

The following list includes all articles added to the pharmacopœia for 1882.

Abstractum aconiti.
— belladonnae.
— conii.
— digitalis.
— hyoscyami.
— ignatiæ.
— jalape.
— nucis vomicæ.
— podophylli.
— senegæ.
— valerianæ.
Acidum aceticum glaciale.
— borcum.
— hydrobromicum dilut.
— oleicum.
— phosphoricum.
— salicylicum.
Æther aceticus.
Aluminii hydras.
Ammonii phosphas.
Amyl nitrus.
Amylum iodatum.
Antimonii sulphidum purificatum.
Apomorphinæ hydrochloras.
Argenti iodidum.
— nitras dilutus.
Arnice radix.
Auri et sodii chloridum.
Benzinum.
Bismuthi citras.
— et ammonii citras.
Bryonia.
Cafeina.
Calci bromidum.
Calendula.
Calx sulphurata.
Camphora monobromata.
Carboni bisulphidum.
Caulophyllum.
Ceratum camphoræ.
Charta potassii nitratis.
Chelidonium.
Chinoidinum.
Chysarobinum.
Cinchonidinæ sulphas.
Cinchonina.
Codeina.
Colloidium stypticum.
Cupri acetas.
Elaterium.
Elixir aurantii.
Emplastrum capsici.
— ichthyocolle.
Erythroxylon.
Eucalyptus.
Extractum aconiti fluidum.
— aloes aquosum.
— arnicæ radicis.
— arnici radicis fluidum.
— aromaticum fluidum.
— aurantii amari fluidum.
— brayeræ fluidum.
— calami fluidum.
— cannabis indicæ fluidum.
— capsici fluidum.
— castanæ fluidum.
— chirate fluidum.
— conii alcoholicum.
— cypripedii fluidum.
— ergotæ.
— erythroxyl fluidum.
— eucalypti fluidum.
— euonymi fluidum.
— eupatorii fluidum.
— frangulæ fluidum.
— glycyrrhizæ fluidum.
— grindeliæ fluidum.
— guaranæ fluidum.
— hamamelidis fluidum.
— iridis.
— iridis fluidum.
— lactucarii fluidum.
— leptandree.
— leptandree fluidum.
— jobeliæ fluidum.
Extractum malti.
— mezerei.
— nucis vomicæ fluidum.
— pilocarpæ fluidum.
— podophylli fluidum.
— quassie fluidum.
— rhois glabræ fluidum.
— rosæ fluidum.
— rumicis fluidum.
— sanguinarie fluidum.
— scutellarie fluidum.
— stramonii fluidum.
— tritici fluidum.
— viburni fluidum.
— xanthoxyl fluidum.
Fel bovis.
— insspissatum.
Fel purificatum.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
— iodidum saccharatum.
— oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.
— sulphas præcipitatus.
— valerianas.
Frangula.
Glyceritum amyli.
— vitelli.
Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum.
Grindelia.
Guarana.
Hamamelis.
Hyoscyaminæ sulphas.
Ilicium.
Infusum brayeræ.
— cinchonæ.
— sennæ compositum.
Linimentum belladonnæ.
— sinapis compositum.
Liquor ferri acetatis.
— ferri et quiniæ citratis.
— pespini.
— sodii silicatis.
Lithii benzoas.
— bromidum.
— salicylas.
Magnesia ponderosa.
Magnesi citras granulatus.
— sulphis.
Maltum.
Menispermum.
Mistura ferri et ammonii citratis.
— magnesiæ et assafoetide.
— rhei et sodæ.
Mucilago cydonii.
Oleatum hydrargyri.
— veratrinæ.
Oleum adipis.
— aurantii corticis.
— aurantii florum.
— coriandri.
— eucalypti.
— gossypii seminis.
— lavandulæ florum.
— myrciæ.
— phosphoratum.
— picis liquide.
— santali.
— sinapis volatile.
Opil pulvis.
Opium denarcotiasatum.
Pepsinum saccharatum.
Petrolatum.
Physostigminæ salicylas.
Picrotoxinum.
Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras.
Pilocarpus.
Pilulæ aloes et ferri.
— phosphori.
Piperina.
Pulsatilla.
Pulvis antimonialis.
— cretæ compositus.
— glycyrrhizæ compositus.
— morphinæ compositus.

warded to us, have been placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, with the view to their being brought under the consideration of the Committee.

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 before each meeting, viz., May 21st, and 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 at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

161A, Strand, London, March 15th, 1883.

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 these inquiries will be continued during the present year.

F. A. MAHOMED, Secretary to the Committee.

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

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The next ordinary meeting will be held at Bridgend, on Wednesday, April 18th. Members desiring to read papers, etc., are requested to send titles to either of the undersigned by the end of March.—A. SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—A special general meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Tuesday, April 17th (instead of April 10th, as announced last week), at 8 P.M. 1. To consider the organisation of the Committee on Collective Investigation of Disease, appointed at the last meeting of the Branch. 2. To consider the Bill for the Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases now before Parliament.—ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., W. C. GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries, London, March 27th, 1883.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held on Thursday evening, April 19th, at half-past eight o'clock, in the Reading Room of the London Hospital Medical College, when the discussion on "Diphtheria, more particularly with regard to Treatment," will be resumed by Dr. Dundas Grant, who moved the adjournment at the last meeting. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, Dr. Sansom, and others, have promised to take part in the discussion.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary.—96, Cazenove Road, April 5th, 1883.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Bishop Auckland, on Friday, April 27th. Members are invited to give notice to the Secretary, at their earliest convenience, of any papers, etc., they may wish to bring before the Branch.—DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 2nd, 1883.

THE MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

A MEETING of the Medical Reform Committee of the British Medical Association has been summoned for Tuesday, April 10th. The various communications containing queries, suggestions for amendments, and indications of defects in the Bill, which have been for-

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above district was held on Thursday, March 8th, 1883, at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood; WILLIAM SOPER, Esq., of Clapham, in the chair.

Specimens.—The CHAIRMAN directed attention to several therapeutic preparations, specimens of which had been sent by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, including the new compound of castor-oil and glycerine, etc., made at the suggestion of Mr. Soper. The Chairman also exhibited a specimen of Ford's chair-motor. This invention is for the purpose of an invalid moving from room to room. An ordinary chair is placed upon the "motor," and the patient by a lever has perfect command. The motor is adapted for hemiplegic, or paraplegic cases, being worked by right or left hand, or feet as desired.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. Dr. Alfred Sangster read a paper entitled, "Observations upon Dermato-Syphilis; with Points in Diagnosis."

2. Dr. Galton read Six Cases of Operation upon Strangulated Femoral Hernia, with Five Recoveries. He advocated the early performance of the operation as preferable to sending the cases to hospital.

3. Mr. J. Sidney Turner read Notes on Tracheotomy. He drew attention to the importance of making a sufficiently large external opening in the soft parts overlying the trachea, and inserting the cannula at its lower end, in order that its ascent with the trachea in the act of deglutition might not be interfered with, thus preventing the ingress of nourishment into it, which is one great source of dyspnoea, exhaustion and broncho-pneumonia, as well as to lessen the friction of tube in trachea. Mr. Turner also advocated the use of boro-glyceride to the wound as a lubricant to facilitate the upward sliding of the cannula, and to act as a germicide in diphtheria and other cases. As the result of attention to each and all of these points the reader had seen good results in his practice.

A paper promised by Dr. R. M. Miller, on Medical Reform, was unavoidably postponed for want of time.

Dinner.—After the discussions, the members dined together at the hotel.

READING BRANCH.

The Medical Act Amendment Bill, 1883.—At a meeting of the Reading Branch of the British Medical Association, held March 29th.

The Council of the Branch passed the following resolution:

"That it is desirable that if the Medical Act Amendment Bill, 1883, is passed, it should be amended, more especially in the following particulars:

"That every registered medical practitioner, who is now by virtue of his existing qualifications and registration entitled to practise 'medicine, surgery, and midwifery,' should, on and after the appointed day, be entitled to be registered in addition to his existing titles as a Licentiate of the Medical Council in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, without examination.

"That the Council of the Branch objects to the principle introduced into the Bill of imposing a direct annual tax on practitioners by the charge of an annual registration fee for keeping the name of each medical practitioner on the register.

"The Council of the Branch further strongly objects to the removal from the register of the names of those duly qualified practitioners who cease to practise.

"The Council of the Branch is of opinion that the saving clause 70, as to practise of existing practitioners, is insufficient to secure the rights of such practitioners, and that such clause should provide that all duly qualified registered practitioners should be authorised, not only to practise in such manner as they may now lawfully practise, but that they should also be entitled to hold all such appointments as they may now hold in virtue of their existing qualifications and registrations."

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: PRESENTATION TO DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES.

At a special meeting of the Branch held recently in the Royal Cork Institution—Dr. P. J. Cremen in the chair—it was unanimously resolved to present Professor Macnaughton Jones with an address and testimonial prior to his leaving for London. For that object, a subscription-list was opened, and it was resolved to present Dr. Jones with an oil portrait of himself. The quarterly dinner was

specially held on St. Patrick's night for the occasion; Dr. N. J. HOBART in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed, in happy and complimentary terms, the health of Dr. Jones, which was drunk with enthusiasm, after which the Secretary read the following address.

"Dear Sir,—We, the members of the South of Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association, desire to record the feeling of regret with which we have heard that you are determined to sever your connection with this Branch of the Association. We cannot permit this separation to occur without expressing our sense of the obligations we feel to you for the active interest you have ever taken in the entire work of this, the premier Irish Branch, since you first successfully founded it up to the present time; and we also desire to convey to you our warm appreciation of the practical value of your exertions in the cause of medical science generally in the South of Ireland, and to assure you of our affectionate regard and sincere wishes for your future happiness and welfare in the new sphere of your labours. As a token, we kindly request your acceptance of the accompanying portrait.—We are, dear sir, yours very faithfully (signed on behalf of the Branch), Ringrose Atkins, M.A., M.D., President; D. C. O'Connor, M.D., LL.D., D. B. O'Flynn, M.A., M.D., J. G. Curtis, F.R.C.S.I., P. J. Cremen, M.D., N. J. Hobart, M.D., J. A. Eames, M.D., Past Presidents; T. Gelston Atkins, B.A., M.B., Honorary Secretary. Cork, March 1883."

The address was then presented to Dr. Jones, who, in responding, referred to the original formation of the Branch, and the many medical friends, past and present, who were associated with him in working the interests of the Association in the South of Ireland; more especially alluding to the assistance he had received, in the early history of the Branch, from his friend the present President, Dr. Ringrose Atkins of Waterford; as also to the very happy relations which had ever existed between him and all its members, not the least among whom, he was able to reckon as one of his warmest friends the past President of the Association, Dr. D. C. O'Connor. Dr. Jones spoke in feeling terms of the many ties he was severing in the South of Ireland, and promised a warm "*cead míle fáilte*" to any of the members who visited him in London. He thanked all the members of the Branch for their sympathy and kindness in presenting him with the address.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held in the Board Room of the County Infirmary, Armagh, on Thursday, March 15th. The President (Dr. John Moore, Belfast) occupied the chair. There was large attendance of members.

Business.—Dr. Palmer (Armagh) read the notes of a case of Artificial Anus after Operation for Strangulated Hernia; and showed the patient. The artificial anus is now closed, and the fæces are evacuated by the natural passage.

The President read notes of cases of Strangulated Hernia of Fourteen Days' Duration successfully operated on.

Dr. Bernard (Derry) showed a patient—male, aged 17—the subject of a large Abdominal Tumour. The tumour is of bony hardness, occupies the left iliac fossa, encroaches upon the rectum, and rises up into the abdomen, reaching as high as the costal cartilages on the left side.

Mr. Fagan (Belfast) read a paper on the Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment of Hæmarthrosis of the Knee, with reports of cases. He also exhibited an Ovarian Tumour which he recently removed, and made some remarks on the case.

Dr. J. W. Browne (Belfast) gave a short account of a case of Tetanus, in which he trephined; and he exhibited the recent parts. A small spiculum of bone was found at the necropsy imbedded in the dura mater and covered over with lymph. The patient, a boy, went about as usual for fourteen days after the receipt of the injury, when tetanus set in. Dr. Browne also gave details of a case of Ligature of the Third Stage of the Subclavian, and exhibited the recent parts.

The President read notes of three cases of Chorea, and of a case of Puerperal Convulsions.

Dr. Workman (Belfast) exhibited the Bacilli of Tubercle.

New Members.—Seven new members were elected at the meeting.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Branch was fixed for Thursday, June 14th. At this meeting, the election of office-bearers under the new rules will take place, and also the selection of a president to be put in nomination at the annual meeting in Liverpool as president-elect of the Association.

that was by giving them a strong and, in fact, a preponderating position on the Medical Boards. The system might do in England and Scotland, where the majority of those on the Boards were to be University representatives, but in Ireland out of the eleven members of the Board there were only to be five University representatives; and he considered that, if this scheme were to be carried out, the constitution of that Board should be changed so that there should only be five non-university members. If these matters were satisfactorily dealt with, we would be very glad to see the measure passed into law.—LORD CRANBROOK called attention to the provision in the Bill which proposed, under a penalty of £20, to prohibit the use of foreign medical titles. It was no uncommon thing for practitioners possessing licenses of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, to take degrees from foreign universities; and frequently they were only given after a most severe examination. It appeared to him a strong measure, especially in regard to those who already held these titles, to say that they should not use them. It would simply mean that they should say to their friends and patients, "You must not call me doctor any longer, or I shall be liable to a penalty of £20."—LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH pointed out that the Scotch universities took great interest in this subject, in proof of which it was only necessary to mention the fact that there were at present no fewer than three thousand students in those universities studying medicine. He protested against these universities being asked to give up the right of granting diplomas which entitled persons to be put upon the *Register*. Such a provision might be required in England, but it would not do for Scotland. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Professor Huxley, Mr. Bryce, and other members of the Royal Commission, to show that there was considerable division of opinion on this point in the Commission. He maintained that if the Scotch universities were asked to give up the privileges they had enjoyed for so long, their interests should be safeguarded by some better provisions than those in the Bill. If the measure were to pass in anything like its present shape, it would be a sacrifice of the privileges at present possessed by the Scotch universities.—The Earl of CAMPERDOWN, speaking as Chairman of the Royal Commission, after a passing allusion to the unfortunate death of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, who had rendered much valuable assistance to the Commission, pointed out that at the present moment, when so many new universities were starting up, like the Victoria University, there would be increasing demands made for power to confer degrees; and then that these degrees should have the effect of placing the candidate on the *Register*, and increasing demands would also be made for seats on the Medical Council. It was admitted, on all hands, that some change must be made in the law; and, in his opinion, if a change were made it could only be in one of two ways—either they must allow the licensing bodies to go on increasing indefinitely, or else they must make up their minds to restrict the number. The Royal Commission had recommended that there should be one sole licensing body, and that the Medical Council, and he was glad to see that the Government had adopted that recommendation. The Bill was framed on the second of the two plans he had referred to. There would be in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom a Medical Board to represent all the institutions which, in the judgment of the Privy Council, had taken sufficient part in the legislation connected with the profession. It must not be supposed that the creation of these Boards would, as a noble lord opposite seemed to fear, be a step in the direction of centralisation. The Boards would be composed of all the authorities who took an active interest in the medical profession, and, moreover, the principle of having one Board for each division of the kingdom, had been approved over and over again. The number allowed to the universities, in comparison with the number allowed to the corporations was by no means in comparison with the part taken in the matter of medical education and examination of the universities and the corporations. The proportion, however, in Scotland was not unfair when they took into consideration the preponderating part that the Scotch universities took in medical education. Probably the number allotted would require revision and careful consideration. Throughout, the Royal Commission had been most anxious to be strictly fair and impartial to all the important interests concerned. None of their lordships, who had neither been Presidents of the Council nor members of the Commission, could form any idea of the energy with which the most opposite views had been advocated by different members of the medical profession. At the same time, however, he had the greatest confidence in the good sense of the medical gentlemen of the country; and of the medical authorities, all were agreed that the present system could not go on, and that there must be

some *modus vivendi* in the profession; and, if Lord Carlingford would be as conciliatory between this time and the time of going into committee, he would, in the end, give them a measure which for some time would lull to sleep this much vexed question.—Lord CARLINGFORD having briefly replied, the Bill was read a second time, and the committee was fixed for this day fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday, April 4th.

Vivisection Abolition Bill.—Mr. R. T. REID moved the second reading of this bill. He complained that the use of anæsthetics was not general in England in cases of vivisection, and gave instances of the sufferings inflicted on animals in consequence of no guarantee being required that anæsthetics were used. As the men who practised these things occupied high positions, and were well educated, he had no hesitation in attacking them, but he did not mean to attack the medical profession. To justify such practices, the necessity for them should be clearly proved. He believed that the torture of dumb animals was not justifiable under any circumstances.—Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months, contending that the case for it was not supported by evidence or practice, and that the restrictions of existing legislation were sufficiently stringent.—Dr. L. PLAYFAIR, as the representative of the greatest medical university in the world, seconded the rejection of the bill, which, he said, would prevent all experiments and demonstrations in physiology, medicine, and science. According to the literal interpretation of the bill he could not stroke the back of a cat, or put the foot of a frog under the microscope. The question whether it was right to give pain to or sacrifice an animal for man's benefit was a moral one. There was no doubt about killing obnoxious animals. In India, there were thousands of them killed annually on the ground that man was of greater importance than those beasts. Man's duty to man was greater than his duty to beasts, and that was the justification for a great many cruelties perpetrated in the world. The offence against the moral law was the inflicting of pain when it was useless. The question of utility could only be decided by experts; and in answer to that question he contended that the 24,000 medical men who depended upon these experiments for their knowledge was in favour of their utility. Some of the greatest discoveries were only obtained by experimenting on living animals. He mentioned that Harvey could not have obtained his knowledge of the circulation of the blood but for experiments on living animals, and went on to give instances of the useful results obtained from such experiments in the knowledge of human diseases and their cure. Yet this bill refused to trust those humane men of the medical profession to whom human life was entrusted with the life of a frog. If the Bill were passed, certain dumb animals could be tortured out of pure malignity, but not for the purpose of medical experiment.—Sir W. HARCOURT believed no such cruelty as was alleged existed at all under the operation of the existing law. The question was whether these experiments were necessary for the benefit of mankind. If they were they ought to be made; and he believed that they were made with the greatest care under the safeguards of the present law. No certificates for making experiments were issued from the Home Office without the assurance of the best men of science that they were necessary, and that the operator was a fit person to carry them out.—Mr. G. RUSSELL supported the bill.—Sir J. MCKENNA, who opposed the bill, was speaking at 5.45, when the debate stood adjourned.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.M.—Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, both first and second, will be holden in Trinity Term, on days to be hereafter notified. Candidates for either of these examinations are requested to send their names, on or before May 1st, to the Regius Professor of Medicine, Medical Department, Museum, Oxford.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—At a meeting of the University Court held on March 30th, Vice-Chancellor Greenwood laid on the table the supplementary charter, dated March 20th, 1883, enabling the University to confer degrees and distinctions in medicine and surgery. After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Oliver Heywood, that the

Council be empowered and instructed to appoint external examiners in medicine and surgery for a limited period, and to appoint certain lecturers of the University to act as University examiners; also to prepare, after a report from the General Board of Studies, a statute or statutes and regulations relating to degrees in medicine and surgery for the consideration of the Court, and to report on the subsequent appointment of external examiners in medicine and surgery, in accordance with the recommendation of the University Council. The Council were instructed to ascertain whether the University charter would allow the same facilities that had been given to Owens College students to be extended to the students of other colleges, when those colleges sought admission to the University. The Council were of opinion that such facilities should certainly be given.

MEDICO-LEGAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

FEES IN COUNTY COURTS.

SIR,—Can you tell me, through your paper, to what fee I am entitled in the following case:

I was subpoenaed to give evidence at a County Court, on behalf of a woman who had been injured by a cab, and who was under my care. On the day for which I was subpoenaed I went to the court, but the case was not called, but was adjourned for a month or so, when I am to go up and give evidence. I received 10s. 6d. with the subpoena. How much more can I claim? I may add that I am registered and qualified as a surgeon. If you could give me this information I shall be very much obliged.—I remain, sir, faithfully yours,
GUY S. PORTER.

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 27th, 1883.

* According to the scale of costs in the County Courts, the allowance to "gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and professional men," for attendance as witnesses, is 15s. to £1 1s. *per diem*. If either of these sums, or anything between them has been paid to a witness who properly comes in the class above enumerated, the money so paid is allowed on taxation. A doctor has a right to his guinea a day, but had better get the money before he gives evidence, unless he is satisfied with the promise of the solicitor who has subpoenaed him.

OBITUARY.

JAMES REID, M.D.

THE death of Dr. Reid of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, took place suddenly and unexpectedly on Monday evening of last week. Dr. Reid was an M.D. of King's College, Aberdeen, and M.R.C.S. of England. He was in his usual health on the day preceding his death, which was due to apoplexy, and nothing occurred premonitory of so sudden a termination to a long and arduous professional career. Deceased was the son of the late Mr. Reid of Meadowbank, Belhelvie, and passed through the usual academical and medical curricula in Aberdeen, commencing the practice of his profession in Ellon upwards of forty years ago, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice, which he continued to cultivate and maintain to the time of his death. He was also medical officer to the Parochial Boards of Ellon and Logie-Buchan. Dr. Reid leaves a widow and two sons, the elder of whom occupies the honourable position of family physician in the Royal Household, and the younger is in business in Japan.

RICHARD W. ISBELL, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.

RICHARD WOODWARD ISBELL, who died on March 18th in Hereford, at the early age of 30, took his diplomas of L.R.C.P.E. and L.R.C.S.E. in 1879, after having displayed much ability for practical hard work during his connection with the Hereford Infirmary and other places. Soon afterwards he showed signs of chest-disease; and, although he had commenced practice with his father, Mr. E. J. Isbell, he was advised to try a warmer climate. He therefore entered the Royal Mail Service as surgeon. His time was spent in ships conveying mails to the Brazils, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, calling at continental ports going and returning. In February 1882, his ship met a storm in the Bay of Biscay, and suffered severely. In the performance of his necessary duties in attending to the injured persons during the tempest, he twice fell and injured himself; and, on reaching Southampton, he was laid up, and soon afterwards found it necessary to resign his appointment as surgeon in the Mail Company's service. Although favoured with every advantage as to high medical skill—for which his family feel deep gratitude—and loving care at home, he sank on March 18th from consumption.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology for the diploma of membership of the College were commenced on Friday, March 8th, when 223 candidates presented themselves for the written portion of the examination, against 232 in the corresponding period of last year.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 2nd instant, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination, viz.:

Messrs. T. Casper Gilchrist, E. Taylor Milner, F. Charles Bury, R. Briggs Wild, and Robert Richards, students of the Manchester School; Sidney Barwise, C. Dennis Fitch, and F. William Emery, of the Birmingham School; T. Joseph Jones and A. Frederick Davenport, of the Edinburgh School; F. Joseph Knowles, of the Liverpool School; C. Edward Sunder, of University College; William Baigent, of the Newcastle School; H. Henry Graham, of the Toronto School; J. McGaw Woodbury, of the New York School; Ernest Humphry, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and N. Bamarji Gandwia, of the Bombay School.

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

The following gentlemen passed on the 3rd instant, viz.:

Messrs. Patrick Lennon, Reuben Burnett, J. Hilton Thompson, F. H. Warburton Cottam, W. Henry Henshaw, O. Anthony Craston, and Harold Sidebotham, of the Manchester School; H. James Pocock, A. Reuben Aubrey, and L. Henry Williams, of the Bristol School; Ashton Street, Herbert Herbert, and Joseph Ellison, of the Leeds School; A. Clarkson Ingle, Edward Thornton, and E. H. Richmond Watts, of the Cambridge School; Frederick Proud, and John Stranghan, of the Newcastle School; W. B. Featherstone, and A. William Hill, of the Birmingham School; Edward Buxton, of the Liverpool School; A. Henry Smith, G. Wheatley Adams, A. Alexander Mumford, James Wells, Frank Nuttall, C. Edward Hollings, and Thomas Martland, of the Manchester School; Joseph J. Lister, Charles Yeoman, and H. Sydney Maudsley, of the Cambridge School; J. Leslie Jeaffreson, Frank Postlethwaite, and G. Herbert Russell, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Thomas Platt, and Robert Crosby, of the Newcastle School; C. P. Karl Hemming, and Henry Tonks, of the London Hospital; A. John Tomkins, of the Bristol School; S. Hope Harrison, of the Birmingham School; T. Herbert Goodman, of Charing Cross Hospital; and George Rowell, of Guy's Hospital.

Three candidates were referred for three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 29th, 1883.

Berkley, Ernest James Gibson, Terrace Road, Hackney.
Davy, Thomas George, 21, Milman Street, W.C.
Floyer, Frederick Anthony, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Knight, Edward, Riverdale, Leatherhead.
Mitchell, Walter Frederick, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Vann, Alfred Mason, Grove House, Durham.

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

Williams, George Forbes Crawford, St. Thomas's Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BARONY PARISH OF GLASGOW.—Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Farm Asylum. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications by April 10th.
- BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—Two Resident Medical Students. Applications by April 7th.
- BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES ORTHOPÆDIC AND SPINAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Applications by April 6th.
- CHICHESTER INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by April 7th.
- LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. H. B. Hewetson, 11, Hanover Square, Leeds, by April 13th.
- LEIGH LOCAL BOARD.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by April 23rd.
- LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by April 23rd.
- LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by April 25th.
- LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications, etc., to Frank Wright, Esq., High Street, Kensington.
- OXFORD MEDICAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY.—Surgeon and Apothecary. Applications by April 9th.
- ROYAL EDINBURGH HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Resident Physician. Applications to Messrs. Henry and Scott, 20, St. Andrew's Square, by April 7th.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN.—Registrar. Applications to R. G. Kestin, Secretary.
- ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST PARISH.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by the 13th instant.
- TUAM UNION, Headford Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £140 per annum and fees. Election on the 17th instant.

THAME UNION.—Medical Officer of Workhouse. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by April 11th.

THAME UNION.—District Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by April 11th.

THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM, near Arlesey, Beds.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73, Welbeck Street, W. Assistant-Physician. Applications to P. F. Proctor.

WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL.—House Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by May 1st.

WILLITON UNION, Somerset.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by April 9th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASHWELL, Herbert G., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian Road, N., *vice* J. Neil Cook, resigned.

BAYLOR, R. J., L.R.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Lismore Dispensary, *vice* R. O'Beilly, L.R.C.P., resigned.

KEIR, W. I., F.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Melksham Urban Sanitary District.

MCWILLIAM, J. A., M.D., C.M. (Aberdeen), Lecturer on Physics at the Charing Cross Medical School, appointed Demonstrator of Physiology at University College, London.

MURRAY, H. M., M.B.Lond., appointed Medical Registrar to the Charing Cross Hospital.

PALEY, W. E., M.B., appointed Honorary Physician to the Peterborough General Dispensary and Infirmary, *vice* W. Paley, M.D., resigned.

PATON, F. E., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Morpeth Dispensary.

SANDERS, C., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., appointed House-Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* A. Orchard, M.R.C.S., resigned.

SANDFORD, A. W., M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Cork Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, *vice* H. Macnaughton Jones, M.D., resigned.

SCOTT, E. S., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Shrewsbury Dispensary, *vice* E. Cureton, L.R.C.P., resigned.

SMITH, W. H., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Boston District and Workhouse of the Boston Union, *vice* E. B. Beckett, L.R.C.S.Ed., resigned.

WILLIAMS, E. R., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* F. W. Pilkington, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Senior House-Surgeon.

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.

BIRTH.

POWELL.—On the 29th ult., at Elm Cottage, Beckenham, the wife of H. A. Powell, M.A.Oxon., M.R.C.S.Eng., etc., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOTT-KIRKMAN.—On the 29th ultimo, at St. Andrew's Church, Wells Street, by the Rev. W. Greenwood, B.A., William Gibson Bott, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.Eng., of 61, Kennington Park Road, to Camilla Anne Kirkman, widow of Thomas Wolstenholme, of Kennington. "No cards."

EWART-MILLAR.—On the 2nd instant, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. W. E. Haigh, James Jackson Ewart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.London, of Manchester, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of Major-General J. C. Millar, B.Sc., of Wilson Grove, Southsea.

GAWTH-LEETHAM.—On March 28th, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. W. E. Haigh, James Jackson Gawth, M.R.C.S., of 23, Westbourne Park Terrace, to Selma Turner, widow of Walter Leetham, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late A. W. H. Frynn, Esq., of Hull.

ROUGHTON-HOGG.—On March 28th, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, James Woolley Roughton, L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.E., of Streatham Common, S.W., to Emma Mary Hogg, of 36, Cheniston Gardens, Kensington.

DEATH.

OWEN.—On March 28th, at his residence, Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool, Harold Owen, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., aged 60.

SENDING A CHILD BY PARCELS DELIVERY.—At the recent assizes in Belfast, an English gentleman named Porteous was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for sending his infant child by rail from Belfast to Coleraine, in a flower hamper, addressed to a lady about whom he knew nothing whatever. The hamper was left by him at one of the parcel delivery offices, in Belfast, about 11.30 A.M., for transmission to Coleraine. It was forwarded to Coleraine, a distance of fifty miles, and placed in the parcels-office. About 2 A.M. next morning, the night watchman's attention was attracted to the cry of a child; and, on making a search in the parcel-room, discovered the cause, snugly and comfortably placed in its hamper. It is remarkable, and of interest to medical men, that, with all the knocking about this hamper must have got, the child slept and did not utter a sound for fifteen hours; and, when released from its incarceration (though this occurred in the middle of winter), it was not anything the worse for its confinement.

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., 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., 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. Dr. Callimore will make some remarks on the Use of the Moxa in Chronic Affections of the Spinal Cord. Dr. Gilbert Smith will read a paper on Two Cases of Pancreatic Disease. Dr. de Watteville will show a new Method of obtaining Light for Medical Purposes.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Arthur Barker: Nævus of the Rectum, proving fatal in an adult from Hemorrhage. Mr. Harrison Cripps: On some Points connected with Local Recurrence of Malignant Diseases.

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 7.30 P.M. Council. 8 P.M. The President (W. Rivington, Esq.): Case of Removal of Loose Cartilage from Knee-joint. Dr. J. Herbert Stowers: Observations upon the Nature and Treatment of Infantile Eczema.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London. Dr. Semon: Removal, by Internal Operation, of a Pin from the Larynx, in which it had been impacted for Thirteen Months, and had caused Ankylosis of the Left Crico-arytenoid Articulation. Dr. Whipple: Two Cases of Enteric Fever accompanied by an Erythematous Eruption resembling that of Scarlatina. Mr. B. Roth: On a Case of Lateral Curvature of the Spine, illustrating its Treatment without the use of Mechanical Supports. Mr. Page: Case of Tabetic Arthropathy, in which the Tarsal Bones of both Feet were involved. Mr. Barker will exhibit a case of Subperiosteal Amputation at the Hip-joint.

INFANTILE FACIAL PARALYSIS FROM PRESSURE OF FORCEPS.

SIR.—A fortnight ago my wife was confined with her first child (a daughter). The occipito-posterior position of the head causing some delay, the forceps was applied, but it was not on for more than twenty minutes or half an hour at the outside. Immediately after delivery, the child was found to have facial paralysis. It is this most distressing circumstance which induces me to ask those of your readers who have experience of such cases, to give me their prognosis and treatment. The face has been steadily improving until a few days ago, but now the paralysis appears to be at a standstill. Trusting you will find space for this letter in your next issue, I enclose my card, and remain your obedient servant,
A DISTRESSED MEMBER.

F.R.C.S., Liverpool.—The subject will be duly noticed. The annual election of Fellows into the Council always takes place on the first Thursday in July. Mr. Birkett, who goes out, it is stated, will not seek re-election.

"FOREIGN GRADUATES AND THE NEW MEDICAL BILL."

SIR,—I have received so many letters from Brussels and other Foreign graduates on the above subject, that I find I cannot reply to them all. Will you therefore allow me the space to say that a meeting of the Council of the Brussels Association was held last week to consider the matter, and that by their instructions I have communicated with the Lord Privy Seal.—Yours faithfully,
F. ERNEST POOCK, M.D., Hon. Sec. Brussels Medical Graduates Association.

The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, W., April 2nd, 1883.

LEX.—They have a full courtesy right to it; it has always been recognised.

A. H. F.—Under the circumstances stated it would, we think, be impossible to support the claim.

ENLARGED TONSILS.

SIR,—“S. M.” asks for information as to the treatment of moderately enlarged tonsils. Supposing that such a condition does not cause impediment to respiration or articulation, or is unassociated with deafness, or is not the cause of recurrent attacks of quinsy, there is no reason why any treatment at all should be pursued; but, supposing that the enlargement is giving rise to any disturbance of function or health, there is equally no valid reason why the simple and effective treatment of abscission with a guillotine should not be employed. “S. M.” is perfectly correct in his statement as to the very partial benefit of applications of nitrate of silver, which, while causing a certain amount of absorption of the soft glandular tissue, do but bind more closely together and render more indurated the connective stroma. I may further observe, that I know of three cases, two of which I have seen, where the long continued application of nitrate of silver to the throat produced permanent discoloration of the complexion. Applications of pastes of caustic soda or potash are extremely painful, tedious, and ineffective. Solutions of iodine, chloride of zinc, or of iron, while less painful, are no more efficient, and are more or less nauseous; nor has electrolysis, which is a very tedious process, been of sufficient service in reduction of enlarged tonsils to favour its recommendation, even to the specialist; in no case is it likely to come into general use. There is just one class of cases in which the tonsils, being diseased, give rise to considerable discomfort, but cannot be removed, because they are not enlarged; these should be treated by the galvano-cautery; this process, while far less painful at the time of application, as well as during separation of the slough, is infinitely more effective than the actual or other form of thermo-cautery, which is often followed by acute inflammation and oedema.

If objection to use of the guillotine be persisted in, the practitioner will often confer more benefit by internal administration of half a grain each of sulphide of calcium and iodoform in a pill, three times a day, than by any topical treatment.—Yours faithfully,
LEXNOX BROWNE.

36, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, March 10th, 1883.

MR. REDMOND, appears to us, to be entitled to the full fee, and could recover it at law.

DR. McE.—No award of the triennial prize has yet been made by the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. George Arthur Woods, of Southport, gained the last, in 1876; since which, no prize has been awarded. We think there must be some omission in the Calendar of the College.

BLUSHING.

SIR,—Some weeks ago, I saw an inquiry in your JOURNAL as to the prevention of blushing. I believe it is often due to wearing too thick underclothing, and especially too thick socks. An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings. Long-sleeved jerseys, too, are often a cause. Of course, the blusher must choose between the risks of rheumatism and the annoyance of this unfortunate symptom.

Sexual causes, such as masturbation, often produce the same unpleasant result. The best plan for an habitual blusher is to laugh and be very gushing, as, for instance, on meeting an acquaintance in the street, when he colours up; and he will then feel more at his ease than if he look sheepish and reserved. Blushing is really produced by the combined action of heat (as from overclothing) and temperament—natural or perverted. The moral effects of speaking in public, or of witnessing others speak, as in the House of Commons, are also useful, as they lead the blusher to think that, if he can thus command his feelings on an extraordinary occasion, much more, therefore, can he do so in the affairs of private life. Blushing being doubtless due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a freer flow of blood to the surface, all causes, such as sexual intercourse and alcoholic stimulants, should be as much as possible avoided by the blusher.

Blushing is very common amongst the insane, but with them is chiefly due, I believe, to the warm clothing we put on them to avert the evil consequences of their carelessness about sitting in draughts, or lounging about in the open air. No drugs, in my experience, are of any use in blushing. Exercise at the proper times is useful, as causing a more equable flow of the current of the circulation.—I am, your obedient servant,
H. SUTHERLAND.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

MR. D. (Chelsea).—We have asked for a definite statement on the subject, and it will certainly have the attention of the Medical Reform Committee.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

SIR,—Will you allow me to inquire, through your columns, what opportunities there are for obtaining medical appointments in the colonies. I refer more especially to Sydney or Melbourne. I do not mean as regards Government service; but ordinary private practice, assistantships, hospital appointments, etc. Perhaps some of your readers, who have resided there, would kindly volunteer information on the subject.—Yours faithfully,
March 24th.

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—Will you allow me to inquire through your columns, if any medical brother can advise where to place a backward boy to prepare for the medical preliminary?—Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

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

Dr. Murrell, London; Mr. J. H. Gilmour, Andover; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Mr. J. E. Jones, York; Mr. J. A. D. Mackay, Greenock; Mr. James Denholm, Marisbank, Pocton, Midlothian; Mr. W. H. Reeves, London; Dr. Eustace Firth, Norwich; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Dr. De Romano, Cairo; Dr. Grant Bey, Cairo; Dr. P. H. Mules, Manchester; Mr. W. A. Frost, London; Mr. C. H. Welsh, Brighton; Mr. J. C. Smyth, Belfast; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, London; Dr. R. Beverly Cole, San Francisco; Dr. A. H. Fraser, Witham; Mr. E. T. Bernard, London; Dr. R. B. Low, Helmsley; Dr. Jacob, Leeds; Dr. Ralfe, London; Mr. Nelson Hardy, London; Dr. V. Poulain, London; Mr. Macnamara, London; Dr. A. Graham, London; Dr. Evans, Brighton; F.R.S.; Dr. Fancourt Barnes, London; Dr. Leslie B. Trotter, Coleford; Mr. W. Alpin, Shanklin; Mr. W. K. Hobart, Londonderry; Dr. Brookhouse, Nottingham; Mr. Fennell McCarthy, Worcester; Mr. John Brown, Bacup; Mr. C. E. Baker, Tenterden; Dr. R. Carter, Bath; Mr. A. H. Twining, Salcombe; Dr. Alfred Wright, London; Mr. F. Salter, Knottingley; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. W. L. H. Blenkarne, Buckingham; Mr. Thomas M. Martin, Peltown; Mr. G. Donald, Leith; Mr. F. A. Southam, Manchester; Mr. T. Wells Hubbard, Bromley; Dr. Rogers, London; Mr. J. C. Christie, London; Mr. E. Williams, Liverpool; Dr. P. M. Braidwood, Liverpool; Mr. N. T. J. Haydon, Newton Abbott; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. B. G. Morison, London; Our Belfast Correspondent; Mr. Alfred Dickson, Doncaster; Mr. W. Mallins, Watton; Mr. E. D. Marriott, Nottingham; Mr. J. H. Wraith, Darwen; Mr. H. F. Howard, Attenborough; Dr. Lionel A. Weatherley, Portishead; Dr. D. Drummond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. C. J. Wright, Leeds; Dr. F. E. Pocock, London; Mr. W. Thomson, Dublin; Mr. E. Hughes, Bala; Dr. W. A. Bonney, London; Dr. Garrod, London; The Secretary of the Smoke Abatement Institute, London; Mr. George Stoker, London; Mr. J. A. Erskine Stuart, Batley; Mr. G. A. Farrer, Brighouse; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; Dr. R. C. Shettle, Reading; Dr. Seaton, Nottingham; Mr. J. Bain Sinecock, Bridgwater; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. Churchward, South Norwood; Dr. T. W. Hime, Sheffield; Mr. N. T. Brewis, Glasgow; Mr. Thomas Moore, Stockport; Mr. J. Martin, Portlaw; Dr. Mahomed, London; Dr. James McNaught, Newchurch in Rosendale; Mr. John Buchanan, Bridgenorth; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. A. H. Boys, Pill; Mr. Arthur Cooper, London; Mr. W. Williams, Festiniog; The Secretary of the Nineteenth Century Building Society; Mr. Joseph Loane, London; Mr. Andrew Sparing, Shaw Lane, Worcester; Dr. R. B. Low, Helmsley; Mr. A. H. Benson, Dublin, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Edited by W. S. Church, M.D., and John Langton, F.R.C.S. Vol. XVIII. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1882.

Dental Vade Mecum; Concise Notes in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and Chemistry. Fourth Edition. By James Hardie, Dental Surgeon. Printed for the Author by William Collins, Sons, and Co., Glasgow. 1883.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania at the Thirty-Third Annual Session, Held at Titusville, May 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1882. Volume XIV. Published by the Society. Philadelphia: Times Printing Office. 1882.

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