

The deformity is the feature of rickets to which chief attention is drawn in most veterinary books; but we also find it recorded that young rickety animals suffer from irregularities of digestion, swelling of the abdomen, and weakness. The changes undergone by the bones of rickety animals are, increase of volume—especially of the ends of the bones—imperfect calcification, and consequent distortion.

It affects exclusively* young animals, and perhaps especially those which are unable to obtain a good supply of milk. Although innutritious food is considered to be an important element in the causation of rickets by most authors, several other conditions—e.g., cold, wet, and bad ventilation—are mentioned at the same time. Some consider this disease to be hereditary, and to be specially feared by those who breed in and in; and, in connection with this opinion, we may note the belief that certain dwarfed or deformed breeds of animals are the descendants of rickety ancestors.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

FRACTURE OF THE ODONTOID PROCESS: RECOVERY.—Dr. W. Bayard reports, in the *Canada Medical Journal* for December 1869, the case of a little girl aged 6, who, in August 1864, fell from a height of about five feet, striking on the head and neck. The only results observed were, inability to move the head, and pain in the neck. When Dr. Bayard saw her three weeks after the injury, she was able to walk well, but supported her head with the hand under the chin. The head was inclined forward and to the right side, and any attempt to move or rotate it produced great pain; beyond this, there were no local or constitutional symptoms. Warm fomentations and chloroform liniment were applied to the neck; bromide of potassium and anodynes were given to relieve pain; and rest and (as much as possible) the recumbent position were enjoined. Two months after this visit, she was suddenly seized with convulsions of both arms and legs; the mind was not affected, and she did not complain of pain. On being placed in bed, she slept quietly through the night, and next day was paralysed from the neck downwards, with the exception of the sphincter muscles; she swallowed with difficulty, but articulated well. After three months, the power of locomotion returned very gradually. When seen by Dr. Bayard, nine months after his first visit, she walked well, but still supported the chin with her hand; the head rested on the right shoulder; and there was an irregularity in the region of the atlas and axis. Movement of the head still caused pain; the general health and muscular power were good. An apparatus was made for the purpose of fixing the head and gradually raising it from the shoulder; this she wore for nearly a year, when she was able to leave it off, with the head erect and the back tolerably straight; she had also considerable power of rotation. She remained in this state till March 1867, when tumefaction and redness appeared on the posterior part of the fauces over the body of the atlas, and in a few days a piece of bone was discharged, which Dr. Bayard believes to have been the odontoid process. The child recovered; and, at the time of reporting, had hooping-cough, in the paroxysms of which she sometimes had momentary loss of muscular power.

TAPEWORM TREATED BY PUMPKIN-SEEDS.—Dr. O. B. Griggs, in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, recommends pumpkin-seeds as a remedy for tenia. The medicine is given in the form of emulsion, made by coarsely powdering six ounces of the seeds, allowing them to stand covered with cold water through the night, and then straining the emulsion, adding slowly sufficient water to make up a pint, which is administered in the morning before meals. Dr. Griggs relates two cases in which the treatment was efficacious, and says that it has not failed in any instance in which he has tried it.

AMPUTATION OF BOTH LEGS AT THE KNEE-JOINT: RECOVERY. John Fitzpatrick, an Irishman, aged 23, had both legs smashed by the wheels of a railway car. After the accident, he lay for some time (in a cold morning) before he was discovered; he was then driven four miles in a wagon to a station, and carried in a railway car, on bare boards, to Columbus, a distance of fifteen miles. Dr. Hamilton of Starling College met him here, and had him removed to hospital. Under the use of stimulants, warmth, and other restorative means, he rallied from the deep prostration into which he had been thrown. Anesthesia being

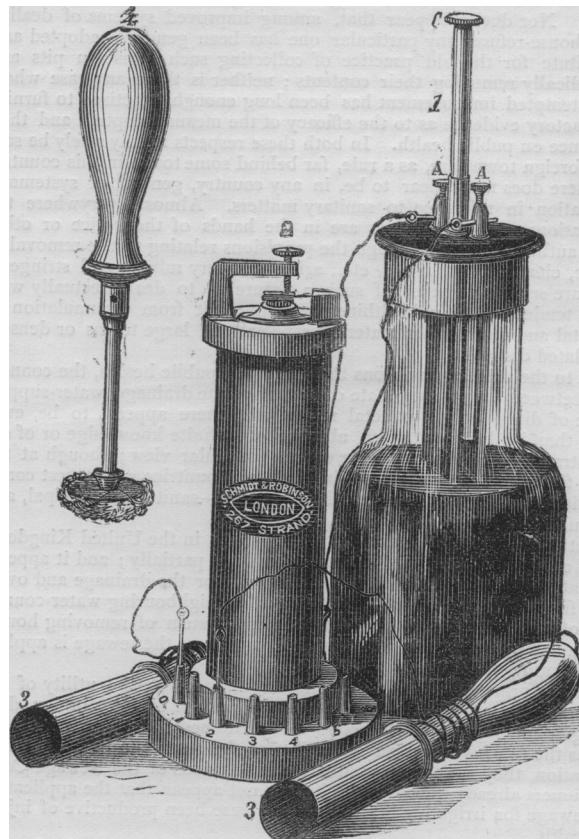
* We do not find any records of rachitis in Dr. Crisp's account of *post mortem* examinations of animals which died in the Zoological Gardens; probably but few of these animals were born in confinement, or subjected to artificial treatment until past the rickety period of life. We mentioned a fortnight ago in our Museum Notes, a specimen of a rachitic monkey, which is in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

produced, amputation was performed at both knee-joints; the patellæ and the articular surface of the thigh-bones, with their cartilages, being left. Sloughing and burrowing of pus set in after some days, and retarded his convalescence. Under the use of stimulants, tonics, nutritious diet, good nursing, and with the aid of his good sense and good spirits, he recovered, though slowly; and was comparatively well three months after the operation.—*New York Medical Gazette*, 15th January, 1870.

INVENTIONS, &c., IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

GALVANIC APPARATUS.

MESSRS. SCHMIDT and ROBINSON, of 267, Strand, have submitted to our inspection a galvanic machine which appears to answer all the purposes for which it was originally intended—that of the resuscitation of patients in danger from the effects of chloroform, and equally so for general use, wherever it is desired to employ electricity for medical purposes. Fig. 1 of the illustration represents the battery; 2, the coil; 3, the reophores or conductors to hold the sponges; 4, the reophore or



conductor for the phrenic nerve. The inventors assert that it possesses the following advantages. 1. It is self-acting. 2. It can be set in action in a second, although it has not been used for some length of time. 3. One charge of the battery will work the coil for ten consecutive hours, at the cost of one penny. 4. It can be safely carried about when ready for use. 5. The battery gives off no offensive fumes. 6. It is almost noiseless in its action. We can state that the apparatus possesses all the advantages of Stohner's, while it is considerably cheaper, and much simpler in construction. The whole is contained in a box of 10 inches by 7½ by 4 (including separate apartment for moistened sponges), from which it need not be removed when in use, as the box opens sufficiently to use the apparatus in it.

should be placed under a board of commissioners having its parliamentary president and secretary. These reforms would lead to the contentment of the poor-law medical officers; the development of increased confidence on the part of the public and the poor in their skill and efficiency; a great decrease in the duration of general, and a diminution of preventable, disease; and marked and speedy diminution of our annual charge for the relief of the poor. He moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded by Dr. WALSH, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BENSON BAKER moved: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is inexpedient to reduce the number of district medical officers, or to appoint resident medical officers only upon the establishment of dispensaries in the metropolis; and that it would be impolitic to reduce the salaries of the medical officers because the drugs are to be henceforth provided at the public expense."

Dr. STALLARD seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Dr. THOMAS proposed, and Mr. DEFRIEZ seconded, a resolution empowering the Council to use their discretion as to petitioning Parliament, and opposing or supporting Parliamentary measures, in the name of the Association.

Dr. STALLARD proposed, and Mr. JABEZ HOGG seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Council, which was carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS THERE AN EPIDEMIC CROUP, DISTINCT FROM INFLAMMATORY AND DIPHTHERIA CROUP?

SIR,—Your leader of the 15th inst., on the "Undiscovered Epidemics", and the remarks on croup by Dr. George Johnson, and other correspondents, have led me to put the above question for consideration. I think it must be admitted that the croup which is caused by diphtheria is too often confounded by writers—less so, perhaps, by practitioners—with a catarrhal affection of the larynx and trachea, differing from diphtheria in essential characters, although somewhat similar in leading symptoms. But is there not a kind of croup, epidemic in its nature, and differing from both the kinds which Dr. George Johnson so correctly discriminates? As I am accustomed to call the attention of my class to the probability of such an epidemic, for nothing more can be shown, I subjoin a transcript of my notes of lecture upon it.

"Primary croup. Epidemic tracheitis. *Synonyms.* Angina membranacea: angina trachealis: croup: larynx croup: pellicular croup."

"Essential characters: pellicular inflammation of the larynx and trachea, extending to the bronchi, cough, often spasmodic."

"Due to a specific fever poison (?), which acts upon the larynx and trachea primarily, and upon the bronchi secondarily, and causes in many cases, but not necessarily, a pellicular or plastic inflammation of the parts affected. There is also spasm of the muscular tissues. Differentiated from hooping-cough by the special seal of the spasm, and, when pellicular, by the character of the inflammation; from epidemic and secondary diphtheria by the non-septic and spasmodic character, by the history, and by the cause, which is definite. But epidemic tracheitis may be complicated, in common with all other pulmonary epidemics, with diphtheria, in which case the diphtheritic pellicle takes the place of the fibrinous exudation. The fever-poison, if admitted, by its special action on the respiratory mucous membrane, is allied to measles and influenza, by its local action on the nerve-centres involved, and the resulting spasmodic phenomena to hooping-cough and hydrocephalus."

"Is confounded with other epidemics? Certainly with diphtheria, from which its cause is widely different, that of diphtheria being septic and paralytic in its action."

"Said to be infectious and contagious. Immunity from a second attack affirmed (by Vauthier, Valleix, etc.,) but not satisfactorily proved, because of difficulties of diagnosis."

"Attacks children aged from two to seven years; infants of six months and under, exempt. Hence, influenced by dentition (?), male children affected more than female in the proportion of 3 to 2. Prevails in the colder months, and in low-lying, damp localities; certain families said to be specially predisposed."

"*Varieties.* 1. The mild variety, in which there is little or no pellicular inflammation, and the disease ends favourably within a week. 2. The severe or pellicular. 3. The relapse or remittent, in which a relapse is observed, as in scarlatina, relapsing fever, dengue. 4. May be complicated both with diphtheria, and with other epidemics."

The leading points of difference (assuming that there is an epidemic croup *sui generis*) from diphtheria are indicated in these brief notes. The chief fact, however, is, that the essential characters of the latter

as a true epidemic to be classed with hooping-cough, measles, scarlatina, typhus, have never, I think, been shown. It is not known certainly whether one attack gives immunity from a second. I do not think that it runs through a definite period, when acute; and it is well known to be both local and chronic. I am, etc., T. LAYCOCK. Edinburgh, January 27th, 1870.

OBITUARY.

T. G. WALES, ESQ., DOWNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK.

WE have to record the death of Mr. T. G. Wales, of Downham Market, at the age of nearly fourscore years. He commenced his professional career with his father more than fifty years ago. He had won the affection and esteem, not only of those in his own town, but also in an extensive surrounding district, where his name was a household word. He was a man of high honour, strict integrity, and religious principle. His kindness of heart rendered him always willing to attend to the wants of his poorest patients.

ANDREW ANDERSON, M.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
GLASGOW.

IN our obituary of this week the name of Dr. Andrew Anderson, of Glasgow, occurs. Dr. Anderson has been long known in Glasgow as a practitioner of marked ability and extensive practice. He is best known to the medical world as the author of a volume entitled *Lectures on Fever*, published in 1861. Dr. Anderson was the son of a banker, and was born in 1818, his grandfather being the founder of the institution which bears the name of Anderson's University in this city. After studying in Glasgow, Dr. Anderson spent some time in Paris; and after his return began practice in his native city. At the early age of 22 or 23 he was appointed Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Andersonian University, and some time afterwards was transferred to the chair of Practice of Medicine in the same school. It is some time since he resigned the latter position; but, during the period in which he held it, he is said to have been most popular with his students. Compelled from ill-health to retire almost entirely from active practice, he has been chiefly engaged as a consulting physician during the last few years, holding also the appointment of Examiner for degrees in medicine in Glasgow University. In October, 1868, he was elected President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and he held this honourable position at the time of his death. Dr. Anderson's only connection with a public hospital was as surgeon to the Eye Infirmary, where he was a colleague to the late Dr. Mackenzie, and in this position he produced various papers on ophthalmology. His *Lectures on Fever* are the more creditable, as they must be the result of his observation in private practice. The death of such an accurate and intelligent practitioner at the early age of 52 will be sincerely regretted in Glasgow.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the College, on January 27th, the following gentlemen, having duly passed the required examination, were admitted Members of the College.

Poore, George Vivian, M. B. Lond., University College Hospital.
Sutherland, Henry, M. B. Oxon., 6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.
Woodman, Wm. Bathurst, M. D. St. Andrew's, 10, Finsbury Pavement.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on January 27th:—

Atkinson, Arthur, Hull (Hull School)
Briggs, Henry Myddleton, Tipton (Birmingham School)
Connolly, Benjamin Bloomfield, Woolwich (Guy's)
Frost, Richard Russell, Launceston, Cornwall (Guy's)
Gillingham, Alfred, Peckham Rye (Guy's)
Goude, Herbert, Finsbury Square (St. Bartholomew's)
Gray, Clement Frederick, Newmarket (St. Bartholomew's)
Jelly, William, Edinburgh (St. Mary's)
Lowe, Walter George, Burton-on-Trent (St. Bartholomew's)
Nettle, William, Liskeard, Cornwall (St. Bartholomew's)
Pearce, William Henry, Holsworthy, North Devon (Charing Cross)
Rawell, George, Dilton Park, Northumberland (Newcastle School)
Rees, William Carey, Melbourne
Rope, Henry John, Blaxhall, Suffolk (King's College)
Skinner, James Charles, Tunstall, Norfolk (St. Mary's)
Symes, Edmond West, Berkeley Square (University College)

Temple, Thomas Cameron, Nottingham (Middlesex)
 Thom, George, Tooting Common (King's College)
 Thorp, Brook, Holmfirth (Liverpool School)
 Vickers, William, Doncaster (University College)
 Walker, Archibald Dunbar, Edinburgh (Edinburgh School)

Admitted members on January 28th:—

Buller, Frank, Campbellford, Canada (Toronto School)
 Burdett, David Earl, Belleville, Ontario, Canada (Toronto School)
 Daphnay, Girdharal Ratanlal, Bombay (Bombay School)
 Grover, John Pollington, Lewes, Sussex (Guy's)
 Leake, George d'Alton Nugent, Twickenham (St. George's)
 Lovell, William Day, Croydon (Guy's)
 Pengal, Arthur, Edinburgh (Edinburgh School)
 Russell, Logan Dillon Hooper, Wilmington, Carolina, United States (New York and University College)
 Vines, Henry Jeckell Kendrick, Reading (St. Mary's)
 Wade, William, Cobourg, Canada (Toronto School)
 Widdifield, J. Henry, Ontario, Canada (Toronto School)

It is stated that only fourteen candidates out of the large number examined failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred to their hospital studies for six months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 27th, 1870.

Button, Horace Gooch, Abbey Street, Bermondsey
 Law, William Thomas, Great Dover Street, Borough
 Walker, Hugh Eccles, Chesterfield

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society, on the 28th and 29th of Jan., 1870, 41 candidates presented themselves; of whom 17 were rejected, and the following 24 passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general education; viz., in the First Class, in the order of merit.

1. Henry Clarke; 2. William Henry Patmore Sheehey; 3. Charles Edward Beevor, In the Second Class, in alphabetical order.

Raglan Wykeham Barnes, Charles William Bass, John Beames, Peyton Bedolfe, Charles Edward Bell, Frederick James Brennan, J. A. Brett, John Brunt, George Frederick Crooke, Arthur Edward Dick, Adderley Howard, Joseph Hutchinson, Chadd Moore Johnson, Howard Keane, William Vickress Lindsay, Charles Edwin Matthews, Gerald C. A. Moir, Walter Moore, Alfred Charles Perrin, Alfred Phillips, Thomas William Watkiss.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ATHLONE UNION, co. Westmeath—Medical Officer for the Athlone Dispensary District and the Workhouse.

ATHLONE—Medical Attendant to the Constabulary.

BALLINASLOE UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer for the Kiltormer Dispensary District: 14th. Medical Officer for the Ahascragh Dispensary District: 22nd.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY & DISPENSARY—Two Physicians: 8th. **BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon: applications, 10th Feb.

COOKSTOWN UNION, co. Tyrone—Medical Officer for the Stewartstown Dispensary District: applications, 8th; election, 9th.

CORK UNION—A Medical Officer for the Cork Dispensary, District: 14th. **DINGLE UNION**, co. Kerry—Medical Officers for the Dingle and Ventry Dispensary Districts: election about Feb. 13th.

EAST WARD UNION, Westmoreland—Medical Officer for the Brough District. **FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**, Glasgow—President.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM—Junior Medical Assistant. **GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL**, Caledonian Road—Junior Surgeon: applications, 9th.

HONITON UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for District No. 4. **KINGSTON UNION**, Surrey—Medical Officer for the Teddington District.

LAMBETH PARISH—Resident Medical Officer and Dispenser at the Workhouse: applications, 7th; election, 9th.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer: applications, Feb. 14th.

LITTLEMORE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Oxford—Resident Assistant Medical Officer: applications, 9th; duties, early in March.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: applications, 7th; election, 11th.

NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY—Consulting Surgeon: 21st. Assistant Resident Surgeon: applications, 7th; election, 21st.

ROSS UNION, Herefordshire—Medical Officer for District No. 3: 21st.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND—Professor of Forensic Medicine: Feb. 17th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Resident Medical and Surgical Officer: applications, 9th.

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, 5th; election, 9th.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon.

SOUTH LAMBETH, STOCKWELL, and NORTH BRIXTON DISPENSARY—Visiting Medical Officer: applications, Feb. 9th.

TAUNTON UNION, Somersetshire—Medical and Public Vaccinator for Bishop's Lydeard District: applications, 5th; election, 10th.

TRALEE UNION, co. Kerry—Medical Officer for the Castle Island Dispensary District.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence: applications, 5th.

UXBRIDGE UNION, Middlesex—Medical Officer for the Uxbridge District.

WALLS and SANDSTRING, Shetland—Medical Officer for the Parishes of **WORCESTER UNION**—Medical Officer for District No. 1: applications, 16th; election, 17th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

***BELLAMY**, Edward, Esq., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the St. George's Rifle Volunteers, vice L. S. Little, Esq., resigned.

***COLTHURST**, R., M.D., appointed Medical Officer for District No. 1 of the Keynsham Union, vice J. Lodge, Esq., resigned.

CROTTY, R. S., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Louth Dispensary, Liverpool, vice T. W. Evans, Esq., resigned.

***ELLIS**, Heber D., Esq., appointed one of the Honorary Surgeons to the Bournemouth Dispensary.

BIRTHS.

BRUSHFIELD.—On January 16th, the wife of Thomas N. Brushfield, M.D., Superintendent of the Brookwood Asylum, near Woking, of a son.

DEBENHAM.—On January 16th, at Stepney, the wife of Robert Debenham, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

FARR.—On January 22nd, at Waterloo Road, the wife of Archer Farr, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a daughter.

HARMAN.—On January 16th, at Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of J. Harman, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

HEARNDEN.—On January 24th, at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of *W. A. Hearnden, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

LONGTON.—On January 30th, at Southport, the wife of *E. J. Longton, M.D., of a son.

MARSHALL.—On January 16th, at Mortlake, the wife of William Marshall, M.D., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On January 21st, at Llansantffraid-Glan-Conway, the wife of *William Morgan Williams, L.R.C.P.Edin., of a daughter.

WRIGHT.—On January 24th, at Birmingham, the wife of *M. Hall Wright, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

***HOWSIN**, E. A., M.D., Newton-le-Willows, to Louisa Sarah, elder daughter of the late Robert J. Bell, Esq., Surgeon, Rudness, Yorkshire, at Little Eaton, Derby, on January 25th.

***TEGART**, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, of Jermyn Street, to Agnes Julia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel G. DURANT, of Tong Castle, Salop, at Kensington, on January 27th.

DEATHS.

***ADAMSON**, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Rye, aged 71, on January 21st.

***ANDERSON**, Andrew, M.D., at Glasgow, aged 52, on January 28th.

ASHDOWN.—On February 2nd, aged 9 months, Alfred Henry, infant son of *George Ashdown, Esq., Surgeon, Northampton.

***COLEMAN**, W. T., M.D., at Henley-on-Thames, aged 70, on January 25th.

DICKINSON, William B., Esq., Surgeon, formerly of Macclesfield, at Leamington, aged 80, on January 27th.

FRINCH, Cuthbert, M.D., at Bayswater, aged 67, on January 19th.

LOVE, John, Esq., Surgeon, of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 70, on Jan. 19. **KEYS**, Francis, Esq., Surgeon, at Warwick Street, Regent Street, aged 53, on January 10th.

MCIVER, James Robertson, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 4th Punjab Native Infantry, at Sealkote, aged 28, on December 11th, 1869.

VACCINATION.—Peter Brindle, of Wigan, "Medical Botanist," has been fined 20s. and costs for not having had his child vaccinated.

DR. PROTHEROE SMITH has been elected a corresponding member of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh.

BEQUESTS.—Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield, has bequeathed £2,000 to the Sheffield Infirmary, and £1,000 to the Hospital and Infirmary.

HER MAJESTY has presented a copy of *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

THE DONCASTER INFIRMARY BALL produced £88 (after payment of expenses), which has been handed over to the Committee.

SCARLATINA is said to be very prevalent at Wishaw; several deaths have occurred amongst children.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND DISPENSARY.—

The fifth Annual Meeting was held on the evening of January 31st, and was largely attended. The number of new cases admitted to the dispensary during eleven months (the premises having been closed during one month for alterations) was 14,707; new and old cases together, 41,405; visits to patients at their homes, 9,940; grand total in eleven months, 51,345. By the aid of many kind friends, the dispensary premises have been extensively enlarged and remodelled, so as to adapt them to the increasing requirements of the work. A large waiting-room has been constructed, capable of seating comfortably two hundred persons. The work of the dispensary is carried on by the medical superintendent, Dr. Owles, assisted by Dr. Dixon, and a dispenser. The superintendent reports that the results of this extensive practice amongst the poor have been as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances, while the infirmary work has prospered exceedingly, and continues to awaken much interest in the mind of the patient.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY..St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.15 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.

THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Tilbury Fox, Third Lettoman Lecture, "The Therapeutics of Eczema"—Odontological Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Oakley Coles, "On the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities of the Palate, produced by Syphilis."—Entomological Society.—Epidemiological Society.

TUESDAY.—Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., "On the Discovery of Flint Flakes under a Submerged Forest in West Somerset"; Rev. R. J. Mapleton, "On Remains of Prehistoric Man, in the neighbourhood of the Crinan Canal, Argyllshire."—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 P.M., Ballot. 8.30 P.M., Dr. F. B. Nunneley, "On the Action of Citrate and Acetate of Potash and of Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi on the Urine in Health"; Mr. L. S. Little, "Case of Gold Plate, with Artificial Teeth, swallowed, detected in Stomach and removed."

WEDNESDAY.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Anniversary. The President will deliver his Address; and the Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.—Hunterian Society. 7 P.M., Annual Meeting for Election of Officers. 8 P.M., Oration by Mr. Thomas Bryant.

THURSDAY.—Royal Society.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8 P.M.—Royal Astronomical Society.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

The letter from Dr. Braxton Hicks shall appear.

In our last article on Chloroform, we stated that Dr. Bodington had proposed leaving one nostril free. It should have been *both nostrils free*, and inhalation by the mouth only. Dr. Bodington supports his views by reference to experiments on horses, and urges the propriety of further trials on the lower animals.

ONE OF MANY AGGRIEVED LICENTIATES should send his name, in confidence.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.—It is very difficult to be accurate in all things; and, therefore, the part of wisdom is not to profess too much. Pedantry in association with blunders is always amusing. Christiania may, according to Scandinavian custom, be quite correctly spelt with a K (Kristiania); but to speak of its surgeons as "our Swedish colleagues" will scarcely do.

WANKLYN AND CHAPMAN'S WATER-ANALYSIS.

SIR.—Will you allow me to correct a slight error in your report of the meeting of the Manchester Medical Society on January 12th. The process for detecting organic matter in potable water which was then described, was discovered by Wanklyn and Chapman.

Manchester, Jan. 29, 1870.

ARTHUR RANSOME.

MR. LEE'S letter shall appear next week. It arrived too late for insertion in this number.

BLACKBIRD (Bromsgrove) should address his query to a naturalist's journal.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

THE Treasurer and the Honorary Secretaries of the British Medical Benevolent Fund beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following additional donations, as the result of the appeal published in the medical journals.

Bull, Dr. Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Herbert, B. Heywood, Esq., Uttoxeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
L., Leominster	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Savory, Dr. Charles, Mildmay Park, N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Sylvester, G., Esq., Trowbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Turle, Fred., Esq., Woodford	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0

Further amounts will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Dr. Thorne Thorne, Honorary Financial Secretary, 42, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. RICHARDS, not later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

TYMPANUM.—We trust that we need not assure our readers that the letter which appeared two weeks ago under this signature was a *bona fide* one, and that it would not otherwise have received any answer in our columns. The readiness with which the editors of another journal insinuate the opposite is suggestive.

A TREATISE ON POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF.

SIR.—A few weeks ago, a man was brought to my rooms, exhausted from pain and loss of blood. His right arm was nearly severed above the wrist; his elbow-joint was dislocated; and there were such injuries around it as left me no choice but amputation above them. I sent him in a fly to his cottage, three miles off; and, with my assistant, followed him at once, and took off the limb. (I may state that I used the carbolic acid lotion and oil of Mr. Lister; and, from the result of it in this and in former cases, have no doubt of its power of preventing suppuration and offensive smell.) The man proved to be a pauper; and, as soon as possible, I sent a messenger to the relieving officer of his district to tell him of the accident. He not being at home, the messenger went to the medical officer, and saw him.

Having no connection with the Poor-Law Medical Service, at the end of my attendance (the man, as regards the operation, was well in three weeks), I sent my charge of £10:10, for the amputation and subsequent attendance, to the relieving officer, and received from the Board of Guardians at their next meeting a copy of the following resolution.

"That Dr. McIntyre be informed that the Guardians do not hold themselves liable for the cost named."

At once, I sent a full statement of the case to the Board, and had the following reply.

"Re John C.

15th January, 1870.

"Sir.—Your letter herein to the Chairman was read and considered at the meeting of the Guardians held yesterday; and I am directed to state that, under the somewhat special circumstances of the case, they are willing to allow the sum of £5 for the amputation of the arm, that being the maximum amount sanctioned by the Poor-Law Board for such an operation.

"As the man was entitled to the attendance of the medical officer of the district, who could and would have seen him after the accident, had application been made to him, the guardians feel they are not empowered to allow any further sum than that named for the amputation, as the 'subsequent attendance' would have been rendered unnecessary had he (the medical officer) been applied to.

"I am, sir, yours obediently,

"G. L.—Clerk.

"J. M'Intyre, Esq., M.D."

I attended the Board at their next meeting; and, by the messenger I sent to the relieving officer, proved that she had seen the medical officer, and that he said "he would please himself about coming", and "never came".

As the Board based their refusal to pay for my "subsequent attendance" on the case, on the ground that, had application been made to the medical officer, he could and would have seen the patient, and thus have rendered my subsequent attendance unnecessary, and the witness proved that application had been made to him, I concluded, of course, that my fee would be paid in full. Next day, however, I received a copy of the following resolution passed by the Board.

"Re John C.

"Dr. M'Intyre, of Odham, attended with reference to his charge of £10:10 for amputating the arm of this man and subsequent attendance on him, and stated the circumstances of the case; whereupon it was decided that, in the opinion of this Board, the sum of £5 is a fair and reasonable remuneration for the services rendered by Dr. M'Intyre, and that this sum be tendered to that gentleman."

I shall be glad to know from you or others what best in the case I can do for the interest of the profession.

I am, etc.

J. M'INTRE, M.D.

Odham, January 25th, 1870.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Indian Medical Gazette, Dec. 15th; The New York Medical Gazette, Jan. 15th; The Parochial Critic, Feb. 3rd; The New York Medical Record, Jan. 15th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan. 15th; The Madras Mail, Nov. 23rd; The Gardner's Chronicle, Jan. 29th; The Leicester Journal, Jan. 28th; The Brisbane Courier, Nov. 27th; Aris's Birmingham Gazette, Jan. 29th; The Norfolk Chronicle, Jan. 29th;

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Mr. H. W. Freeman, Bath; Mr. R. E. Power, Portsea; Messrs. H. S. King and Co., London; Dr. Gloag, Bristol; The Hon. Sec. of the Ethnological Society of London; Dr. Marshall, Braemar; Dr. Green, London; Blackbird; Mr. W. S. Coleman, Henley-on-Thames; Dr. R. H. Taylor, Liverpool; Mr. R. L. Crotty, Liverpool; Mr. F. W. Morgan, Bristol; etc.

LETTERS, &c. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Mr. T. W. Benfield, Leicester; Mr. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. Paul, London; Dr. Routh, London; Mr. Waterhouse, Pont-y-Pridd; The Secretary of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Wakefield; Dr. Arthur Ransome, Manchester; Dr. G. Bodington, Sutton Coldfield; Mr. Walter W. Reeves, London; Mr. Wm. Squire, London; Dr. Tilbury Fox, London; Mr. J. B. Pitt, Norwich; Dr. H. S. Purdon, Belfast; Mr. E. Bellamy, London; Dr. S. B. Farr, Andover; Dr. W. P. Bain, London; Mr. Nunn, London; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. W. Cantrell, Wirksworth; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Mr. H. D. Ellis, Poole; Mr. W. M. Williams, Llansaintffaid; Mr. W. W. Humby, Bournemouth; Dr. R. Martin, Manchester; Mr. George Lawson, London; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. Henry Lee, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Thorne Thorne, London; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Dr. Pierce, London; Dr. Payne, London; Mr. De Morgan, London; Mr. George Lawson, London; Dr. Isaac Ashe, Warren-point; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Mr. John Birkett, London; etc.