

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held in the Library of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, on Thursday, April 27th.

Gentlemen who are desirous of reading papers, introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making other communications, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 14th, 1876.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at Moffat, on Friday, May 5th, 1876.

Gentlemen intending to read papers are requested to give early notice thereof to one or other of the Secretaries.

STEWART LOCKIE, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
JOHN SMITH, }

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the New Inn, Pontypridd, on Thursday, May 18th, 1876. Further particulars in circulars.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to signify their intention to one of the Secretaries by the end of April.

ANDREW DAVIES, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., }
April 11th, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1876.

SIR,—Those who know the history of the opposition made by Brighton to the proposed meeting of the Association will be surprised at the letter of Dr. Lanchester in your last issue. I forbear to comment upon the tone and temper of that letter, and the animus which dictated the charges contained in it; but, as a "Brighton man" and a member of the Branch Council, I beg the opportunity of space in the JOURNAL to reply to those charges.

The attack made upon us by Dr. Lanchester is of a double kind: first, as to the general character of our opposition, and, secondly, as to the part taken by the Brighton members in the proceedings of the late meeting of the Branch Council.

With regard to the former, two different and opposing allegations are made as to the cause of our hostility; thus we are said to "have a grievance against the Committee of Council for not having invited local men to deliver any of the addresses"; and the public are asked to believe that that circumstance is the source of our dissatisfaction. Again, we are told that "from the first we have been bitterly opposed to the Association's coming at all, because Sir Cordy Burrows was the proposed President".

It is curious, to say the least of it, that Dr. Lanchester should not have perceived that these propositions have not only nothing to do with one another, but that the dates involved render them positively antagonistic, and that one or both of them must, therefore, be false; it is more curious still that he should have committed himself thus, knowing as he does that both assertions have been constantly denied and repudiated in the various debates of the Branch Council at which he has himself assisted; but it is perhaps most curious of all that he should have ignored so entirely facts which have to his own knowledge been as constantly put forward as our real and sufficient ground of action.

This strange reticence on the part of Dr. Lanchester makes it necessary for the information of the profession generally shortly to state once more the actual and true cause of our opposition to the proposed meeting. It is that we see very grave faults in the organisation, the management, and the policy of the Association itself; in the dictation of Dr. Lanchester, we have grievances of this capital order, and we refuse to condone them by an invitation which would be equivalent, in

the eyes alike of the profession and of the Association, to a striking act and demonstration of public approval.

In presence of reasons like these, the wanton discourtesy with which the local profession has been treated by the Committee of Council in reference to the addresses need not be discussed; a proper explanation, if there be any such, or, in the absence of it, an apology, would at once set the matter right, so far as it is a mere question of etiquette and the propriety observed by gentlemen, though our opposition to the meeting would not be in any way affected thereby.

So much as to the general question. We now come to the conduct of the Branch Council, and the part taken by "Brighton men" at its late meeting. Will it be believed, after Dr. Lanchester's charges of treachery, undue influence, and I know not what more, that the Brighton members had nothing whatever to do with the matter? Will it be credited that, when he penned his protest, Dr. Lanchester knew that the meeting was not called by us, but, on the contrary, that it was assembled against our strongly expressed wishes? That the resolution which has given him so much offence, and which he charges us with having "sprung" upon him, was proposed and seconded by gentlemen of great and deserved influence and consideration in the Branch, but neither of whom resides in or near Brighton? That eleven members voted for the resolution, while only four "Brighton men" were present? and that it would equally have been proposed and carried without any assistance from us at all?

Yet those are the simple facts, and the Branch may judge from them both of the quality of Dr. Lanchester's unwarrantable charges and of the propriety of his proposal to hold another meeting on the score of the unfairness of the "Brighton men" in the proceedings of the last.

I beg to remain, sir, faithfully yours,
R. BRANWELL.
Brighton, April 10th, 1876.

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL DEGREES.

SIR,—The accompanying letter from Mr. Hussey to Dr. Wyllie was forwarded to me.* I do not believe that any of our Colleges of Physicians are entitled to confer medical degrees. The question was decided in the case of the Irish College and University of Dublin a few years ago by the Master of the Rolls, who decided in the favour of the University, that the letters M.D. were a "trade-mark" belonging to the University, and the College was prohibited from using the University trade-mark.

It happened, by a curious coincidence, that the next case in the Rolls Court was an action, *Kinahan v. Bolton*, to restrain the defendant Bolton from branding his whiskey with the letters L. L. (Lord Lieutenant), which letters had become the trade-mark of the plaintiff by usage. The Master of the Rolls decided both cases on the common law relating to trade-marks, and compelled the defendants in both cases to pay costs.

As a Fellow of the Irish College of Physicians, I protest against the principle involved in this controversy, viz., that the title of physician is inferior to that of graduate, so far as professional merit is concerned. If the University graduate in medicine be also a graduate in arts, he may fairly take precedence of a physician; but if he be a graduate in medicine only, he is entitled to no precedence before a physician.

I am, etc.,
SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D.,
Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians.
Trinity College, Dublin, April 7th, 1876.

NAPLES AND ROME.

SIR,—Permit me to call the attention of your readers and the public generally to the present dangerous condition of most of the hotels in Naples. Having been in Italy for the last two months, some facts of no small importance to the travelling public have been forced on my attention. Few English or Americans leave Italy without paying a visit to Naples. The attractions of that lovely spot, the desire to explore the exhumed remains of Pompeii, and to see the art collections and deeply interesting relics of old Roman life stored in the museum of Naples, to ascend Vesuvius and sail across the lovely bay to Capri, tempt thousands of our countrymen to gratify their taste for art and fine scenery at the cost of a danger little known or understood except to the initiated few. The plain truth is, that many of the hotels in Naples most frequented by Englishmen and Americans, are nests of typhoid fever of a most malignant type. The drainage is notoriously bad, and the water-supply, if that be possible, is worse.

* The greater part of the letter to which Dr. Haughton refers was published in the JOURNAL for April 1st, page 431.

The medical officers of the Italian army draw the pay and allowances of the scientific corps (artillery and engineers), rising from 2,000 to 7,000 *lire*, according to rank and service. Medical field-officers are allowed forage for two horses; the capitano-medico, or surgeon of brigade, forage for one horse; as are subaltern battalion surgeons attached to mounted corps. All officers receive a fixed daily sum for travelling, marching, etc., and in cantonments a cantonment allowance. The colonello-medico is entitled to four rooms in quarters; the tenente-colonello-medico, three rooms; the maggiore-medico, two rooms; capitano and tenente-medico, one room. The allowances and the pay are all increased during war, when all service counts double. There are fixed ages for retirement; and a medical officer disabled by sickness or wounds, contracted in the service, is entitled to the ordinary half-pay of his rank. Decorations are distributed in equal proportion to all officers alike.

I think you will acknowledge that much of the foregoing might be copied by Mr. Hardy and his military advisers at the Horse Guards.—I am, etc., X. Y. Z.

NAVAL MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLEN, Surgeon J. H., to the *London*.
BRICE, Staff-Surgeon Frederick A., to the *Hibernia*, for Malta Dockyard.
BUCKLEY, Staff-Surgeon John, from the *Sirius* to the *Flora*, additional, for service at Ascension Hospital.
CLARK, Fleet-Surgeon James, to the *Pembroke*, for the *Fawn*.
COLAHAN, Surgeon William H., M.D., to the *Lively*.
GRANT, Surgeon Robert, to the *Flora*.
LYON, Surgeon J., to the *Asia*.
M'KENNA, Staff-Surgeon Arthur, to the *Devastation*.
MAGILL, Staff-Surgeon M., M.D., to Sheerness Yard.
MARTIN, Surgeon James H., to the *Cockatrice*.
MITCHELL, Surgeon Charles, to Chatham Yard.
MULLINS, Surgeon R. C., to the *Triumph*.
O'MALLEY, Staff-Surgeon James N. J., to the *Sultan*.
PEARSON, Surgeon W., to the *Daphne*.
POWELL, Staff-Surgeon W. L., to the *Thetis*.
POWELL, Surgeon Scudamore K., to the *Royal Adelaide*.
RENSHAW, Surgeon B., to the *Seafarer*.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, April 10th, 1876.

Medical Relief (Scotland).—In reply to Mr. M'Laren, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to treat the question of the medical relief grants for Poor-law purposes in Scotland by itself. It must be treated in connection with other questions; and it would be dealt with under a Bill, of the introduction of which notice had been given by the Lord Advocate, for the amendment of the law relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland.

Typhoid Fever at Eagley.—In answer to Mr. J. Cross, Mr. SCLATER-BOTH said: It is not true that the Local Government Board have decided not to make any inquiry into the circumstances of the lamentable outbreak of typhoid fever at Eagley. On the contrary, I informed the honourable member for Bolton, a fortnight or three weeks ago, that I was ready and willing to give directions for such an inquiry. The only cause of delay has been that the sanitary authorities seemed to be discharging their duty remarkably well, and that they were engaged in prosecuting inquiries of their own through the agency of their medical officer and other skilled persons. I have, however, quite recently received a communication from the sanitary authority, expressing their wish that a Local Government Inspector should conduct an exhaustive inquiry, and that will be done immediately after Easter.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—In answer to Sir J. Scourfield, Mr. SCLATER-BOTH said that his attention had not been called in any formal or official manner to the recent case of the rating of St. Thomas's Hospital, based on the amount altogether expended thereon, but he was generally aware of what was taking place from the newspapers. The cost of a building was, of course, not a proper criterion of value for any purposes. The Valuation Bill contained the existing law, which based rating on gross rental or annual value, and not the capital expended in construction. He could not undertake to introduce a clause which would be contradictory of that principle.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 6th instant; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. Allen Dingley, G. Halden Sylvester, Charles J. Ogle, Marmaduke Prickett, Donald A. Coles, Henry C. Wright, Richard Gill, George Coates, Stacey S. Burn, and Charles A. D. Clark, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Samuel Abrick, Sidney J. Taylor, William D. Tennant, Lysander Maybury, and Thomas D. Gimlette, of St. Thomas's Hospital; James T. Hay, Frederick Wadham, and Howard H. Dummere, of St. George's Hospital; John G. S. Lewis, and Henry O. Smart, of Guy's Hospital; Ridley M. Web-

ster, and Arthur J. Newman, of the Middlesex Hospital; Thomas Capell, of the Westminster Hospital; John Floyd, of the London Hospital; John E. Neale, of University College; Albert E. May, of St. Mary's Hospital; and Robert E. Clitherow, of King's College Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on the 10th instant.

Messrs. Donald F. Dymott, Jas. R. A. Clark, Alfred Hinde, David J. Williams, an Kenneth R. Smith, students of University College; Chas. R. Smith, and Arthur Jackson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Wm. F. Haslam, and William W. Groome, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Wm. W. Webb, and Albert D. Leahy, of the Charing Cross Hospital; Alfred J. R. Oxley, and Joseph T. Fox, of the London Hospital; Miles M. Williams, and Frederick C. A. Treadgold, of the Manchester School; Thos. F. Pearse, of the Middlesex Hospital; and Fredk. Robinson, of the Leeds School.

Thirty candidates out of the 159 examined, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board, were referred to their anatomical studies for three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 6th, 1876.

Bradford, Cordley, Ashted House, Birmingham
Cuthbert, William Wood, Mendlesham, Suffolk
Davey, William Thomas, Leyton, Essex
Gay, Charles William Ebenezer, St. Albans
Gibson, Henry Christopher Mends, Ilchester, Somerset
Hamp, John Walton, Wolverhampton
Hyne, Frederick Alexander, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Perkins, Edward Benjamin Steele, Exeter
Strover, Walter, St. Helen's, Jersey
Webb, William Henry, Claremont Square, Pentonville
Whittle, Ewing Mould Glynn, Liverpool

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

Cureton, Edward, Queen's College, Birmingham
Goodsell, Frederick Walton William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Hughes, David Arthur, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Vinrace, John Hincks, Queen's College, Birmingham

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications on or before April 10th.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District.

EPPIING UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £119 per annum. Applications on or before April 20th.

LEAMINGTON HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary on or before the 26th April.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL—Third House-Surgeon. Salary, 60 guineas a year, with board and lodging. Applications on or before April 26th.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL—Honorary Surgeon. Applications to the Committee on or before 18th April.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—Physician. Applications to the Weekly Board before 12 o'clock noon on any Tuesday.—Assistant Physician. Applications on or before May 16th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BARTON, J. Kingston, L.R.C.P., appointed Ophthalmic House-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

GIBSON, Charles, M.D., appointed Physician to the Infirmary for the Sick and Lame Poor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HALL, John G., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Aberdeen Dispensary.

HOBSON, Lewis J., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital.

JACOB, Ernest H., M.B., appointed House-Physician to the General Infirmary, Leeds, *vice* J. J. Pickles, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

JOHNSTON, William, M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the Tiverton Infirmary, *vice* H. Adey, M.B., resigned.

SAUNDBY, Robert, M.B., appointed Resident Registrar, etc., to the General Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* P. Bindley, M.B., resigned.

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.

DEATH.

TROUSDALE, Thomas, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, at South Park Villas, Harrogate, aged 53, on March 31st.

MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the medical profession of Newcastle and Gateshead, held on March 28th, under the presidency of Dr. Embleton, it was resolved to form a branch of the Medical Defence Association. The branch was organised with every prospect of success, and we hope to learn that every medical man in the district has joined it; for the operation of that association seems greatly needed in the north. Every one who has at heart the interest of his profession and that of the public, is called upon to give his aid.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan 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.

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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 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.—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.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Pye-Smith: Injury to Head, with Chronic Hydrocephalus. Dr. Hilton Fagge: Lardaceous Liver and Spleen. Dr. Crisp: Meningitis. Dr. Crisp: Pneumonia in Birds. Mr. McCarthy: Disease of Intervertebrate Substance, with Psoas Abscess. Mr. McCarthy: Communication between Vermiform Appendix and Rectum. Mr. Butlin: Tumour of Scalp growing in Sebaceous Cyst. Mr. Bellamy: Cystic Disease of Testis. Dr. Goodhart: Obturator Hernia causing Intestinal Obstruction. Dr. Goodhart: Bladder, Nine Years after Lithotomy. Mr. Teevan: Urinary Organs after Lithotomy. Mr. Morratt Baker: Ulceration of Intestine from Strangulated Hernia. Dr. Moxon: Acute Aortitis, causing Angina Pectoris. Dr. Duckworth: Malformed Heart.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Knowsley Thornton, "Notes on the Progress in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Ovarian Tumours; what remains still to be done?"

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS 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, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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*.

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.

M.D., who requires a copy of the rules of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, had best, we suppose, write to the Secretary, and ask for a copy of them.

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF MEDICAL BOOKS.

SIR.—The reform advocated in the columns of the JOURNAL respecting the practice of advertising medical works in the daily papers has called forth an unanimous expression of opinion from members of the Association in all parts of the kingdom, and will, I believe, soon result in the total condemnation of this old system of puffery. The dodge of advertising medical books in the publishers' column of the *Times* is, however, a trifling matter when compared with the gross exhibition which appeared last week in the columns of a penny religious periodical. The Christian public are informed that, after all, consumption is a curable disorder, and that hypophosphites produce specific effects and marvellous results. The discoverer of phosphology is then proclaimed a great benefactor; but, like other men of immortal renown, he has had to brave the scorn and opposition of this wicked world.—I am, sir, yours, etc.

J. WARD COUSINS,
Honorary Secretary of the Southern Branch.

Riversdale, Southsea, March 20th, 1876.

F.R.C.S. (Southampton).—The annual election will take place in July next.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

SIR.—Will you be pleased to inform me if the term "unattached student", as referring to the University of Cambridge, signifies a student who is allowed to keep his terms *without residence*, and simply by passing the prescribed examinations and attending the necessary lectures?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

INQUIRER.

* * No. An unattached student must reside in the University, but not at a College. He can, therefore, live more economically.

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.

WHAT IS MALTA FEVER?

SIR.—The subject of Malta fever having been lately discussed in your pages, perhaps a few further remarks on that curious form of disease may prove interesting. Most writers on this subject describe two forms of fever as prevalent in Malta—viz., simple continued fever, or Maltese fever proper, and Mediterranean gastric remittent fever (see communications by Drs. Marston, Chartres, and Boileau, in the *Army Medical Department Reports* for 1861, 1865, and 1866). I think, however, that there is good reason to believe that they are only different degrees of the same affection. All admit that there are cases intermediate between the slight "Maltese fever" and the severe "gastric remittent", and all acknowledge the difficulty of classifying under these two heads the numerous forms which fever in Malta is wont to assume. Dr. Maclean of Netley describes, under the head of "Malta fever", the symptoms both of the so-called simple continued and the gastric remittent fevers of previous writers, and this I believe to be the correct view of the matter; but Dr. Maclean also differs from most army surgeons, whose experience of this fever has been chiefly or exclusively confined to its symptoms and treatment as it appears originally in Malta, on a much more important point in considering it to be of malarial origin; and here we tread upon delicate ground. The large experience of Dr. Maclean, not only of malarial fevers in our Eastern empire, but also of fevers of all kinds in invalids from every foreign station of our army, should make us very chary of expressing an opinion contrary to his views; and yet it is difficult to trace any malarial element in a typical case of Malta fever. In its own home, the disease appears in the form of a continued or slightly remittent fever, presenting a somewhat peculiar train of typhoid symptoms, with frequent rheumatic and neuralgic sequelae, upon which, in the hands of most practitioners, quinine exerts no curative influence. But in support of his view, Dr. Maclean cites the case of a young medical officer invalided from Malta; and the sequel to that case, which recently appeared in this JOURNAL, seems conclusively to prove the truth of his opinion; but this is an exceptional case, and, as such, ought scarcely to form the basis of an argument. In the ordinary acceptance of the term, malarial can scarcely be supposed to exist in Malta, which is essentially a dry and rocky island, composed principally of sandstone upon hard limestone, without a marsh or river in its entire extent. Moreover, I am not aware that true intermittents are ever originated in Malta. In the case of the officer already referred to, no symptom whatever of periodicity exhibited itself until about three months after landing in England—that is to say, fully five months after the commencement of the original fever; while the distinctly paroxysmal attacks did not show themselves until two months later still, so that the severity of the original symptoms could not have been due to a concentrated dose of malaria.

My reason for thus endeavouring to set aside, or at least to place in the background, the malarial theory of Malta fever, is a practical one. In common with many other observers, I believe that the protean forms of fever in Malta are due to one cause—bad sanitation. Surely one of the most elementary principles of hygiene is violated when the sewers not only of Valetta, but also of all the numerous smaller towns situated within the lines of defence, are allowed to be discharged into a harbour in an almost tideless sea, and many of the habitations left in their present unsatisfactory sanitary condition in a climate where the summer sun shines with a tropical heat, and where the water-supply is so apt to become deficient. But so long as the authorities can please themselves with the idea that the fault lies in the climate which they cannot remedy, and not in the unsanitary conditions which prevail throughout the island, they will be tempted to rest supine, or order slight and incomplete changes from time to time, instead of effecting, without delay, an entire and sweeping reform which will render Malta conformable to the known rules of hygienic science.

If it really be the case that malaria does play a part in the production of this fever, it is essentially a secondary part; it is not the malarial but the typhoid symptoms which endanger the patient's life, and send home to Netley those shattered invalids so often observed by Professor Maclean and Dr. Webb—symptoms which appear, in part at least, due to preventable causes, which it would be folly to lose sight of in the more interesting but less practical endeavour to prove the existence of malaria in the soil of Malta.

The symptoms and sequelae of this fever have been so briefly and graphically described by Dr. Maclean in these pages, that I need not enter into them here; but the more we study them, the more we must feel the necessity of a further investigation of the fever, which, less dangerous in the child than in the adult, more frequent in the young than in the old, directs its attacks more especially against our soldiers, sapping their lives and constitutions; then, and not till then, can we hope for a satisfactory answer to the question with which I commenced, What is Malta fever?—I am, etc.,

OSWALD G. WOOD, M.B.,

Surgeon of the Army Medical Department.

9, St. Michael's Terrace, Plymouth, March 13th, 1876.

A RATEPAYER (Bishop Stortford) omits to send his name.

IRRITABLE BLADDER IN THE FEMALE.

SIR.—I have only recently noticed the correspondence on this subject in your columns, and venture to suggest to "Veritas" a remedy which was first presented to my observation under the skillful hand of the late Dr. Hutton of Dublin, and which I myself have employed with the most fortunate results in similar cases.

Imprimis, I should insist that the treatment I am about to recommend is only suitable to uncomplicated cases of irritable bladder, which in my experience are rare in the female, though occasionally met with. The treatment to which I allude is injecting the bladder with a solution of nitrate of silver and extract of belladonna, in the proportion of two grains of the former and six grains of the latter to two ounces of distilled water. This solution should be injected twice a week, and allowed to remain in the bladder for about from three to five minutes, and then withdrawn through the cannula.

I have by this treatment, steadily persevered in for three months, completely cured a case of irritable bladder, from which the patient had been constantly suffering for two years, and by which she had been completely debarred from all social enjoyment for that period.—I remain, yours faithfully,

12, Darlington Street, Bath, March 31st, 1876.

A. B. BRABAZON.

DR. EWART (Cardiff).—We fear not. The cost of production of such plates is very considerable, and necessarily increases with the greatly increased number of impressions of the JOURNAL now called for.