

wedded to a crochet as to be incapable of reasoning on the facts before him, such as causation, symptoms, duration, temperature, lesions, and sequels.

We have looked carefully into what the author has written on the treatment of ague, put forth with amusing simplicity, as something quite novel. Our readers, especially those familiar with modern tropical medicine, will smile when told that this "new view" of the treatment of ague consists, "in rest, purgation, and the exhibition of quinine", with, let us add, a revival of the obsolete, and, nine times out of ten, mischievous practice, of applying leeches to the head. This, with the now not novel use of quinine by the hypodermic method, and its prophylactic administration, which is older still, is put forth by Dr. Smith as a mode of treatment hitherto unknown, a fresh discovery, and a great advance in therapeutics.

Before concluding, we must notice a passage at page 258 of his book, in which Dr. Smith not only indulges in an unbecoming sneer at the medical officers of the India service, but lays down the absurd proposition, that the study of the diseases of India can only be profitably carried on in the persons of Europeans. What would he say to his opinion formulated in another way, "the diseases of England can only be studied in the persons of the natives of India who visit it?" It appears that many Indian medical officers note that cholera can be, and is often, propagated by water-contamination; an opinion sufficiently reasonable, and generally received in this country. But Dr. Alexander Smith seems to think that he has disposed of it by the observation, that not being "British" officers, their opinion is of no practical value. The medical officers of the Indian service need not fear that their labours will suffer by such unwise comparisons as are plainly implied in the passage under notice, which the author, if tempted to give a wider circulation to his book, will do well to erase.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. By C. H. RALFE, M.A., M.B. London: H. K. Lewis. 1873.

THIS little book of two hundred and seventy pages contains a concise account of organic chemistry, in so far as it pertains to physiology, and will be found an useful guide to the medical practitioner who desires to gain a knowledge of modern chemistry. It has very little pretension to originality or to criticism, and is compiled almost exclusively from English text-books and English journals. It is clearly written, and very fairly correct; but there is a secondhand character about it, which manifests itself in many ways. On page 1, we note that Berthelot's name is written Berthôlet; and on page 26, we read Schützenberg instead of Schützenberger. The chemical formulæ appear to be correct in nearly every instance, which speaks much for the care bestowed upon the getting up of the book. An exception to this statement is, however, to be found on page 1, whereon starch is written with the formula $C^6 H^{10} O^6$, instead of $C^6 H^{10} O^5$; and glucose is written $C^6 H^{12} O^5$, instead of $C^6 H^{12} O^6$. Confining our remarks to the contents of Chapter III, on the Albuminous and Gelatinous Principles, we meet with the statement that Lieberkühn wrote the formula of the albuminoids as $C^{12} H^{113} N^{18} SO^{23}$, from a consideration of the percentages of carbon, hydrogen, etc., contained by them. The fact is, of course, that the formula was arrived at from analyses of combinations of albumen which contain metallic bases. There is no mention of the important paper of Hlasiwetz and Habermann, nor of the employment of Wanklyn, Chapman, and Smith's ammonia-process in the estimation of albumen in albuminous fluids.

NOTES OF A COURSE OF NINETEEN LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, delivered at Guy's Hospital during the Session 1872-73. By G. F. RODWELL, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. London: Longmans and Co. 1873.

THIS book contains a set of definitions and aphorisms which do not seem to be very happy in many instances. For instance, matter is first defined to be anything which possesses weight; and then (in order, as the author says, to include "the ether which we are unable to weigh") the definition is amended into "that which is receptive or communicative of motion". Now, we have no objection whatsoever to the definition of matter by a still more fundamental property than "the possessing of weight", but we altogether object to the reason above alleged. To class a purely hypothetical entity, such as the hypothetical ether, along with matter, is on a par with the enumeration of "caloric" along with oxygen, hydrogen, and the other elements, in antiquated chemical books.

The author is unhappy on the subject of the Bramah press: he says "a small pressure may produce a pressure of considerable magnitude", instead of explaining that the press is simply a device for the accumulation of a succession of small efforts. The definition of specific gravity

is as follows: "The specific gravity of a body is its relative volume-weight referred to some standard." Certainly such a definition is not conducive to clearness of thought. With the remark, that philologically it is also unsatisfactory (the Greek not being invariably correct), we close the book.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

PATHOLOGY.

CHANGES IN THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS.—P. Petrow of St. Petersburg describes (Virchow's *Archiv*, vol. xvii, March 1, 1873) the changes produced in the sympathetic nerve by syphilis, and arrives at the following conclusions. 1. The general disorder of the organism in syphilis manifests itself plainly in the sympathetic system by changes in the nerve-elements and in the interstitial connective tissue. 2. The nerve-cells undergo (independently of the interstitial changes) pigmentous and colloid degeneration—more frequently the former. 3. The interstitial tissue partakes in the changes undergone by the same structure in other parts of the body, producing atrophy of the nerve-cells and fibres. 4. The endothelium which surrounds the nerve-cells in like manner partakes in the disease. At first there is increased size, with proliferation, of the cells; and afterwards fatty metamorphosis.—*Allgemeine Medicin. Central-Zeitung*, March 12.

CONGENITAL ALOPECIA.—Dr. M. Schede describes in the *Archiv für Klin. Chirurgie*, vol. xiv, the case of a boy aged 13 and that of a girl aged 6 months, children of the same mother, who were perfectly bald at birth, and remained so. Two other children, of ages between these, did not present this abnormal condition. A small piece of the scalp of the boy was examined under the microscope. The perspiratory and sebaceous glands were normal. In the immediate neighbourhood of the latter, especially near the base, were seen a large number of small atheromatous deposits, the origin of which could be traced in various places to gland-like sacs, lined with cylinder epithelium, and filled with round cells. These sacs appeared to be the rudimentary representatives of the outer root-sheaths of the hair; the erectors pilorum muscles, which were well developed, had the same relation to them as to the normal hair-follicles.

DIPHThERITIC NEPHRITIS.—Letzerich gives an account in Virchow's *Archiv*, vol. lv, part i, of the necropsies of two children who died of diphtheria. He refers to M. Recklinghausen's observations on the participation of the kidneys in the disease, characterised during life by diminished or arrested urinary secretion, and after death by obstruction of both the convoluted and straight tubules with peculiar finely granular masses. On making fine sections of the organ after hardening, the epithelium of the convoluted tubules is found to be remarkably increased, and filled with thickly packed glistening granules. These, as well as the granular masses which occupy the lumen of the canaliculi, and lie between the loops of tubes and vessels, are regarded by Letzerich as in great part consisting of cryptogamic sporules. The epithelium of the straight tubes is similarly changed. These tubes are also sometimes filled, sometimes distended, by masses and plugs of fine dark-coloured granules of the same kind, among which may be found unmistakable cryptogamic filaments, originating from the spores. Letzerich points out the direct causal connection of this affection of the kidneys with the parasitic organisms already described by him as passing through the medium of the lymphatic vessels and glands into the blood, and being probably excreted by the kidneys. In fact, he was able to find similar structures in the small blood-vessels of the liver and spleen.—*Centralblatt für die Medicin. Wissensch.*, February 8th.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SKIN.—Dr. Bizzozero of Turin describes, in the *Centralblatt für die Medicin. Wissensch.* for April 26th, the appearances presented at the necropsy of a child aged 15, who had for several years suffered severely from scrofula. There were chronic suppurative inflammation of the left ankle-joint and of the articulation between the phalanges of the left thumb; tubercle of the lungs with peribronchitis; diffuse tuberculosis of the intestines, with extensive ulcers; fatty degeneration and chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys; fatty infiltration of the liver; an abscess as large as a hazel-nut, with cheesy contents, beneath the skin of the left forearm; and numerous cutaneous ulcers, especially at the elbow, on the right side of the face, and on the left shoulder. These ulcers had a diameter varying from one to two centimeters (two-fifths to four-fifths of an inch); some were one or two millimeters deep; others were mere superficial excoriations. Their edges

were sinuous, often somewhat elevated and slightly undermined. The surrounding skin was slightly swollen and pigmented. In many cases, small rather hard nodules were felt in the subcutaneous tissue beneath the ulcers. On microscopic examination, the papillæ of the surrounding skin were found to be enlarged; their vessels were dilated, and the connective tissue cells surrounding the latter contained much pigment. Numerous wandering cells were infiltrated around all the vessels of the skin, and around the coils of the salivary glands. There was a still greater cellular infiltration at the edge and base of the ulcers; the most superficial layers of this infiltrated tissue were softened, and their elements broken up into granules. At the base and at the edges of the ulcers, and in the neighbouring skin, were seen numerous, mostly isolated, tubercles. They consisted each of a giant-cell with numerous processes and nuclei, and surrounded by numerous epithelioid cells. The cutaneous tubercle was in many instances found lying close beneath the epidermis. Tubercle was also found, on microscopic examination, in the lymphatic glands, lungs, and intestines. Bizzozero states that he once found giant-cells in an old, apparently syphilitic, ulcer of the left foot. The subject was a woman aged 50, in whose body were found syphilitic gummata of the dura mater and cranial and tibial nodes, and also tubercle of the apices of the lungs. It is probable, he says, that scrofulous ulcers of the skin are very often of tubercular origin.

MIDWIFERY.

DURATION OF MENSTRUATION.—Dr. Cohnstein gives, in the *Deutsche Klinik* (No. 3, 1873), the results obtained from careful inquiry of four hundred women in whom the menopause had occurred several years previously. 1. The average duration of menstruation was thirty-one years. 2. The menopause occurred gradually in 76 per cent., suddenly in 24 per cent. 3. It occurred in those who had menstruated early (under 13 years) about three years later than in those in whom the catamenia appeared late (after the 17th year of age). The regularity or irregularity of menstruation appears to have no influence on its duration. 5. More married women than unmarried obtain a menstruation period of 29–34 years. 6. Pluriparæ show the highest percentage of duration of menstruation for 29–32 years. If their last confinement take place between the ages of 38 and 42, the duration of activity of the uterus varies between twenty-four and thirty-three years; if it occur between the ages of 30 and 38, the duration of menstruation varies between twenty-five and twenty-eight years. Abortion hastens the appearance of the menopause. 7. Lactation increases the duration of menstruation. To sum up, the catamenial function is of longest duration in women who menstruate early, are married, have more than three children, nurse their children themselves, and cease child-bearing between the ages of 38 and 42.—*Wiener Medizin. Wochenschrift*, April 12.

FORM OF THE BODY IN NEW-BORN CHILDREN.—Pfankuch calls in question (*Archiv für Gynecologie*, vol. iv, part 2) the statement of Simpson that male children are more exposed to danger than females during birth, on account of their greater size. He finds that, of children of equal weight, more males die than females; and, with the view of ascertaining whether this was to be accounted for by the size of the head, he has examined the relation between the head and the rest of the body in 714 new-born children. He finds that, towards the end of pregnancy, the increase in weight of the child is relatively more rapid than that of its length or of the size of its head, the body and limbs becoming more developed. For equal weights, boys are longer and have larger heads than girls. First children are longer and have larger heads than those which follow them.—*Centralblatt für die Medizin. Wissenschaft.*, February 8th.

SYPHILIS DURING PREGNANCY.—In the *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, No. 1 for 1873, Dr. Sigmund describes those forms of syphilis which are communicated during or within a fortnight before pregnancy, or during the act of impregnation. The disposition to syphilitic infection appears to be greater in pregnant than in non-pregnant women. Dr. Sigmund explains this by the changes which the genital organs of the female normally undergo in consequence of pregnancy. The period of incubation is apparently not of longer duration in the pregnant than in the unimpregnated female, or in the male. The initial forms of syphilis have the same points of origin, but are developed much more quickly and extensively in the pregnant woman. The situation of the induration, as well as of the papules, in the vaginal portion, on the lower commissure of the labia and on the perinæum, not only indicates that the affection is especially obstinate, but that the act of labour will be very perilous. The tissues lose their elasticity and are torn under even moderate distension; and the lacerations thus produced are at-

tended with a marked disposition to sloughing, which may be followed by pyæmia. While the initial affection in pregnant women is thus severe, the consecutive symptoms are very mild. Eruptions are few and limited, and soon disappear. Alopecia is rare. Affections of the nervous system, especially of the central organs, syphilitic pains, convulsions, etc., occur very rarely in pregnant women. Dr. Sigmund has never seen a case of iritis. Speaking of the treatment, he says that it cannot be too much insisted on that it is of the highest importance not to trust to medicinal remedies alone, but to employ with them a suitable hygienic and dietetic regimen.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

CLOSURE OF THE SINUS POCULARIS IN INFANTS.—In examining the bodies of seventy children, newly born or a few days old, Dr. Englisch (*Wiener Medizin. Jahrb.*, 1873, 1) found in five cases a closure of the opening of the sinus pocularis. This leads to distension of the sinus with its retained secretion, so as to form a cyst, bulging sometimes on the anterior, sometimes on the posterior, wall of the prostate. The obstruction is sometimes so slight that it gives way under slight pressure; sometimes it is firmer; it arises evidently not from any malformation, but from the mucous surfaces remaining in contact. According to its size, the tumour produces more or less difficulty of micturition, and may even give rise to retention; and Dr. Englisch believes that to it are to be attributed not a few of the cases of retention of urine in newly born children. Usually, the obstruction is overcome by the efforts of the child; in other cases, it is almost always readily removed by the catheter. If the obstruction be firm, and no instrumental means be employed, the changes consecutive on retention may take place in the parts of the urinary passages lying beyond it. The anterior part of the sinus pocularis may also be shut off from the posterior; and the latter, lying in the neighbourhood of the connective tissue between the prostate and rectum, may become distended into a cyst. This has been observed in several cases.—*Centralblatt für die Med. Wiss.*, April 5th.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Epidemic of Small-pox.—Shall Ladies be admitted to our Schools?—Hospital Saturday.—Testimonial to Mr. Gamgee.—The General Hospital Dinner.

WE record with regret, that small-pox is again on the increase here. Just this time last year the epidemic was at its height, and only a short time ago its public expenses were paid, and our house set in order. But we have never been quite free, and have generally had about five new cases reported per week. A fortnight ago they numbered fourteen, last week twenty-three. The present outbreak is principally in one district; thirty-two cases are in one street.

It is noteworthy that the majority are in the parish of Aston, not in the parish of Birmingham, though they are within the borough.

Now the vaccination arrangements in the Birmingham parish are particularly good, and, to judge from figures recently quoted by Mr. Clay, very successful. Of 8,506 births, all but 52 are accounted for by the vaccination register. The vaccination fees for the last half-year were £500, more than half of which sum was for re-vaccination. Moreover, the public records of the small-pox cases for the last five years do not show one child patient between three months and five years of age. The vaccination arrangements in the Aston parish are not so good; in fact, Dr. Ballard, on a recent visit, blamed them as insufficient. Query? Is there no relation between this and the present spread of the disease? Unvaccinated cases still come from somewhere, for Dr. Hill reports 10 out of the 210 attacked in last two months.

There is much stir in our Town Council about the dirty condition and defective drainage of the infected streets, and public men refer to this as accountable for the increase; but surely no amount of dirt will generate small-pox, and a sewer, unless well trapped, ventilated, and disinfected, is as bad as a privy, often worse. The street in which the inhabitants are now suffering most is Darwin Street, and that is the only one of the set that is sewered.

Surely the remedies are vaccination and isolation; and all energy should be directed to these; for, what with the liberty of the subject, the distinction between paupers and others, the division of authority between Councils and Boards, the meeting of committees and deputa-

orange-coloured bile. The spleen weighed 3 ounces, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. The left lung was in a condition of red hepatisation, and the left pleura was violently inflamed. The fibrinous exudation was peculiarly red. There was nothing abnormal in the brain. The child was a lean, sallow, melancholic looking object, but had a large amount of adipose tissue connected with the intestinal canal.

Rupture of the Aorta.—Dr. GERALD YEO exhibited the heart and aorta of a blacksmith, aged 44, of intemperate habits, the subject of syphilis. For two years he had suffered from dyspnoea, pain over the heart, occasional hæmoptysis, albuminuria, and œdema of the lower limbs. Loud bronchial *râles* were generally audible over the chest, and there was a well-marked basic double murmur. To this a third, postdiastolic bruit became added. After severe attacks of angina, he died suddenly, while sitting up in bed. The lungs were œdematous. In the pericardium lay about a pint and a quarter of soft dark clots, besides a pint of dark fluid. Blood was freely extravasated into the subserous areolar tissue over the front of the right auricle and great vessels. In the anterior wall of the aorta there was a transverse slit, three-quarters of an inch long. The auricles were small, the ventricles dilated, the left being considerably hypertrophied. Both the aortic and pulmonary orifices were greatly dilated, but their valves were sufficient. One of the aortic valves measured an inch and three-quarters. The rupture of its middle and internal coats extended across the immensely dilated aorta, just above two of the aortic semilunar valves. The coats of the vessels were, however, generally healthy and elastic. The liver was hard and small, showing some old traces of perihepatitis on its upper surface.

Transposition of Viscera.—Mr. NIXON gave a remarkable example. A boy, aged about 15, died of double pleuritis, on March 7th. The systemic portion of the heart was situated to the right, the pulmonary portion to the left. The arch of the aorta crossed from left to right, passing over the root of the right lung, and the vessel passed down to the right of the œsophagus. The branches were the arteria innominata, right carotid, and right subclavian. The arteria innominata divided into the left carotid and left subclavian at the left sterno-clavicular articulation. The superior vena cava passed in front of the root of the left lung. The left lung was divided into three lobes, the right into two only. The pneumogastric nerves were reversed also, the right supplying the anterior surface of the stomach, the left its posterior surface. The right recurrent laryngeal nerve was given off at the right side of the ductus arteriosus, which sprang from the right and shorter branch of the pulmonary artery. The liver occupied the left hypochondrium, its greater lobe being on the left side. The œsophagus terminated in the right hypochondrium, where the cardiac end of the stomach and the spleen were also found. The intestines, and the vessels and nerves of the abdomen, were all similarly misplaced.

Chronic Latent Pericarditis and its Consequences.—Dr. A. W. FOOT showed a specimen, taken from a lad aged 19, who came into the Meath Hospital with a history of seven weeks' ailment, referred to the left side of his chest. On admission, the right pleura was full of fluid. Soon afterwards, the pericardium was found to be also filled with fluid, the area of præcordial dulness extending from one nipple-line to the other, and from the second rib above, until it was merged below in the left lobe of the liver, which was displaced downwards. There was no impulse. The sounds were distant and feeble. The pulse, which could seldom be counted at the wrist, averaged 150 per minute. Dyspnoea was constant, and often extreme. There was œdema of the feet and legs. The pleural effusion was recent, the result of exposure to cold. The pericardial effusion, and the inflammatory deposit in the left lung, existed before his admission. Stimulants afforded temporary relief. The chest was tapped late, and 105 ounces of a clear greenish amber-coloured serum were withdrawn, with very trifling relief, and he died quietly, sixteen hours after the operation. The right pleural cavity presented no traces of inflammation, but its walls were bestrewn with milary granulations; opaque whitish tubercles, like boiled sago, were disseminated through the right lung. In the summit of the lower lobe of the left lung was an inflammatory greyish yellow deposit, of the size of a date, covered, where it came to the surface of the lung, with pleuritic adhesions and exudation, of pappy consistence, in the central parts, surrounded by a redder and firmer belt of albuminous exudation. Through this lung also were numbers of sago-like tubercles, most numerous in the vicinity of the deposit. The pericardium contained 33 ounces of brownish serum, was half-an-inch thick, leathery, gristly, and coated with dirty whitish exudation; the epicardial deposit was everywhere at least half-an-inch thick. There was extreme hypertrophy of the left ventricle, which, in the absence of valvular disease, atheroma of the aorta, or granular kidneys,

was no doubt due to an effort to overcome the load of superincumbent solid and liquid exudation. The retrobronchial glands were greatly distended; the diaphragmatic and mediastinal pleuræ were sown with milary tubercles. The splenic peritoneum was roughened with minute nodules, giving to the finger the sensation of the finest sand.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, Northampton, on Thursday, June 5th, at 1 P.M.; Dr. BRYAN, President, in the Chair.

Dinner at the George Hotel, at 4 P.M. Charge, 5s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, and those who wish to dine, are particularly requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
WM. MOXON. }

Northampton, May 6th, 1873.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above district will be held at the Board Room of the Infirmary, Chichester, on Friday, June 6th, at 2.45 P.M. precisely; Dr. TYACKE in the Chair.

The dinner will take place at the Dolphin Hotel, at 4.45 P.M. Charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends.

Papers have been promised by Dr. Fussell of Brighton and Dr. Paxton of Chichester.

Any other member desirous of reading papers or bringing forward cases, is requested to communicate forthwith with the Honorary Secretary.

WM. J. HARRIS, *Honorary Secretary.*
13, Marine Parade, Worthing, May 19th, 1873.

EAST ANGLIAN AND CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCHES.

THE combined annual meeting of the above Branches will be held at the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, on Friday, June 20th, at 2 P.M.; J. C. SMITH, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner at the Royal Hotel, Great Yarmouth, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets, 12s. 6d. each.

Members wishing to read papers, or to join the dinner, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with one of the Honorary Secretaries.

B. CHEVALLIER, M.D., Ipswich. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
J. B. BRADBURY, M.D., Cambridge. }
J. B. PITT, M.D., Norwich.

May 19th, 1873.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Museum, Warrington, on Tuesday, June 24th, at One o'clock; CHARLES WHITE, Esq., President-elect.

The dinner will be provided at the "Mess House", at Five precisely. Tickets 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

The following communications are promised:—Dr. Noble: Some Particulars of Treatment in a Case of Pneumothorax. Dr. Lyster: A Case of Intermenstrual Uterine Pain. Dr. Steele: Note on the Interuterine Injection of Perchloride of Iron in *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage.

Notice of communications should be sent to the undersigned at once.
A. B. STEELE, *Honorary Secretary.*

54, Rodney Street, Liverpool, May 1873.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, June 24th, at 3 P.M.

An address will be delivered by the President, FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq., F.R.C.S.

The annual dinner will be held at 5 P.M., for the convenience of country members.

Dinner tickets, including waiters and dessert, 7s. 6d. each.

Members intending to be present at the dinner, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries on or before June 20th, in order that suitable arrangements may be made.

T. H. BARTLEET, F.R.C.S. }
BALHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*

Birmingham, May 20th, 1873.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, April 10th, at the Cock Inn, Sutton. Dr. HEARNDEN presided, and eighteen members and visitors attended.

Papers, etc.—1. Dr. PHILPOT read a paper on a certain form of Nervous Headache.

2. Dr. LANCHESTER read the notes of a case of Acute Hydrocephalus, with remarks.

The Dinner took place at 6 P.M.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE fourth meeting of the sixteenth session was held at Dartford on May 13th; RICHARD H. HUNTER, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary was re-elected.

The Next Meeting was appointed to be held at Rochester in September; and Dr. James V. Bell was chosen chairman.

Communications.—The following were read:—

1. Case of Fracture of Pelvis and Compound Fracture of Leg: Severe Collapse: Recovery. By R. H. Hunter, Esq.

2. Case of Albuminuria and Convulsions in a primipara in her third month of pregnancy: Recovery. By Thomas Churton, Esq.

3. Specimen of a Fetus at the fifth month born with a full-time twin. The mother had had a fall three months before labour. By C. J. White, M.D.

4. Specimen of the Intestines of a woman who died of Peritonitis. By N. W. Barrington, M.D. There was an omental umbilical hernia of thirty years' duration, but there was no strangulation.

5. Arrest of Epistaxis by the use of Matico locally. By W. P. Hoare, Esq. The author stated that he was the first who gave matico internally for hæmatemesis and other hæmorrhages.

6. Observations on the Treatment of Burns and Scalds by equal parts of resin cerate and zinc ointment, with one-fortieth of carbolic acid. By W. P. Hoare, Esq.

Dinner.—The members and visitors dined at the Bull Hotel.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, May 22nd. Present: T. G. STOCKWELL, Esq., President, and forty-three members.

New Members.—G. K. Sproule, Esq. (Frome), and George Home, Esq. (Westbury-on-Trym), were duly elected members of the Association and of the Branch.

Papers.—The following were read.

1. Mr. Joseph Hinton read a paper on Animal Poisoning. —Messrs. Mason, Stockwell, and Spender made remarks.

2. Mr. W. M. Clarke read a paper on Arsenical Colours and Papers. —Dr. Hensley and Mr. Fowler made remarks.

3. Dr. E. L. Fox read a paper on Certain Pathological Conditions of Nervous Centres, illustrated by numerous microscopical specimens.

4. Mr. A. Fox narrated two Cases of much Surgical Interest.

5. Mr. Joseph Parsons narrated a case of Abdominal Abscess, unsuspected during life, and causing Sudden Death; on which Dr. E. L. Fox and Mr. Clarke made some observations.

OBITUARY.

JAMES INGLIS, M.B., C.M.Aber.

WE regret to have to record the death on January 4th of this promising gentleman, at the early age of twenty-two. His death occurred on board ship, while on his way to Australia, whither he was going for the benefit of his health. Mr. Inglis served at Beaumont and Saarbrück during the Franco-Prussian war; and during the small-pox epidemic in Aberdeen, he acted as resident medical officer to the temporary hospital. His career at the University of Aberdeen was a distinguished one. He did well what he undertook, and his personal qualities were such as to secure for him a welcome reception from all.

THOMAS ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

MR. THOMAS ROBINSON, surgeon, died at Alton in Staffordshire, on April 13th, of pneumonia (which lasted acutely only a week), in his fifty-fifth year. He studied at University College, and afterwards in Paris. Mr. Robinson resided and practised at Alton thirty years, during the whole of which time he held the appointment of Poor-law Medical Officer of a large district. A most sincere and unusual regret has been felt by the people of the whole neighbourhood of Alton at the loss sustained by them in his death. Few have been known where he lived so worthy of respect or so deeply mourned.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

DALLINGTON.—Mr. A. H. Hackney has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Dallington Parish of the Battle Union, Sussex.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON.—Mr. C. S. Barter (Medical Officer of Health for Bath) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for Bradford-on-Avon, at a salary of £30.

WESTMORLAND.—Dr. David Page, of Kirkby Lonsdale, has been elected Medical Officer of Health for the county of Westmorland and the districts of Ulverston (Lancashire) and Sedbergh (Yorkshire), at a salary of £600.

KIRKBURTON.—At a special meeting of the Kirkburton Urban Sanitary Authority, it was resolved to combine with the urban sanitary districts of Lepton, Farnley Tyas, Shelley, Shepley, Cumberworth, and Cumberworth Half, in the appointment of a medical officer of health, if the sanction of the Local Government Board can be obtained.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The proposed appointment of one medical officer of health for all the sanitary districts within the area of the Huddersfield Union having been found to be impracticable, it has been determined to combine the urban sanitary districts of Marsden-in-Almond-bury, Marsden-in-Huddersfield, Slaithwaite, Linthwaite, Golcar, and Scammonden; and any adjoining sanitary districts are to be allowed to join, on signifying their desire within a month.

HUNTINGDON.—Dr. E. J. Syson, late Medical Officer of Health for Salford, has been appointed by the Guardians and Town Council Medical Officer of Health for the Huntingdon District, at a salary of £800.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.—On May 14th, Frederick Johnson, milkman and dairyman, of 27, Highbury Vale, was summoned, on behalf of the Vestry of St. Mary, Islington, for having, on the 4th day of April, unlawfully sold some milk, knowing the same to have been mixed with another substance, with intent fraudulently to increase its bulk. It was proved that a quart of milk was purchased at the defendant's dairy, for which fourpence was paid. It was then submitted to Dr. Tidy, the analyst for Islington, who deposed that the analysis showed that the bulk of the milk was one-third water. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £5 and costs.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEDICAL ACT (1858) AMENDMENT BILL.—Petitions in favour of this Bill have been presented during the last and present week, from Bangor, Standishgate, Middlewich, John Proctor and others, Crewe, Oswestry, Bacup, Blackburn, Ashton-le-Willows, Liverpool (two), West Somerset, Burnley, Birkenhead, Southport, Bootle, West Derby, Widnes, Lincoln, Oldham (two), South Durham, Shropshire, Ennis, Brynsiencyn, North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, Croydon, Bothwell, Dundee, Lichfield, Northampton, Macclesfield, British Medical Association (two), Brighton, Rochdale, Bury, Hull, Todmorden, Chester, Newhaven, Sunderland, Worthing, Wednesbury, Norwich, Abergavenny, the President and Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association, Reigate, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Leeds, Accrington, Charles Chadwick and others, Staffordshire, London, Leicester, Forfarshire, Aberdeen Branch of the British Medical Association, Shrewsbury, Holywell, Rhyl,

Wrexham, University of Durham College of Medicine, York (two), Ruthin, Leicester, Liverpool, Birmingham, South Shields, London (two), Frodsham, Worthing, Swansea, Tiverton, Whitehaven, Stafford (two), Teignmouth, Reading, Southport, Saffron Walden, Greenwich, Windsor, Dudley, Tipton, Market Harborough, Torquay, Southport, Llanfairfechan, Dublin, Pershore, East Sussex, Newport, and Southam.

Petitions against the Bill have been presented from Nottingham, Sheriff Hutton, Kingston-on-Hull (two), King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Tipton, Derby (three), Coventry (two), University of Edinburgh, Accrington, Birmingham (five), Liverpool (two), Hull, Manchester (four), Morley, Mountsorrel, Malpas, Woodley, Plaistow, Nantwich, Leeds (two), Dairycoates, Cleckheaton, Bingley (two), Schofield, Heckmondwike, Boston, Harleigh, Stockport, Whitechapel, Leicester, Halifax (three), Bolton, Bradford (five), Mossley, Henry Newton, James Platt, Malton, George Willoughton, Willenhall, York, Bedford, Henry Bradsworth, Sheffield, Bishop Auckland, Samuel Matthews, Edward Foster, Heywood, and Kersley.

Dr. Lush has given notice of motion on the second reading of the Bill on Wednesday, July 3rd—"That it be read a second time on this day six months."

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—Petitions for alterations have been presented from the British Medical Association (two), Taunton, Charles Cornish, Brighton, Holyhead Union, Northampton, Epsom, and Augustus Bath and others.

Mr. Corrance has given notice that, on the order for going into committee on the Public Health Bill being read on Thursday, June 5th, he will move that the order be discharged.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BILL.—On Tuesday, May 27th, a message was received from the Lords, that they had passed a Bill, intitled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in England, and to consolidate the law respecting the Registration of Births and Deaths at Sea." The Bill was read a first time; and the second reading was fixed for Friday, June 6th. Mr. Donald Dalrymple has given notice of his intention to move the following clause in Committee. "Every registered medical practitioner shall be entitled to demand and receive for each certificate of death or still-birth, furnished under the provisions of this Act, a payment of not less than one shilling and sixpence when such certificate is delivered from his residence; and when summoned to a distance of one mile and under two miles from his residence, for the purpose of preparing such certificate, he shall be entitled to a fee of not less than two shillings; and when the distance exceeds two miles, to a fee of not less than three shillings, such distance being measured according to the existing public carriage road; but nothing herein provided shall entitle the medical officer of any public hospital or charitable institution to demand payment for a certificate of death or still-birth."

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS BILL.—At the second reading on Thursday, June 12th, Mr. Goldsmid will move "That it be read a second time on this day six months."

NOXIOUS BUSINESSES.—On Tuesday, May 27th, Mr. Headlam moved for a "return of all persons licensed to carry on any of the following trades within the limits of the metropolitan district: blood-boilers, bone-boilers, fellmongers, slaughterers of cattle or sheep, soap-boilers, tallow-melters, tripe-boilers; with the name and address of each person so licensed, and the particular trade for which he is licensed."

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentleman passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received a certificate to practise, on Thursday, May 15th, 1873.

Williams, Trevor William Wynn, Montagu Square

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Armitage, J. S., Kentish Town
Clifford, T. A., Bayswater
Mager, W. K., Westminster

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At examination meetings of the College, held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, the following candidates obtained the License to practise Medicine.

Annesley Charles Castriot De Renzy, John M'Creery, Michael Power O'Connor, William Taylor, and Thomas John Tighe.

The following candidates obtained the Midwifery Diploma.

Annesley Charles Castriot De Renzy, George William Joseph, John M'Creery, William Taylor, and Thomas John Tighe.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BILLERICAAY UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Mountnessing District: £30 per annum, and fees.
BILLESDON, BLABY, HINCKLEY, and LUTTERWORTH Rural Sanitary Districts, and Melton Mowbray Urban Sanitary District, combined—Medical Officer of Health: £450 per annum; to be increased, if other districts join: maximum, £800.
BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, Great Russell Street—Resident Medical Officer.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY—Two Resident House-Surgeons: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance.
COUNTY DOWN INFIRMARY—Resident Registrar and Assistant-Surgeon: 60 guineas per annum, board, apartments, and washing.
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, lodging, coal, and candles.
CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM, Carlisle—Resident Medical Superintendent.
DURHAM, County of—Public Analyst: £100 per annum, and 6s. for each analysis. Applications to John Watson, Esq., North Bailey, Durham.
FYLDE RURAL, and several Urban Sanitary Districts, combined—Medical Officer of Health: £500 per annum, to include travelling and all other expenses.
GRANTHAM RURAL and URBAN, and several other Sanitary Districts, combined: £650 per annum for three years. Applications to the Clerk to the Grantham Union, Grantham.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY—Resident Medical Officer at Lanowlee: 500 Rs. per mensem for three years. Applications to T. R. Watt, Esq., 3, New Broad Street.
GREAT YARMOUTH HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance.
HEADINGTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Otmoor District.
HUDDERSFIELD UNION—Medical Officer for the Golcar District: £20 per ann.
INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Visiting Physician.
KELLS UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Moynalty Dispensary District: £120 per annum, and fees. Applications to John Keating, Esq., Moynalty.
LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Gower Street—Two Physicians and a Surgeon.
LUNESDALE UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officers for Districts 3 and 4: £12 and £15 per annum, respectively.
MIDDLESBROUGH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £150 per annum.
NEWBURY UNION, Berks—Medical Officer for District No. 1: £170 per ann.
NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL—Physician.
NORWICH DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer: £120 per annum, £12 for coal, etc., and residence. Applications to Robert Chamberlin, Esq., Catton House, Norwich.
PRESTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Longton District: £65 per annum, and fees. Applications to G. Dixon, Esq.
ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, Bath—House-Surgeon: £60 per annum, board, and residence.
SALISBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £60 per annum.
SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £140 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.
SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Physician.
SLIGO UNION—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Riverstown Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications to Henry McLoughry, Esq., Riverstown.
STOCKTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Norton District: £50 per annum, and fees.
TORRINGTON UNION, Devon—Medical Officers for the Great Torrington and Winkleigh Districts: £70:11 and £17:18 per annum, and fees, respectively; also, a Public Vaccinator for the Winkleigh District.
TYNEMOUTH RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Two Medical Officers of Health: £50 for one year, each.
VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea—Assistant-Physician.
WAKEFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £140 per annum.
WARRINGTON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £200 per annum. Applications to James C. Sutton, Esq.
WARRINGTON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £100 per annum. Applications to James C. Sutton, Esq.
WEST BROMWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.
WEST FIRLE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £50 per annum.
WEST HERTS INFIRMARY, Hemel Hempstead—House-Surgeon and Assistant Secretary.
WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL—House Governor, Secretary, and Collector: £120 per ann., board and residence.
WORCESTER INFIRMARY—Resident Surgeon, Dispenser and Secretary: £150 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTHS.

BRACEY.—On May 24th, at 46, Bristol Street, Birmingham, the wife of *Arthur Bracey, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
PARKINSON.—On May 26th, at Brotton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, the wife of J. Taylor Parkinson, M.B., of a son.

DEATH.

EMFSON, Edwin, Esq., Surgeon, at Crediton, Devon, on May 10th.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAYGuy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY...St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

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

SATURDAY...St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. George Roper, "On a Case of Hypertrophic Elongation of the Cervix Uteri at the full term of Pregnancy"; Dr. Eardley-Wilmot, "On the Fillet as an Obstetric Aid"; Dr. Wiltshire, "On the Common Skin-diseases of Children."—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

ERRATUM.—In the list of prizemen at University College, published in last week's JOURNAL (p. 595), the name of the gold medallist in medicine should have been given as D. N. Parakk.

MR. WARD JACKSON.—We cannot undertake to reply by letter to communications addressed to the Editor.

THORAX.—(1) "Urine, A Guide to the Examination of the Urine," by Dr. Wickham Legg. (2) "Stethoscope," Introduction to Clinical Medicine, by Dr. Hughes Bennett; and a work with the same title by Dr. Octavius Sturges.

POSITION OF THE FETUS IN UTERO.

SIR,—In the course of my obstetric practice, a few days since, I met with the following case. A woman in her fourth confinement, whom I was attending, was safely delivered of one child, with a head-presentation. On examining externally, I found a larger mass than usual, which led me to make a vaginal examination. In doing so, I felt a second foetal head, which was soon, expelled and the usual placenta combined came away in a few minutes. This is my first case of twins with two head presentations. I shall be glad to know if it is usual.

I am, etc., J. HARRY ASHWORTH, L.R.C.P., etc.
Kettering, Northamptonshire, May 22nd, 1873.

. Dr. Arthur W. Edis, to whom we have referred this communication, writes: Few authors refer to it, beyond stating that "The most frequent presentations are, the one cranial, and the other pelvic or footling." Ramsbotham concludes, "it is more usual for both the heads to offer themselves downwards." Campbell also states that, from a register of his cases, "he finds both foetuses have almost always presented the vertex." Milne says, "in 1615 cases reported, there were 1084 cranial, 498 pelvic, and 33 transverse."

DR. GIBSON'S request has been handed to the General Secretary, Mr. F. Fowke, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., to whom all communications concerning changes of address, advertisements, or other business matters, should be addressed.

DENGUE.

SIR,—In this week's *Notes and Queries*, it is stated that the above fever obtained its name from having been first noticed among the troops at Aden, where it was known as "Aden Ague"; the first letter of each word was subsequently dropped, and the remainder of the words joined—hence the term "Dengue". I have referred to Aitken's *Practice of Medicine*, but find no explanation of the origin of the term. It would be interesting to know the date of its first appearance.

I am, etc., GEO. CHAS. COLES.
20, Great Coram Street, W.C., May 17th, 1873.

DR. GIDLEY.—The preparation of lentil called Celenta Ægypta, as prepared by Messrs. Hill of Bishopsgate Street, is finely ground lentil flour, which, stirred with milk and boiled, makes a much more agreeable and not less nutritious and digestible food than Revalenta Arabica.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

A MEDICAL STUDENT.—The "St. Thomas's Microscope," made by Pillischer of New Bond Street, is a very efficient instrument, and would no doubt answer the purpose.

A CORRESPONDENT asks to be furnished with the names and the addresses of the officers of any provident medical dispensaries in the West of England. Perhaps he had better communicate with Dr. Nankivell of Torquay, who could, we think, give him the required information.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

AN inquisitive person lately gave an apothecary a bad headache by wanting to know "what this new disease—this Cerro-gordo—final—Macginnis that one hears so much about, can be?" Perhaps it is the complaint alluded to in one of the queerest obituaries that ever appeared in an American journal, and that is saying a great deal. A Philadelphia paper publishes the following from a Pennsylvanian pen:—

Our little Sallie did to heaven go,
Baby life so fleet is;
She was afflicted with the cerebro-
Spinal meningitis.
'Tis hard to lose our Sallie so,
But the reflection sweet is,
That she's gone where there's no cerebro-
Spinal meningitis.—*The Echo*.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

SIR,—I should be glad to have your opinion on the following case:—A medical man, a member of the Association, residing four miles from this, has placed an unqualified man in this village to take charge of a branch practice, with little or no control. The said assistant goes for some considerable distance into a part of the country, where the principal never does. If, as sometimes happens, a patient dies, the certificate is filled up by the principal without his having ever seen the patient. The assistant practises in every branch of our art, attending midwifery, vaccinating, etc., his employer making his own qualifications do double duty. I think I have a right to complain of what would not be tolerated in any other profession, and it is my wish to call attention to this glaring evil, which appears at present to be on the increase, and without a remedy.

I am, etc., SCRUTATOR.

Insurance forms are filled up in the same way as the death certificates.

. The practice of employing unqualified assistants—except, perhaps, under the immediate and constant superintendence of the principal—is one of which we strongly disapprove; and, if the facts of the case as stated by our correspondent be correct, the practitioner to whom he refers is acting in a very reprehensible manner.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, May 24th; The Manchester Guardian, May 28th; The Aberdeen Daily Free Press, May 24th; The Bath Express, May 24th; The Birmingham Daily Post, May 28th; The Herts and Essex Observer; The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer; The Birmingham Daily Mail; The Sussex Daily News; The Kendal Mercury; The Hull Packet; The Roscommon Journal; The Melbourne Argus, March 14th; etc.

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

Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Brunton, London; Dr. C. Handfield Jones, London; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Mr. J. F. Streatfield, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Mr. Maunder, London; A Correspondent; Mr. Dalby, London; Dr. Ballard, London; Mr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Gibson, Cupar Fife; Mr. Hackney, Dallington; Mr. Ward Jackson, Clifton; Mr. F. Gull, Coddensham; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Reeves, Carlisle; Mr. Southam, Manchester; Mr. Headlam, M.P., London; Mr. Biddle, Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. Fowler, Bath; M.R.C.S. Eng.; Mr. Erichsen, London; Dr. Murchison, London; Mr. Kesteven, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Captain Trotter, Gosport; Mr. Evershed, Brighton; An Associate; Mr. D. Dalrymple, M.P., London; Surgeon-Major Manifold, Dublin; Dr. Burdon Sanderson, London; Mr. Wheatley, London; Dr. Orange, Broadmoor; Mr. Gaskoin, London; Dr. Copeman, Norwich; The Principal of King's College, London; Mr. Balmano Squire, London; Mr. Moore, Petersfield; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Dr. Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. P. H. Holland, London; Dr. Whitmore, London; Mr. W. J. Harris, Worthing; Dr. Handsell Griffiths, Dublin; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; M.D. Ed.; The Registrar-General of England; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. Wanklyn, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. J. W. Langmore, London; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Dr. W. Roberts, Manchester; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. J. B. Bradbury, Cambridge; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. R. S. Hudson, Redruth; Mr. J. Woodman, Exeter; Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. J. Marshall, Dover; Dr. J. McCrea, Belfast; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. A. Bracey, Birmingham; Mr. G. B. Robathan, Croydon; Mr. R. Cuffe, Horncastle; Dr. Troup, Auchtermuchty; Dr. Stewart, Whitby; Dr. Drysdale, London; Mr. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. Cotting, Boston; Dr. Embleton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Dwight, Maine; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. J. Croft, London; Mr. Owen, London; Mr. Bennett, West Bromwich; Dr. Trollope, St. Leonards; Mr. Balding, Royston; Mr. Michell Clarke, Clifton; Mr. Walford, Reading; Mr. A. B. Vise, Holbeach; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. Cunningham, Cambeltown; Dr. Phillips, London; Dr. Dyce Duckworth, London; Mr. Richard Davy, London; etc.