, Charles James, Hougham, Grantham.
Rogers, James Macdonald, 56, Berners Street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a Congregation held on the 3rd instant, the following were among the degrees conferred.

Doctors of Medicine—Charles Knight Hitchcock, Caius College; Edward Charles

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

THE following vacancies are announced:-

Stirling, Trinity College.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY-Resident Surgeon to the Aston Branch. Salary, £170 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, on or before June 21st.

*BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—An additional Resident Surgeon for the Dispensary, Union Street. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, attendance, etc. Applications, with testimonials, on or before June 21st.

*BRADFORD FRIENDLY MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION—Resident Medical Officer.— Salary, £200 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, before June 30th.

CHELSEA UNION - Medical Officer to the South District. Salary, £100 per

EAST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Beverley-Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, etc. Applications, with testimonials, not later than June 18th.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY — Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary not later than the 15th of June.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL - House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications not later than June 25th. *LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Assistant Resident House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £108 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, not later than

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP-Medical Officer for St. Michael's District. Salary,

£170 per annum. *MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, DISPENSARY, AND LUNATIC ASYLUM—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, not later than June 28th.

*MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Aural Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary by one P.M. on Saturday, June 19th.

NAAS UNION-Medical Officer to the Clane and Trinahoe Dispensary District. Salary, £125 per annum.

*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, washing, and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, before June 23rd.

*OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester—Demonstratorship in Anatomy. Stipend, £150 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, not later than June 30th.

OUNDLE UNION—Medical Officer to the Weldon District. Salary, 570 per snn.
*ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Wigan—
Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, 5100 per annum, with apartments and rations.
Applications, with testimonials, before June 30th.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY-- Junior Assistant-House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary on or before June 15th. *SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, Highgate Hill—Resident Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before June 24th.

*TEIGNMOUTH, DAWLISH, AND NEWTON INFIRMARY-House-Surgeon. Salary, £65 per annum, with, board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before June 19th.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL INFIRMARY - Physician. Applications, with

west mensile General on or before June 21st.
WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Wakefield—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications, with testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.
*WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL—House-Surgeen. Salary, A150 per annum, with residence in the Infirmary. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, before June 25th.

*WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton—Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before June 28th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association. BERESFORD, Charles W., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, vice Bonner H. Mumby, M.B., resigned.

CRAWFORD, A. W., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Paisley Infirmary, vice W. Simpson Frew, M.B., resigned.

FOWLER, J. K., M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

GOYDER, Charles M., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, vice J. D. Dixon, M.D., resigned.

*Jones, Thomas, M.B., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, vice S. M. Bradley, F.R.C.S.Eng., deceased.

LINDEMAN, Sidney Herbert, M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, vice James Blamey, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

*ROXBURGH, Robert, M.B., appointed Physician to the Weston-super-Mare Hospital and Dispensary, vice Frederick Gourlay, M.D., deceased. SWEETING, R. D. R., M.R.C.S., late House-Physician to the London Hospital, appointed Medical Superintendent of Fulham Hospital.

Todd, Joseph, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to Brooke's Dispensary, Selby, vice A. C. Gray, M.D., deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

Aveling.—On June 3rd, at 14, Portland Place, Lower Clapton, the wife of Charles T. Aveling, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—BATCHELOR.—On the 8th June, at Highbury Congregational Chapel, Cheltenham, William H. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A., eldest son of W. J. Davies, Esq., J.P., F.R.C.S., of Cenner House, near Newport, Mon., to Amelia, eldest surviving daughter of the late T. B. Batchelor, Esq., of Newport, Mon. No cards.

SARELL—VARSAMI.—On May 24th, at the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople, by the Rev. J. Washington, Chaplain to the Embassy, Richard Sarell, M.D., M.R.C.P., to Thalia, third daughter of Constantine Varsami, Esq., formerly of

SHAW—BOTHELL.—On June 3rd, at St. Nicholas Church, Hereford, by the Rev. S. Holmes, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Panter, George Shaw, M.R.C.S.Eng., of St. James's Lodge, Enfield Highway, to Louise, second daughter of the late William Bothell, of The Friars, Hereford.—No cards.

DEATH.

*HARRISON, John, F.R.C.S.Eng., at Chester, aged 71, on June 3rd.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Stoddart, F.C.S., F.G.S., the public analyst for the county of Somerset, the city and county of Bristol, and the city of Salisbury.

MR. C. H. DOWLING, a Dublin dentist, has been awarded £1,750 as compensation for personal injuries sustained by him in a collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Menai Bridge last December.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—The Nottingham borough magistrates have had before them a charge of libel brought by Mr. George Bury, a physician and surgeon of the town, against a draper named Samuel Smith. defendant was a member of a provident society to which the prosecutor was medical officer. About two years ago, Smith placed himself under the treatment of Mr. Bury, and the latter, finding that the defendant was suffering from a disease which, according to the rules, precluded him from receiving the benefits of the society, declined to give him a certificate. Since that time, Mr. Bury had, it was alleged, been subjected to constant annoyance by receiving a series of unsigned postcards, in which he was addressed in opprobrious terms, and his conduct characterised as base, cruel, and villainous. At length, the prosecutor discovered that these post-cards were sent by the defendant, and the present proceedings were instituted. The defendant, who admitted the charge, was remanded.

CENTENARIANS.—The Registrar of Cappaghduff, Ballinrobe Union, in the last quarterly report, states that he registered the death of a man at the age of 116 years, and that he was tolerably satisfied as to the authenticity of the statements about his age. In Clonbrock district, Mount Bellew Union, a woman's death was recorded at a similar age, who retained her mental faculties to the last.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, being the twenty-second week of this year, 3,344 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 20 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 20 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 38 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality in the twenty English towns were as follow: Portsmouth 14, Bradford 14, Brighton 15, Birmingham 17, Hull 18, Sunderland 18, London 19, Leicester 19, Sheffield 19, Bristol 19, Norwich 20, Nottingham 21, Salford 21, Wolverhampton 21, Leeds 21, Oldham 23, Plymouth 23, Manchester 23, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 23, and the highest rate 24 in Liverpool. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.9 per 1000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 1.0 and 1.1 in Hull and Birmingham, to 5.5 and 7.7 in Norwich and Plymouth. In London, 1,306 deaths were registered, which were 124 below the average, and gave an annual death-rate of 18.6. The 1,306 deaths included 8 from small-pox, 32 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 7 from dipherent from the contract of 18.6. theria, 60 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhea—being altogether 203 zymotic deaths, which were 37 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.9 per 1,000. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 286, 241, and 208 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 191 last week, and were 51 below the corrected weekly average; 109 were referred to bronchitis, and 60 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 48 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 12 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 51.7°, and 6.0° below the average. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 11.3 miles per hour, which was 1.1 above the average. Rain fell on five days of the week to the aggregate amount of 0.55 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 15 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed an excess on Sunday, but was below the average throughout the rest of the week.

METROPOLITAN WATER-SUPPLY.—The Select Committee appointed "to inquire and report as to the expediency of acquiring on behalf of the inhabitants of London the undertakings of the existing metropolitan water companies; and also to examine and report whether certain agreements, or any of them, already entered into provisionally for the purchase of these companies would furnish a satisfactory basis for such an acquisition; and, further, to inquire and report as to the nature and extent of the powers of the water companies to levy water-rates and rents, and how far it may be desirable to modify the same", met on Wednesday last, in Room 17, House of Commons, at four o'clock, and elected Sir William Harcourt as Chairman. The Committee will next meet on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of the Council the health committee brought up the following resolutions, which the Council adopted in the following terms. "This department recommends the Council to memorialise Government that, in order to lessen the evils resulting to health from the growth of suburban districts outside the boundaries of towns having urban powers, authority be obtained to bring both the districts within the boundaries of the town and the suburban districts, in every case, whatever be the nature of the local authorities, within the control of one sanitary authority, having urban powers: the central authority to act for this purpose by provisional order, no application from any local authority being required. This department, while unprepared to recommend at the present time an entire conformity of rural to urban powers, is nevertheless firmly of opinion that the distinction between them is maintained with serious disadvantage to the community in regard to the control of new buildings; and it would urge the Council to represent to Government the importance of giving to urban and rural authorities power to make building by-laws relating to the same subjects; the by-laws themselves to be adapted in each case to the wants and circumstances of the locality." The health committee had also under their consideration the question of new buildings, and they brought up the following resolution, which the Council confirmed: That it be a recommendation to the Council that a memorial be presented to Government, praying in any further amendment of the law provision may be made for the better securing the healthy condition of houses before they are occupied, by enacting that no new building be occupied as a dwelling-house until the drainage and water supply thereof have been made and completed, and until a certificate have been given by a duly qualified person appointed by the local authority for those purposes that the same is fit for human habi-

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.— Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.

Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, TUESDAY.....

3 P.M.
WBDNESDAY.. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, r
P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern,
2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30
P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's,
1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.—National Orthopædic, 10 A.M.
THURSDAY... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing
Cross. 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Chapital for

Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 P.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M. FRIDAY.....

SATURDAY St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.— London, 2 P.M.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.-Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

Guy's.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

Kino's College.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th., S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th. S., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

LONDON.—Medical, daily exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W., 9; Dental,

MIDDLESEX.— Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.

St. Bartholomew's.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopædic, F., 12.30; Dental, F., 9.

St. George's.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopædic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

St. Mary's.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; 0.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 1.30; Throat, W. S., 12.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

Dental, W. S., 9.30.

St. Thomas's.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, Tu., 1.30; S., 9; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.3.

VESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Special Meeting. The papers on "Continued Fevers in India" read during the present session will be discussed. The papers were read by Deputy Surgeon-General Ewart, M.D.; Surgeon-General Gordon, M.D.; and Surgeon-Major Don, M.D.

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 General Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. -We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with

Duplicate Copies.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication. WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis FOWKE, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

BATHING IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese, like all Orientals, are very scrupulous as to bodily cleanliness, and every inhabitant of Japan takes at least one hot bath a day. The bath is a small wooden tub, in the form of an elliptic section of a cone, of which the arcs are only from sixty to eighty contimètres, and the depth never exceeds seventy centimètres. It is, of course, impossible to lie at full length in such a tub, and the bather is obliged to crouch down in it. The water in it is heated by hot embers placed in a cast-iron cauldron contained in an opening placed for the purpose at the bottom of the bath. The water begins to boil as soon as the fire is lighted; and, as there is very little in the bath, it boils at the end of half-an hour, and the temperature is easily kept up in a wooden vessel. In the towns, the bath-establishments use large square tubs formed of wooden staves, joined like barrels; the soundness of the joints being assured by covering them carefully on both sides and stopping up the chinks with the bark of a resinous tree called "segni" (cryptomeria Japonica). As a rule, each establishment has only one bath, however many may be its customers; and many persons bathe at once in this receptacle.

many persons bathe at once in this receptacle.

OPEN SPACES.

An "Almost Octogenarian" writes to the Pall Mall Gazette: "The recent discussion on the throwing open of Lincoln's Inn Fields reminds me, who am old enough to remember when Leicester Square was more generally spoken of as Leicester Fields, how many of the open spaces in the metropolis which were called fields, and were really so, have disappeared from the map of London. Moor Fields, Bunhill Fields, Spia Fields, Spital Fields, Copenhagen Fields, and a host of others, exist only in name. Copenhagen Fields are now covered by the prison which Coleridge and Southey have immortalised. St. George's Fields, where Falstaff and Master Shallow 'lay all night in the windmill', retained much of their rural character when I was a boy—that is, before the new Bedlam was built there in 1812 over fourteen acres of ground, and the erection of St. George's Cathedral not until between twenty and thirty years later. Tothill Fields, where I once saw the end of a built, which was under the management of the well known Caleb Baldwin, olbein, which was under the management of the well known Caleb Baldwin, ulbait, which was under the management of the well known Caleb Baldwin, when their preservation as an open space to being kept as the cricket and football ground their preservation as an open space to being kept as the cricket and football ground of the Westminsters. But the Dean and Chapter ought never to have changed the name of the place from Tothill Fields to Vincent Square. For that ripe and accomplished scholar Dean Vincent would have been the last to sanction the wiping complished scholar Dean Vincent would have been the last to sanction the wiping out of a name of such antiquity and historical interest as that which commemorates the existence on that spot of one of the last of our "Toot's Hills". But the greatest conversion of open fields into populous neighbourhoods is that which has transformed the large stretch of quite open ground between the Knightshidge Road and Millbank into Belgrave, Eaton, Chester, Eccleston, Warwick, and St. George's Squares. Belgrave Square covers what was once a brickfield; Warwick and St. George's what were once market-gardens; while Chester and Eaton Squares, intersected by the King's Road, were even later than 1820 known as the "Five Fields", in which five fields I have more than once seen the Life Guards exercised and inspected by Lord Cathcart."

These great changes render more and more necessary a vigilant watch over all opportunities of preserving and acquiring breathing-places for the vast population of London. Every space built over not only subtracts a certain portion of unbreathed air, but adds to the pollution of the London atmosphere by smoke and

human emanations.

CARE OF AN INSANE PATIENT.

SIR,—Can you inform me how I can dispose of a young man, a patient of mine, who is suffering from mental derangement (not dangerous). He has once been in the county asylum, but the parish authorities will not again grant him admission, as he is not a pauper. His friends are country shopkeepers, and quite willing to pay all expenses, or would pay, say, \mathcal{L}_{40} to \mathcal{L}_{50} per annum to have him taken care of. This is all they can afford; but the rate in private asylums is much higher than this.

I would feel obliged for any information on the subject, or if you can tell me if there is any way he can be again got into the county asylum without the aid of the relieving officer. The favour of a reply in your next issue will oblige yours faithfully,

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 2nd, 1880.

** They would take in such a case at St. Luke's for one guinea a week. Some of the cheaper proprietary asylums take in patients for less, as Fisherton House, Salisbury, Bethnal House, Camberwell House, and Peckham House Asylums, London.

VACCINIA MALIGNA VEL GANGRÆNOSA.

Vaccinia Maligna vel Gangrænosa.

Sir,—I observe, in a discussion in Dublin upon a case of gangrenous eruption of the skin, occurring recently in that city, that some of the speakers expressed a disbelief in vaccinia being the cause of this eruption in any case. They seemed to think that, when such an eruption appeared after vaccination, it must only be looked on as a mere coincidence. I can hardly think this is the true view of the matter.

The case seen by Mr. Hutchinson, and brought by him under the notice of the Pathological Society of London, was also seen by me; and I had the opportunity of calling on the parents and on Mr. Faulkner, 9, Endell Street, who vaccinated the child. There was no doubt left in my mind that this was one of the extremely rare cases in which the vaccine virus acts malignantly, and causes a fatal eruption in an infant with some peculiarity of constitution. I presume such an event would not occur again once in one million vaccinations, or even many more than that. But, what I want to point out is, that we are accustomed to such extraordinary and not occur again once in one million vaccinations, or even many more than that. But, what I want to point out is, that we are accustomed to such extraordinary and malignant effects of several other animal poisons. Take, for instance, syphilis. As a general rule, the disease, as I see it in the Rescue Society's Hospital among healthy young women, is most benignant; but, in my remembrance, I have seen patients carried off rapidly by malignant rupia, which no medication could cure. And so with all other fevers and poisons, such as variola, measles, scarlatina, etc. It seems to me, then, that the eruption called by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson "vaccinia gangrænosa" is no misnomer. I would myself call it vaccinia maligna, according the the analogy of symbilis—Vour phedient servant.

ing to the analogy of syphilis.—Your obedient servant,
17, Woburn Place, W.C., June 8th, 1880. CHAS. R. DRYSDALE, M.D.

FILTERS.

FILTERS.

SIR,—A paragraph from the *Times* has been going the round of the papers concerning my report on filtering materials. That paragraph is a misleading one, and does not give a fair account of the conclusions arrived at. The experiments were made to ascertain if the new material were sufficiently good as a filtering substance to justify its adoption for service purposes; and for that purpose, it was tried against spongy iron and silicated carbon. All three were found good filtering media, but the balance was rather in favour of the carferal and of the spongy iron. Indeed, the excellence of the latter material was never questioned. The carferal seemed, however, more practically convenient for the public service. For ordinary purposes, the spongy iron still remains one of the best filters in the market.—Your obedient servant,

Notes Theorems 28th 2826

Netley, June 8th, 1880.

A CONSTANT READER, DUBLIN; AND OTHERS.—Sir Henry Thompson's brochure on Food and Feeding is published by Fred. Warne and Co., Bedford Street, Strand.

H. W.—We believe that German yeast is perfectly wholesome, although sometimes adulterated with silicate of alumina. It is obtained from a fermented liquid by filtration. We do not think that any deleterious effect could be produced by eating home-made bread made with it.

CAN any brother member kindly inform "Musca" of an effectual and easy application that will keep the flies off an irritable horse?

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:-

Dr. Lombe Atthill, Dublin; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Mr. Walter Pye, London; Dr. W. A. Sturge, London; Mr. T. Wakefield, London; Dr. J. M. Finny, Dublin; Dr. S. Rees Philipps, Exeter, Mr. H. D. Palmer, Nayland; Mr. H. B. Carter, London; Dr. J. W. Miller, Dundee; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. A. Gordon, Kensington; Mr. G. W. Graham, Wimborne; Mr. A. .. Marsden, London; Mr. P. J. Hayes, Dublin; Dr. F. De Chaumont, Netley; Dr. W. Bird, York; Mr. J. B. White, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Mr. W. N. Reid, Melksham; Mr. W. Milligan, Wirksworth; Mr. B. Wright, Dublin; Dr. James Neal, Sandown; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. A. Grant, London; Dr. J. W. Miller, Dundee; Mr. W. R. Sergeant, Croyland; Mr. R. D. R. Sweeting, London; Dr. J. McClelland, Liverpool; Dr. F. M. McJannet, Campsie; Dr. H. Kennedy, Dublin; Mr. W. Paul Swain, Devonport; Mr. J. L. Williams, Wrexham; Dr. C. R. Drysdale, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. W. F. Jebb, London; Mr. W. Beattie-Smith, Stockton-on-Tees; Dr. C. Parsons, Dover; Mr. Alder Smith, London; Dr. Cousins, Southsea; Mr. C. K. Hitchcock, Devizes; Dr. J. K. Fowler, London; Mr. Henry C. Libbey, Leeds; Mr. A. Doran, London; Mr. P. R. Bullard, London; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. J. Knight, Whitehaven; Dr. E. Malins, Bir mingham: Mr. C. Roberts, London; Dr. W. Hardman, Blackpool; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. Waters, Chester; Dr. James Robinson, Bolton; Dr. Douglas Powell, London; Mr. F. R. Greenwood, London; Mr. T. Fowler, Wakefield; Dr. H. Alford, Taunton; Mr. J. P. Doyle, Dublin; Mr. James Hughes, Middlewich; Dr. W. E. Humble, Weymouth; Dr. John Moore, Belfast; Dr. W. A. Brailey, London; Mrs. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. J. Bradnell Gill, Canterbury; Mr. R. Roxburgh, Weston-super-Mare; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester; Dr. Henry Bennet, Weybridge; Mr. Osborne D. Marriott, Sevenoaks; Mr. Edward Cock, Kingston-on-Thames; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. James Sawyer, Birmingham; Surgeon-Major Stafford, Makkerstroom, Transvaal; Dr. Edward Mackey, Brighton; Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey, and Co., London; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord. By W. R. Gowers, M.D., F.R.C. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.

The Surgeon's Pocket-Book. By Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter. Second Edition. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1880.

The Brain and its Diseases. Part 1. By T. Stretch Dowse, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1880.

The Brain, as an Organ of Mind. By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A.; M.D., F.R.S. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co., 1880.

The Orthopragms of the Spine. By R. Heather Bigg. London: J. and A. Churchill.

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