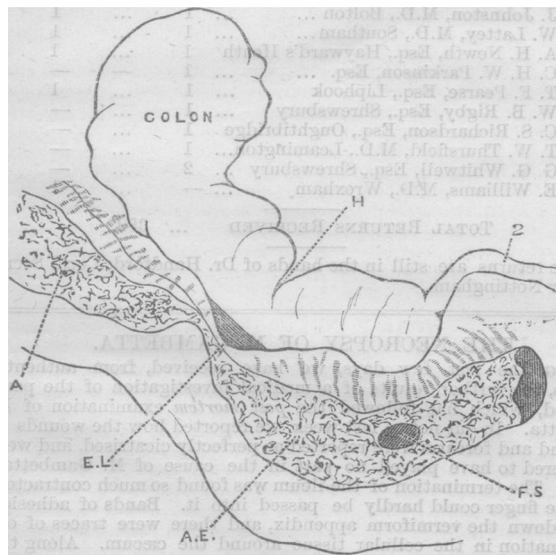


aorta, above the semilunar valves. The authorities present were Professors Paul Bert, Brouardel, Charcot, Cornil, Trélat, Verneuil; Doctors Lannelongue, Siredey, Fieuzal, Lionville, Mathias-Duval, Laborde, Guerdat, Gille, and M. Paul Gibier, house-surgeon. After the necropsy, the brain of M. Gambetta was removed, in order that it might be weighed and preserved, under the direction of Dr. Charcot. This brain will ultimately be deposited in Dr. Broca's Museum of Comparative Pathology. Since the publication of this report, which we partly repeat for convenience of reference to the following further details, we have been informed that the morbid parts, comprising the ascending part of the colon, the cæcum, and the end of the ileum were removed to the laboratory of M. Cornil, who together with M. Brouardel, had made the necropsy, and submitted to minute study. The vermiform appendix, which we have already stated was found adherent to the colon by adhesions, presented at its extremity (which was in contact with the inflammatory products outside the cæcum) two small ulcers. Lying over these ulcers were little concretions, of which minute examination has not yet been made. Thus the illustrious deceased apparently succumbed to a disease of the vermiform appendix, a part of the economy which has no recognised physiological function, and which is only of interest from the point of view of comparative anatomy, and of the doctrine of evolution. Accepting the view, of M. Gambetta's medical attendants, who are of opinion that the appearances found at the necropsy prove that the pistol-shot wounds had no share in the fatal result, beyond causing a fresh attack of perityphlitis, through the debility which they induced, then his case would be very similar to one of a not unknown kind described by Dr. W. H. Day, in a letter published in our present number; the possibility of purulent peritonitis following perityphlitis in a non-pyæmic case is an important fact in the argument about the proximate causes of M. Gambetta's death.

The woodcut accompanying the present notice shows the area of inflammatory deposit around the cæcum and part of the ascending colon; and the seat of the sloughy tissue in the abdominal walls, the vermiform appendix, was concealed by the deposit; this sketch was taken during the necropsy.



▲ Adipose tissue. ▲ E Adipose tissue, thickest portion. E L External limit of the inflammatory infiltration of the cellular tissue. F S Sloughy tissue. H Fold between the cæcum and colon. 2 Ileum, contracted.

The right upper extremity, which had been wounded, was very carefully examined by Dr. Lannelongue, and the result has been to show that the cure of the two wounds of the hand and forearm was absolute and complete. A detailed and minute account of the necropsy, with the clinical notes of the case during the course of illness (which were taken from day to day with the greatest care by Drs. Lannelongue and Siredey) is, we understand, now being prepared, and will shortly appear in a well-known French medical journal. Everyone is agreed that the course pursued by MM. Lannelongue and Siredey, who were the immediate personal

attendants on M. Gambetta during the earlier course of his illness, and remained so throughout its continuance, was in every way excellent and correct. They both lavished on the case the utmost devotion and highest scientific knowledge and skill. The management of the case may be declared beyond reproach. M. Gambetta's immediate friends, and especially his medical advisers, have long been aware of his altered state of health. This had been especially a cause of anxiety to them since his mother's death, which had profoundly grieved him, and had left him in a state of mental and physical suffering.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1883: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, April 11th, July 11th, and October 17th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days fore each meeting, viz., March 21st, May 21st, September 26th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

November 9th, 1882.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held in the Council Room of Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEES.

Tuesday, January 16th, 1883.—Representation Subcommittee, 4 P.M.; Office and Printing Subcommittee, 5.30.

Wednesday, January 17th, 1883.—Arrangement Committee, 11 A.M.; Journal and Finance Subcommittee, 12 noon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

161A, Strand, December 21st, 1882.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS and explanatory memoranda for the inquiries concerning Acute Pneumonia, Chorea, and Acute Rheumatism, can be had by application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees appointed by the Branches, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee. Of these diseases, each member of the Association is earnestly requested to record at least *one ordinary case* coming under observation during the year.

Inquiries concerning Diphtheria and Syphilis have been prepared, and can be had on application by those willing to contribute information on these subjects. There are two cards on Diphtheria, one containing clinical, the other etiological inquiries, together with an explanatory memorandum. One of these cards is intended to serve as a guide to the systematic examination of a house or district for sanitary purposes. There are also two sets of inquiries concerning Syphilis, one for acquired, the other for inherited, disease. These are accompanied by an explanatory memorandum giving information concerning the most recently observed symptoms of the inherited disease.

All of these inquiries will be continued during the present year, 1883.

The replies received to the inquiry concerning Phthisis will be acknowledged in next week's JOURNAL.

F. A. MAHOMED, Secretary to the Committee.

12, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—A general meeting of this Branch will be held in the Theatre of the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, W., on Wednesday, January 17th, at 8 P.M. Sir James Paget and Sir William Gull will address the meeting on the Collective Investigation of Disease; and resolutions in connection with the subject will be proposed.—Alexander Henry, M.D., W. Chapman Grigg, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.—132, Highbury Hill, N., January 3rd, 1883.

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held in the Royal Cork Institution, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M. Members wishing to exhibit pathological specimens, read papers, etc., will intimate

their intention to the Honorary Secretary at once. It is hoped that Dr. Mahomed, Honorary Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, will attend and give an account of the work of his Committee.—T. GELSTON ATKINS, B.A., M.D., Honorary Secretary, January 8th, 1883.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch will, by the kind permission of the President and Fellows, be held on Thursday, January 25th, at 4 P.M., in the Hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. The Officers and Council for the ensuing year will be elected by ballot, and any other necessary business transacted. Dr. Banks, President-elect, will deliver the annual address; and Dr. Mahomed, Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital, has kindly consented to attend the meeting, and will explain the objects of the Committee of the Association (of which he is Secretary) for the Collective Investigation of Disease, and the functions of the Local Subcommittee of the Branch recently formed in connection therewith. The annual dinner of the Branch will be in the College Hall, at 7 P.M., on the day of the meeting. Dinner tickets for members who purchase their tickets on or before Tuesday, the 23rd instant, 17s. 6d.; for members purchasing their tickets after that date, and for guests, 21s.—GEORGE F. DUFFEY, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, January 8th, 1883.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening, January 18th, 1883, at half-past 8 o'clock, at the New Town Hall, Hackney, Francis Toutlin, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Andrew Clark will give an address on Renal Inadequacy.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary, 96, Cazenove Road, January 9th, 1883.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

The first general meeting of this session was held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday November 30th, 1882; present, Dr. Totherick, President, in the chair, and thirty-three members.

New Member.—Mr. James Scott Russell (Walsall) was elected a member of the Branch.

Representation of the Branches of the Association on the Committee of Council.—A letter (see JOURNAL December 2nd, page 1111) from Mr. Wheelhouse, the President of the Committee of Council, was read and discussed; and the questions asked having been answered, the President appended his signature to the document previously to its return.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Dr. C. Orton showed two young men with Wrist-drop, both well marked. The one was a case of musculo-spiral paralysis of the left arm, attributed to cold or pressure, but in which there was a specific history. On flexing the left arm the supinator longus was quite flabby, while that of the right arm became tense and showed up well. The other was from lead poisoning, both hands being affected. The supinators acted well. The point of interest in this case was the fact that the inability to extend the fingers was the first symptom of lead poisoning which the patient remarked. There had not even been colic. The case was a very severe one and had come on suddenly.

2. Dr. Orton also showed a chart of a case of Typhoid Fever, where on several days the morning varied from the evening temperature as much as six degrees and on the nineteenth morning marked 105.6°; when a dose of twenty grains of quinine was given. In a few hours the temperature fell nine degrees, but rose again in the evening to 103.2°. The case promised to do well.

3. Mr. West showed microscopical sections of a Scirrhus Pylorus which occurred in a man, aged 62, who during life exhibited no symptoms whatever of either cancer in general or disease of the stomach in particular. The patient was admitted into the North Staffordshire Infirmary on September 2nd, with a history of cold followed by pains in the joints. There was no vomiting, no hæmatemesis, no pain, no symptoms even of dyspepsia, and no tumour could be felt; nor was there any pain on deep pressure over the abdomen. A month after admission the man was seized with a rigor, followed by a rise of temperature to 103.2°, and gradually sank, dying October 8th. The necropsy revealed a distended stomach overlapping the pylorus, which was the seat of new growth, extensively ulcerated; the passage into the duodenum being very narrow. The transverse colon was adherent to the pylorus, and infiltrated with new growth, there being at one place a small perforation into it.

4. Dr. Hutton showed some Microscopic Specimens of Tubercle Bacilli in the cheesy matter of a lung cavity, of a patient who died of Tubercle Phthisis.

5. Dr. Hutton also exhibited for Dr. Orton Specimens of a peculiar kind of Entozoon (length about one-twentieth of an inch), which were obtained in large numbers from the fæces of a female patient under Dr. Orton's care in the North Staffordshire Infirmary, who presented no particular symptoms.

6. Mr. Vincent Jackson exhibited a Surgical Needle with a spring eye, and he demonstrated how easily, the needle being armed with a double ligature, could convey the ligature wherever and for

whatever purpose required; and then how by simply passing the loop of the thread beneath the spring it became detached, and was left in the wound. The needles are made either curved or straight and of any size.

7. *Observations on recent Ovarian Cases.*—Mr. FOLKER read a paper entitled "Some Observations on recent Ovarian Cases." (See page 52.)

8. Mr. Spanton described a case of Removal of the Uterine Appendages.

9. Mr. Spanton also described a method of Treatment for Varicocele. (See page 52.)

10. Dr. McAlldowie read notes of two cases of Menière's disease depending on chronic labyrinthitis. In one case the patient apparently felt herself falling backwards; in the other, the patient experienced a sensation as if her body were rotating on its vertical axis. In both cases the crises were well marked. Dr. McAlldowie referred to the recent researches of Cyon which have shown the dual nature of the portio mollis, and proved the semicircular canals to be the peripheral organs of the sense of space.—January 1st, 1883.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above was held on Thursday, December 14th, 1882, at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon; WALTER ROSSER, M.D., of Croydon, in the Chair.

Management the Perinæum in Labour.—Dr. ROSSER opened a discussion on the "Management of the Perinæum during Labour," and spoke of the practice of early writers, who employed lubricants and emollients, and later of the practice of stretching and dilatation of the vaginal orifice. The question of support was one of comparatively recent date, and writers were much divided as to the benefit to be derived from it. On the whole, some support was advocated, although when excessive and injudicious, it had produced the very state of things it had been sought to prevent; whilst some writers, as Leishman, maintain that "the practitioner who never" puts his hand to the perinæum will have "fewer cases of rupture than he who admits support in any form as applicable to every case of labour." The straight-bodied position was referred to, which, according to Dr. Macdonald, of Liverpool, by "extension of the limbs relaxes the perinæum and straightens the vaginal part of the passage preventing the sacral segment of the floor from being converted into a valvular lid for the pelvic box in its coccygo-public plane." Incision was spoken of as being most beneficial at times, and in the discussion was much advocated by Dr. GERVIS, and others. On the whole, gentle support was practised by the majority present, whilst others had no belief in its efficacy.

The following papers were also read:—

Dr. GERVIS: on "Chronic Ovaritis."

Dr. SAVILL: on "The Use of Anæsthetics during Labour."

Dr. STOWERS exhibited a coloured drawing of a case of Paget's Disease of the Nipple and Areola, and gave an account of the history of the patient, with treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATIC FEVER BY CANTHARIDES.

SIR,—In answer to the question put by Dr. Ashburton Thompson as to the constitutional effect of the blister treatment of acute rheumatism, I beg to say that I have never attributed the good results of the plan to the absorption of cantharides from the blistered surfaces. On the contrary, the well established fact of the rare occurrence of strangury shows that the cantharides did not find its way into the system, although very many square inches of surface had been exposed to its action. Supposing even absorption had taken place, how did it come to pass that the urine usually lost its characteristic morbid acidity, and even in some cases exhibited an alkaline reaction? To my mind, had the cantharides been the active element, the urine would have shown an intensely increased acidity in consequence of the acid *materia morbi* being directed from the tissues of the affected joints with the renal secretion. Clinical observation proved that the reverse was the satisfactory result. In describing the *modus operandi* of the plan, I said it was (1)—Local in relieving quickly and effectually the pain and swelling of the inflamed joints, and (2)—that it was constitutional in reducing the temperature of the body and protecting the heart from mischief.—

I have the honour to remain, yours obediently,

HERBERT DAVIES, M.D. Cantab.

In 1873 he was appointed coroner for the city, and in 1874 he was chosen as the first medical officer of health; these offices he occupied until his death. Gradually retiring some years ago from general practice, he restricted his medical duties of late years to those of a consultant. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1859, and the fellowship of that body was conferred upon him in 1873. He was Consulting-Physician to the Carlisle Fever Hospital, and to the Carlisle Dispensary. Dr. Elliot was an active member of the Association, and a frequent attendant at the annual meetings; and he was one of the first presidents of the Northern Counties Branch.

GEORGE GREGORY, M.D.

THE very sudden death of Dr. Gregory, of Brackley Park, near Bolton, has cast a gloom over that district where he lived, and where he was much respected by all with whom he came in contact. The deceased gentleman, it appears, retired to rest about eleven o'clock, apparently in his usual health, and on the following morning he was found lying on the floor, face downwards—life being quite extinct. Dr. Clarke, who was summoned, found the deceased quite cold, and judged that death must have ensued six hours before he arrived. Dr. Gregory, who was in his 49th year, was born at Westhoughton, received a portion of his early education at Rivington Grammar School, and the greater portion of his medical studies were made at Manchester. He was M.D. of the University of St Andrews, was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also of the Apothecaries' Company. After studying at Manchester, he commenced practice in Westhoughton, but afterwards removed to Little Lever, and about twenty years ago he took up his abode at Great Lever, in which district he has since resided, holding the post of medical and vaccination officer for the Lever district. He was also Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary Authority from its formation up to a short time ago, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Johnson Martin. Dr. Gregory leaves a wife and one child, a son, about twelve months old. The deceased was a churchman of pronounced views, and was also a staunch conservative, and was one of the best known gentlemen of the district.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 4th, 1883.

Bruce, Robert Marston, Carenton House, Lordship Lane, S.E.
Downing, Herbert Leopold, Argyle Villa, Hull.
Knapton, George, 29, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

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

Reeks, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 8th instant; viz.:

Messrs. E. Russell Wawn, J. Lancelot Atkinson, G. Abraham Holroyd, and G. Spencer Greenwood, of the Leeds School; James Hamilton, Alfred Williams, and J. Moore Young, of the Glasgow School; H. Wessen Husbands and E. Henry Meaden, of the Bristol School; G. Ernest Roach, of the Birmingham School; C. Robert Battersby, of the Dublin School; Herbert Skelmerdine, of the Edinburgh School; W. Mulrea Fisher, of the Galway School; Herbert Lund, B.A. Cantab., of the Cambridge School; M. Percy Holt, of King's College; J. R. Isaac Raywood, of Guy's Hospital; A. Foster Keyworth, of the Manchester School; and Bertram F. Read, of St. George's Hospital.

Four candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 9th instant; viz.:

Messrs. J. Michell Clarke, E. Duguid Ritchie, H. Elliott Brownie, R. Robert Whisham, and W. Percival G. Graham, of the Cambridge School; Frederick Edge, J. Fullerton Aspinwall, T. Francis Higgins, and Edgar Swindells, of the Manchester School; Arthur Badcock and F. Bernard Musgrave, of the Leeds School; H. B. Wetherell Plummer, of the Newcastle School; D. Mathewson Nairn, of the Glasgow School; F. Neel Gandin, of University College; C. Edmund Lister, of Guy's Hospital; A. Thomas Peachey, of the London Hospital; J. R. Bathurst Okeff, of St. Thomas's Hospital; W. W. Ballock Fry, of the Edinburgh School; and H. Edward Brodick, of the Liverpool School.

Five candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

BROMYARD UNION.—Workhouse Medical Officer. Applications by January 22nd.
BROMYARD UNION.—District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £108 per annum. Applications by January 22nd.
CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications by February 1st.
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by February 1st.
CHORLTON UNION.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by January 24th.
DUNMOW UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Hatfield District. Salary, £95 17s. per annum. Applications by January 15th.
ECCLESALL BIERLOW UNION, Rural Sanitary Authority.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by January 16th.
ECCLESALL BIERLOW UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by January 16th.
LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOUSE.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by January 15th.
LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £108 per annum. Applications by January 22nd.
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, Male Hospital and Out-patient Department, 81, Dean Street, Soho, W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 23rd.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 17th.
NEW ROSS UNION.—Fethard Dispensary District Medical Officer. Salary, £115 per annum. Election on the 18th instant.
PAROCHIAL BOARD OF AUCHTERGAVEN.—Medical Officer, Officer of Health, and Vaccinator for the Western District of the Parish. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to Mr. Donald Cumming, Inspector of Poor, Auchtergaven, Bankfoot, Perth, by January 30th.
PAROCHIAL BOARD OF NEW ABBEY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to Captain Stewart, Shambellie, New Abbey, Dumfries.
RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.—Health-Officer. Salary, 600 rupees per month. Applications to the President by January 31st.
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant-Physician. Applications to Dr. Clouston.
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary £75 per annum. Applications by January 6th.
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, S.E.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 19th.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Jodrell Professor of Physiology. Salary, £264 per annum. Applications by January 24th.
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Medicine in each of the Departments of Chemistry, Anatomy, Midwifery, and Practice of Physic. Applications by January 15th.
WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Pathologist and Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Herbert Major, the Medical Superintendent.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BLAIR, C. S., M.B., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Memorial Hospital, Jarroon-on-Tyne.
BUTTERWORTH, S., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, vice J. R. Annes, M.R.C.S., resigned.
CAHILL, T. E., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Callan Union, Ballingarry.
CASEY, Edward, M.D., B.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Windsor, vice S. Turrell, M.D., deceased.
COCKEY, E. P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the London Lock Hospital and Asylum, vice P. P. Whitecombe, M.R.C.S., resigned.
COSGRAVE, E. MacDowel, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P., appointed Physician to Whitworth Hospital, Bishop's Road, Dublin.
COXWELL, C. Fillingham, M.A., M.B. Cantab., appointed Medical Registrar to the London Hospital.
EDWARDS, A. R., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.
FIRTH, R. H., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in University College, London, vice A. Q. Silcock, M.D., resigned.
GROSVENOR, Alfred Octavius, M.D., appointed Divisional Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police, West Hampstead District.
HADDEN, W. B., M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Registrar to St. Thomas's Hospital, vice C. E. Sheppard, M.D., resigned.
HUBSON, Lewis John, M.D. Lond., B.S., appointed Honorary Physician to the York County Hospital.
HOPKINS, H. Culliford, M.R.C.S., Bath, appointed Surgeon to the Police, vice G. E. Lawrence, deceased.
HORSFALL, T., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary.
IRVINE, J. J., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Inishowen Union, Londonderry, vice F. McLaughlin, M.D., resigned.
KEMPE, C. M., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Sanitary District of New Shoreham.
KERSHAW, H., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary.
LESLIE, Ogilvie, B.Sc., M.B. Edin., appointed Physician to the North-West London Hospital, vice S. H. T. Armitage, M.D., resigned.

LYNAM, R. G., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

LOWE, G., M.B., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Fourth District and Workhouse of the Forehoe Union, *vice* B. R. Boast, L.R.C.P., resigned.

PERRY, A., L.S.A., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Poplar Hospital, Blackwall, E.

PORTER, Guy D., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

RIDPATH, D., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary District of the Great Driffield Union.

RIDPATH, D., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Great Driffield Urban Sanitary District.

RIDPATH, D., M.D., appointed Acting Surgeon to the 2nd East Riding Volunteer Rifles, Driffield.

ROBERTS, O., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser to the Parish of Lambeth, *vice* J. Thomson, M.D.

ROCHE, John, M.D., appointed to the Commission of the Peace, County Dublin.

ROUNTREE, G. A., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Cork South Charitable Infirmary and County Hospital, *vice* W. E. A. Cummins, M.D., resigned.

RUSSELL, R. H., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

RYAN, J. N., M.D., appointed Public Vaccinator for the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and to the Weymouth Union.

SELLERS, Richard Burdett, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Rochdale Infirmary, *vice* R. C. M. Pooley, resigned.

SILCOCK, A. Q., M.D., appointed Pathologist and Curator to the St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, *vice* G. C. Henderson, M.D., resigned.

SPENCE, W. J., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

STEVENS, B. S., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

STOKER, George, M.R.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P., appointed Surgeon to the Out-post of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden Square.

SUTHERLAND, John A., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Certifying Surgeon for the Cleckheaton District, *vice* E. J. Wallace, M.D., resigned.

THOMPSON, G., M.D., appointed Medical Officer for Bellaghey Dispensary District to the Magherafelt Union, *vice* D. A. Charles, M.D., resigned.

THOMPSON, St. Clair, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

WALKERS, W. S., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Children.

WILCOX, Henry, M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Woolwich District of the London Steamboat Provident Society.

WILLIAMS, E. R., M.R.C.S., appointed Second Assistant-Surgeon to the Derby Amalgamated Friendly Societies Medical Association.

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.

GLOVER.—On January 1st, at Dorrington House, Dorrington, near Shrewsbury, the wife of John Glover, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of a son.

RING.—On January 5th, at Cliftonville, Belfast, the wife of Surgeon J. Ring, M.D., Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOYD—UNDERHILL.—On the 10th instant, at Christ Church, West Bromwich, by the Rev. Percy L. Underhill, M.A., brother of the bride (assisted by the Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and the Rev. Harold J. Underhill, M.A., cousin of the bride), Wilson Lloyd, J.P., F.R.G.S., of Myvd House, Wood Green, Wednesday, to Margaret Emily, second surviving daughter of Thomas Underhill, M.D., J.P., of Summerfield, West Bromwich.

UPTON—BRINTON.—On the 10th inst, at All Saints, Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, by the Rev. J. L. Chesshire, Vicar, Alfred Upton, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., of Brighton, Sussex, to Norah, only daughter of the late Alfred Brinton, Esq., of Kidderminster.

DEATHS.

CULLMORE.—On December 22nd, at Yole Grove, County Wexford, John R. Cullmore, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.Eng., Medical Officer Feeldard Dispensary District.

HEARNE.—On December 25th, at the Lawn, Cinderford, William Hearne, F.R.C.S.Eng., aged 72 years.

LYON.—At 276, Bath Crescent, Glasgow, on the 6th instant, James George Lyon, M.A., M.D., aged 43.

WYBRANTS.—January 1st, at Shepton Mallet, after a short illness, Jonathan Wybrants, M.D., F.R.C.S., Coroner for the South Eastern Division of Somerset, aged 65.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—Statistics, published in the Registrar-General's weekly return for Dec. 30th, show that the death-rate averaged 29.2 per 1000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was 26.0 in Bombay, 31.1 in Madras, and 33.0 in Calcutta. Cholera caused 61 deaths in Calcutta, showing a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and small-pox 6 in Bombay and 5 in Madras. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000 persons estimated to be living in twenty-two of the largest European cities, was 27.3, and 2.4 above the average rate last week in twenty-eight of the largest English towns. The death-rate

in St. Petersburg was equal to 34.4, and differed but slightly from the rate in the previous week; the 613 deaths in the city included 41 from diphtheria, 23 from small-pox, and 19 from scarlet-fever. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged only 22.0, the highest rate being 23.6 in Copenhagen; 3 of the 71 deaths in Stockholm resulted from typhoid fever. The death-rate in Brussels was equal to 21.5, 4 fatal cases of small-pox being recorded. The Geneva death-rate was 30.8, and showed a marked increase upon that which prevailed in recent weeks. In Paris, the rate was 25.9, and the recorded deaths included 66 fatal cases of typhoid fever and 11 of small-pox. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate was 29.2; the rate ranged from 23.6 in the Hague to 33.7 in Rotterdam. Measles showed fatal prevalence in Rotterdam and the Hague, and the deaths in Amsterdam included 10 from croup and 4 from diphtheria. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 25.3, and ranged from 20.3 and 25.0 in Berlin and Vienna, to 29.3 and 29.7 in Prague and Munich. Small-pox caused 3 deaths in Vienna and 4 in Buda-Pesth; diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in most of these German cities, but especially in Berlin, Dresden, and Hamburg. The death-rate averaged 28.4 in three of the principal Italian cities; diphtheria caused 10 deaths in Turin and 6 in Rome. In four great American cities, the death-rate averaged 23.9; the lowest rate was 20.7 in Brooklyn, and the highest 28.0 in Baltimore. Diphtheria showed considerable fatal prevalence in each of these American cities; small-pox caused 23 deaths in Baltimore and 4 in Philadelphia, and 12 fatal cases of typhoid fever were also recorded in the latter city.—According to last week's returns, the death-rate in the three principal Indian cities recently averaged 30.9 per 1000; it was equal to 25.9 in Bombay, 33.1 in Madras, and 37.5 in Calcutta. Cholera caused 47 deaths in Calcutta, and small-pox 6 in Bombay and 4 in Madras; fevers showed the largest proportional fatality in Calcutta. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000, in nineteen of the largest European cities, was 28.3, and exceeded by 6.5 the mean rate last week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 39.5; the 703 deaths included 43 fatal cases of diphtheria, 28 of small-pox, and 21 of scarlet fever. In two other northern cities—Copenhagen and Stockholm—the death-rate was 20.7 and 31.8 respectively; the deaths in the latter city included 5 fatal cases of scarlet fever. The usual return from Paris does not appear to have come to hand. The 184 deaths in Brussels, of which 6 resulted from small-pox, were equal to a rate of 23.8. The death-rate in Geneva was 25.6. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean rate was 26.9, ranging from 19.0 in the Hague to 39.0 in Rotterdam; 15 deaths were attributed to croup in Amsterdam, and measles were somewhat prevalent in both the other Dutch cities. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 25.0; the lowest rates were 21.0 and 22.5 in Dresden and Buda-Pesth, and the highest 30.2 in Munich and 33.7 in Prague. Small-pox caused 6 deaths in Buda-Pesth, and diphtheria was more or less fatally prevalent in most of the other German cities. The death-rate was equal to 24.8 in Rome, and 30.5 in Venice; diphtheria caused 9 deaths in Rome, and measles 6 of the 79 in Venice. In three of the largest American cities, the mean death-rate was 26.3, the rate ranging from 22.2 in New York to 34.4 in Baltimore. The 219 deaths in Baltimore included 41 fatal cases of small-pox and 20 of diphtheria—the deaths from small-pox showing an increase upon recent weekly numbers.

METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.—The next issue of "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities," will contain the following details of the income of medical charities and societies having offices in London for the year 1881-82:—24 charities for the blind, £55,872; 8 charities for the deaf and dumb, £16,692; 9 charities for incurables, £36,447; 3 charities for idiots, £53,724; 17 general hospitals, £274,159; 8 consumption hospitals, £53,070; 3 ophthalmic hospitals, £9,454; 3 orthopaedic hospitals, £3,541; 4 skin hospitals, £5,092; 20 hospitals for women and children, £64,704; 5 lying-in hospitals, £7,235; 27 miscellaneous special hospitals, £109,042; 33 general dispensaries, £25,206; 13 provident dispensaries, £9,916; 2 institutions for vaccination, £2,700; 5 ditto for surgical appliances, £14,130; 44 convalescent institutions, £43,137; and 16 nursing institutions, £7,400.

THE Cambridge University Board of Biological and Geological Studies have nominated Mr. Arthur Shipley of Christ's College to study at the Zoological station at Naples for a period of six months from January 1st, 1883.

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.—Hospital for Women, 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 A.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. W. F., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. 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.; 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, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F. 9.15; Ear, M. Th., 2; Skin, Tu. Th., 1.30; Throat, M. Th., 1.45; 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. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.
WESTMINSTER.—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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Fowler: A Case of Intestinal Obstruction treated by Abdominal Section, with Remarks on the Operation. Dr. Wiltshire: Abdominal Pulsation.
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Berridge: Epithelioma of the Bladder. Dr. Sharkey: Syphilitic Disease of Cerebral Arteries; Syphilitic Capsulitis of the Liver. Mr. Kesteven: Spina Bifida in a Child. Mr. Clutton: Keloid after Lupus Scraping (living specimen). Dr. Mahomed: Clot from Pulmonary Artery; Cancer of Undescended Testis. Dr. Norman Moore: Deep Ulceration of Cranium; Rheumatoid Arthritis. Dr. Samuel West: Tubercle Bacilli; Aneurysm of Arch of Aorta. Mr. Sutton: Rickets in a Lizard. Mr. Godlee: Unilateral Anophthalmos (living specimen).
WEDNESDAY.—Meteorological Society, 7 P.M. Annual General Meeting.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

SIR,—A gentleman, whose communication in the *JOURNAL* of December 16th is signed a "School-Manager," wishes to know whether the practice of caning on the hand is objectionable, and whether it is likely to lead to evil in after-life; and, if so, of what nature?

Let us first deal with the occasional early consequences, in confirmation of which I will mention that, in the year 1838, when I attended the surgical lectures at Guy's Hospital, given in part by the late Mr. Morgan, one of the senior surgeons, he related a case of fatal tetanus caused by blows on the hand with a schoolmaster's cane. Such a consequence, however infrequent, should be the means of abolishing the use of the cane on the hands.

The second question, relating to the probable evil consequences in after life, is hardly worth seriously going into, seeing what before now has been the early consequence; but I may say that it is not at all improbable that there may be remote consequences hardly traced to their origin, when we consider that the whole palmar surface of the hand consists largely of tendons and fasciae, and comparatively slightly protected.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, Croydon, Kirby Bedon, January 6th, 1883. EDWARD BERNEY, F.R.C.S.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEMBER (Ashton-under-Lyne).—It is certainly not usual for medical men to allow a list of their names to be used as guaranteeing the efficacy of patent crystal spectacles, a name in itself more plausible than scientifically accurate; or the efficiency of their vendor, "who has made the defects of the eye his special study." 2. Dr. Wilson's "cure" is an advertisement of the most palpable kind, and as such contrary to the professional rules.

OUR PUBLIC HEALTH COLUMN.

DR. CORNER.—The notice has long been written and ready for publication, but has been delayed for some months, together with similar notices of at least fifty other reports, owing to continuous pressure on our space. We hope this year to be able to make arrangements which will afford more space for the abstracts of reports of medical officers of health.

MEDICAL PRACTICE ABROAD.

SIR,—I am at present assisting a medical gentleman, and am a Doctor of Medicine. My health is such that I must go abroad. Will you kindly give me the name of any book which describes places abroad where there are openings for medical men, as well as the College and University regulations of the various countries, as I shall not object to pass any foreign board as a means of practising.—Yours truly, J. M. SMITH.

Driffield, December 23rd, 1882.

* We do not know of any book which supplies the information desired. A qualified English practitioner, before settling in France or Belgium, has to pass a State examination. In Italy, this is unnecessary. In Germany, we believe that it is not compulsory, but it is better to pass it. At this moment, there are openings in Rome, Florence, and at Pegli, near Genoa. Medical men, whose health is doubtful, should recollect that the long stairs in most foreign cities are very tiring.

LEAD.—Mr. C. J. B. Johnson, of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, writes to us, pointing out the great benefit resulting from the use of filters for the removal of lead from drinking-water; and the advantage derived from the examination of the gums of patients whose symptoms are obscure. He instances one patient, drinking a lead-contaminated water, and suffering from arthritic symptoms, but having no colic, whose gums showed a well marked blue line. There is no doubt that lead-poisoning is often overlooked when colic forms no part of the symptoms in a given case; and the connection between lead-poisoning and arthralgia is not sufficiently recognised in the profession. Where a lead-contaminated water must of necessity be drunk, the use of a filter may afford safety; but no one should, if possible, ever drink a once-leaded-polluted water, even after filtration, which is not always an efficient remedy.

E. J. B.—By sending to the Secretary of each Society for forms of application and a list of members; and obtaining the signature of two or three members to whom you are known. Your old lecturers and hospital teachers would probably sign your papers.

A NOVEL METHOD OF SUFFOCATION.

SIR,—I have had one case here of suffocation by impaction of a wedge of flannel in the throat. On referring to the case-books, I see the following entry: "J. S., an epileptic, admitted for the third time October 27th, 1870; was on the 27th November 1873, found dead in bed at 9.15 P.M., lying on his back, with a round pebble in each nostril, and a strip of flannel rolled up and stuffed into the throat." I mention this, as I see in the issue of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of December 23rd, page 1246, the word "novel" is applied to this method of committing suicide.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, HEURTYL SANKKY, Medical Superintendent.

Oxford County Asylum, Littlemore, December 29th, 1882.

TREATMENT OF WARTS.

SIR.—In answer to "B. O.," I beg to say that I have found the application, three or four times, by means of a camel-hair pencil, of a strong solution of chromic acid, the most efficient and easy method of removing warts. The solution causes the wart to become black, and ultimately fall off when it is not reproduced.—I am, etc., J. M.

DECAY OF MEMORY.

SIR.—I read your JOURNAL with great interest, and have been rather surprised that none of your correspondents seem to me to give attention to the phenomenon of memory, concerning which there is a very able review of a book on this subject in a recent number of *Nature*. I should like to have a good opinion in your JOURNAL as to the question whether memory can be restored when it has suffered from epilepsy or senile decay?—Yours faithfully, O. H. A.

R. D.—Your patient would probably derive benefit from hypodermic injections of iron. Dialysed iron is the best preparation to use. It is a recognised mode of treatment, and presents no difficulty.

VACCINATION.

SIR.—Can you inform me whether a qualified medical man, who is not a public vaccinator, can make any charge for certificates of postponement of vaccination? or does the statute prevent him from so charging.—Your obedient servant, VACCINE LYMPH.

. The labourer is worthy of his hire; and we therefore see no reason why the gentleman referred to should not charge for the examination of the infant, and the necessary certificate postponing the vaccination, always remembering the capability of the parents to pay the same. There is no statute on the subject.

SIR.—Can you or some of your readers inform me what treatment to adopt (or if any treatment is possible) for a faint red splash on the forehead of a female infant, five months old; it increases in intensity on the child's crying, but is not elevated above the skin? No local treatment has hitherto been of service, and any suggestion would be gratefully received by the parents, and yours faithfully, J. J. M.

MR. FREDERICK HALL.—Evidently some more prompt and definite notice should have been taken of your complaint than it appears to have received; but we should be disposed to regard the vestry clerk's letter as ignorantly brusque, and not intentionally uncivil.

MR. D. A. O'SULLIVAN.—The mistake having been frankly acknowledged, further reference to it had best be avoided. The error of judgment must, nevertheless, be regarded as a serious one.

SIR.—Will you kindly answer the following through the JOURNAL? 1. Is a general practitioner obliged to give items of account to a patient who disputes his bill on any ground? 2. Will you kindly give me the addresses of the best associations for collecting debts of medical men by letter or by legal process?—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

H. O. BAYFIELD, Surgeon, Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.
1, Somers Villas, Lavender Hill, S.W.

. Our correspondent, if he has occasion to sue, must give two bills of items, one for the use of the judge, the other for the defendant. He may, however, elect to charge for attendance, inclusive of medicines, for attendance and medicine, or for medicines only; but, whatever he does in this way, it is well that the charge for his daily visits, etc., should show a fair average. We have no information which enables us to recommend any medical debt collecting association, if there be any such in existence, for our correspondent to apply to; but there are, we believe, sundry trade protection societies which undertake such matters; and there are to be found connected with most county courts some solicitors with whom our correspondent can enter into arrangements, care being taken to ascertain the respectability of the said solicitor.

PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS.

THE first examination for the present session in Anatomy and Physiology for the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons was commenced on Friday last, the 5th instant, when 196 candidates presented themselves, against 179 at the corresponding period last year. The following were the questions on anatomy submitted them at the written examination, when they were required to answer four, and not more than that number, out of the six questions between 1 and 8 o'clock, viz.: 1. Describe the fourth ventricle of the brain. 2. The tongue. Describe its attachments, surfaces, muscles, vessels, and nerves. 3. Describe the attachments and relations of the scalenus medius muscle. 4. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones entering into the formation of the elbow-joint. 5. Describe the excretory apparatus of the liver. 6. Describe the dissection required to expose the great sciatic nerve external to the pelvis.

The following were the questions on physiology to be answered the same day between the hours of 4 and 6, viz.: 1. What are the gases of the blood? What is the average percentage of these gases in arterial and venous blood? In what condition do these gases exist in the blood, and how may this be determined? 2. Describe the principal varieties of epithelium, state where they are found, and the functions they discharge. 3. Describe the structure of a lymphatic gland. How is the movement of the lymph maintained? 4. Describe the distribution of the blood-vessels in the kidney. State and explain the effects on renal secretion of increased arterial supply. 5. State the results of complete intracranial section of the fifth pair of nerves. 6. What is the composition of the atmospheric air? What are the changes effected in it by respiration? Give the average amount of oxygen absorbed by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

OUR correspondent, "J. H. B.," will find information respecting these institutions in the *London Medical Record* for September; and in *Hardwicke's Medical Education, and Practice in all Parts of the World*. Among those of highest repute are: Harvard University, Boston; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; the University of Pennsylvania (to be distinguished from the so-called "University of Philadelphia"); Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the University of the City of New York; and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

ERRATA.—In the JOURNAL of January 6th, page 13, column 2, the first and second lines have been accidentally transposed. In the same column, line 6 from bottom, for "extrusion" read "exsion".

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

Mr. G. W. Wagner, London; Mr. C. Hurford, London; Dr. T. J. Barnardo, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Cremation Society; Mr. F. Dorrell Grayson, Ballyclare; Mr. E. Bainbridge, Sheffield; Mrs. Black, Ballyclare; Captain Hobson, London; Dr. Macpherson, London; Mr. W. B. Kesteven, Enfield; Dr. Haynes, Malvern; Dr. C. A. Cameron, London; Mr. Shirley F. Murphy, London; Mr. W. C. H. Eave, Cinderford; Mr. James J. Edge, Burslem; Dr. J. Lucas-Champonniere, Paris; Mr. E. Burdett Sellers, Rochdale; Messrs. Wyman and Sons, London; Mr. W. Jones-Morris, Portmadoc; Dr. D. Embleton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Sydney R. Lediard, Hull; Dr. A. T. Bown, Evercreech, Bath; Mr. H. B. Runnalls, Saltash; Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, London; Mr. M. M. Bradley, Jarrow-on-Tyne; L. W.; Mr. R. S. Archer, Liverpool; Dr. W. H. Day, London; Mr. Long Jacob, Birkenhead; Dr. Whittle, Liverpool; Dr. Le Bey, Paris; Mrs. Mary Parda, London; Mr. Berney, Croydon; Mr. R. H. A. Hunter, London; Dr. Danford Thomas, London; Dr. Niven, Didsbury, Manchester; Dr. Quinlan, Dublin; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. A. H. Young, Manchester; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Dr. Yandell, Louisville; Dr. T. Savill, London; Mr. Frank Salter, Knottingley; Mr. T. Wells Hubbard, Bromley; Mr. W. A. Berridge, Redhill; Dr. Gourley, West Hartlepool; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Mr. F. Rawle, Tichfield; Viator; Dr. W. White, Manchester; Dr. Carter, Liverpool; Mr. E. Azer Jones, London; Dr. Jas. Whitson, Glasgow; Mr. William Marriott, London; Dr. Sieveking, London; Mr. Thomas Parker, Brough; Sir Erasmus Wilson, Westgate; Mr. H. O. Bayfield, London; Mr. F. Thorne, Leamington; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Mr. M. D. Makuna, London; Mr. Frederick Wallace, London; Dr. Althaus, London; Mr. George Croxton, London; Dr. F. H. Daly, London; Mr. Malcolm Morris, London; Dr. A. Ernest Sansom, London; Dr. W. H. Barlow, Harpurhey; Mr. N. H. Forbes, Barnstaple, Devon; Dr. Quain, London; Prof. Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. Newman, Glasgow; Mr. F. J. Davys, Swords; Mr. T. Warner Lacey, London; Mr. Bellamy, London; Messrs. Mappin and Co., Birmingham; Mr. C. P. B. Clubbe, London; Mr. A. Moos, London; Dr. D. T. Masson, Edinburgh; Dr. T. Gelston Atkins, Cork; Mr. H. W. Roberts, Lewisham; Mr. R. Salmund, London; Mr. P. W. P. Oase, London; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. Priestley, London; Dr. Keith, Edinburgh; Dr. W. B. Haddon, London; Dr. A. Simpson, Perth; Messrs. William Hatchman and Co., London; Mr. J. J. Slack, London; Dr. Huggard, London; Mr. J. B. Martin, Ventnor; Mr. Joseph Pollard, Cambridge; Mr. P. B. Wybrants, Wincanton; Mr. E. L. Freer, Birmingham; Mr. F. H. Vertue, Southwold; Mr. R. G. Bailey, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. A. Dempsey, Belfast; Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, London; Hypatia; Mr. J. Mackenzie Booth, Aberdeen; Mr. G. D. Thane, London; Dr. F. de Chaumont, London; Dr. O. Parsons, Dover; Dr. Murrell, London; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. T. A. Ravenhill, Birmingham; Mr. W. T. Marchant, London; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. J. Cassan, Gainsborough; Dr. Wm. Oliborn, Birmingham; Mr. G. N. Stephens, Marseilles; Mr. Rushton Parker, Liverpool; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Mackie, Alexandria; The Secretary of the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. 33. Comprising the Report of the Proceedings for the Session 1881-82. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1882.

The Essentials of Bandaging, with Directions for Managing Fractures and Dislocations. By Berkeley Hill, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1883.

A Practical Treatise on Hernia. By Joseph H. Warren, M.D. Second and revised Edition, fully illustrated. Boston: James K. Osgood and Co. 1882.

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