

Specific gravity, 1028.96.

Free acidity reckoned as oxalic acid, 1.687 grammes in 1,000 cubic centimetres (.738 grain in 1 ounce).

Dark straw colour; pretty copious mucoid deposit; albuminous to a moderate extent.

Microscopic characters; an abundance of hyaline and granular casts of tubules, many with nucleated cells visible; a few crystals of oxalate of lime; granular exudation-cells, and flattened epithelial particles.

Composition in 1,000 parts:—

Urea	...	...	...	37.63
Chlorine	...	...	...	.48
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	2.50
Phosphoric acid	...	...	...	2.68
Total solids	...	...	...	50.40
Ash	...	...	...	7.04

Urine passed at 3 p.m., February 15th (the afternoon preceding forty-eight hours' walk).

Quantity, 156.17 cubic centimetres (5½ ounces).

Specific gravity, 1025.38.

Free acidity reckoned as oxalic acid, .96 gramme in 1,000 cubic centimetres (.42 grain in 1 ounce).

Bright amber colour, and clear; no albumen.

Microscopic examination revealed the presence of only a few crystals of uric acid.

Composition in 1,000 parts:—

Urea	...	...	...	25.61
Chlorine	...	...	...	3.74
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	1.67
Phosphoric acid	...	...	...	1.46
Total solids	...	...	...	45.34
Ash	...	...	...	16.60

On a previous occasion, Dr. Austin Flint, jun., made an elaborate series of observations upon Mr. Weston during a walk of 317½ miles, which lasted five days. The nitrogen of the food was compared with the amount of nitrogen eliminated during three separate periods of five days each, viz., immediately before, during, and after the walk.

The amount of nitrogen eliminated for every hundred part consumed during these three periods was as follows:

Before the walk	...	...	...	95.53
During	„	„	„	174.81
After	„	„	„	91.93

From these figures, he concludes that the amount of nitrogen eliminated corresponds to the amount of muscular work done, the excess of nitrogen eliminated over that of ingesta exactly corresponding to the tissue-waste in the muscles.

The results of Dr. Pavy's analyses, as far as they have gone, do not seem to justify the same conclusion. The conclusion of Dr. Pavy's results will, therefore, be awaited with much interest.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol, on Thursday evening, March 3rd, at half-past Seven o'clock; W. M. CLARKE, Esq., President.

EDMUND C. BOARD, *Honorary Secretary.*

Clifton, February 14th, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Upper Norwood, on Thursday, March 9th, at 4 p.m.; E. H. GALTON, Esq., in the Chair.

The following papers have been promised.

1. Dr. Braxton Hicks: On Two Cases of Reposition of Enlarged Retroverted Womb.
2. Mr. Mauder: Two Cases of Dislocated Shoulder: with Casts.
3. Dr. Dalton: The recent Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Croydon and South Norwood.

4. Mr. E. H. Galton: A Case of Sudden Death *Post Partum.*

5. Mr. J. Sidney Turner: A Note on Infantile Feeding.

Dinner will be provided at 6 p.m. at the Crystal Palace Hotel. Charge 6s., exclusive of wine.

JOHN H. GALTON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Woodside, Anerley Road, S.E., February 22nd, 1876.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Friday, March 3rd, at 8 p.m.:

1. To consider the practice of Advertising Medical Books in Non-professional Papers.

2. To consider what steps should be taken in reference to the proposed action of the Royal College of Surgeons in admitting persons to the License in Midwifery without exacting proof of adequate qualification in medicine and surgery.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Hon.*
ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.D. } *Secs.*

February 23rd, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above District will be held in the Saracen's Head Hotel, Ashford, on Thursday, March 9th, 1876, at 3 o'clock; Dr. GEORGE WILKS, of Ashford, in the Chair.

Dinner at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge 6s. 6d., 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.

The Chairman kindly invites members and their friends to luncheon at his residence from One till Three.

EDWARD WHITFIELD THURSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*
Ashford, February 23rd, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the Infirmary, Gravesend, on Friday, March 10th, at 4 p.m.: C. J. W. PINCHING, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner will be served at the New Falcon Inn at 6 p.m.

Papers are promised on Clinical Surgery; also, on the Mechanical Treatment of Prolapsus Uteri.

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Rochester, February 21st, 1876.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, March 16th, at 5 o'clock.

The question for discussion will be, "Are Cottage or Village Hospitals desirable?"

Members having any communication to bring before the meeting will oblige me by sending notice of its title; also by informing me before the day of meeting if they purpose being at the dinner.

Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock; 4s. each, exclusive of wine.

HENRY ALFORD, *Hon. Sec. pro tem.*
Taunton, February 22nd, 1876.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

WE perceive by the Worcester journals that, at the last meeting of the Droitwich Board of Guardians, Mr. Willan was elected Medical Officer to the Claines District, containing a population of 6,187, and an acreage of 10,349. Only a short time ago, this fortunate gentleman was appointed to the Leigh District of the Martley Union, with a population of 4,703, and an acreage of 11,266. We call attention to this dual appointment, as it is in direct contravention of the general orders of the Local Government Board; and we trust that the department will refuse their sanction of the appointment.

A "DAMAGING AND DISCOURTEOUS" REPORT.

SIR,—Three years since, I was induced to accept the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary District of Barking Down. In my annual report this year, I called attention to various reforms which, in my opinion, are urgently required; notably to the circumstance of a death having been registered as from blood-poisoning in the immediate neighbourhood where a quantity of putrid

fish had been deposited for agricultural purposes. I have just received a letter from the clerk, informing me that the sanitary authority consider my report "damaging and discourteous", and that they unanimously resolved that, "it should lie upon the table".

I shall feel obliged if you would kindly advise me (either through the JOURNAL or otherwise) how I ought to act in this case. Will my report be forwarded to the Local Government Board, or will it continue "to lie upon the table"?—I am, sir, yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS H. PARSONS.

Barking, Essex, February 11th, 1876.

* * * If the appointment of medical officer of health held by Dr. Parsons be made under the order of the Local Government Board, he should forward a copy of the report referred to to the Local Government Board, as required by Art. 15 of the Instructions; and it would be well to intimate to the Board, either officially or privately, how the report was received by the sanitary authority. The Board would then, in all probability, inquire of the authority what steps they were about to take on the report. If, however, the appointment be not made under the order of the Local Government Board, Dr. Parsons has probably no remedy, unless he chooses to report officially to the Board that he has pointed out to the sanitary authority a nuisance causing injury to health, and that they have disregarded his statement. The authority would, in this case, still be able to act in any manner they chose towards Dr. Parsons. We shall be glad to hear the result of his proceedings. *

THE UNDESIRABLE VACANCY.

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant, you published a letter which I addressed to you on the subject of the vacant district Poor-law medical appointment in the Plymouth Union. This letter, I have since learned, was reproduced in most of the West of England daily and weekly papers. From a copy of the *Western Morning News* of the 17th, I find that, at the meeting of the Plymouth Board of Guardians on the 16th, the clerk had to admit "that he had issued advertisements for the office of surgeon, but had received no replies"; whereupon Mr. Wolf gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Board, "move that a Committee should be appointed to consider whether it would not be advisable for the guardians to provide the drugs at a dispensary, paying the medical men for attendance only. It was not enough to give gentlemen £90 a year for advice and drugs. He believed the proposed alteration would result in a saving to the guardians; in which opinion Mr. Whipple concurred. Mr. Le Corney proposed that they should again advertise for an officer; Mr. Stanbury seconded. Mr. T. Luke had heard that the £90 a year did not amount to more than 1d. a visit. The Chairman put the amendment, for which ten voted, and then he held up his hand, which made eleven; and, there being eleven for Mr. Wolf's motion, the Chairman gave the casting vote, whereby the amendment was carried."

Should any medical outsider be induced to make application for this peculiarly worthless appointment, it is well that he should know that, to meet the sick necessities of 70,000 inhabitants, many of whom are extremely poor, there are exactly fifty-one medical men, or one medical attendant to every 1,392 persons. Clearly, Plymouth is about the last place to which an aspiring young medical gentleman could prudently go; *id est*, if living by his profession enter into his calculations.—I am yours obediently,

JOSEPH ROGERS.

Dean Street, Soho, February 22nd, 1876.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, February 17th, 1876.

Army Medical Service.—Mr. HARDY stated, in reply to Mr. Ward, that forty-one civilians are employed as medical officers to small detachments, and four in the places of military officers on leave.

Vaccination.—In committee of supply, on the question that £693,287 be voted for the expenses of the Local Government Board, including a charge for pauper lunatics, Mr. MELDON moved that the vote be reduced by £1,000. For vaccination purposes, £10,000 was voted to England; while the only State grant of the kind given to Ireland was £400. Up to 1871, Ireland was supplied, to a great extent, with lymph through a cow-pock institution in that country, and a greater supply could be obtained, if thought desirable, from England. In 1871, from some unexplained cause, the Privy Council changed the system, and they stopped all supplies of vaccine lymph to Ireland. The cow-pock institution in Ireland could not supply the whole country, and the Government offered to supply vaccine lymph if the institution would

reduce the charge from 2s. 6d. to 6d. The cow-pock institution complained of the conduct of the Privy Council. He did not grudge any necessary vote for England, but he was compelled by the forms of the House to resort to this expedient for justice.—Captain NOLAN had no desire to diminish vaccination in England, and he should be very sorry to do so, but this seemed to be the only form in which the grievance could be brought forward. If £10,000 was voted to England, Ireland, where small-pox had been very rife, was surely entitled to a grant of more than £400.—Sir M. H. BEACH said that he would inform himself more fully upon the matter, the importance of which he fully acknowledged, if the honourable gentleman would call attention to the subject again.—Mr. M'LAUREN complained that, in a vote of £24,000 for vaccination purposes, Scotland had an allowance of only £500; and, under such circumstances, he should object to the vote.—Dr. WARD suggested that the Government should do something to facilitate the supply of free vaccine lymph to Ireland. It was remarkable that, in 1871, when the supply of free vaccine lymph was stopped, there should be immediately afterwards a most severe outbreak of small-pox in Ireland.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said none of the charges in the vote were new, and to lessen the amount would not remedy any deficiency of lymph in Ireland.—After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the vote was agreed to.

A vote of £15,026 to the Lunacy Commissioners was agreed to.

Monday, February 21st.

Typhoid Fever at Eagley.—Mr. CHARLEY asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the recent fatal outbreak of typhoid fever at Eagley, near Bolton, in Lancashire, which was attributed by the medical officer of health to the pollution of milk by water filled with sewage, used for washing the milk-cans; and whether, in view of the numerous and fatal outbreaks of a similar kind in Islington, Marylebone, Glasgow, Jarrow, and other places, which had been, after due investigation, attributed to a similar pollution of the milk-supply, he would consider the expediency of introducing a measure for the protection of health by special sanitary supervision of dairy-farms, and of the premises in which milk is stored prior to sale by urban milk-vendors.—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said that his attention had been called to the question, and he caused immediate inquiry to be made of the sanitary authorities of the locality, who gave a most deplorable account of the ravages of fever in that particular district. Two facts came out, though the inquiry was not quite concluded. In the first place, it would appear that the milk in question, though poor in character, was not greatly adulterated with water; and secondly, the cans had been washed with water from highly polluted sources. He could not say that he had it in contemplation to introduce any measure for the protection of health by special sanitary supervision of dairy-farms, but he was aware of the advisability of passing bye-laws, and the subject should receive his consideration.

Militia Surgeons.—In reply to Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. HARDY said that the new regulations had not been issued, but they would be sent out very shortly. It was proposed to retain the services of the militia surgeons. No surgeons of militia able to discharge their duties had received notice to resign.

Statistics of the Cause of Death.—In reply to Mr. Waddy, Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said that he had occasion to consider the question in 1874. According to the Registrar-General's report, many certificates were received from unqualified medical practitioners; but the Government were not prepared to say that certificates in cases of ordinary deaths from such persons should not be recognised.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE TEACHING OF ANATOMY.—At a Congregation, on Thursday afternoon, February 17th, the report of the Board of Natural Sciences Studies, Cambridge, recommending that Human Anatomy should occupy a more prominent place in the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos, was confirmed.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINERS.—A correspondent writes to us:—Considerable indignation has been excited by the hasty step which has been taken by the Board of Trinity College without the sanction of the Academic Council of the University; viz., the election of three additional examiners to take part in the M.B. examination. Hitherto, the examination has occupied two days, and has been conducted by

the professors in the School of Physic; but now, on their own authority, the Board have announced that the examination is for the future to last three days, and have elected Drs. Hayden, Little, and Foot to examine in Practice of Medicine and Pathology. It cannot be denied that there were grave objections to the old system: for instance, the number of subjects (including Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Pathology, and Forensic Medicine), and the short time allotted for examination in each; and, again, the fact that students belonging to Trinity College School had a great advantage over externs, being examined by their own professors, whose lectures they had attended. Still the Board laid themselves open to comment, not only by making such a radical change without the knowledge and consent of the Academic Council, but also in placing the students at a great disadvantage by their precipitation, increasing the difficulties of the examination, and only giving notice of the fact a few days previously to the examination itself. Furthermore, though the introduction of examiners from without cannot but be beneficial, still, in order to insure the permanency of the benefit, the rotatory system, as pursued by the Queen's University, should be adopted, each examiner continuing in office only for one or two years, as the case may be. We understand that the students are about to address a petition of remonstrance to the Academic Council.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted Licentiates on February 22nd, 1876.

Baily, Frederic William, St. Leonard's
Baker, Albert De Winter, 27, Trinity Street, S.E.
Dickinson, William Gilbert, 2, Belle Vue, N.W.
Erith William Edward Norton, 31, Yonge Park, N.
Joseph, Sydney Westbrook Forrester, St. Leonard's
Lacy, Alexander Gairdner, Guy's Hospital, S.E.
Murphy, Henry Howard, 8, Westgate Terrace, S.W.
Roughton, Walter, 42, Hammersmith Grove, W.
Wilson, Arthur Huelin, St. George's Hospital, S.W.

The following candidates, having passed in Medicine and Midwifery, will receive the College License on obtaining a qualification in Surgery recognised by this College.

Pearse, Joshua Sydney, University Hospital, W.C.
Sloman, Herbert, Farnham

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 17th, 1876.

Jackson, Leander Starr, University College Hospital
Walker, William, Albert Street, Cauden Town

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their primary professional examination.

Lawson, Thomas Cornelius, University College
Smith, Gerard Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before the 28th instant.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before March 7th.

CAMBERWELL WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY—Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum, with residence and extra fees, to a maximum amount of £15 per annum. Applications on or before the 28th instant.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with apartments, coals, gas, and attendance (not board). Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR CHILDREN, Manchester—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum; engagement for one year from March 25th. Applications not later than March 1st.

EDMONTON UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Enfield Highway District. Salary, £42 per annum, with 20 per cent. extra in lieu of payment for expensive medicines, and fees as Public Vaccinator. Applications on or before March 6th.

HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board and washing. Applications on or before March 1st.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Margaret Street, W.—Honorary Physician. Applications on or before March 20th.

KENT COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Barming Heath, near Maidstone—First Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £220 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, fuel, lighting, milk, produce of garden, and washing. Applications on or before March 10th.

LEEK UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Endon District. Salary, £20 per annum, with fees. Applications not later than March 14th.

LICHFIELD DISTRICT of the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—Medical Officer.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Superintendent. Salary, £150 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications not later than March 11th.

LISNASKEA UNION—Medical and Sanitary Officer for the Brooksborough Dispensary. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications on or before March 21st.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, DISPENSARY, and LUNATIC HOSPITAL or ASYLUM—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications not later than March 25th.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £500 per annum, with residence (free of rates and taxes), and with gas and water laid on. Applications on or before the 1st March.

NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION—Physician. Applications on or before March 1st.

NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Surgeon (single). Salary, £170 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, and gas. Applications on or before March 20th.

PLYMOUTH INCORPORATION OF GUARDIANS—Medical Officer for the Northern District. Salary, £90 per annum, with fees. Applications on or before the 20th instant.

PORLTAND TOWN FREE DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with rooms, attendance, coals, and gas. Applications by the 29th instant.

ROYAL CORNWALL INFIRMARY, Truro—Visiting Surgeon.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road—Honorary Surgeon. Applications on or before the 28th inst.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR UNION, Cornwall—Medical Officer for the Third and Seventh Districts. Aggregate salary, £50:10 per annum, exclusive of fees. Applications on or before March 8th.

SALOP MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION, Shrewsbury—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum to commence, with unfurnished house, etc.

SOUTH DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, Plymouth—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board. Applications on or before the 1st March.

TIVERTON INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, Devon—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

TORBAY INFIRMARY, Torquay—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

TOWCESTER UNION, Northamptonshire—Medical Officer for the Silverstone District. Salary, £80 per annum, and fees.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM (College of Medicine), Newcastle-on-Tyne—Joint Lecturer on Anatomy; Medical Tutor. Salary of the Medical Tutor is £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—Additional Examiners in Medicine. Annual fee of each examiner is £40. Applications on or before the 1st March.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BANHAM, Henry F., M.B., appointed Physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary *vice* W. Frank-Smith, M.B., resigned.

BROWNE, Thomas J., M.B., appointed Assistant Resident House-Surgeon to the North Dispensary, Liverpool, *vice* E. S. Warburton, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

COLE, Richard M., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary, *vice* T. S. Ellis, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

CROCKER, Henry R., appointed Assistant Medical Officer in the Skin Department of University College Hospital, *vice* John Tweedy, L.R.C.P., resigned.

DAVIES, F. Pritchard, M.B., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum, *vice* W. P. Kirkman, M.D., resigned.

HERMAN, George E., M.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Obstetric Physician to the London Hospital.

JEFFRIES, William C., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Free Hospital.

*MESSITER, Matthew A., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Dudley Dispensary, *vice* J. P. Badley, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

MORGAN, Evan A., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed a Dental Surgeon to the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

PICKUP, William J., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Free Hospital.

PLANT, H. W., M.B., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Birmingham General Dispensary, *vice* Joseph Ward, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

ROBERTS, J. Lloyd, M.B., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Denbighshire General Infirmary.

STREET, Alfred W. F., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Free Hospital.

TAYLOR, John W., M.B., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Gateshead Dispensary, *vice* A. W. Blacklock, M.D., resigned.

TIDSBURY, Robert, M.D., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Western Dispensary.

WARD, Charles Parker, M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Attending Medical Officer to the Western Dispensary.

WFST, Samuel, M.A., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *vice* J. F. C. H. Macready, M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgical Registrar and Assistant Chloroformist to the Hospital.

WHITE, George Bentley, M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the General Dispensary, Nottingham, *vice* J. D. M'Caw, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

WRIGHT, E. Perceval, M.D., appointed Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin.

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.

BIRTH.

WHITE.—On February 17th, at the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, Manchester, the wife of *John C. White, L.R.C.P. Ed., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAYSON—Wood.—On February 23rd, at St. James's Church, Hadleigh, Essex, by the Rev. E. E. Bayle Salisbury, B.D., Francis Dorrell Grayson, Surgeon, Rayleigh, Essex, to Emily Tyrrell Wood, eldest daughter of the late Henry Nash Wood, Esq., of Solbys, Hadleigh, Essex. No cards.

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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 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.—Guy's, 1.30 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.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. A Clinical Evening. Communications by Dr. Brunton, Dr. Heywood Smith, Mr. Richard Davy, and others.

WEDNESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 P.M. Annual Meeting; Election of Officers; Report and Address of the President.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London.—7.15 P.M.: Council Meeting.—8 P.M.: Dr. Wiltshire, "On Pruritus Vulvae".

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, in forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

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

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.

A TUTOR.—The examination in Arts has been altered from Midsummer and Christmas to March and September.

A MALINGERER.

SIR,—I wish, through the medium of the medical papers, to caution the profession against a most specious impostor who has lately visited this district. I was stopped on the road a few days ago, by a man who asked me to visit a gentleman who had been found dying in a field near the highway. I drove to the house, where I found, reclining on a sofa, a man, moderately tall and thin, with neatly arranged hair, of a chestnut hue, and cleanly shaved face, well dressed, and wearing very clean linen. He informed me, in a whisper, that he had had an attack of angina pectoris, to which he was subject, and that, the attack having passed off, he would soon be all right. He accurately described the symptoms of angina, and stated that by Dr. Grainger Stewart's advice, under whose care he had been, he always carried ether and digitalis, but that nothing had relieved him like the inhalation of five drops of the nitrite of amyl. He was evidently posted up on the subject, and described the disease like a text-book. Suspecting something from his manner, I obtained the addresses of two persons to whom he referred as friends. I wrote to them, and my suspicions were confirmed when the letters came back from the dead-letter office. I also wrote to Dr. Grainger Stewart, who, from my description, had no difficulty in recognising a man who, having been found apparently dying near Duddingston Loch, obtained admittance into his wards in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, but, being found out very shortly, was driven from Edinburgh by the police, as he now has been from Oldham.

Lest he should try the same dodge in another neighbourhood, Dr. Stewart and myself deem it desirable to warn the profession through the medical journals.—Yours truly,

EDWARD DRUMMOND, M.D.

Oldham, February 23rd, 1876.

We would suggest to Dr. Brodie (Liberton) to put himself in communication with the author of the paper, and, if not satisfied by the explanation, to ask for the publication of his comment in the columns of the periodical in which the original paper appeared.

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, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

PRESCRIBING DRUGGISTS.

SIR.—Will you be good enough to let me know through your query list: Can a pharmaceutical chemist prescribe legally?

Can a physician, a surgeon, or a member of the Apothecaries' Hall, prosecute him for doing so?

I am, etc., J. M. C.

* * 1. No. 2. He can be prosecuted through the Apothecaries' Society, and is liable to a fine of £20 for every offence. (See our report in the JOURNAL of February 5th, of the case of the Apothecaries' Society v. Nottingham.)

TREATMENT OF FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA.

SIR.—I would feel obliged if some of your numerous correspondents would give, in the JOURNAL, some suggestions as to treatment in the following case.

W. T., aged 35, has for many years past been subject to flatulent dyspepsia. It began after an attack of scarlatina, which had been followed by dropsy. It is so constant and so distressing as to make him afraid of eating. The attacks come on almost immediately after food, and last from half an hour to an hour and a half. Heart, lungs, and liver normal; bowels regular; urine non-aluminous. Careful attention to diet, nux vomica, acids, charcoal, and sulpho-carbolates, have failed to remove it.

Yours obediently, M. B.

OBSTETRICIAN.—The subject is now engaging the attention of the Council of College of Surgeons.

VACCINATION IN MARYLEBONE.

SIR.—In the monthly report on the health and meteorology, by Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer for this great parish, it is stated that 455 births were registered during January, but that the primary vaccinations were only 219; so, assuming that neither the births nor vaccinations recorded varied much from the average, considerably more than half of the children born are not known to be vaccinated either by a public vaccinator or by others. It is to be hoped, as is most probable, that many more children have been vaccinated than is stated, but this should not be taken for granted; it ought not to be an assumed, but an ascertained, fact; and, remembering the late dreadful suffering and loss of life from small-pox in London, it is anything but reassuring to find such apparent neglect of the only known effectual precaution against a repetition of such an epidemic. It is well worth consideration whether the universality of vaccination would not be more nearly approached if public vaccinators were made liable to penalty for neglecting to offer to vaccinate any child within, say, six months of its birth, instead of fining the parents, who may not know that it ought to be vaccinated, nor to whom they should apply.—I am, etc., H. H. P.

PRESCRIBING DRUGGISTS.

SIR.—I noticed in the JOURNAL of February 5th an account of the prosecution of a druggist for illegal practice. In this town there are three druggists, all doing a flourishing business, the Welsh being very gullible in this respect. One of these, who was formerly an unqualified assistant, not only prescribes at the counter, but visits people at their own homes, both in town and country. He carries on the business for a druggist's widow. The others follow his lead, in a minor degree. I believe only one of the three has passed the examination for chemists, yet they both compound and prescribe poisons. It is a great hardship to registered practitioners to see these people climbing over the wall and stealing the best fruit. Theirs is a ready-money business, whilst a general practitioner can with difficulty get his money at the end of six or twelve months, besides losing a large percentage. I think the above would be a proper case for the Defence Association.—I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN MORRIS, M.D.

Castle House, Llanidloes, February 12th, 1876.

* * Prescribing druggists are liable to prosecution and fine under the Apothecaries' Act; and if the local practitioners would combine to furnish the information and funds necessary for prosecution through the Apothecaries' Society, they could easily put a stop to this pernicious practice. It is very desirable that such prosecutions should be promptly and vigorously undertaken where the law is infringed, and we should be glad to receive particulars of such prosecutions when undertaken.

Dr. H.—A correspondent draws attention to the curious combination of titles as "M.D., R.A.", adopted by a practitioner. We are unable to give him any information on the subject.

THE RELATION OF CHOREA TO RHEUMATISM.

MR. JOHNSTON MACFIE (Tottenham) asks: "Could you oblige me by stating who it was in this country that first drew attention to the relation of chorea to rheumatism, and where his opinions can best be consulted?"

* * The relation of chorea with rheumatism was mentioned by Abercrombie, Copland, Begbie, and some others long ago, more fully shown by Hughes of Guy's; but it was chiefly through Kirkes that it obtained general attention here, and through Sée in France. Kirkes, we think, was the first to attribute chorea to capillary embolism (*Med.-Chir. Trans.*, vol. xxxv); but Bright, in vol. xxii, *ibid.*, has a paper on chorea and pericarditis, with remarks on the relation between chorea and rheumatism.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF DRUGS.

SIR.—Recently, in the JOURNAL, I called attention to the power which certain drugs possessed of raising the temperature when introduced into the healthy system. It may interest your readers to learn that iron, in addition to those already mentioned, possesses this power. The recent experiments of M. Rabuteau with chloride of iron upon himself prove this fact; and he likewise observed an increase in urea, while taking iron, indicating increased oxidation. This rise of body temperature, while taking iron, has also been noticed by Powrowski.

In experimenting with drugs, it will be extremely interesting to note those which raise and those which depress the body-temperature: amongst the latter, alcohol and chloral-hydrate may be mentioned.—I am, yours truly,

ALEX. G. BURNES, M.B.

50, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W., February 18th 1876.
P.S.—An account of M. Rabuteau's experiments will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*.

NOTICES of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

SIR.—As I see in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL that you are publishing the experience of administrators of anaesthetics, I venture to send you the result of my experience during the two years I was house-surgeon to the medical wards and chloroformist to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool. With regard to nitrous oxide, having never personally administered it, I can give no opinion as to its merits. Ether I only administered twice during the two years, and then only on the operation day (September 9th, 1873) immediately following a case of fatal administration of chloroform, in which my colleague had been the administrator. As to its result, I find in my note-book: "Anaesthesia complete; pupils contracted; pulse quick, 140-150; profuse perspiration." The only other time on which ether was administered was on March 16th, 1875, when Dr. Fifield of Boston was the administrator. Chloroform was, with these exceptions, the only anaesthetic used; and from the excellent results therefrom obtained, I should hesitate to discard it. At the same time, I think that certain precautions are necessary. 1. I do not think the administration of alcohol advisable immediately before chloroform is given. 2. No chloroform should be used save that prepared by Duncan and Flockhart. 3. Anaesthesia, if possible, should be produced before the patient is brought into the theatre. 4. The head should not be raised, but should lie on a pillow, and be on the same level as the rest of the body. 5. The apparatus used should be the simplest possible; a double fold of flannel, stretched on a wire frame, being by far the best. At first, the mask should be held at a slight distance from the face, so as to accustom the patient to the vapour; afterwards, it should be placed over the face, and anaesthesia produced as quickly as possible. 7. Anaesthesia being once produced, the patient should afterward be kept gently under. 8. When he is being removed to his bed, the patient's head should be the most dependent part, for the tendency is to syncope. 9. Last, and most important, the administrator should attend to his duty, and not watch the operator, his *whole attention being devoted to the patient*. As to the after-effects, I think I may safely say that I found sickness the exception, and not the rule. Dr. Fifield, while vaunting the advantages of ether, mentioned that sickness was rare under it as compared with chloroform. He had scarce spoken the words, when his patient began to vomit; more than this, in one of the three cases to which he administered ether, anaesthesia was by no means complete.

Since leaving the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, I have several times administered ether, but am not as well satisfied with it as I am with chloroform. The patient is longer getting under its influence; the "stink" of the ether is objectionable to the administrator and others about him, especially if in a private room; the expense is considerably more. In conclusion, I must say that I am so perfectly convinced that chloroform, if properly administered, is as safe an anaesthetic as is possible; and that I shall be a long time before I reject an "old friend" that I have tried for a "new one" that I have proved less.

Trusting that these remarks may be of some use to you, and apologising for their length, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT A. LAWTON.

Longfleet, Poole, January 7th, 1876.

DR. CAMPBELL.—The eccentric Dr. Moseley stated that almost all people in extreme age die at the new or at the full moon, and this he proved by the following cases. Thomas Parr died at the age of 152, two days after the full moon; Jenkins, 169, the day of the new moon; Elizabeth Stewart, 124, the day of the new moon; Leland, 140, the day after the new moon; Effingham, 144, two days after the full moon; and Constant, 113, two days after the new moon. In our profession, Dr. Warren died a day before the new moon; Linnaeus, Locke, and Sydenham, two days before the new moon; and William Harvey a few hours before the new moon.

A SUBJECT FOR THE BRITISH MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

SIR.—I take the liberty of addressing the "British Medical Defence Association" through your most excellent JOURNAL, to ascertain if it can and will do something to liberate a patient of mine from the claws and jaws of one of the London arch-quacks; my appeal is based on the following facts. My patient, a man of note and importance here, was sent to England on some duty in connection with the Spanish Government in 1873; and, while in transit from London to Birmingham, he unfortunately fell in with a placard or advertisement of that ex-notorious quack-house of Messrs. "Dr." — and Co. In his innocent simplicity, he thought it was the greatest and best medical establishment in the world. Thither he went and consulted "Dr." — and Co., paid his guinea fee, and £4 for nostrums and their filthy publication, which he brought over with him here; but has not taken the medicines, neither had he ever any disease of the nature that the above — and Co. professed unblushingly to treat.

He came to consult me a few days ago about a slight attack of gravel. At the same time, he seemed to be in a state of the most intense nervous depression. I asked what had brought on this peculiar state; when, with a heavy sigh, he took three letters out of his pocket, begged I would read them carefully, and see if I could do nothing to help him; adding that he could not have believed it possible that medical men of such *mala fama* could exist in Britain, and much less in London, the centre of all that is good and true; but, on the receipt of the last letter, he thought London must be the worst city in the world to allow such men to live, and flourish, and advertise. The first letter is dated 5th November, and sets forth the death of "Dr." —, and that the writer (who was the Co.) had taken charge of the practice, and offers his services to my patient in every way. The second letter, of date 10th November, states that the writer had made some recent discoveries, whereby, at small cost, he could assure immediate restoration to health. At the same time, he tells my patient to remit him at once five hundred *reales* (£5), and he would send the medicines; after that, he could send occasional sums. The third letter, date 20th December last, states that, as my patient had not replied to either of the former, he was publishing a book in English, Spanish, and French; and if he did not immediately send him money, etc., his name, country, etc., with account of disease, would be published in said work. All the letters were written in Spanish, and signed with a name which I do not find in the *Medical Directory*.

My patient, with an angry agonising look (peculiarly Spanish), said that, if the vile quack carried out his threats, it would be his complete ruin, governmental and social, in all the three capital cities—London, Paris, and Madrid—where he is well known. My reply to him was I could only assist him by writing to you, and calling the attention of the powers that be to this wretched state of affairs.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM JELLY.

Madrid, January 1876.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, no later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

OBSTETRICUS.—1. The Board of Examiners in Midwifery at the Royal College of Surgeons consists of Mr. Prescott Hewett, as chairman, and Drs. Arthur Farre, Robert Barnes, and William Overend Priestley. 2. The following is the present form of the diploma: it is a registerable license. "Royal College of Surgeons of England."—We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have deliberately examined Mr. — (to be altered to Mrs. or Miss), and that we find (him or her) duly qualified to practise the art and science of midwifery. Signed by the Chairman and the three examiners and Secretary." 3. We are not prepared to answer the question, but doubtless the holder of the midwifery license will be granted the same privileges as conferred on the holders of the dental diploma, of having the *entrée* to the museum, library, and "attendance on all lectures delivered within the walls of the College". Several ladies, among them the wives of some of the members of the Council, are in regular attendance on some of the lectures on comparative anatomy.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Macclesfield Guardian; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Clonmel Chronicle; The Western Morning News; The Colchester Journal; The Cork Daily Herald; The Northampton Herald; The Bolton Weekly Journal; The Cambeltown Courier; The Globe; The Bath Herald; The Brighton Observer; The Hastings and St. Leonard's News; The Belfast News-Letter; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Chester Guardian and Record; The Hereford Times; The Bristol Daily Post; The Statesman; The Birmingham Morning News; The Cork Constitution; The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle; The Worcester Journal; The Hobart Town Mercury; The Weekly Times; The Mid-Weekly Hampshire Independent; The Lincolnshire Herald; The Sunderland Daily Echo; The Co-operative and Financial Review; The South Wales Daily News; The Macclesfield Courier; The Glasgow Herald; The Croydon Advertiser; The Glasgow News; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Chronicle; The Metropolitan; The London Daily Sentinel; Saunders's News-Letter; The Tenby Advertiser; The Eastern Daily Press; The Craven Pioneer; The Worcester Chronicle; The Nottingham Daily Guardian; The Liverpool Weekly Courier; The Scotsman; The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury; The Edinburgh Courant; The Stroud News; The School Guardian; The Newcastle Daily Chronicle; The South Wales Daily News; The Doncaster Chronicle; The Sunday Times; The Borough of Marylebone Mercury; The Pioneer; etc.

** We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM:—

The Rev. Dr. Haughton, Dublin; Mr. G. W. Callender, London; Dr. George Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. I. Burney Yeo, London; Mr. Coffin, London; Mr. J. W. Matthews, Plymouth; Mr. Parsons, Bridgwater; Mr. C. A. Rayne, Manchester; Dr. J. Lloyd Roberts, Denbigh; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. E. Noble Smith, London; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. Broadbent, London; Dr. A. P. Stewart, London; Mr. W. Fairlie Clarke, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. Ingpen, London; Mr. Balmanno Squire, London; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; An Associate; Dr. Finlayson, Glasgow; Dr. F. Ogston, Aberdeen; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Joseph Coats, Glasgow; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. Percy Boulton, London; Mr. Ashburton Thompson, London; Mr. A. J. Burness, London; A Correspondent; Dr. Waddell, Norwich; Mr. Read, London; Dr. Lionel S. Beale, London; Dr. Lauder Brunton, London; Mr. P. H. Holland, London; Mr. Wood, Boston; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. Little, London; Mr. Wm. Mac Cormac, London; Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Miles, Plymouth; Our Paris Correspondent; "Sane"; Dr. Sandwith, Wimbledon; Mr. W. J. Grant, Birmingham; Mr. J. C. White, Ancoats; Mr. Moorman, St. Columb; Dr. Lang, Southport; Dr. Biermer, Berlin; Mr. Cadge, Norwich; Dr. Hounsell, Torquay; Mr. Robert Park, Stewarton; Mr. E. W. Thurston, Ashford; Our Dublin Correspondent; M.D., London; Dr. Galton, Anerley; Mr. Charles Williams, Norwich; Mr. H. Burnett, Greenwich; Nemo; The Secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society; The Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr. Wiltshire, London; Mr. W. W. Reeves, London; Ex-Regimental; Mr. W. White, Cork; Our Belfast Correspondent; Mr. Maclean, Glenly; Mr. Field, London; T. X.; Mr. A. H. Mason, Liverpool; Mr. Hodgkinson, Manchester; W. J. H.; Dr. Crichton Browne, Wakefield; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Mr. Pritchard Davies, Barony Heath; Mr. R. Branwell, Brighton; Dr. Drummond, Oldham; Dr. Farquharson, London; Dr. Taaffe, Brighton; Mr. Douglas Giffard, Brighton; Mr. Seymour Burrows, Brighton; Dr. Andrews, New Southgate; Mr. Herbert M. Morgan, Lichfield; Dr. Dyster, Tenby; Mr. James Morris, Dunfermline; Mr. William Clode, London; Mr. W. H. Michael, London, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Medicinal Plants. By Robert Bentley, F.L.S., and Henry Trimen, M.B., F.L.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
 Atlas of Skin-Diseases. By Tilbury Fox, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
 On Stethometry. By Arthur Ransome, M.D. London: Macmillan and Co. 1876.
 Vital Motion as a Mode of Physical Motion. By C. B. Radcliffe, M.D. London: Macmillan and Co. 1876.