

or continue to exist as supplying a better and fuller inspection than that provided by law. In replying to objectors, Professor Jenkin explained that the work of the Association did not clash with that of the public authorities; it began where they left off, inside houses, which, unless some nuisance was reported, they probably had no power to enter. No one had come forward in Edinburgh to say that the Association there was competing unfairly with professional men as sanitary advisers. This assertion had been made in London, but the grounds of the accusation were not clear, as the resident engineer was paid at the rate common for men of his standing, and the consulting engineer received a fee which was remunerative.

Professor HUXLEY felt himself to be in a position somewhat like the fly in amber. The thing itself was neither strange nor rare. We only wonder how it got there. His proper business was natural history, and he could not see how the term might be stretched so as to include scientific inspection; but his story was simply this, and he hoped it would be satisfactory to all who had any knowledge of physiological matters or any conception of the laws of health. He had always taken a sort of theoretical interest in questions of sanitation, but there was a wide difference between a theoretical and a practical interest, and that was brought home to his mind some three years ago, when, without any warning, three of his children were cast down with diphtheria. One lay for a long time between life and death. That was a lesson which turned his attention to the importance of this question of sanitation far more strongly than all the mere talk about it that he had ever heard. He became greatly interested in the sanitary condition of his own house, which happened to be exceedingly well situated, and in which all reasonable precautions had been taken. It turned out, on due investigation, that his house was not in fault at all. *His children were poisoned through milk*; and the most careful inquiry made by the officers of health left on his mind the keen conviction that the original source of the whole mischief lay in preposterous inattention to the conditions which were necessary for properly draining a large and populous district. Unless the sanitation in great crowded cities, like London, were attended to, they would before long be decimated by diseases. That conviction he hoped would be clearly conveyed to the minds of the mass of the people in this huge aggregation of human beings, in order that they might be induced to take obvious means for helping themselves in these sanitary matters without looking for extraneous help.

Mr. R. RAWLINS, Engineer of the Local Government Board, heartily wished God speed to the Association. Professor Jenkin had mentioned pipes within houses, traps, and plumbers; but when houses were built as they ought to be, there would be no pipes within them, and plumbers would have very little to do. It was quite possible so to arrange a building upon the largest scale that there should not be one single pipe within its walls; and so to arrange any apparatus—which might be entirely of iron—for carrying water, that it should need the intervention of no plumber. The cause of ill-health throughout the civilised world, even in malarious districts, was not in the atmosphere, in the earth, or in the swamps, but in the habits of the people within their dwellings. The question of ventilation of drains was at the root of sanitary improvement.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

At the meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians on Thursday last, the decision of the Board of Censors upon Dr. Pavy's complaint against Sir William Gull, in the case of the nurse Ingles, was read. It is published on another page. A motion of Dr. Pitman, that candidates for the diploma of the College should be required to state whether they had, within three months, been rejected elsewhere, was discussed and negatived.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—A general meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday, February 23rd (in place of 9th, as announced last week), at 8 P.M., when Mr. Timothy Holmes will introduce a discussion on "Hospital Management".—ALEX. HENRY, M.D., W. C. GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Station Hotel, Richmond, on Thursday, February 3rd, at 6 P.M. Members who are willing to bring forward cases or papers are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary. The following paper has been promised by Dr. T. C. Hayes: Clinical Remarks on Cases of Polypos of the Uterus. Dinner at 7 P.M.—EDWARD L. FENN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAIRLESS AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINALS.

SIR,—The following brief particulars of some curiosities of human nature, which exist in the interior of Queensland, in the shape of hairless people, will, I think, be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL.

There are at present living on the station of Mr. G. M. Kirk, at Gulnabar, St. George, Queensland, an aboriginal man and woman (brother and sister), entirely devoid of hair on their heads, faces, and every part of their bodies. There was another sister, similarly hairless, but she died a few years ago. These blacks were brought in the same hairless state to the above station when young, and are not able to give any account of their parents or tribe; but I am informed by Mr. Kirk that intelligent blacks about his station state that there is a tribe of hairless blacks, similar to these, living on a creek named the Wallam, eighty miles west of the Balonne River, and about five hundred miles west of Brisbane; and that these people came from that tribe. Mr. Kirk has not seen them; but it is quite possible that such a tribe might exist comparatively unnoticed, as these blacks are very sensitive concerning their hairless condition, and always keep their heads and bodies covered. The two survivors on Mr. Kirk's station were seen and photographed by Baron Macleay, the Russian explorer, in September last, who, having heard of their existence, travelled a long distance to see, and was much interested in them. I have now some of his photographs before me; they represent a well-formed and developed man and woman of middle age, but without a particle of hair visible on their heads or bodies; and Mr. Kirk informs me that upon the most careful inspection, none is to be found. If, as the blacks assert, there is a tribe of such hairless people, they are great natural curiosities; and these three, if viewed only as instances of a family freak of nature, are still interesting as examples of the fanciful whims of Dame Nature—more especially when taking into consideration the fact, that the Australian aboriginals are naturally a very hairy race of people.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. HIGHAM HILL, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Melbourne Club, November 29th, 1880.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR,—Dr. Coleman's letter in your issue of the 22nd, asking if the foot-and-mouth disease, now occurring in various parts of the country, is coincident with outbreaks of diphtheria, will probably elicit two or three affirmative replies. Should this be the case, you will, perhaps, permit me to warn your readers against attaching too much importance to mere coincidence. If there is anything certain in connection with so obscure a subject as the communicability of animal diseases to man, it is that epizootic aphtha is a specific disease, having a specific contagium, and that it communicates itself. In the earliest recorded outbreaks of the disease, it was noted that it spread to human beings, and since 1834 the disease has been repeatedly observed in children and others, especially raw milk-feeders—a fact readily accounted for when it is remembered that vesicles often form upon the teats, and are ruptured in milking.

"The communication of the [foot-and-mouth] disease to man admits of no doubt," says Gamgee. "The history of the various outbreaks of the disease demonstrates this. There have been many contradictory statements on the matter, but the symptoms repeatedly noticed in man after drinking the milk of diseased cows are unmistakable." Descriptions of these may be found in the *Veterinarian* for 1841.

A specific disease can only communicate itself, or a malady so closely allied as to be regarded as a modified form of it. Now it appears to me contrary to all we know of diphtheria, to hold that it is even remotely related to the epizootic.

I am happy to say that we have had no cases of foot-and-mouth disease in Birkenhead or the neighbourhood lately. But in the first quarter of 1876, when it was prevalent, two or three cases of the disease in the human subject were brought under my notice. Oddly enough, at this time, the mortality ascribed to diphtheria was a little higher than usual.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

FRANCIS VACHER.

Municipal Offices, Birkenhead, Jan. 24th, 1881.

RIVAL PROPRIETORS.—The *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift* of January 15th has the following. A protracted action for libel has been decided at last in Buda-Pesth. Herr Riegen, director of the "Rakoczy" bitter-water enterprise, had charged the owner of the Hunyadi János Bitterquellen, Herr Andreas Saxlehner, with manipulations injurious to health. For this libellous charge, Herr Riegen was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Monday January 24th.

Spurious Butter.—MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply to SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, said that the question of the introduction of spurious compounds resembling butter had been receiving careful attention at the hands of his department. A paper had been printed and circulated from the Board of Trade giving an analysis of these compounds. In the majority of instances these manufactured butters were not unwholesome, and under those circumstances, it was difficult to see how their importation could be prevented. At the same time, it was very desirable that they should be imported under their right names. With regard to the adulteration of the goods sold in this country, purchasers could find their remedy under the Adulteration Act.

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 the 19th instant.

Messrs. Frank E. Roberts, Lower Norwood; Charles A. E. 'A. Field, Camden Road; Sydney R. Lidiard, Dulwich Road, S.E.; James C. Gardner, New-castle-on-Tyne; Alexander B. Voisin, Jersey; James Chronnell, Manchester; Francis M. Puddicombe, Dartmouth; William T. Bell, Totteridge Park, Barnet; James Marshall, Plymouth; Timothy A. J. Shepherd, L.S.A., Rotherhithe; Percy Brown, L.S.A., Camberwell; and Richard P. Bond, L.R.C.P. Ed., Cheltenham.

Thirteen candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 20th instant.

Messrs. Oscar William Clark, Cowick, Selby; John Mason, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland; Charles Ernest Ashton, Guildford Street; and Walter Cooper, L.S.A., Croydon, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Reuter Emerich Roth, Wimpole Street; Herbert Maxwell Curtnayne, Melbourne, Victoria; John William Inger, Nottingham; and George William Collins, Adelaide Road, N.W., of University College; William Coulthard Falls, of Buckingham Palace Road; and Robert Bradley Roe, Melbury, Dorchester, of St. George's Hospital; John Thomas, L.R.C.P. Lond., Ystalyfera, near Swansea; and Ernest Craven Lunn, L.S.A., Hull, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Alfred Bolton Warrington; and Arthur Samuel Stokes, Caldecotts, Leicester, of Guy's Hospital; James Henry Breach, L.S.A., Yattendon, near Newbury, of King's College; and John Arthur Webster, Manchester, of St. Mary's Hospital.

One gentleman passed in surgery, and when qualified in medicine will be admitted a Member of the College; and nine candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 21st instant.

Messrs. Edwin H. Holthouse, B.A. Cantab, Helidon, Northamptonshire; John E. Squire, Orchard Street, W.; U. A. Carpenter Harris, Tufnell Park, N.; Charles F. Coxwell, B.A. Cantab, Brighton; Thomas M. King, Wandermere; Arthur E. Boot, Harrington Square, N.W.; Stanley T. Thomas, Churchdown, Gloucestershire; Thomas W. C. Jones, Westbourne Street; Ferdinand B. M. Wöhrntz, Mauritius; James Brooks, Blackburn; A. C. Archibald Atkinson, B.A. Cantab, Ardrossan, N.B.; Thomas R. Atkinson, Dawlish; Charles E. Brunton, East Dereham; George T. Clapp, Exeter; Herbert B. Hawksworth, Canterbury; Christopher D. Briggs, Tamworth; Charles D. Davis, Kilburn; Henry Beattie, Albert Square, E.; William E. Fielden, Walthamstow; Robert E. Rygate, Wellington, New South Wales.

Three candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 24th instant.

Messrs. James Harper, Windsor; Edwin A. Starling, Sutton, Surrey; George T. Revell, Ivybridge Devon; Charles R. Tyrrell, Hornsey Lane, N.; Herbert Clatworthy, L.S.A., Chatham; Bernard Scott, Brighton; Laurence T. Ward, Mile End Road; George L. Johnson, M.A. Cantab, Upper Norwood; Frederic Ernest Taylor, Derby; D. Astley Gresswell, Louth, Lincolnshire; Frank Newcombe, L.S.A., Derby; Benjamin Studer, L.S.A., Linthal, Alsace; James B. Baker, Bassett Road, W.; William J. Nicholls, Walsingham, Lincolnshire; Samuel W. Sutton, L.R.C.P. Lond., Reading; George R. Marsh, Greenhithe, Kent; J. L. Bagnall-Oakley, Bournemouth; Charles W. Glassington, Fulham Road; George A. Meaden, Grays Inn; and Alfred Orchard, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Four candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 25th instant.

Messrs. George A. Macnutt, Barnet; John J. Palmer, Blackheath; Walter Johnson, St. Mary's Square, W.; Walter Gripper, M.B. and B.A. Cantab, Onslow Square; Gilbert T. Smith, Richmond Crescent, N.; Robert Brooks, Croft, near Leicester; and Solomon G. Watson, Tottenham.

Sixteen candidates were rejected.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 20th, 1881.

Blythe, Joseph Charles, Hendidley, Newtown, Monmouthshire.
Dancy, Horace Michael, Turner's Hill, Crawley.
Girdler, George Toussaint, Westminster Hospital.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their Primary Professional Examination.

Edenson, Arthur, Guy's Hospital.
Grün, Edward Ferdinand, London Hospital.
Hathway, Harold George, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Macleroy, Arthur Lloyd, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Stott, Hugh, St. Mary's Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced:—

ARMAGH UNION—Medical Officer for Richhill Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, with £20 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 31st instant.

BALLINROBE UNION—Medical Officer for Ballinrobe Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 10th February.

BRACKLEY UNION—Medical Officer to the Sulgrave District.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION—Dispenser and Assistant to Medical Officer. Applications, with testimonials, to Mr. Hazell, Victoria Street, Bury St. Edmunds, on or before February 8th, 1881.

***HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY**—Junior House-Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary, not later than January 31st.

SLIGO UNION—Medical Officer for Carney No. 2 Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £20 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 2nd February.

WOLVERHAMPTON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION—Resident Medical Officer. Applications (stating salary required), with testimonials, not later than February 1st, 1881.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

DINNEN, William Thomas, L.K.Q.C.P.I., and M.R.C.S.E., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Flintshire Dispensary, Holywell.

HIRONS, George M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.S.A. Lond., appointed Additional Honorary Surgeon to the Bournemouth General Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.

SMIELD, A. Marmaduke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., elected House-Surgeon to Adden-brooke's Hospital, Cambridge, *vice* E. Ground, L.R.C.P.L., resigned.

SUTTON, Francis W., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, *vice* Charles R. Graham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

SWABY-SMITH, C., M.R.C.P. Ed., and M.R.C.S., appointed by the Director-General, Army Medical Department, medical officer in charge of Her Majesty's troops at Seaforth Battery.

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.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT.—At Cliffe House, Ruyton, Eleven Towns, Salop, the wife of Henry F. Elliot, F.R.C.S.E., of a son.

FRANCIS.—On the 22nd instant, at Bourton, Dorsetshire, the wife of George Philip Francis, surgeon, of a son.

RICE.—On January 12th, at Swift's Hospital for the Insane, Dublin, the wife of William Rice, F.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—PARTINGTON.—On the 20th inst., at the parish church, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, by the Rev. George Hall, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. S. H. Pink, Curate, and the Rev. W. H. Stamper, brother-in-law of the bride, William Stirling Anderson, M.D., of Chapel-en-le-Frith, to Rhoda, youngest daughter of the late T. S. Partington, Esq., Solicitor, of Blackbrook, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

HUTCHINSON—WOOD.—On January 20th, at Christ Church, High Harrogate, by the Very Rev. Canon Gibbon, M.A., Vicar of the parish, S. J. Hutchinson, Esq., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, and Acton, Middlesex, son of the late Samuel Hutchinson, Esq., of Manchester, to Jeannie, youngest daughter of G. Wood, Esq., of Grosvenor Villas, Harrogate.

DEATH.

HARLAND.—On January 20th, at Chillingworth House, Tunbridge Wells, Sarah Frances Julia, wife of Henry Harland, M.D., formerly of Mayfield and Wadhurst, aged 45.

It is announced that Surgeon-General Kendall, the principal medical officer of Chatham Garrison, has retired and will be succeeded by Deputy Surgeon-General T. W. Fox, M.B.

REMARKABLE TOLERANCE OF OPIUM.—A case of diffuse puerperal peritonitis is reported by Dr. F. M. Welles, of New York (*American Journal of Obstetrics*), in which morphia was given for the first time, on May 1st (one fourth of a grain), and increased daily till on May 10th, fifty-seven and a half grains were administered. The dose was then gradually decreased. The patient recovered.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.—Mr. Richard Benyon has given £100, and Mr. Albert G. Sandeman £35 10s., to the Charing Cross Hospital.—Mr. E. Alers Hankey has given £100 to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, etc.—"J. F." has given £100 to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.—The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the Hospital for Women, and £50 to the Great Northern Hospital.—The Goldsmiths' Company have given £25 to the Eastern Dispensary, Leman Street, and £25 to the Samaritan Fund of the Westminster Hospital.—The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital has received £50 under the will of Mr. Wm. Jenkins.—"W. D." has given £50 additional to the Hospital for Women.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality last week, which was the third week of this year, in twenty of the largest English towns averaged 29 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Portsmouth 19, Bradford 21, Birmingham 23, Hull 23, Norwich 24, Leeds 24, Bristol 24, Brighton 24, Sheffield 24, Sunderland 25, Leicester 26, London 28, Newcastle-on-Tyne 29, Oldham 31, Wolverhampton 31, Salford 32, Nottingham 32, Liverpool 35, Manchester 43, and Plymouth 45. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Norwich and Sunderland; whooping-cough in Leeds and Nottingham; and measles in Salford. The death-rate from fever (principally enteric) continues below the average. Small-pox caused 44 more deaths in London and its suburban districts, but no fatal case was recorded in any of the nineteen large provincial towns. In London, 2,016 deaths were registered; and, under the influence of the severe cold weather, exceeded the average by 230. The 2,016 deaths included 42 from small-pox, 52 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 13 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 12 from diarrhoea, and none from typhus, dysentery, or cholera; thus, 206 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 56 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 353, 363, and 371 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week, under the influence of the exceptionally low temperature, to 617, and showed an excess of 141 upon the average; 441 were attributed to bronchitis, and 97 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 78 deaths; 73 were the result of negligence or accident, including 28 from fractures and contusions, 10 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 22 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. The deaths of three males (aged 81, 86, and 92 years), in East London, were the subject of inquests, the verdict in each case being "Found dead. Syncope. Exposure to cold". At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 23.4°, and 15.5° below the average. The mean was very considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day being Thursday, when the mean was only 19.2°, showing a deficiency of 19.9°. The lowest night temperature was 12.7° on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 31.7° on Saturday; the extreme range in the week was, therefore, 19.0°. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 14.6 miles per hour, which was 0.8 above the average in the corresponding week of sixteen years. Melted snow was measured on two days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 0.46 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 12 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone was below the average on each day of the week except Tuesday, when the amount showed an excess.

THE WEST CORNWALL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institutions, it was reported that there had been an increase in the number of in-patients and out-patients during the year. The receipts, irrespective of a donation of £1,000 given by Messrs. Bolitho, amounted to £1,005, and the expenditure, including £500 paid for the freehold of the premises with half an acre of land, £1,047. A suggestion that the office of attendant surgeon should be filled each year alternately by one of the medical gentlemen of Penzance was left to the consideration of the committee.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday, the 22nd instant, Dr. C. Swaby-Smith, of Seaforth, near Liverpool, was presented by the Committee of Management of the Seaforth National Schools with an appropriate address, accompanied with a purse of money, in recognition of his services as honorary secretary during the past seven years.

CARDIFF MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the members, the following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the present year:—*President:* M. G. Evans, M.D. *Vice-President:* Thomas Wallace, M.D. *Committee:* Messrs. Hardyman, Campbell, Buist, and Treharne. *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:* Mr. J. Garret Horder.

SCIENCE LECTURES AT THE PARKES MUSEUM OF HYGIENE.—Professor Corfield lectured at this museum on Saturday upon the subject of "Water Supply and Filtration." The professor referred at some length to the engineering feats of the ancient Romans, and described the aqueducts with which Rome and Lyons were supplied with water. Three of these aqueducts remained to the present day as the channels by which modern Rome is supplied with water, and were monuments to the engineering skill of those who constructed them, and Rome at the present time had one of the best water supplies of any city in the world. The properties of water were explained and demonstrated by experiments. Though pure water should be colourless, tasteless, and free from particles in suspension, it did not follow that water which had all these properties was pure and fit for

drinking purposes. The various sources of water supply were spoken of, and filtration for purifying water on a large scale in reservoirs, and on a small scale for domestic purposes, was explained. The lecture was listened to with much interest, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was given to Professor Corfield. The proposer, as a working-man, said these sanitary science lectures were highly appreciated, and he, for one, should henceforth pay greater attention to the sanitary arrangements of his house.

SURGEON WILLIAM SALE SANDHAM (1870) has been placed on the retired list of his rank from the 9th January.

SURGEON THOMAS HARVEY (1871) has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 15th January.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at the Hague, to receive subscriptions in order to be able to offer medical assistance to the wounded in the Transvaal without distinction of nationality.

THE ANÆMIC CENTURY.—A recent number of *L'Union Médicale* contains an amusing account of the method adopted by Ambroise Paré to combat the anæmia and debility consequent on suppuration of bone. There was a certain Marquis D'Auret, who was seriously wounded. He sent for Paré, who found him anxious above all things about dinner. And such a dinner! "I entered the kitchen," says Paré; "there I saw a man throw into a large cauldron half a sheep, a quarter of veal, three pieces of beef of great size, two pullets, a fine big flitch of bacon, and great store of fine herbs. Then said I within myself that this soup was succulent, and excellent for nourishing." The Marquis had been shot in the knee, with fracture of the femur, and consecutive necrosis. Paré was very attentive to him, and to combat the debility prescribed this regimen. He says: "In order the better to relieve the feebleness of the Marquis, I thought right to use much good and succulent aliments, such as soft-boiled eggs, Damascus raisins preserved in wine and sugar, also *panade* made with the soup from the big cauldron (of which I have spoken above) with the breasts of capons, the wings of partridges hashed and well dressed, and other like matters easy to be digested, as veal, kid, young pigeons, young partridges, thrushes, and others of the same sort. The sauce to be of orange, sorrel-juice, bitter pomegranates; he shall likewise eat of beef boiled with good herbs, as sorrel, lettuce, purslain, chicoree, marigold, and other such; his bread shall be made of meslin" (a flour obtained by sowing wheat and rye together), "and neither stale, nor too soft." Well may Dr. Simplice, who quotes this story from *Les Campagnes d'Ambroise Paré* (by Caradec Fils), exclaim—"Who dare prescribe such a regimen to the wounded of our own day? Is there, as so many of our *confrères* maintain, a serious change in the constitution of the present generation? Oh, nineteenth century, art thou, in truth, the *anæmic* century!"

THE THIRD STAGE OF ABORTION.—Dr. Parvin, in the *Obstetric Gazette*, says that, in a case of incomplete abortion having hæmorrhage which, by its persistence or profuseness, brings danger to the patient, or commencing offensive discharge that heralds a possible septicæmia, interference is imperative, and must be immediate. The patient should lie on her back, upon a hard bed, her hips brought to its edge, lower limbs strongly flexed, Neugebauer's speculum should be introduced, and the os brought fairly in view. The anterior lip must be caught with a simple tenaculum, or better, with Nott's tenaculum-forceps, and then, if there be any flexion—and it is not uncommon in cases of spontaneous abortion to observe this—gentle traction should be used to straighten the bent canal. The closed blades of a pair of curved polypus-forceps of suitable size, or, better still, Emmet's curette-forceps, are introduced into the uterine cavity, and opened slightly, then closed and withdrawn, when the fragments of membranes can be removed, and the instrument reintroduced. This is repeated three or four times, if necessary, until all membranes or placental fragments are extracted. Then, by means of an applicator wrapped with cotton-wool, the uterus is swabbed out twice, or oftener, with Churchill's tincture of iodine—one of the best of local uterine hæmostatics, if not one of the best of antiseptics. Finally, the patient should have ten or fifteen grains of quinia, and it will be very rarely, indeed, that her convalescence is not prompt and perfect.

CONNECTION OF MYELITIS AND ATAXY WITH SYPHILIS.—Professor Rosenthal communicated to the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna at its meeting of January 1st (*Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 3), reported four cases of myelitis in which he had observed the connection with syphilis. Rosenthal does not, however, consider that either clinical or anatomical observation had as yet cleared up the nature of this connection. He does not concur in the views of Erb in this respect. Dr. Weiss remarked that Erb had brought forward three cases of locomotor ataxy, in which he had been successful in ameliorating the symptoms by antisyphilitic treatment.

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 Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

TUESDAY..... 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, 3 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 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 Orthopaedic, 10 A.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing 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.—North-west London, 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY..... King's College, 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.

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. F., 12.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th., S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th., 3; 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, Tu., 9.

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; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. 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; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 3; Throat, W. S., 12.30; 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.

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

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Brunton, A Case of Gun-shot Wound of the Brain of twenty-nine years' standing (the specimen will be shown). Mr. Edmund Owen will exhibit Three Children who have recovered from Abscess in the Knee-joint after simple Free Drainage and Rest. Mr. Francis Mason will show—1. The specimen of Disease of the Testicle taken from the Patient brought before the Society in November last; 2. The Patient shown at this Society in 1875, with Tumour of the Palate; 3. A Case of Removal of Upper Jaw five years after the Operation.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. MacCarthy, 1. Case of Strangulated Hernia; 2. Ruptured Aorta; Mr. Harrison Cripps, Three Cases of Recurrent Multiple Sarcoma; Mr. Morratt Baker, Localised Scleroderma (living specimen); Mr. Barwell, 1. Congenital Truncation of Forearm; 2. Unilateral Hypertrophy of Head; Dr. Pye-Smith, Drawings of Localised Scleroderma; Mr. Macnamara, Sacral Tumour containing Fetal Structures; Dr. Andrew Clark, Case of Abscess of the Liver; Dr. Cavafy, Case of Chloasma.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Annual meeting; Election of Officers and Council; President's Address; and other communications. —Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Squire will read a hitherto unpublished letter by Edward Jenner, containing "Instructions for Vaccine Inoculation" in the possession of Frederick Symonds, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S., of Oxford. Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, Certain Considerations regarding Cholera and Fever, more especially with reference to India and China.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Hughlings Jackson, A Case of Temporary Hemiplegia after Localised Convulsion; Dr. Fletcher Beach, Types of Imbecility.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

EXPLOSION OF KITCHEN BOILERS.

SIR,—We observe, in your valuable JOURNAL, a paragraph calling the attention of sanitary engineers to a serious defect in the present construction of kitchen boilers, and which manifests itself so frequently and with such lamentable results, when anything interferes with their ordinary working conditions. We have for some time past devoted much attention to this subject, with a view to remedy the imperfection; and in this we have certainly succeeded—the production of an efficient safety valve being the object aimed at. Of these valves, we have already circulated a large number; they are attached to the ordinary draw-off tap of the boiler, and any increase of pressure therein never fails to actuate the valve, which allows the superfluous steam to pass harmlessly away. The valve and tap combined are very inexpensive; and in no case has any boiler exploded to which they have been attached; and we feel confident that, were they so widely known as the importance of the matters at issue demand they should be, there is no doubt but that they would be universally adopted, and the dreadful occurrence referred to entirely avoided.—Yours obediently,

J. C. STIDDER & CO.
London Sanitary Engineering Works, 50, Southwark Bridge Road,
London, S.E.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to your note upon loss of life in connection with kitchen boiler explosions; and I would now call your attention to the fact that, for the last ten or twelve years, we have been advocating more or less the general adoption of a means designed expressly to meet the want, the difficulty, and the application so as to prevent loss of property and valuable lives, as well as to prevent suffering and loss of limbs. Setting aside all questions of business and profits, the means of remedy offered in Randall's patent boiler valves and taps is of the greatest value; and no house or greenhouse hot-water apparatus should be without such an application, at once cheap and effective. The test has been long enough to prove their utility.—Yours very respectfully,

S. B. GOSLIN, F.M.S., etc.

The Crescent Foundry, Cripplegate, London, E.C., Jan. 25th, 1881.

IF L. M. R. (Hackney) will write to Dr. Bushell Anningson, Cambridge, he will receive a syllabus of the subjects for the Cambridge Sanitary Science examination, and a list of the books recommended.

CHILBLAINS.

MR. W. SQUIRE (Plymouth) says that, when he was a student, Mr. Skey always recommended opium. Mr. Squire has never known it fail. He gives it as nepenthe, with a little Epsom salts and syrup of ginger night and morning. A dose for an adult is 15 minims, and less for smaller patients. The relief is usually rapid. He has tried many vaunted external remedies, and never found one worth anything.

DR. R. FULLERTON (Stapleton, Bristol), has prescribed a liniment composed of equal parts of liniment of aconite and oil of turpentine with marked benefit. This is only for unbroken chilblains.

DR. J. B. SAMMUT (Valletta, Malta), recommends the following treatment. At the commencement and in the inflammatory period use tincture of arnica, 20 minims; rectified spirit, 1 ounce. Rub the chilblains well with this, morning and evening, by means of a piece of flannel. Two applications generally suffice for a cure. Should the chilblains be ulcerated, the solution should be applied at the distance of two inches; and should the fingers be affected, then the friction is done over the articulation of the hands. Tonics, etc., are advisable, should the constitution require them.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATIONS.

SIR,—As a medical officer to one of these associations, I beg a little space to reply to the strictures of your correspondent "Experientia Docet", in your issue of the 22nd instant. Does "Experientia Docet" really mean to say he undertook to attend members, as well as their families, at a radius of ten miles from his residence? If so, his appointment, instead of being one of the best, could not possibly be worse. In this association, I attend to members and their families within the limits of the borough, and beyond the borough to members only for a radius of four miles. My salary is £300 a year, besides midwifery fees, which amount annually to about £50, house, rates, gas, etc. I see patients from 9 to 11 A.M., and from 6 to 7 P.M. Unlike your correspondent, I see no case, unless one of emergency, at any other time. A dispenser is kept; and I can do all my visiting in two or three hours a day. Though the committee consists of a man "who has made money", a "tailor", and many "cobblers", I have ever been treated with kindness and respect. On my return last year after a three weeks' vacation, the committee paid, without any suggestion on my part, my *locum tenens* (£9 gs.). My experience of the English working-man is limited to my residence here; but I trust he is not so vulgar in other places as your correspondent represents him. I, too, can say I have been received by the resident medical men with every kindness. Your correspondent has, at least, proved one thing. When he accepted the position of medical officer to a Friendly Societies Medical Aid Association, he was wanting in firmness, tact, and experience.—Yours very truly,

L.R.C.S.I.
P.S.—I enclose my card.

ERRATUM.—At page 129, line 5, read "decided" for "denied".

DIPHTHERIA AND FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR,—Considering the time foot-and-mouth disease has existed in the country, it surely cannot be a matter of uncertainty whether milk drawn from cows suffering with this disease is capable of producing diphtheria in the human subject or not. Were there any real connection between the two diseases, it would, without doubt, have been noticed long ere this. Professor Simmonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, says that foot-and-mouth disease and diphtheria have no relation whatever, and he makes this statement upon the faith of experiments which were made with milk taken from infected cows. If proof could be adduced that milk drawn from cows affected with garget, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuropneumonia, is capable of producing diphtheria in the human subject, we should be compelled to believe that these are various manifestations of the same disease, or that like does not always produce like. Professor Huxley says: "The theory of heterogenesis is utterly untenable, and that of homogenesis is victorious along the whole line". May not similar causes be at work in producing or reproducing diseases, both in men and cattle. One thing is certain: warm damp weather is particularly favourable to the spread of all kinds of infection.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Kingston-on-Thames. F. P. ATKINSON.

"INQUIRER" asks, "Is it the usual practice for the consultants to an hospital to be nominated by the medical staff or by the lay governors? and which practice is the more likely to conduce to the general welfare of the institution?"

*. The practice varies, but certainly the more usual custom is, that consultants are elected by the lay governors from the retiring members of the medical staff. The most approved practice for electing the visiting medical staff is for the Medical Committee or Medical Board to make the selection or nomination, which nomination is then laid before the governors for their approval or otherwise, the understanding being that an approval follows as a matter of course.

THE WEST CHESHIRE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, there appears a notice of the first annual report of the "West Cheshire Provident Dispensary", upon which, with your kind permission, I should like to make a few remarks. The paragraph would be of comparatively little importance were it only circulated amongst the profession, but, as it is certain to secure a prominent place in the local press, and consequently, coming with all the authority of the JOURNAL of the British Medical Association, likely to mislead the public here, I think you will see the necessity of allowing me a few words.

You say, "its success seems fairly assured", adding some particulars as to the number of members amount contributed during the year, etc. I am not so confident of its success being assured, and doubt whether you will be, when you know the actual condition of affairs. Now, what are the facts? You will be surprised when I tell you that, of the half-dozen medical officers connected with the institution at first, only two now remain; that the committee have been eagerly pressing all the junior members of the profession to join it, but so far without success; that hundreds of members have left it during the year (I know a medical man who has a club, numbering seventy members, which gladly withdrew from it after one quarter's experience); that, for this "self-supporting dispensary", donations have been frequently asked and received; and that, even now, a concert is being got up in aid of its funds. Does this look like its success being fairly assured? After this, I think the final sentence of the paragraph perfectly unique: "We think the committee are justified in taking a hopeful view of the situation, and we are glad to see that they intend ultimately to open branch dispensaries in different parts of Birkenhead, as well as in the adjoining districts." But, you will say, why should there be this antipathy? The reason is not far to seek. The medical men here are, almost to a man, in favour of provident dispensaries, but they object to this one because, as they judge, it has been formed on an entirely false basis. It would not now be profitable to discuss the prospectus issued by the committee at its formation. Part of it appeared in your columns, and you yourself condemned it. When I say that in the prospectus it was distinctly stated (and, so far as I know, the statement has not been withdrawn) that there was "no restriction as to class", and that anyone having an income of up to £2 per week could become a member, I think I have said sufficient.

How far Mr. Vacher's position as President of this "excellent movement" is consistent with his duties as medical officer of health, and, therefore, a paid public servant, I do not know, and do not care to inquire (that rests between Mr. Vacher and the corporate authorities); but I think it extremely bad taste on his part, that he should so closely identify himself with an institution which has been, and ever will be, objectionable to the medical men in this neighbourhood. You have for years, with admirable tact and judgment, upheld the honour and dignity of the profession; and it is on that account I now, in the name of my medical brethren, invoke your powerful aid in exposing a movement founded on false principles, and retrograde in its tendency.—I am, etc.,
M.D.
Birkenhead, January 17th, 1881.

"FAIR PLAY" would like to know whether it is usual for general practitioners to charge extra when in attendance on scarlet fever cases.

SIR,—“C. R. G.”, who asks to be recommended “a bracing seaside place where a delicate boy could be received as a boarder”, will find Mrs. Moore’s “Home for Delicate Children”, Northfield, Cliftonville, Margate, to answer his purpose.—Yours, etc.,
HYGIENE.

GLOVES FOR COLD WET WEATHER.

AN AMERICAN OLD-STAGER, writing from Boston, suggests the use of leather mittens (not gloves), lined with wool, and thoroughly painted over with sponge-black—a black varnish, formerly, if not now, much used to give a shine to dress-boots and shoes. He has used such mittens for many years with great satisfaction. Any kind of leather mittens will do; but the elegant ones of the shops, of dark calf-skin, with full fleece lambskin linings, large thumbs (quite important), and high and fur-edged wrists, spring-closing, are, of course, the best. The varnish, easily applied, may be renewed as often as needed. It renders the mittens impervious to water; thus keeping the hands and fingers warm and dry in the rain, sleet, and snow of cold weather. “Economicus’s” outfit is a very sensible one; the addition above suggested will render it quite perfect.

MR. A. M. SYDNEY-TURNER.—The letter which you are kind enough to send contains the usual “arguments” of the antivaccinators, which have been over and over again refuted in these columns and elsewhere. To show up this inaccuracy again would not only be unnecessary, but would take up space on which there are many more claims than can be met. In the little book recently published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., on the *Truth about Vaccination*, the particular misstatements referred to, and many more, are fully gone into, and the real facts of the case set forth in detail.

TRAPS FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' USE.

SIR,—Referring to an inquiry by “M.R.C.S.” in the JOURNAL of the 8th instant, a trap suitable for medical practitioners having long journeys to make in rough, and perhaps hilly, roads, must be selected with reference both to the comfort of man and of horse. It should be light and well balanced. If seated for more than two, the front seat should be made to slide, so that it can be shifted backwards or forwards, according to the number and weight of the occupants. Many experienced drivers concur with me in the opinion that a light trap, properly balanced, is a more agreeable burden to a horse than a rider. Sound material alone can combine the two qualities of lightness and strength; and if you go to a good maker you will get them both, and also elegance. In the next place, the trap should be hung low and have high wheels. In hilly countries, the great bugbear of driving is going down hill, the horse being apt to fall, and the driver to be precipitated headforemost on the back of the horse, or shot past him to the ground. A low trap both lessens the liability to this accident; and, when it does happen, mitigates the dangerous consequences. High wheels are an advantage on level roads and up hill, but tax the horse's strength more while coming down hill than low wheels. By the wings being semicircular and prolonged to meet the steps on each side, a safe, quick, and most convenient means of getting in and out of the trap is afforded. Good springs and shafts are indispensable, as upon them depend the easiness and comfort of the trap while jolting on the road. All these requisites are to be found in the “Alexandra Car”, by Thorn, Norwich. I have used one for over three years, and I can say it is a tidy smart-looking trap, and as tough as it is tidy; while for comfort and convenience to both man and beast it is unsurpassed.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
J. A. AUSTIN, M.D.
Tongue, Sutherlandshire, N.B., January 11th, 1881.

J. H. P.—If it is desired that the resolution be published, it should be officially forwarded, with a request to that effect.

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

Dr. A. Carpenter, Croydon; Dr. Eastwood, Darlington; Mr. C. F. Wilkinson, Tandragee; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; Dr. W. Easby, Cambridge; Dr. Clement Dukes, Rugby; Mr. F. W. Sutton, Reading; Dr. W. R. Smith, Cheltenham; Mr. W. Fuller, London; Dr. J. Mackenzie, Rugby; Mr. R. Torrance, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. J. Walker, Hanley; Mr. A. W. Shield, Cambridge; Dr. J. Aveling, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Dr. G. Owen Rees, London; Veritas; Dr. J. A. C. Stuart, Dunse; Dr. G. M. Skeritt, Clifton; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Mr. H. A. Smith, Gosport; Dr. T. King, London; Dr. W. J. H. Lush, Andover; Dr. F. T. Bond, Gloucester; Mr. James Eaton, Grantham; Dr. Farr; Dr. W. T. Dinnen, Holyhead; Mr. F. E. Manby, Wolverhampton; Dr. R. J. Lee, London; Dr. R. Neale, London; Dr. W. W. Ireland, Stirling; Mr. J. Branson, Rotherham; L.R.C.S.J.; Mr. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. S. F. Gosling, Congleton; Dr. H. C. Rose, London; Dr. E. Tibbits, Bradford; Dr. Donald Macphail, Glasgow; L. M. R.; Dr. A. Tweedie, Twickenham; Mr. Dawin, Manchester; Mr. Osman Vincent, London; Dr. Swaby Smith, Liverpool; Dr. Graham Brown, Edinburgh; D. B.; A Member British Medical Association; Dr. James Allen, London; Mr. F. Garrett Horder, Cardiff; Dr. F. W. Pavy, London; Mr. C. E. Richmond, Warrington; Mr. Palmer, Solihull; Mr. H. Crookshank, London; Mr. Albert Wilson, Leytonstone; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. Meymott Tidy, London; Dr. C. J. Hare, London; Sir W. Jenner, London; Dr. H. Weber, London; Dr. Wyckoff, Brooklyn; Dr. Bacon, Foulbourn; Dr. Creighton, Cambridge; Mr. J. E. Erichsen, London; Dr. M. Duncan, London; Dr. M. Douglas, Sunderland; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Dr. Duncan J. Mackenzie, Glossop; Dr. J. Langdon Down, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Dr. J. H. Hill, Melbourne; Mr. W. B. Thorne, London; Dr. James Braithwaite, Leeds; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Balmanno Squire, London; Mr. Ridgway Lloyd, St. Albans; Dr. Gerald Yeo, London; Mr. F. Mason, London; Mr. Edward Cock, Kingston-on-Thames, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Handbook of Midwifery. By J. E. Burton. London: J. and A. Churchill.
Relapse of Typhoid Fever. By J. P. Irvine, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill.
Hernia, Strangulated and Reducible. By J. H. Warren, M.D. London: Sampson Low, and Co.
Plea for Mercy. By James Macaulay, A.M., M.D. London: S. W. Partridge and Co.

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