

Dr. J. Bell, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
H. Stear, Esq., Saffron Walden	...	...	...	...	3	5	0
H. Lowndes, Esq., Liverpool	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

In the list published last week, at p. 214, col. 2, line 7 from bottom, the two guineas from Dr. James Ford should have been described as one guinea each from Dr. Ford and Mr. S. Michell.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*New Medical Journals.*—Dr. Lorain's Introductory Lecture on the History of Medicine.—Dr. De Pietra Santa on the Climatology of France.—Society for the Protection of Infants.

"IT never rains but it pours" is a saying that may be, just now, applied to the number of new medical journals which have lately made their appearance in Paris. Within the last month, no fewer than four have been started. These are, *Journal de Thérapeutique*, by Professor Gubler; *Annales de Gynécologie*, published under the direction of Professors Pajot and Courty and Dr. Gallard; *Archives de Tocologie*, by Professor Depaul; *L'Ecole de Médecine*, a journal for the publication of clinical lectures, and those delivered at the School of Medicine. The first is a bi-monthly publication, the second and third monthly, and the fourth weekly. I cannot, in a single letter, undertake to review them all; I may, however, say that, notwithstanding the great number of medical periodicals published in Paris, the thirst for knowledge is so intense, that those under notice, and their immediate predecessors, seem to have received a hearty welcome. But the peculiar feature of these new journals is, they are edited by professors of the Faculty, who, whatever be their motives, are evidently in good earnest, and we can only wish them every success.

The *Archives* of Professor Depaul are intended not only to treat of all that concerns the puerperal condition, but of diseases peculiar to women and new-born infants. He is seconded in the work by Dr. De Soyre, his *chef de clinique*, or assistant, and by a staff of *collaborateurs*, whose names are sufficient to guarantee the success of the undertaking. From Dr. Depaul's position as clinical professor of obstetrical medicine and surgery, and his immense experience, these *Archives* cannot fail to be highly interesting. In his introductory article, the Professor upholds specialties; on the condition, however, of having previously, perfected one's self in the study of all the other branches of the art of cure. The first number of the *Archives* contains a good summary, by Dr. De Soyre, of the articles that have lately appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on the treatment and prevention of *post partum hæmorrhage*; but the subject has not been completed.

The introductory article in the *Annales de Gynécologie* is signed by Professor Pajot; and the number under notice contains an able critical review by Dr. Gallard, on puerperal affections, and the causes of the mortality among lying-in women. Both of the articles may be read with interest and profit. The same may be said of Professor Gubler's introduction in his *Journal de Thérapeutique*.

Dr. Lorain, the recently appointed Professor of the History of Medicine and Surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, was prevented by indisposition from beginning his course at the opening of the session. He delivered his introductory lecture to a full audience on the 27th ultimo, but, I must confess, many were disappointed with it, as it certainly did not come up to their expectations. After paying a graceful tribute to the memory of the founder of the chair, which is semi-official, and to his predecessor, the late Dr. Daremberg, he endeavoured to point out the great interest that is attached to the history of the medical sciences, and dwelt upon the utility of a knowledge of the terms used in medicine, and the biography of those who have connected their names with certain discoveries in medicine and surgery. Dr. Lorain then passed in review the changes that have taken place, from time to time, in the practice of the healing art, the causes of these changes, and the influence of fashion on the minds of medical men in all ages. Thus, in speaking from his own experience, he remembered that, about twenty years ago, it was the fashion to bleed in almost every case of disease, and even those who had nothing the matter with them, such as pregnant women and plethoric men; whereas, nowadays, venesection is so rarely practised, that the present generation of students scarcely know how to hold a lancet. The same may be said of issues, blisters, and cauteries, with which weakly and scrofulous children used to be martyred. The great changes that have been effected by the recent researches in morbid anatomy, by the discovery of auscultation and percussion, and by the influence exercised by physiology, were then referred to. He adverted, in laudatory terms, to the "School of Observation" founded by Louis,

and to the important works of his pupils, who, in their turn, became masters in their profession. The introduction of the microscope met with great opposition, and one of its greatest opponents was Velveau, who considered it the height of presumption to endeavour to form a diagnosis by any other means than clinical observation. But, now that the "fusion" between surgery and histology is effected, no physician or surgeon will attempt to question the service rendered by the microscope. The sphygmograph is another invention which will immortalise the name of Marey, from the service rendered by this instrument in the diagnosis of cardiac affections and those of the vascular system. The lecturer next pointed out the advantages of laboratories and pathological museums, which, in France, are notoriously deficient to meet the requirements of scientific researches. Paris was far behind London in this respect, and the only pathological museum that Paris could boast of was that founded by the illustrious Dupuytren, which bore his name, but which could bear no comparison with the Hunterian museum in London. The Professor then announced that, in his present course, he will deliver a series of lectures on the "history of fever and of the temperature of the human body in acute disease," from the earliest times to the present day. With reference to the above, modern discoveries, he said, have not taught us much; for already Andral, in 1839, and De Haen at the commencement of the eighteenth century, had made some important researches in this direction; and, when Andral declared that the temperature of the human body during a rigor was not only not less, as was generally supposed, but actually higher than the normal standard, he somewhat startled the profession; the clinical thermometer, however, had decided the question.

At this time of the year, popular lectures are delivered on medical and other scientific subjects in Paris; and, last week, Dr. De Pietra Santa, a well known hygienist, entertained a large audience of both sexes on the climatology of France, and the influence of climate on disease. France, said the orator, possessed five very distinct climatorial regions, which he designated thus: the Vosgian, or north-east; the Sequanian, or north-west; the Girondin, or south-west; the Rhodanian, or south-east, and the Mediterranean, or Provençal. Each of these regions presents a different zone, according as it is near or at a distance from the sea, or according as one descends the valleys or ascends to the mean heights. The maritime atmosphere is more uniform than that of heights; the barometrical pressure is constantly strong; the air is purer, and is renewed by the sea and land breezes; in equal volume, the sea-air contains more oxygen, is impregnated with sea-salt and a peculiar odour which it acquires from marine plants. Such an atmosphere would tend to develop the strength of the different organs, increase the power of the muscles, modify and harmonise the central and peripheric circulations; and, finally, would exalt the activity of the intellectual faculties. The air of hills and mountains, Dr. De Pietra Santa continued, at a height of 700 *mètres*, or about 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, presents the following characters. It is naturally lighter, and contains, in equal volume, a small proportion of oxygen; it is impregnated with a more considerable quantity of watery vapour, and it contains a good deal of ozone. The influence of such a climate is particularly sedative and soothing, whereas a maritime one is tonic and stimulant. The practical application of this would be, that patients, and others requiring change of air, ought not to adopt one or other climate without previously taking the advice of a medical man, as it is evident that what would suit one will not suit another. Dr. De Pietra Santa concluded by recommending the climate of the South of France, as the best in Europe for nervous affections and chronic diseases of the respiratory organs.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Infants took lately, and was presided over by Dr. Boudet. In the president's address, the appalling statement was made, regarding the mortality among new-born infants in France, that, limited to 5 and 10 per cent., for those under one year, placed in a favourable condition, the mortality rose to 40 per cent. and more, for those sent out to nursing; and, in some departments, it amounted to 70, 80, and 90 per cent. for foundlings. Dr. Boudet is justly alarmed at this state of things, and sees in it a fertile source of the rapid depopulation of France.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE next intermediate general meeting of this Branch will be held on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M., at Cambrian Hotel, Pensarn, Abergele, under the Presidency of R. Davies, Esq., Llanfairtalhairn.

The dinner will take place at 2.30 P.M. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen having papers or cases to communicate, and who purpose dining, will be good enough to send early intimation to the Honorary Secretary.

D. KENT JONES, *Hon. Sec.*

Beaumaris, February 3rd, 1874.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE fourth meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol, on Thursday, March 5th, at 7 o'clock P.M.; Dr. E. L. Fox, President, in the Chair.

EDMUND C. BOARD, } *Honorary Secretaries.*  
R. S. FOWLER, }

Clifton, February 1874.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Ship Hotel, Faversham, on Thursday, March 5th, 1874, at 3 o'clock; Edward Garraway, Esq., the President of the Branch, in the Chair.

Dinner at 5 o'clock precisely; charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen who wish to make communications to the meeting are requested to inform me *at once*, in order that a notice thereof may be included in the circular convening the meeting.

EDWARD W. THURSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Ashford, February 16th, 1874.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, February 4th, 1874—present, Mr. George Southam (President of Council) in the Chair; Mr. Alfred Baker, Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Mr. E. C. Board, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Carpenter (Croydon), Dr. B. Foster, Dr. E. L. Fox (Clifton), Dr. Parsons, Dr. Sibson, F.R.S., Dr. Steele, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Underhill, Dr. Wade, Dr. A. T. H. Waters (Liverpool), Mr. Wheelhouse, and Dr. Wilkinson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

*Resolved*—That the sixty-seven gentlemen whose names have been circulated be, and they are hereby elected, members of the British Medical Association.

Read letter from Mr. R. J. Upton, Solicitor to the Association, respecting the registration of the Association, and enclosing an advertisement.

*Resolved*—That the General Secretary be authorised to sign the advertisement, and that it be inserted twice in the *Times*.

*Resolved*—That the President of the Council, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Falconer, be a Subcommittee to confer with Mr. Upton, and make arrangements for registration of the Association, and report to the Committee of Council.

Read minutes of Arrangement Committee.

*Resolved*—That, with the following alterations—viz., that the second general meeting be held at 11.30 A.M. on the 12th August, and a meeting of the Committee of Council be held at 9 A.M. on Thursday, August 13th—the minutes of the Arrangement Committee be approved, and the recommendations carried into effect.

*Resolved*—That Dr. Russell Reynolds be requested to give the Address in Medicine.

*Resolved*—That Mr. Cadge be requested to give the Address in Surgery.

*Resolved*—That Dr. Matthews Duncan be requested to give the Address in Obstetric Medicine.

*Resolved*—That Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse, be appointed public auditors for the year 1873, in conformity with Law 23.

*Resolved*—That the minutes of the Finance and JOURNAL Committee of November 12th and January 8th be approved, and the recommendations carried into effect.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### INJECTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF IRON IN POST PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE.

SIR,—I tender the most ample apology to Dr. Gream for the erroneous inference I drew from his letter in your JOURNAL of January 17th. I assumed that Dr. Gream had witnessed "death" from the injection of perchloride of iron to arrest post partum hæmorrhage. In this, I am happy to find that I misunderstood him; but, in extenuation, I plead that, having, as Dr. Gream requests, read his letter again, I cannot help

thinking that the structure of the sentence which misled me might mislead others. I have italicised the ambiguous sentence:—"The injection of perchloride of iron is not likely to become a popular remedy. *It is known to produce mischief, which I myself have witnessed, and even death; besides, it is never required.*" Dr. Gream's personal knowledge, therefore, is limited to "mischief"; but what this is he does not explain.

Dr. Gream tells us he has "never seen a woman die from uterine hæmorrhage, when under his own care, under any circumstances whatever." But quick death is not the only mischief that may result from hæmorrhage. Has Dr. Gream never seen women who had suffered from hæmorrhage die of septicæmia?

Dr. Gream invites me to record the *post mortem* appearances of all the fatal cases I have had. I also may say, that I have never lost a patient from hæmorrhage who, from first to last, had been under my care; and, for this immunity, I am convinced that I am, in some measure, indebted to the use of perchloride of iron. In my *Obstetric Operations*, I fairly set forth all the facts with which I was acquainted which seemed adverse to this remedy. The present discussion has not been provoked by me. I am, therefore, entitled to take my own time and opportunity to lay before the profession any subsequent experience, and the judgment at which I may arrive upon the experience and criticism of others. It is quite clear that, at present, neither Dr. Gream nor Dr. Snow Beck is able to approach the subject with the necessary calmness. I have more confidence in myself; still I prefer to postpone the task until the solstice of controversy shall have passed away.

In the meantime, all I feel called upon to do is to take note of the cases and facts which are published, and to ask for such precision in record as can render them fit for scientific deliberation. The importance of observing rigorous precision in record will be obvious to those who know how fallacious "facts" often become for want of it. For example, unless adequate details be given to identify cases, nothing is more easy than to repeat the same case once or several times, thus helping to make a false aggregate. Into this error, as I have shown (*Obstetrical Journal*, January 1874) Dr. Snow Beck has already fallen.

Dr. Gream, fairly carried away by his enthusiasm, does not hesitate to endorse the statements of Dr. Snow Beck. His fervour has made him sublimely indifferent to the laws of evidence. Dr. Snow Beck will be judged, not by Dr. Gream's chivalrous championship, but by his own graces of style, by the trustworthiness of the "nine or ten cases seen by himself, and of his other statements," and by the candour and logic of his arguments.

Dr. Gream's wrath falls heavily on the Obstetrical Society. He withdraws from it, and foretells its speedy collapse. No doubt, the blow is severe, but it is not altogether crushing. Prophecy opposed to Dr. Gream's may be rash, but I venture to hope that, although the broad shadow cast by his goodly presence, as he turns indignant from its door, may involve the Society in momentary occultation, it will, nevertheless, escape extinction. I am, etc.,

ROBERT BARNES.

London, February 1874.

### INSTRUCTION OF MIDWIVES.

SIR,—It is a relief to my mind that men of such experience and acuteness as Drs. Gream and Steele cannot urge more potent arguments against the instruction of midwives than those which appear in your last number of the JOURNAL. These gentlemen are two of the only three members of the profession who, to my knowledge, disapprove of the attempt now being made to meliorate the condition of midwives. The opinions of this little minority I fully respect, and the integrity of their motives no one will doubt; at the same time, it is difficult to understand the mode of reasoning they have adopted in arriving at their conclusions.

In answer to Dr. Gream, I can only reiterate what I said in my last letter. His fearful prophecy of the speedy collapse of the Obstetrical Society of London, however, demands the serious attention of its Fellows. If it be true that they are introducing into their present robust body a septic material which is to cause its corruption and sudden disintegration, they cannot be too thankful for the kindly warning. But it may possibly be a false alarm. For their consolation and encouragement, let them look abroad, and they will there see obstetrics honoured and flourishing, and even obstetrical societies existing, the professors and members of which actually teach midwives. If Dr. Gream is determined to separate himself from every body which does not agree with him upon the subject of midwives, he will next have to give up his honorary Fellowship of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, for that college has lately decided to exercise its ancient privilege of granting diplomas to midwives. He may also even have to break his connection with the profession altogether; for it will, I believe, not only encourage, but demand the improvement of the present race of midwives—the present race of midwives for "the reintroduction of women to mid-

country like England, ready at all times to send forth her open-handed succour to other suffering nations, that *her own* soldiers should run any risk of want of skilled attendance, and that no effort should be made to provide, in this respect, for future contingencies, as the bad policy, if not great inhumanity, is so apparent that it is hardly necessary to dilate further on this point.

The authorities, whose business it is to look into these matters, should not forget the experience of the Crimean war, nor how the Government were obliged to send round "begging" letters to the medical profession, beseeching them, on the score of humanity, to come forward and succour our sick and maimed soldiers, struck down in fighting their country's battles in a far-off land.

The "suggestion" points out how a recurrence of that lamentable state of affairs may be guarded against; so let those concerned profit by it.

### THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

A MEDICAL officer of the army writes to us: There is one question with regard to the changes effected in the Army Medical Service, now nearly a year ago, which perhaps it would be well that young medical men should ponder over before they enter that service; and that question is, that for the first fifteen years at least of their service, they will "enjoy" the prospect of never remaining in any one station for any length of time, but of being *always on the move*. This might, for a time, suit those who are fond of a "roving" life, but I fancy that most men, after a certain period of constant changes from one end of the world to the other, get tired of that sort of thing, and feel a wish to settle down, and perhaps marry.

Under the new warrant they will, alas, find this difficult, if not impossible, unless a surgeon be so very fortunate as to get appointed to a regiment for five years, but the chances of this good luck are few and far between. I have no doubt that married medical officers could give you many instances of the great hardships and pecuniary loss inflicted by the constant changes of station they have to undergo, and which were fortunately avoidable, to a great extent, under the old system, as they could, by exchange or otherwise, get appointed to a regiment, where they were for some time secure of a home, and from those harassing orders to "pack up and be off," at a few days' notice. There can be little doubt but that this moving about has been considerably increased since the new warrant was issued, as I hear constant complaints on this head from married as well as single medical officers. Like most other folks, military surgeons appreciate a fair amount of peace and comfort, and this constant changing of station is neither popular, nor likely to promote either efficiency or contentment, nor to induce proficient medical men to enter Her Majesty's service.

**SURGEON-MAJOR GORE.**—The indefatigable exertions of this officer in the performance of his sanitary and other duties at Ashantee, having resulted in a severe attack of fever, he has lately appeared before a medical board at Whitehall Yard. We understand that, in addition to general debility, he is also suffering from scorbutic symptoms, affecting the lower limbs; and we sincerely hope that a short residence in Ireland, whither he has proceeded on sick leave, may restore him to his former health.

**DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HOME.**—We are glad to learn that a great improvement has taken place in the health of Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., since his return to this country.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—List of candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who were successful at the competitive examinations held at London in August 1873, and at Netley in February 1874, after having passed through a course at the Army Medical School, Netley. [Maximum number of marks, 6900.]

Wilcocks, A. J.	5215	Collis, J. G.	4284
Moloney, T.	4671	Wilkins, T. J. H.	3955
Deakin, C. W. S.	4544	Bartholomews, L. M. L.	3510
McKay, H. K.	4505	Thompson, P.	3105
Swaine, F. R.	4390	Ross, R. E.	3057
Allison, H.	4297		

## 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, February 5th, 1874.

Lucas, Henry Owen, Highgate

Thursday, February 12th, 1874.

Hughes, Thomas Jones, East India Dock Road, Poplar  
Powell, George Edward, Ladywell, Lewisham  
Smith, Herbert Neale, Richmond Villa, Brighton  
Symonds, Horatio Percy, Beaumont Street, Oxford

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Hawkins, William, St. Thomas's Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

- ALNWICK INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon: £205 per annum, furnished apartments, etc. Applications, 1st March, to W. T. Hindmarsh, Hon. Sec.
- AXMINSTER UNION, Devon**—Medical Officer for the Lyme Regis District: £58:10 per annum, and fees. Applications, 4th March, to W. Forward, Clerk.
- BERKS COUNTY HOSPITAL, Montford**—Assistant Medical Officer: £80 per annum, board, and furnished apartments. Applications to R. B. Gilland, Medical Superintendent.
- BERKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Moulsoford**—Assistant Medical Officer: £80 per annum, board, and apartments. Applications to Dr. Gilland, Medical Superintendent.
- BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications to F. Latreille, Secretary.
- BOLTON INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon: £120 a year (increasing by £10 to £150), with furnished apartments, washing, and board.
- BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL**—Assistant House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board, lodging, etc. Applications, 20th March, to Henry Fox, Sec.
- CITY OF LONDON**—Medical Officer of Health.
- CREDITON UNION, Devon**—Medical Officer for the Bow and Colebrooke Districts: £36:15 and £15 per annum, respectively.
- CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle**—Surgeon. Applications, 26th instant, to John Laver, Sec.
- DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer: £120 per annum, increasing to £150. Applications, 25th instant, to T. E. Drake, Solicitor, Exeter.
- DEVONSHIRE**—Public Analyst. Applications, 26th instant, to H. Ford, Clerk of the Peace, Exeter.
- DURSLEY UNION, Gloucestershire**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 3: £80 per annum. Applications, 25th instant.
- EASTERN DISPENSARY, Bath**—Two Honorary Medical Officers. Applications, March and, to F. Savage, Honorary Secretary.
- EAST PRESTON, Horsham, Steyning, Petworth, and Thakeham, Rural, and Littlehampton, West Worthing, and Worthing, Urban, Sanitary Districts, combined**: £600 per annum, for three years. Applications, 25th instant, to Robert French, Littlehampton.
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**—Physician.—Surgeon for Out-patients. Applications, 28th instant, to the Committee.
- HELMSLEY UNION, Yorkshire**—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £13 per annum: and the Helmsley District: £47 per annum.
- HOLBEACH UNION, Lincolnshire**—Medical Officer for the Sutton Bridge District: £20 per ann., and fees. Applications, 16th March, to E. G. Ayliff, Clerk.
- KILKEEL UNION, co. Down**—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Kilkeel Dispensary District No. 1: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications, 23rd instant, to James Walmsley, Hon. Sec.
- LITTLEMORE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Oxford**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer: £80 per annum, increasing to £120, furnished apartments, and board. Applications, 23rd instant, to the Superintendent.
- LICHFIELD FREE DISPENSARY**—Medical Officer.
- LICHFIELD UNION**—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £25 per annum.
- LIVERPOOL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND**—Honorary Physician.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications, 28th instant, to Courtenay Crutenden, Treasurer.
- LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY**—Medical Officer for the Lichfield District.
- LOWESTOFT Urban, Lowestoft Port, and Mutford and Lotheringland Rural, Sanitary Districts**: £50, £20, and £50 per annum, and private practice. Applications, 21st instant, to Wm. Rix Seago, Lowestoft.
- METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire Square**—Assistant Physician. Applications, 21st instant, to George Croxton, Secretary.
- NARBERTH UNION**—Medical Officer for District No. 1, and the Workhouse: £35 and £20 per annum, and fees. Applications, 21st March, to John Thomas, Clerk.
- NORTH WITCHFORD UNION, Cambridgeshire**—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £60 per annum: and the First District: £40 per annum.
- NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL**—Physician. Applications, 10th March, to F. M. Kidd, Sec.
- PRESTON and COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY**—Junior House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, with board, washing, and lodging. Applications to R. Blair, Esq., Preston.
- QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM**—House-Physician and House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.
- RHAYADER UNION**—Medical Officer for the whole Union: £80 per annum. Applications, 23rd instant, to John Jarman, Clerk.
- ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN and WOMEN, Waterloo Bridge Road**—Resident House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, to commence.
- ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY**—Two Physicians. Applications, 28th inst., to John Seabrook, Sec.
- ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Epsom**—Teacher of Botany and Zoology: £1:1 per visit. Applications to the Head Master.
- ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate**—Resident Surgeon. Applications, 26th instant, to J. T. Walker, Sec., 1, Queen Street, Chapside.
- ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH**—Dispenser: £80 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, and gas.
- SWAFFHAM URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT**—Medical Officer of Health: £20 per annum. Applications, 2nd March, to J. Plimsaul, Clerk to the Authority.
- TORBAY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, Torquay**—House-Surgeon and Secretary: £100 per annum, board, and apartments. Applications, 7th March.
- WAREHAM and PURBECK UNION, Dorset**—Medical Officer for the Swanage District: £60 per annum.
- WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield**—Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist.
- WILLITON UNION, Somersetshire**—Medical Officer for the Minchend District: £40 per annum.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

**TUESDAY** ..... Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—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.

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

**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.

**MONDAY**.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Maunder will show a patient the subject of Excision of the Ankle-joint; also, the patient's child, whose corresponding lower limb is short. Dr. Farquharson, "On some peculiarities of Pneumonia in early life"; and communications from Mr. J. A. Bloxam and others.

**TUESDAY**.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Fairlie Clarke, "Cases of (so-called) Ichthyosis Linguae"; and Mr. Geo. Gaskoin, "On the Relations of Asthma to Cutaneous Disease"; or, Dr. Hayme, "On the amount of Carbonic Acid in the Air on board Wooden Frigates."

**THURSDAY**.—Hunterian Society (London Institution), 7.30 P.M.: Meeting of the Council. 8 P.M.: Dr. Barnes's Inauguration Address; Dr. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S., "Some Remarks on Paracentesis of the Abdomen in Ascites, with Tumours; and some Remarks on Incontinence of Urine in Females; and a Case of Albuminuria in Pregnancy."

**FRIDAY**.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Adjourned debate on Mr. Prescott Hewett's address on "Pyæmia"; Dr. Cayley, "Case of Hamptoyitis"; Mr. T. Warrington Haward, "Case of Blood-cyst of Hand."—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College), 8 P.M. Mr. Hawkins Johnson, F.G.S., "The Microscopic Structure of Flint and Allied Bodies."

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

**AUTHORS** desiring reprints of their articles published in the JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer and publisher, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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**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.

**PREVENTION OF CRAMPS AT NIGHT**.—If Ignoramus will place blocks of wood, six inches high, under each post at the head of his bed, and have his bed made slanting from the head to the foot, he will not suffer from cramps.—SURGEON (Camberwell).

**AMYL COLLOID** is a preparation introduced by Dr. Lackersteen, and prepared by Robbins of Oxford Street. A description of it will be found in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 21st, 1872, page 677.—HERBERT M. MORGAN.

## OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SIR,—I fully agree with the remarks of a "Senior Fellow" as to the unhappy and painful reading of the paper on Wednesday last at the Obstetrical Society, and I also most powerfully endorse his suggestion that every fellow should be allowed to read his own paper. He is acquainted not only with the subject but the writing, which is most desirable. As far as I can see, this plan answers very well at the Medical Society. I cannot, however, agree in attaching the blame to the worthy secretary who read the paper, as I have seen the author of the said paper sadly puzzled and hesitating when reading the papers of other authors. I fear that pressure of time prevents that care in caligraphy which is absolutely necessary for a stranger to read what to the writer would be perfectly intelligible. Therefore, by all means, let every man read his own writing.

I am, etc., C. J. H.

THE case reported by Dr. Powell (Dublin) in the *Farmers' Gazette* seems a very doubtful one, and it is a pity a medical man should choose this medium for discussion of a rather difficult therapeutical question. The *Veterinarian* would have been a better medium for the publication of his views on the use of Leclanche's batteries.

**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.

DR. MORGAN (Dublin).—Not received.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE, EAST ANGLIAN, AND SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCHES.

FORASMUCH as the Annual General Meeting of the Association is to be held at Norwich early in August next, the members of the Councils of the above Branches have decided to recommend the postponement of the combined meeting, which it was agreed to hold at Cambridge at the end of June next, until the year 1875.

## COUNTRY CORONERS.

SIR,—It appears to me a most shameful thing that adults and infants, who die suddenly in the country (where no medical aid or attendance has been had), should be allowed to be buried without an inquest being held. Such things are not sanctioned or allowed in towns; and why, therefore, should they be in a country, with a population of nearly three thousand inhabitants, as appears to be the case in the district in which I am a resident? Only a few days back, the coroner was informed by the medical man of the district, that he was hastily summoned to the house of one of his patients, to see a child whom the mother on waking in the morning found by her side dead, although it appeared perfectly well on going to bed the night previous. The coroner observed to the policeman who bore the note which the medical man had sent him, informing him of the facts of the case, and also of his not having seen the infant since its birth (being an infant of not more than six weeks old), "that he did not think he should hold any inquest, but he had better ask the overseers of the parish, and, if they thought it necessary, he would then hold one." The overseers, three in number—one being a market carrier, and the other two small farmers—could not see any reason for an inquest; but I contend that, if such things be allowed, and the lower class of an agricultural district become cognisant of the fact, it opens the field very widely to crime. During the past seven years in which I have been a resident in the parish, I am not aware of there having been more than one inquest; although this case is certainly not an isolated one by many, to my own knowledge, as I could name several who have died suddenly (and without medical aid), and no inquest held.

January 21st, 1874.

I am, etc., JUSTICE.

FROM reading D. B.'s communication in your columns, permit me to suggest in reply, that the case was one of gonorrhœal rheumatism, and the rash probably dependent upon copaiba.—JOSEPH SMITH, M.R.C.S., etc.

## QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—A young woman in this neighbourhood in an advanced stage of consumption is pronounced by the homœopath who is attending her to have typhoid fever, thereby causing great alarm to her neighbours and friends. Am I justified in seeing her at the urgent request of her employers, in the absence of the homœopath, and giving my opinion as to the nature of the case?

Feb. 19th, 1874.

I am, etc.,

M.D.

\* \* \* Yes.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion; Allen's Indian Mail; The Retford, Worksop, Isle of Axholme, and Gainsborough News; The Scotsman; The Torquay Directory; The Carlisle Daily Journal; The Blackburn Times; The Newcastle Daily Journal; The Leeds Mercury; The Northampton Herald; The Bradford Observer; The Liverpool Weekly Albion; The Edinburgh Courier; The Salford Chronicle; The Melbourne Age; The Newcastle Daily Journal; The Blackburn Journal; The Carlisle Express and Examiner; The Eastern Morning News; The Australian and New Zealand Gazette; The Somerset and Wilts Journal; The Halifax Guardian; The Daily Review; The Merthyr Express; The North Wales Chronicle; The North British Daily Mail; The Blackburn Times; The Glasgow News; The Glasgow Herald; The Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser; The Bath Express and County Herald; The Birmingham Morning News; The Tottenham Advertiser; etc.

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

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The Annual Subscription to the British Medical Association for the year 1874 became due on the 1st January last. Members in Branches are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Branch Secretaries. Members not in Branches are requested to pay their Subscriptions to the undersigned.

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