

for carrying out my suggestions and constructing such well-finished working models, and I hope the adoption of this method may prove practically useful. If experience upholds the theory of construction, the instruments will doubtless be serviceable in cases hitherto unsatisfactory.

The instruments were shown at a meeting of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, February 28th, 1895, and are now manufactured by Messrs. Arnold and Sons, 31, West Smithfield, London, E.C.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, Etc.

DIABETIC COMA FOLLOWING INFLUENZA.

ON February 29th, 1896, I saw Mrs. H., aged 42. She was almost completely comatose. I had attended her for a normal confinement in December, 1893. She continued in good health till the beginning of 1895, when she had influenza, but only an ordinary attack, and complained of no symptoms which would lead one to suppose she was suffering from diabetes mellitus. Until about eight weeks before my visit she enjoyed fairly good health. She then suffered from a second attack of influenza, which never made her keep her bed, and was accompanied by the usual symptoms; she never complained of great thirst or polyuria, soon recovered, and I did not see her again till February 29th, 1896, when I obtained the following facts from the husband: During the previous six weeks she had suffered from great thirst, drinking at least one gallon of fluid in the day; the appetite was not altered in the same way, in fact she took about her usual quantity of food; she had lost flesh extremely fast, and complained of great lassitude. She passed large quantities of urine.

The character of the breathing reminded me forcibly of opium poisoning, but when compared closely the dyspnoea was too laboured and not peaceful enough. The lips were red, and there were no signs of cyanosis; the pupils acted very sluggishly to light, but were of normal size. When asked to put out the tongue she did so, but could not answer any question; the tongue was exceedingly dry, hard, and brown, and felt like a piece of dry leather. She was extremely emaciated, and the skin was harsh and dry. The temperature was subnormal, and the pulse small, frequent, and feeble. She lay still, except that sometimes the head was moved from side to side and occasionally she muttered incoherently. The urine obtained by the use of the catheter had the characteristics of diabetic urine; the specific gravity was 1025; it contained a small amount of albumen, and gave well-marked sugar reactions and also the acetone reaction with perchloride of iron. The stupor, which commenced between midnight and 1 A.M. of February 29th, gradually deepened into coma, which was fully established on March 1st, when she was evidently sinking fast. Death took place at 10.30 P.M., about forty-six hours after the commencement of the stupor.

The case seems interesting from its rapid course and termination and its quick onset after an attack of influenza.

Horsley Woodhouse.

E. S. R. CADMAN, M.B., C.M.

INJURY OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

IN the report of the meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, appearing in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of February 29th, a case, shown by Mr. Priestley Smith, of the above injury is described. The following case, which came under my notice when House-Surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, seems very similar.

A boy, aged 10, attended the out-patient department on November 4th, 1893. His friends said that at the end of the previous September he had been struck by a pea rod on the inner side of the right upper lid; the rod was said to have gone in some distance. The lids were swelled for a day or two after the accident, but when he was able to open the eye the sight was quite gone. There was a small indurated scar where the rod had wounded the lid; there was no pain, and

the eye appeared uninjured. There was no light perception, and except that the disc appeared somewhat paler than that of the other eye the fundus was normal.

He came again on September 1st, 1894, when the disc was extremely atrophic, but there was very slight diminution in the size of the retinal vessels, if any. Light perception was entirely absent.

The pea rod in all probability damaged the optic nerve near the optic foramen in much the same way as the brass rod in Mr. Smith's case without injuring the orbital structures to any serious extent.

Leicester.

R. WALLACE HENRY, M.D.

TRAUMATIC FACIAL PARALYSIS TREATED BY CONSTANT CURRENT: RECOVERY.

AN infant delivered by forceps showed complete left-sided facial palsy. For the first week nothing was done, as I expected the usual spontaneous cure in a week or so. At the end of the week the skin and muscles were rubbed and pinched systematically. This was continued for three weeks, but with very little benefit. The galvanic current was applied, with the positive electrode over the motor points of Ziemssen for the different muscles supplied by the facial nerve. The current was interrupted slowly. A marked improvement followed the first two applications, and in eight days the left side of the face showed complete return of power. The galvanic current appeared to act as a direct cure. Wilson says such cases are sometimes permanent.

Fulham Road, S.W.

A. INNES, M.B.

REPORTS

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

CASE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, WITH PROLONGED HIGH TEMPERATURE, ENDING THREE WEEKS LATER IN CHOREA, VIOLENT DELIRIUM, HIGH TEMPERATURE, AND PERICARDITIS; DEATH; POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

(Under the care of Dr. SAMUEL WEST.)

A. F., aged 21, was admitted on December 21st, complaining of pain in the joints. She had been ailing for nearly seven weeks but the joint pains appeared about three weeks ago, and after a fortnight became so bad that she had to remain in bed. She felt feverish and sweated a good deal.

There was nothing of importance in her family or previous history except an account of an attack of rheumatism at the age of 12 years.

On admission she appeared to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever. There was a good deal of swelling in her joints, and the temperature was 103.8°; but she felt very ill and ached all over, in the muscles as well as in the joints. There was nothing in her heart except that it was a little dilated, and there was a faint, systolic, blowing murmur, both at the apex and at the base. She was put upon salicylic acid and improved greatly, but the temperature did not fall properly, and the patient looked much more ill than was usual, and was somewhat dusky in complexion, yet nothing could be found to account for these symptoms. The temperature is interesting; being nearly 104° on admission, it fell soon after to between 100° and 101°, and remained at about that level for three days. It then rose again, and ranged between 102° and 103° for the next three or four days, subsequently falling again until it ranged a little above and below 100°; but it never became normal, and even on January 11th, that is, three weeks after admission, was still at the level mentioned, namely, between 100° and 101° at its maximum.

On January 11th the patient complained of a great deal of frontal headache, but the temperature did not vary. No cause for this elevation of temperature could be found. The whole body was very carefully examined to discover one, but without success. On the night of January 13th, without any apparent cause, the patient became somewhat delirious and complained of pain in the abdomen. At 3 P.M. on January

child who is now 3 years old, and at the present time her uterus is in perfect position. Certainly in this case the operation has got a fair trial, and has not been found wanting; and one may reasonably presume that the operation has restored the uterus permanently to its normal position, and in doing so has saved the patient from the many dangers and sufferings that follow in the train of a retroverted uterus.—I am, etc.,
J. J. O'HAGAN, M.B.(Vict.), L.R.C.S.I.

Garston, March 17th.

SUICIDE MADE ATTRACTIVE.

SIR,—A delightful voyage by an Australian liner was marred two days before we reached Colombo by two suicides. One victim was a steerage passenger 27 years of age; the other a hypersensitive cultured young Oxford graduate. The Oxford man had thrown himself with zeal into all the busy idleness of shipboard life, and we now know that from the start he made a heroic effort to forget his own depression in trying to make the voyage pleasant for others. Reciprocally, many who noticed that he looked worried had unobtrusively endeavoured to arrange occupation and amusement for him.

Neither victim can be held responsible for his act, but what term expresses with sufficient force the wrong-headedness of medical men who send such cases for a voyage? Stupidity is a term far too mild. Practitioners send people suffering from incipient melancholia to sea to cure them of the blues. They give them their whole time to think about their troubles; where by day and by night the sea beckons to them to take one plunge and end them. Every day nearer to the equator the waves become bluer, softer, and more seductive, while the patient's power of resistance grows weaker as his lassitude increases with the temperature.

Owing to the improvements in the accommodation provided on board ship sea travel is rising in favour as a regimen; but it is a pity that so many doctors who prescribe it have little or no personal experience of its conditions. Had they ever been to sea themselves they would not send phthisical patients in the steerage; it is a cruel experience. Nor, for the sake of their companions, would they let them take their chance of sharing a cabin, even in the first class. I even found on board ship a consumptive steward, sent by his doctor to attempt a life which is extremely trying to a robust man: Decks to be scrubbed at 5 A.M.; work to be done in the hot pantry; all his time occupied between decks. Yet the ship's doctor tells me that this is no uncommon case, while dipsomaniacs are let loose in one of these floating hotels, erotic persons of both sexes are placed in an atmosphere of flirtation, and a sea voyage is prescribed for various other cases, for which it is equally unsuitable, instead of being restricted to those for whom, almost alone, it is suitable—cases of excitable or exhausted nervous system or depressed metabolism. For such cases it is, in my opinion, the finest tonic in the world.—I am, etc.,
Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 18th.

ALEX HILL,
(Master of Downing).

OBITUARY.

DR. CARL VON LINGEN, Physician to the Mary Magdalen Hospital, St Petersburg, and one of the medical notabilities of the Russian capital, died recently at the age of 79. He was born in 1817, and received his medical education at Dorpat. In 1842 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Berlin. In 1844 he was appointed to the staff of the Mary Magdalen Hospital, of which he became Chief Physician in 1863. He had a very large private practice, and having married the daughter of the great biologist Von Baer, his house became a centre of scientific society in St. Petersburg. He was very popular both in his own profession and among the public. He contributed to the medical periodicals of his country papers on diseases of the brain, cholera, etc.

DR. GIOVANNI ROSMINI, of Milan, one of the leading ophthalmologists of Italy, died on March 9th. He was born in 1832, and studied medicine at the University of Pavia, where in due course he took his degree. In 1859, like many other ardent young patriots, he went campaigning with Garibaldi. Having taken up ophthalmology as a speciality, he founded the

Instituto Oftalmico at Milan, which has now grown into a noble hospital for eye diseases. He also took a prominent part in starting the present Associazione Medico-Lombarda.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Professor Joseph Spaeth, the well-known gynaecologist of Vienna; Dr. William S. Armstrong, Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Atlanta Medical College, in his 58th year; and Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, aged 92, who retired from practice only a year ago.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

KITSON v. PLAYFAIR AND WIFE.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."]

ON March 26th Sir Frank Lockwood reviewed the evidence. He claimed that Dr. Playfair had acted in every instance as a man of absolute truth.

In the course of his address the learned counsel was interrupted by Mr. Justice Hawkins. His lordship said that in his opinion the question of privilege must depend on all the circumstances of the particular case, and he did not believe it was possible for any man to draw a hard and fast rule. He was inclined to believe that privilege might be made to extend to persons altogether unconnected by relationship, and he could conceive a great many cases where the obligation would be more imperative in the case of a stranger than in the case of a blood relation. The question of privilege, his lordship ruled, was one of law, and not one for the jury.

Sir Frank Lockwood, continuing, asked the jury to believe that Dr. Playfair was actuated by no indirect or improper motive, and that he acted throughout under a strong sense of duty, bringing to bear on his consideration of the matter the best of his judgment and the best of his skill. In concluding a long address, Sir Frank Lockwood asked the jury to say that Dr. Playfair had acted throughout *bona fide* in what he had done, and to say that he had the right in the future to maintain that great and honourable position which he had won for himself in his profession in the past.

Mr. Lawson Walton then replied on the whole case. In the course of his speech he declared that the betrayal of professional confidence on the part of Dr. Playfair was not a betrayal merely to one who had some claim perhaps to share his confidence, but was a betrayal to her in order that she might make use of a secret which Dr. Playfair should have kept locked up in his own breast. In dealing with the medical evidence the learned counsel said he could not imagine a more uncertain field than the field of medical opinion. The fact that medical views differ had become proverbial, and the various conclusions of various minds were associated in proverbial philosophy with the medical profession. It would be difficult to find on any subject in the least degree occult a unanimity among the various medical men who may have been invited to consider it.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address the court adjourned. The last day of the trial of this action was reached on March 27th, and on the opening of the court Mr. Justice Hawkins at once commenced his summing-up. After reviewing the evidence which had been given both on behalf of the plaintiff and defendant, his lordship said the action was brought against Dr. Playfair and his wife under two heads, both amounting in substance to the same thing. The first charge was: That Emily Playfair, at the instigation and by the direction of her husband, falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in a letter addressed and sent by the defendant (Dr. Playfair) to Sir James Kitson the words following: She (meaning the plaintiff) has had a miscarriage under such circumstances that her pregnancy could not have been of a legitimate character. There was, said his lordship, no evidence of such a letter having been sent, and it did not signify because the next claim amounted to almost the same thing. It was said: In the alternative the defendant Emily Playfair, at the instigation and by the direction of the defendant Playfair, in the month of April, 1894, falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff to the said Sir James Kitson the defamatory matter set out in the preceding claim. It was now known, said the learned judge, that it was Dr. Playfair who told Sir James Kitson, and it was admitted by Sir Frank Lockwood that Dr. Playfair must be responsible for language uttered by him as agent for his wife, and must be responsible for the slander if it was not uttered under such circumstances as to make it a privileged communication. That was the only defence which was set up. He (the learned judge) saw nothing in the action which in the least degree led him to believe that there was any object at all beyond the vindication of the lady's honour against the imputation which was cast upon her by Dr. Playfair. In an action for libel or slander the defendant had several courses which he might pursue. He might deny that he published the libel or slander. That course had been taken by Dr. Playfair; but Sir Frank Lockwood admitted that he could not raise a point of that sort. Nobody could doubt that the words were published to Sir James Kitson by Dr. Playfair and his wife. The second course open to the defendant, if he believed he could support his accusation against the lady, was to say that what he did say was true in substance and in fact, and if that plea was put upon the record, and that plea was established to the satisfaction of the jury, the defendant would be entitled to a verdict, because the truth of a libel was always an answer to an action for damages. But in the present case there was no such plea upon the record. His lordship found no fault with the learned counsel for not putting it there, but he could not help thinking that if a

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN JAMES DENHOLM, M.B., having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve, March 28th.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, from April 1st, 1896, the following changes in the organisation of the Indian Medical Service will have effect.

2. The medical services of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will be amalgamated into one service under the direct administrative control of the Government of India.

3. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be the head of the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and his designation will be Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

4. No change will be made in the conditions under which officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Medical Services, appointed before the second examination in 1896, are serving; promotion will continue to run on their respective lists, and the sphere of their employment will remain as at present, except in cases of emergency, when it may be desirable to employ them temporarily beyond it. In time of war all officers who can be spared from civil duties will be employed as the exigencies of the service may demand.

5. From the date of the second examination in 1896 Surgeon-Lieutenants will be recruited for the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and the appointments will be made on one general list. Subject to the requirements of the service, officers will be allowed choice of commands according to their position on the list as determined by the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. The officers appointed to this list, although ordinarily employed within the Commands to which they may be posted, will be liable to employment in any part of India, according to the exigencies of the service. The subsequent transfers to civil duties will ordinarily be allotted, so far as the requirements of the service will allow, to the provinces within the limits of the Command to which the officers were originally posted.

6. The present Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will retain their claim to rank, pay, and pensions under existing rules. The question of the continuance of these privileges to their successors in office will be reserved for future consideration.

7. The Surgeon-Generals will be restricted to the exercise of the functions of administrative medical officers and civil inspector-generals of hospitals in respect to the civil medical staff and civil medical institutions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively. They will cease to exercise any control over those sections of the existing medical establishments of Madras and Bombay which are composed of officers employed with the army, or over the reserve of 25 per cent. for leave and casualties, the administration of which will be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India.

8. The post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras or Bombay will be retained for the present incumbents of the office of Surgeon-General with those Governments. On a vacancy occurring in the post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Madras or Bombay, it will only be filled by an officiating officer, and when the present surgeon-generals vacate their appointments their successors will not have secretaries but only personal assistants.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. BAINBRIDGE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel from January 4th, as Principal Medical Officer, Sind District.

REWARDS FOR THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The following, among other promotions, have been granted in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent expedition to Ashanti, dated March 25th: Surgeon-Colonel WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major-General; Surgeon-Major W. O. WOLSELEY to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel; Surgeon-Captain W. C. BEEVOR, M.B., and Surgeon-Captain JAMES MAHER to be Surgeon-Majors.

Of these, Surgeon-Major-General Taylor, who, it will be remembered, was Principal Medical Officer with the expedition, entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon in 1864, and, passing through the intermediate grades, became Surgeon-Colonel in March, 1895. He has hitherto had no war record in the Army Lists. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley obtained his first commission in 1880, and that of Surgeon-Major twelve years thereafter. He also had no previous war record. Surgeon-Major Beevor joined the service in 1884, and Surgeon-Major Maher in January, 1885; both of these officers served in the Sudan campaign in 1885, and received the Egyptian medal with clasp and the Khedive's bronze star.

ARMY MEDICAL REORGANISATION.

PERSEVERE writes that the present moment is entirely favourable for medical officers making their wants known, and he trusts the opportunity will not be let slip by the Parliamentary Bills Committee. He advocates the formation of a medical corps with purely military titles, or in the form of Lieutenant and Surgeon, Captain and Surgeon, etc., same as Paymasters. He asks whether a retired Deputy-Surgeon-General can take the new titles? We think not, but it is a matter of convenience.

A.M.S. writes: Attention should be devoted to matters of main interest, and vital to the service. Educated gentlemen, graduates belonging to a learned profession, cannot be expected to enter a service wherein they become the social inferiors of men certainly not their superiors in civil life. It is neither the higher standard of the examination nor the constitution of the Examining Board that deters good men from coming forward as candidates; but it is the denial of military and social status of a legitimate kind. The want of professional encouragement in the service, and of opportunities of special study, is a grievance; but those who know the service best do not find professional ability and merit a certain stepping stone towards advancement. We have lately seen the "good doctor" resuscitated at Netley; but the cry is hollow, and who, pray, is the judge of the "good doctor"? Does the name influence or

insure his social position in the army, or prevent his being black-balled in military clubs? It is the title "Doctor," without the adjective, that constitutes the brand of Cain to the army caste. As matters stand, the medical officers are in the army, but not of it; their commissions are reckoned of an inferior kind. Protection is wanted against this idea. The conditions of pay and service in India is also a distinct grievance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BRIGADE-SURGEON MEDICAL STAFF CORPS writes: There should be amalgamation of the officers and men into a Corps; the titles should be Lieutenant and Surgeon, Captain and Surgeon, Major and Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigade-Surgeon, Colonel and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Major-General and Inspector of Hospitals, Lieutenant-General and Director-General. The term Professional Assistant should be changed to Deputy Director-General. Medical officers would thus be Lieutenants, Captains, etc., in the Medical Staff Corps, and Surgeons to the Army; they would be known by their military titles, and officially designated as above.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed the First Professional Examination for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. in the subjects named:

I. *Zoology*.—H. Alexander, T. H. W. Alexander, C. H. Allen, C. M. Anderson, J. Anderson, W. L. G. Anderson, B. H. S. Aylward, A. A. Ayton, H. Bell, Agnes L. Bennett, J. H. Bell, H. Bishop, L. P. Brassey, J. M. L. Brown, L. Bruce, A. Brydon, G. B. Butt, E. Cameron, R. A. Cameron, G. S. Carey, G. S. Carmichael, J. Dalzell, T. A. Davies, Margaret S. Dickson, H. B. Dodds, H. Hodgson, J. P. Douglas, W. S. Dunn, S. R. Ellis, J. S. Enslin, L. R. Evans, D. Ewart, W. Ewart, J. Ferrier, A. Fleming, D. Forshaw, A. S. Frank, A. Frew, J. S. Geikie, H. George, N. Glegg, G. Grey, St. L. D. Gribbin, G. W. Guthrie, R. Hamilton, N. E. Harding, G. W. Hawkes, A. E. Henson, W. E. Herbert, D. Heron, Katie W. Hogg, D. P. Hope-Johnstone, D. B. B. Hughes, W. T. James, E. B. Jamieson, E. T. G. Jayne, J. C. Kennedy, W. Landsborough, A. Leach, R. G. Leach, Bessie G. Macdonald, J. G. M'Dougall, A. M'Ewan, W. M'Farlane, W. E. M'Farlane, A. F. Mackay, J. G. Mackenna, T. A. Mackenzie, D. M. Macleod, J. Macpherson, G. W. P. Maitland, A. A. Martin, H. Mason, E. C. C. Munsell, K. D. Melville, J. B. Milne, R. C. Monnington, J. Morrison, J. Munro, H. Nixon, G. I. Owens, L. D. Parsons, P. Pattison, C. E. Pepper, E. J. Porteous, D. T. Price, J. B. Primmer, J. R. Prytherch, S. Ratray, P. C. Rayner, T. E. Richards, C. M. Richardson, L. C. P. Ritchie, H. M. Roberts, J. K. A. Robertson, R. A. Ross, W. C. Ross, A. Roxburgh, Laura J. Sandeman, J. B. Scott, W. S. Scott, Elizabeth Selkirk, H. D. Shepherd, S. R. Sibbald, F. D. Simpson, C. E. Southon, H. M. Spiers, A. D. Spence, R. A. Spence, R. Sproull, T. G. Stewart, P. Strong, J. A. R. Thompson, R. Thompson, J. H. Thornley, G. R. Turner, Anne Law Venters, Isabella B. Venters, N. N. Wade, D. L. Wall, W. Wallace, P. Weatherbe, P. D. Whiriskey, G. D. Whyte, A. J. Williamson, A. W. Wilson, G. Wilson, and J. C. Zurdmeev.

II. *Physics*.—J. Laurie, J. H. Lewis, C. B. M'Conaghy, A. C. N. M'Hattie, J. H. M'Kee, D. E. M'Knight, H. J. M'Lean, A. M. Malcolmson, A. C. Morris, C. F. Noble, N. Patterson, C. B. B. Paul, W. Purves, D. J. Roberts, R. A. Savage, J. Sullivan, M. A. Swan, F. T. Thompson, A. Trotter, A. G. Watson, F. M. Wigg, T. M. G. Wilson, A. M. Wood, G. Wright, J. H. Wrightson, A. C. Neethling, W. Hutchison, E. J. Porteous, T. E. Richards, T. C. Ritchie, J. B. Scott, J. A. R. Thompson, T. A. Davies, H. Mason, H. Harris, L. P. Brassey, W. Brown, J. P. Douglas, S. R. Ellis, Albert Leach, R. G. Leach, H. Nixon, A. J. Williamson, J. D. Anderson, S. A. Ballantyne, J. W. Barrack, L. N. Biggs, A. B. Black, G. F. Buist, J. P. Campbell, A. W. S. Christie, W. P. Cormack, G. G. Cumming, N. S. Cuthbertson, W. Eadie, J. Duncan, E. Ewart, D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, G. Forrest, W. F. Frost, J. Gilchrist, E. M. Glanville, J. L. Green, P. S. Haldane, T. Hardie, J. Jamieson, J. Kirkwood, S. M. de Kock, G. H. Bryden, W. J. Collinson, R. Imrie, E. Lock, L. W. Macpherson, E. Steyne, B. Stracey, C. Martin, W. G. Williams, and Misses K. W. Hogg, C. H. Richardson, M. J. Menzies, E. M. Anderson, W. Coghill, E. Hodson, H. E. McCloghry, S. L. M'Eldervy, H. J. C. MacLaren, J. A. S. Mowat, M. C. Pepper, E. R. Sproule, and M. R. Wilson.

The following three gentlemen have passed the first B.Sc. Examination in Zoology:

G. W. Profeit, A. Spiers, T. A. Sprague.

The following candidates have passed all the examinations for the Degree of B.Sc. in Public Health: W. B. Bannermann, R. C. Dunn, W. Morrison, G. W. Park, G. Taylor, G. P. Yule.

The following candidates have passed the first examination for the same degree: A. J. Alexander, G. H. Masson,

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following have passed the First Professional Examination (New Regulations) for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) in the subject or subjects indicated after their respective names—B., Botany; Z., Zoology; P., Physics; C., Chemistry:

A. Anderson, B. P.; J. Anderson, Z. P.; G. Barbour, Z. P.; J. O. Barclay, Z. P.; E. G. D. Benson, B., Z.; A. Binning, Z. P.; W. H. Brown, Z. P.; J. D. Brownlie, Z. P.; P. T. Cairns, P. C.; T. B. Calland, Z. P.; S. J. Cameron, Z. P.; T. Carruthers (M.A.), B., Z., C.; E. P. Cathcart, B., Z., P.; R. Clark, Z., P.; J. Craig, Z., C.; G. M. Crawford, C.; C. P. G. Crichton, P. C.; C. C. Cuthbert, B., P.; A. W. W. Davidson, B. C.; J. Davidson (M.A.), B., Z.; A. Doig, Z. P.; J. Downie, Z. P.; J. P. Duncan, Z.; J. Forrest, Z. P.; E. D. Gairdner, P., C.; G. Gardner, P.; J. Gardner, R., C.; G. Garry, B. P.; J. Gemmell, B. C.; W. Girvan, B., Z.; J. Gracie, Z. C.; J. Gregor, Z. P.; R. A. Hamilton, Z., P.; A. W. Harrington, B., C.; L. J. B. Head,

B. C.; J. M. Henry, Z. P.; T. Inglis, B. P., C.; J. Kennedy, B. C.; A. King, Z. P.; W. H. Kirk, B. P.; J. D. Laidlaw, B. P.; J. F. Lambie, Z. P.; N. M. Leys, Z. P.; J. D. Lickley, Z. P.; D. M. F. Livingston, Z. P.; D. Longwill, B. P.; J. Mains, Z. P.; A. Mair, Z. P.; R. M. N. Marshall, Z. P.; A. Martin (M.A.), Z. C.; J. Millar, B. C.; H. Miller, Z. C.; W. A. Mills, B. Z.; A. R. Moir, B. Z. P., C.; P. Moir, B. Z., P. C.; D. Morrison, B. P.; A. Munro, Z. P.; J. H. Macdonald, B. C.; J. W. M. Douglass, B.; G. S. M. Kinnon, Z. P.; J. Macdonnion, B. P.; C. F. Maclean, C.; N. F. Macleod, C.; J. M. Millan, C.; B. M. Phee, B. Z.; T. Neill, Z. C.; R. Orr, Z. C.; J. Patrick, B. Z. P.; W. B. I. Pollock, Z. C.; J. Reid, B. Z.; P. M. Reid, Z. P.; J. D. Richmond, Z. P.; W. A. Riddell, B. P.; H. T. Roberts, B. Z., P. C.; A. Robin, B. C.; J. C. Ross, Z. P.; D. Russell, Z. P.; M. Scott, P. C.; D. Shannon, Z. P.; E. W. Sharp, Z. P.; M. A. Sinclair, B. P.; A. Smellie, B. C.; J. S. Smith, B.; D. Spence, Z. P.; P. A. Steven, B. C.; A. Stewart, Z. P.; J. Strathearn, Z. P.; C. P. Thomson, C.; J. S. Townley, B.; J. C. Turnbull, Z. P.; J. Turnbull, P. C.; A. Vost, C.; A. E. Wainwright, Z. P.; G. White, Z. P.; R. G. White, Z.; G. H. Wildish, B.; H. P. Wright, Z. P.; J. Young, B. P., Z.

Women.—Lizzie Thomson Fraser, P. C.; Helen Mary Gordon, P.; Jane Grant, B. Z.; Lila Stephenson Greig, P. C.; Catherine Spence Howden, P. C.; Mary Forbes Liston, P. C.; Jean Marion Farie Marshall, P. C.; Mary Lauchline M'Neill, B. C.; Maud Ada Richards, P. C.; Margaret Mitchell Ritchie, P. C.; Mary Ann Thompson Ritchings, Z. P.; Sara Maude Robertson, Z.; Gert. Florence Fleetwood Taylor, B. Z.

The following have passed the Second Professional Examination (Old Regulations) for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Master in Surgery (C.M.):

J. Andrew, R. A. Lockhart, G. Murray, H. M. Intyre, C. D. Picken, C. E. C. Stanford, B.Sc. *Women*.—Martha Jane Gilmore Cox.

The following have passed the Second Professional Examination (New Regulations) for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) in the subject or subjects indicated after their respective names (A., Anatomy; P., Physiology; M., Materia Medica and Therapeutics):

J. Aitken, P. A.; G. Alexander, A. P.; J. Ballantyne, A. P.; A. A. Barclay, A. P.; J. Barrowman, A. P.; W. Bennett, A. P.; J. S. Beveridge, A. P.; G. M. Blair, A. P.; J. G. W. Boleyn, M.; T. B. Broadway, M.; J. Brunton, A. P.; W. C. Burns, M.; R. Carswell (M.A.), A. P.; A. H. Cassells, A. A. Clark, A. P.; R. Crawford, M.; J. Crow, M.; J. L. Davie, A.; R. Douglas (M.A.), A. P.; A. Garrow, A. P.; J. G. Green, A.; D. S. Harvey, A. P.; H. S. Heap, A. P.; J. Henderson, A. P.; T. Hunter (M.A. B.Sc.), M.; E. F. L. de Jersey, P. M.; E. W. R. Jones, A. P.; W. W. Keir, A. P.; A. M. Lindsay, M.; R. Lunan, M.; A. Matheson, A. P.; J. B. Miller, A. P.; J. A. Mitchell, A. P.; P. A. Mitchell, A. P.; M. Macdonald, M.; A. T. Macewan, A. P. M.; D. M. Kinlay, A. P.; R. R. Macnicol (M.A.), A. P.; J. M. Whir, M.; R. Niven, A. P.; P. L. Pearce, A. P.; J. W. Scott, A. P.; R. Scott, M.; J. Shaw (M.A.), A. P.; D. Ap Simon, A.; J. M. Sloan, A. P.; F. Stevenson, P.; F. E. Stokes, A. P.; J. Strang, M.; T. M. Strang, A. P.; J. D. C. Swan, M.; D. R. Thomas, P.; W. J. A. Walker, M.; E. Watt, M.; E. R. Weir, M.; J. P. Wilson, A. P.; J. Wotherspoon, M. *Women*.—Daisy Annabelle Bennett, P. M.; Agnes Forbes Blackadder, A. P. M.; Lucy Buckley (B.Sc.), M.; Mary Longmire, A. P.; Karen Margrethe Myhre, A. P.; Eva M'Call, A. P. M.; Minna Amelia Macfarlane, M.; Margaret Wallace Howie M'Neil, A. P.; Mabel Catherine Poulter, A. P. M.; Jean Effie Prowse, A.; Agnes Renton Robson, M.; Marion Jamieson Ross, A. P.; Catherine Love Smith, M.; Sara Whiteford, P.

The following have passed the Third Professional Examination (Old Regulations) for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Master in Surgery (C.M.):

(A) *Including Pathology*.—J. F. Agnew, W. B. Armstrong, J. T. Bowie, C. Cairnie, M.A.; J. B. Cumming, J. D. Holmes, A. Livingston, G. B. Murdoch, N. M'Callum, J. A. C. Macewen, B.Sc.; J. M'Gowan, R. Shanks, J. Weir. *Women*.—Annie Kirby Anderson, Norah Kemp, Roberta Henrietta Margueretta Stewart, Merbai Ardesir Vakil, B.A. (B) *Not including Pathology*.—A. P. Aitken, J. R. Burns, J. H. Lawson, R. H. Meikle, J. Millar, J. A. Paton.

The following have passed the Third Professional Examination (New Regulations) for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) in the subject or subjects indicated after their respective names (P., Pathology; M., Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health):

F. J. Charteris, P. M.; G. Clark, P. M.; G. W. Coats, P.; J. D. Cochran, P. M.; J. M. Corbett, P. M.; W. S. Findlay (M.A.), P. M.; A. A. Forrester, P. M.; L. W. Harrison, P. M.; W. M. Lindsay, P.; W. G. Liston, P. M.; J. M. Haffie, P. M.; D. M'Kail, P. M.; N. E. H. Scott, P. M.; S. M. Sloan, P. M.; D. S. Smith, P. M.; M. L. Taylor, P. M.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE: SECOND EXAMINATION.—*Anatomy and Physiology*.—J. W. Aldred, Owens College; E. L. Anderson, University College; D. A. Ashton, Owens College; J. W. Barber, Yorkshire College; T. T. Bark, University College; W. J. S. Bythell, Owens College; J. Craig, Owens College; W. Cunliffe, Owens College; H. Dunk, Yorkshire College; H. M. Fletcher, University College; E. W. Floyd, Owens College; J. P. H. Greenhalgh, Owens College; J. T. Grierson, University College; W. S. Henderson, University College; E. M. Hime, Yorkshire College; J. A. Howard, University College; F. Hoyle, Owens College; H. H. McNabb, Owens College; E. J. Martin, Owens College; B. C. Middleton, Owens College; J. Moreton, Owens College; E. Newhouse, Yorkshire College; W. P. Noall, Owens College; H. Osborne, Owens College; W. F. Oyston, Yorkshire College; J. A. Reed, Yorkshire College; W. H. Richardson, Owens College; A. Spong, Yorkshire College; E. Trotter, Yorkshire College; E. Turton, Yorkshire College; G. C. Walker, University College; T. H. Wignall, Owens College; O. H. Woodcock, Owens College.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—H. M. Cockcroft, Owens College; P. A. L. Foulds, Owens College; E. G. Hulme, Owens College; S. C. Moore,

University College; *J. Moreton, Owens College; W. Sankey, Owens College; W. H. Tattersall, Owens College; O. H. Woodcock, Owens College.

* Awarded the scholarship in Medicine.

FINAL EXAMINATION. Part I.—R. W. Bollans, Yorkshire College; F. Darlow, Yorkshire College; J. H. Davies, University College; J. F. Hodgson, Owens College; E. E. Laslett, University College; A. Lawson, Owens College; G. G. Lawson, University College; H. MacKinnon, Owens College; F. E. Marshall, University College; F. Pritchard, Owens College; G. Renshaw, Owens College; A. L. Rhind, Owens College; A. B. Smallman, Owens College; H. de P. B. Veale, Yorkshire College; A. Wightwick, Owens College; D. O. Williams, Yorkshire College; R. H. Wilshaw, Owens College; W. Wright, Owens College.

Part II.—W. S. Badger, University College; G. H. Bishop, Owens College; †S. R. Christophers, University College; W. Dyson, Owens College; J. Hartley, Owens College; †J. Hay, University College; J. A. MacLaren, Owens College; D. W. Main, University College; J. F. Rimer, Owens College; †E. A. Smith, University College; B. Stahlknecht, University College.

† First Class Honours.

‡ Second Class Honours.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The following registered medical practitioners, having passed the required Examinations, had the Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them on March 27th, 1896:

T. C. Beatty, L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., L.S.A. Lond.; T. W. Blake, M.R.C.S. Eng.; J. C. Edmiston, L.F.P.S. Glasg.; *F. S. Gramshaw, L.A.H. Dubl., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.K.Q.C.P.I.; W. Harris, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond., L. and M.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin.; C. A. Hayman, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.I.; T. W. Lacey, L.S.A. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.; H. W. F. Powell, L.F.P.S. Glasg., L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin.; T. W. Reid, F.R.C.P. Edin.; J. S. Thomson, F.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin.

* Passed in 1895.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

MR. JAMES STUART BROOKE, L.R.C.S.I., etc., having passed the necessary examination, has been admitted a Fellow of the College. Mr. William Arthur Jones, L.S.A. Lond., having passed the necessary examination, has been admitted a Licentiate of the College.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Small-pox.—MR. CHANNING asked the President of the Local Government Board whether inquiries had been made by the Royal Commission on Vaccination into outbreaks of small-pox at Warrington, Leicester, and other places; when the results of those inquiries would be made public; and what opportunities would be given to those who had taken local interest in the matter to represent any observations thereon to the Royal Commission before it presented its final report.—MR. CHAPLIN said he had made inquiry, and he was informed that it was a fact that inquiries had been made by the Commissioners into the outbreak of small-pox at Warrington, Leicester, and other places. When the results of these inquiries would be made public he was unable to say, but he was advised that the Commission could not undertake to delay presentation of the final report until after the publication of the results of those inquiries. As to the third paragraph of the question, it ought to be addressed to the Commission. He had no authority to interfere in their proceedings.—In answer to a question by Colonel RUSSELL, MR. CHAPLIN said he had communicated with the Commission, and he had been informed that it was impossible to name a day when the Commission's report would be laid on the table. The Commissioners had been for a long time engaged on its preparation, and they hoped it would not be long before it was presented. They had already sent Dr. Sidney Coupland to Gloucester to inquire into and report upon the epidemic.

Backward Children.—SIR JOHN GORST, in reply to DR. MACDONA, said that the education of backward children was being considered by the Education Department.

Increase of Lunacy.—In reply to MR. HOBHOUSE, the HOME SECRETARY stated that he had communicated with the Lord Chancellor that with a view to the interest taken in the question of the increase of lunacy it would be desirable, following the precedent of the Irish Government, to direct the Commissioners or some of them to make special inquiries into the cause of this increase, and to take notice of the fact in their annual report; or special papers might be laid on the table of the House.

The Health of the Indian Army.—In answer to MR. DUNCOMBE, LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said that the growth of venereal disease in the Indian army consequent upon the abolition of the previous protective measures against it had been a source of great concern to the Government of India, who reported that it prevailed "to such an extent as to constitute a most serious cause of inefficiency in the army." The Government of India were considering what instructions or regulations it might be possible for them to issue to mitigate this scourge, and without infringing the restriction imposed upon them by the resolution passed by this House upon this subject.

Food Adulteration.—The Select Committee on Food Products Adulteration concluded taking evidence on March 25th. Several other witnesses had been tendered to the Committee, but they decided that they had sufficient evidence to enable them to report on the question referred to them. They will meet on April 13th to discuss their report.

Small-pox in Gloucester.—MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he was aware that small-pox was increasing in Gloucester at the rate of 60 fresh cases a week, the mortality being especially great among children, and that in one school out of 40 children attacked no fewer than 25 had died; whether he could say how many deaths were of unvaccinated and how many of vaccinated per-

and methods, and stamp their status in the community with authority. The so-called "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal," as at present devised, is a sham, and its licentiates will, if no change takes place, constitute a very inferior class of medical diplomates. There is unfortunately no Council of Medical Registration and Education in India to safeguard the public against pretence and incompetence. But the Government is able, through the universities, to control educational matters and insist that educational institutions shall be properly equipped and officered, and competent to impart sound instruction. All reputable colleges for literary and legal education seek affiliation with universities and obtain it, if their teaching arrangements are satisfactory, and it is more necessary in respect of medical than of any other description of education, that a guarantee of thoroughness and efficiency should be obtained by some such means. The bestowal of licensed diplomas conferring a right to practise should be retained by the State or entrusted to corporations duly constituted by law, such as the universities, and the grant of such licences by private or voluntary associations such as this should be rigidly prohibited. The matter is one of great public importance, and we should rejoice to see this association of its own motion seeking affiliation with the Calcutta University after having made adequate arrangements for educating and training men up to the University standards. The institution would then work under competent supervision, and towards diplomas which are deservedly entitled to respect and confidence. We very much fear that this movement if persevered with will, unless it is placed on a sounder basis, depreciate the estimation in which courses of medical instruction and medical diplomas and degrees obtained in India have been held in this country, and will, in fact, put back medical progress half a century. This is all the more regrettable in view of the agitation for "medical reform" which has long been raised in India, and with which many people in England warmly sympathise. This reform, which in India is held simply to mean the more extended employment of locally trained men in the medical and sanitary service of the State, will not assuredly be gained by mere clamour, but must depend on demonstrated and growing competence. The degradation of medical education and training, the lowering of standards of examination for medical diplomas and licences, and the consequent depreciation of these will inevitably tend to discourage, postpone, or defeat the very natural and commendable aspiration of Indian doctors to higher recognition, and more responsible and remunerative employment. And what is to be said of the judgment and sense of men who lightly and recklessly found "colleges" and start schools without any promise or guarantee of their solidity, efficiency, or stability?

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.—The report for 1894, compiled by Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.B., is concise, and gives an interesting account of medical relief work in these provinces. The number of institutions underwent an increase of 8, 336 being open at the close of the year; 3,941,761 patients were treated—6.5 per cent. in excess of the preceding year, and 8.4 per cent. of the population of the province. Deaths among indoor patients amounted to 5.8 per cent. of treated; 27,728 "major" and 153,601 "minor" operations were performed. Hindus constituted about two-thirds of the treated, Mohammedans about one-third; men 53 per cent., women 21, and children 26. The year was a very unhealthy one. The proportion of malarious fevers treated was not unusual, but there was a large increase of cases of dysentery, diarrhoea, and ulcers; 11,255 cases of cholera, 1,874 of scurvy, and 37,812 of debility were treated. The hospitals of these provinces have always been remarkable for the activity and success of their surgical practice; 36 per cent. of the operations were done by civil surgeons, 50 per cent. by assistant surgeons, 11 by hospital assistants, and 22 by lady doctors. Surgeon-Major J. Anderson heads the list with 1,215 operations, and Assistant-Surgeon Sayed Karar Hyder Khan Bahadur, follows with 879. There were 9,222 operations for extraction of cataract, 1,097 for removal of stone—among them 326 lithotomies with 13 deaths, 442 amputations with 32 deaths, 18 ovariectomies with 5 deaths, and 20 operations for the radical cure of hernia with 3 deaths. There are 37 hospitals and dispensaries for females in the province, and a considerable number of obstetric and gynaecological operations were done in these and others. The financial position of these hospitals is sound. Over 7 lakhs of rupees were expended in their maintenance, of which Government contributed about a half, local and municipal bodies rather more than a fourth, and the remaining fourth was made up by subscriptions, interest of invested funds, etc. The investments amount to about 12 lakhs, and about 2 lakhs are kept as a working balance. The Government alludes with regret to the death of Surgeon-Major W. Deane, whose good work has always been conspicuous in these records, which are exceedingly creditable to all concerned—in the past as well as in the present.

THE DUFFERIN FUND IN BENGAL.—The receipts for this fund for 1895 reached an aggregate of Rs. 13,035, while the expenditure totalled up to Rs. 14,867. This deficit of Rs. 1,832 has been met by appropriating a portion of the entrance donations of life members and councillors. The position is attributable to the fact that, with a few exceptions, the branches in the interior are not adequately supported by the public. It is worthy of note, too, that the total subscription income from Europeans was only Rs. 506. This is not a very creditable state of things as far as the generosity of the Europeans is concerned. With a deficiency in the budget it becomes imperative to find out the best method of supplying the deficit, and an excellent scheme has been hit upon by the Committee. A special appeal is to be made to the wealthier section of the community to provide an endowment fund sufficient to meet the recurring outlay in the Victoria Hospital. Next, a system which has worked with the greatest success and achieved immense results throughout the large centres of England is to be adopted—to wit, the Hospital Sunday collection. On a Sunday arranged to suit the churches and places of worship throughout the province a collection will be made on behalf of the fund. Further, to augment the proceeds thus secured, collecting books will be issued, and boxes set up in places of public resort.

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN and **Sir Donald Smith** have between them given 20,000 dollars to the Victoria Hospital at Montreal.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE CHOLERA.—The *Times* correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on March 29th, states that the cases of cholera at Alexandria having ceased a week ago, the issue of daily bulletins has stopped. The total number of cases reported in Lower Egypt since October 11th is 1,200, of which 1,018 were fatal.

SANITARY BURIAL.—At a meeting of the Church Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association, held recently at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, the Archdeacon of London in the chair, papers were contributed by Sir Seymour Haden and Dr. Poore, on the Earth-to-Earth Mode of Burial. The former stated that for the last ten years he had been burying animals, large and small, in the park attached to his house. By digging them up and examining them, at intervals varying from one to five years, he found that, buried at the depth of 4½ feet, the depth required by the Government for the burial of human bodies, an interval of from three to four years was necessary for complete resolution; buried at the depth of 1 foot, a year and a-half had proved sufficient for the larger, and a year or less for the smaller animals. On the other hand, a body not buried at all, but simply laid upon the ground with a covering of earth a foot thick over it, had completely disappeared (the bones excepted) in a year, the mound of covering earth, which had been sufficient to prevent all smell, retaining its shape, but, when it was pressed with the foot, proving to be hollow. The body had thus returned to the atmosphere in the shape of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and other perfectly harmless products necessary for the nourishment and growth of plants. He (Sir Seymour Haden) was amazed at the folly, not to say impiety, of any attempt to beat this provision of Nature. Dr. Poore, in his paper, contended that if a body was buried in such a manner as to further in every way its complete dissolution, the land would be ready after due interval of time to receive a second body, and that if the cemetery were systematically and sufficiently planted, the earth would be purified and the air around freshened by the green leaves of a flourishing vegetation. The power which scientific burial gave of using the same ground repeatedly after due intervals of about ten years, abolished the fear which had been expressed with regard to the amount of ground allotted for burial purposes. An acre of land would prove an ample area for a burial ground in perpetuity for a population of 10,000 persons. Such a burial ground would prove a decided benefit to the living, as supplying in the midst of human habitations a breathing place which is so essential to the general well-being. It was resolved upon the motion of General Lowry, seconded by the Rev. Septimus Buss, R.D., to ask the Government to formulate into a Bill the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry on Death Certification, appointed by the late Home Secretary at the request of this Association; also to ask the Government to institute an inquiry into the effect upon the air above, the earth around, and the water below; of earth-to-earth burial, and other modes of interment.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 77, Gloucester Street, S.W.—Dispenser (male or female). Salary, £50 per annum. Also a Clinical Assistant. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by April 11th.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—Two Resident Clinical Assistants. Appointments for six months. Apartments, board, and washing provided. Applications, endorsed "Clinical Assistantship," to the Treasurer, Bethlem Hospital, London, S.E., before April 13th.

CHICHESTER INFIRMARY.—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary by April 9th.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.—Deputy Medical Superintendent for the City Hospital, Little Bromwich, under 40 years of age, unmarried, and doubly qualified. Salary, £175 per annum, with residence, rations, and attendance. Applications, endorsed "Deputy Medical Superintendent," to be sent to Mr. J. Keyte, Clerk to the Health Committee, Council House, Birmingham, by April 14th.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—Assistant Physician; must be F. or M.R.C.P.Lond. Also Pathologist; salary, 100 guineas per annum. Applications to the Secretary, at the Hospital, by April 9th.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON AND LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, Leicester Square.—Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry. Applications to Morton Smale, Dean, by May 11th.

DONEGAL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, Letterkenny.—Assistant Medical Officer; qualified in medicine, surgery, and midwifery; unmarried and not more than 30 years old. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, washing, fuel, light, and attendance, valued at £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Moore, Resident Medical Superintendent, by May 9th.

DR. STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL, Dublin.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for two years. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments, fire, and light. Applications to the Governors and Guardians of Dr. Steevens's Hospital by April 11th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Glamis Road, Shadwell.—Resident Medical Officer, doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to Thomas Hayes, Secretary, by April 18th.

HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £400 per annum, with furnished house, coals, gas, vegetables, and washing. Applications to the Chairman, Asylum Committee, Shirehall, Hereford, by April 28th.

KESTEVEN AND GRANTHAM DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £300 a year, with rations, coal, light, and washing. Must devote his whole time to the duties of the office. Applications to Jos. Phillips, Clerk to the Visitors, Stamford, by April 11th.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon, doubly qualified. Salary, £70 per annum, with residence and maintenance in the house. Applications to the Chairman by April 17th.

LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Honorary Assistant Physician. Applications to J. E. Bennett, Honorary Secretary, by April 7th.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with residence, board, and washing. Applications, "House-Surgeon," to the Chairman of the Board of Management by April 11th.

MENAI BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £200 per annum. Appointment for twelve months. Applications to Thomas Hughes, Clerk, by April 6th.

MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich Road, S.E.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months, with prospect of re-election. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary or Secretary by April 11th.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Great Portland Street, W.—Anaesthetist. Applications to Ed. Almack, Secretary, by April 15th.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144, Euston Road, N.W.—Qualified Medical Woman as a Clinical Assistant in the Out-patient Department, and also Assistant Anaesthetist. Appointments for one year. Applications to the Secretary by April 8th.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Junior Demonstrator in Anatomy. Applications to the Registrar by April 27th.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, W.—House-Physician and House-Surgeon. Appointments for six months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by April 10th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—Milroy Lecturer. Applications to the Registrar, Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, by April 9th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C.—Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months, but eligible for re-election. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Secretary at the Hospital by April 13th.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC AND SPINAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to E. J. Abbott, Honorary Secretary, 9, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, by April 18th.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington.—Bacteriologist. Applications to the Dean by April 11th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLEN, W. T. D., M.B., B.S.I., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the Parish of Liverpool.

BERRY, Mr. William, appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Hanley Urban District.

BULLMORE, Wm. K., M.D.St. And., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Falmouth District of the Falmouth Union.

CROSS, G. F., M.B., B.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Downham Rural District Council, *vice* F. W. Kirkham, resigned.

CLAPHAM, G. F. P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the Parish of Liverpool.

DENSHAM, Ashley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London, Leicester Square.

DRABBLE, R. C. H., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

EVERS, Chas. John, M.D.Durh., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Faversham Borough and Port Sanitary Authority.

FAWSETT, Frank, M.B.Lond., B.S., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the St. John (Without) District of the Lewes Union.

FISHER, Dr., reappointed Assistant Port Medical Officer for Faversham.

GANGE, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., reappointed Medical Officer of the Faversham Borough Isolation Hospital.

GILCHRIST, Dr. C., appointed Medical Officer for the Osbournby District of the Sleaford Union.

HAMILTON, John, M.D.Durh., F.R.C.S. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Swadlincote Urban District.

HARRISON, F., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

HUGHES, R. J., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the Birkenhead Union.

MIVART, T. St. George, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., appointed a Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board.

MORDAUNT, F. G., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

PAGET, Peter, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the High Halden District of the Tenterden Union, *vice* W. B. Addison, B.A.Camb., M.B., resigned.

PERN, E. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer of the Workhouse and the Droxford and Soberton District of the Droxford Union.

PIKE, J. L., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

PURNELL, Richard, M.D.St. And., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Wells Town Council.

ROTH, Bernard, F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon for the Orthopædic Department of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Brighton.

SMITHIES, J. J., L.F.P.S. Glasg., L.R.C.P. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Bowland Rural District Council.

STOKES, C., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

THORP, Sidney, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the Hexham Union.

TOLPUTT, W. B., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

WHITLING, H. T. M., M.B., B.S.Durh., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Third District of the Market Harborough Union.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.

THE CLINICAL MUSEUM, 211, Great Portland Street.—Open at 2 P.M., Lecture at 4.

WEDNESDAY.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, London Institution, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Percy Warner: Notes on a case of Typhlitis. Mr. Charters Symonds, who operated on the case, will also contribute his notes.

THURSDAY.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—The adjourned discussion on Ventrifixation, Ventrissuspension, and Allied Operations, with their Results. Mr. Bowreman Jessett on the Importance of Early Diagnosis of Cancer of the Body of the Uterus, illustrated by numerous specimens and the results of treatment.

FRIDAY.

WEST-LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, West London Hospital, W., 8.30 P.M.—Mr. F. B. Jessett: A case of Fæcal Fistula cured by Resection of Small Intestine by Maunsell's Method. Dr. Thudichum: The Chemistry of the Carbohydrates, with special reference to Diabetes. Mr. A. Doran: Pathological specimen.

WEST KENT MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich Road, S.E., 8.15 P.M.—Mr. Howard Marsh: Recent Progress in Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Joints, illustrated by specimens.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., 4 P.M.—Dr. Dundas Grant: Some recently introduced methods for the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Ear.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Mr. R. J. Godlee: Two cases of Acute Abscess of the Liver. Dr. S. West: On Albuminous or Serous Expectorations. Dr. G. N. Pitt and Mr. Arbuthnot Lane: Cranial Cyst of Sarcomatous Origin: no recurrence two years after operation. Mr. H. W. Page: Sequel to a case of Syphilitic Cranial Necrosis recorded in vol. xxviii of the *Transactions*: gumma of the frontal lobe; death. Mr. L. Hudson: A case of Malignancy in a boy of 11.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in post office order or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON-SIMMONDS.—On March 26th, at St. Paul's, Herne Hill, by the Rev. S. F. Bridge, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Haslam, Gravesend, Henry Mitchell Benson, M.B., C.M. Edin., eldest son of John Benson, M.R.C.S., of Broomhill, Sheffield, to Stella Theodora, third daughter of the late Henry Simmonds, of the Priors, Aylesford, Kent.

STEPHEN-HETT.—At St. Stephen's, Westminster, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Rogers, Vicar of Gattos, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. H. Twining, Vicar of St. Stephen's, John Stephen Stephen, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh, and of Gallowcreek, Elgin, to Emmie Cundell, second daughter of J. Hett, Esq., Headlam Hall, Darlington.

DEATHS.

MONCKTON.—On March 26th, at Maidstone, David Henry Monckton, M.D., aged 67.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on March 24th, at Finstall Park, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Kate, the dearly loved wife of Sidney Jebb Scott. No flowers by request.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS
AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). *Attendances*—Daily, 2. *Operations*.—Tu. F. S., 2.
CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Operations*.—Daily, 2.
CRABING CROSS. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. *Operations*.—W. Th. F., 8.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operations*.—M. F., 2.
CITY ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operations*.—M., 4.
EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *Operations*.—F., 2.
GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Throat and Ear, Tu. F., 2.30; Skin, W., 2.30; Dental, W., 2. *Operations*.—W., 2.
GUY'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. *Operations*.—(Ophthalmic) M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho. *Attendances*.—Daily, 10. *Operations*.—M. Th., 2.
KING'S COLLEGE. *Attendances*.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 1.30; o.p. Tu. W. F. S., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 9.30. *Operations*.—M. F. S., 2.
LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. *Operations*.—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.
LONDON TEMPERANCE. *Attendances*.—Medical, M. Tu. F., 2; Surgical, M. Th., 2. *Operations*.—M. Th., 4.30.
METROPOLITAN. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. *Operations*.—F., 9.
MIDDLESEX. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p. M. F., 9; W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4; Th., 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. *Operations*.—W., 1.30; S., 2; (Obstetrical), Th., 2.
NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operations*.—W., 10.
NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 2; Ophthalmic, W. S., 9.30. *Operations*.—Tu. F., 2.
NORTH-WEST LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, F., 2; Dental, F., 9. *Operations*.—Th., 2.30.
ROYAL EYE, Southwark. *Attendances*.—Daily, 2. *Operations*.—Daily.
ROYAL FREE. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th., 9. *Operations*.—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.
ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 9. *Operations*.—Daily, 0.
ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1. *Operations*.—M., 2.
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1. *Operations*.—Daily.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th., S., 2; o.p. W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. *Operations*.—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.
ST. GEORGE'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p. Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. *Operations*.—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.
ST. MARK'S. *Attendances*.—Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, males S., 3; females, W., 9.45. *Operations*.—M., 2; Tu., 2.30.
ST. MARY'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o.p. 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrotherapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. *Operations*.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.
ST. PETER'S. *Attendances*.—M., 2 and 5; Tu., 2; W., 5; Th., 2; F. (Women and Children), 2; S., 4. *Operations*.—W. F., 2.
ST. THOMAS'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; o.p. daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 2; o.p. daily, exc. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Electrotherapeutics, o.p. Th., 10; Mental Diseases, o.p. Th., 10; Dental, Tu. F., 10. *Operations*.—M. W. Th. S., 2; Tu. Th., 3.30; (Ophthalmic), Th., 2; (Gynecologicals), Th., 2.
SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operations*.—W., 2.30.
THROAT, Golden Square. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. F., 6.30. *Operations*.—Th., 2.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30. *Operations*.—Tu. W. Th., 2.
WEST LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th., S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10; F., 4; Skin, F., 4; Throat and Nose, S., 10. *Operations*.—Tu. F., 2.30.
WESTMINSTER. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15. *Operations*.—Tu. W., 2.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO
CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, 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.

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

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

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.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

H. M. S. would be glad of any information as to the composition of Californian syrup of figs.

C. A. O. asks what is the best spa or watering place for a patient who has a strong tuberculous history, and is also suffering from tertiary syphilis with cerebral symptoms and epileptic seizure. Would Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, be of benefit, or would a Continental one be better? He cannot take any of the iodide salts continuously, even in moderate doses, without severe iodism.

SURGEON-MAJOR relates the case of a gentleman, aged 46 years, who has never had any serious illness, though he suffers a good deal from indigestion, and is very susceptible to chill, which often excites muscular rheumatism. He has no perceptible organic mischief, but his gums are slightly dusky, though they are not tender, nor do they bleed. If, however, the finger nails are drawn, even gently, over the skin of any part of the body, the track of each nail quickly becomes raised into a prominent wheal, similar to that which might be caused by a smart stroke from a whip, except that the wheals do not present any signs of contusion or discoloration.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL NEUROSES.

G. B. wishes to be referred to any literature dealing with the subject of gastro-intestinal neuroses, especially in German, but also English and French.

WORKMEN'S CLUBS.

M.R.C.S. writes: A company employing 200 to 500 men, where there is a fair proportion of accidents, asked him to submit a price at which he would provide medical attendance, dressing, and medicine, for ordinary illness and accidents. He asks for advice as to how to base his charge; whether so much per man per annum, to include everything, or a special fee for accidents, and what would a fair charge be?

ARTIFICIAL AURICLE.

M. B. would be grateful for advice on the following case. He has an adult male patient with a congenital deformity of the right auricle, which is represented by a pear-shaped fleshy outgrowth about the size of a hazel nut. (1) Could an artificial auricle be adapted? (2) If so, would it be likely to lessen the deformity? (3) Have any plastic operations been successful in such cases?

SEVERE URTICARIA.

SURGEON asks for advice in the treatment of a case of a man, aged 32, who has suffered from urticaria with occasional short intermissions for over two years. The patient has during the last fifteen months suffered from enlargement of the liver, followed by acute hepatitis and ascites; he was tapped twice seven months ago, but the liver is now its usual size and is smooth, and the patient has regained his usual health. The liver trouble was the result of alcoholic excess, but he has now been an abstainer eight months. No part of his body or limbs is free from the urticaria after dusk, but it is not general. It occurs as round and isolated wheals or blended together on scratching into one large elevated mass. Sometimes if the skin be only touched roughly or scratched it without the usual premonitory burning and itching rises into a wheal.

BOOKS ON OPHTHALMOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY.

MEMBER asks: (1) To be recommended a good book on the estimation of errors of refraction and accommodation, which should as far as possible deal with the practical side of the question. (2) To be recommended a book giving the methods of performing nose operations.

* * 1. *Refraction of the Eye*, by A. S. Morton, M.B. (London: H. K. Lewis, 3s. 6d.), contains practical instruction on the estimation of errors of refraction and accommodation suitable for a beginner, but if a more elaborate and exhaustive treatise is required, the English edition of Landolt's *Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye* should be obtained.

2. An excellent account of the operations on the nose and throat is to be found in *A Treatise on Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, by F. H. Bosworth, M.D. (New York: W. Wood and Co.), the external operations being described as well as the internal ones, and more methodically than in any other work with which we are acquainted—at all events in the English language.

ANSWERS.

A DUTCHWOMAN could apply to any well-known dermatologist.

SHORTHAND.

G. C. S.—Mr. Herbert Spencer has published an account of his father's system of shorthand. The subject is discussed in the present number of the *Phonographic Quarterly*.

"CURES" FOR INEBRIETY.

INQUIRER.—The alleged "cure" is a preparation the composition of which has not been disclosed. This ought to be sufficient to indicate the probable character of the claims put forward on its behalf by its proprietary. Over 200 other alleged "cures" have been asserted to have been either invariably or nearly almost always successful.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

CANTAB.—Freehold property anywhere in England or Wales gives an English qualification, but residence in a county is essential for the acting as a justice. Freehold in Scotland qualifies only for Scotland. Freehold in Ireland qualifies only for Ireland.