

were above this, and consequently would not apply, although schemers doubtless would still try and get letters." Dr. Griffin then proceeded to compare the reforms which have been introduced at Shrewsbury with those which it is proposed to adopt at Southampton, and showed how much benefit might be anticipated from them. After reading his address, we are glad to find that the meeting went along with him, and carried the amendment which he proposed. It was to the following effect: "That no governor's letter shall be given to a patient the head of whose family is at the time in receipt of more than twenty-one shillings a week, unless the head shall have more than three children under fourteen years of age, or more than four persons entirely dependent upon him; then the limit shall be twenty-five shillings, but the weekly Provident Committee shall have power to admit any case they may deem to be deserving." As a matter of fact, the attempts that have been made to combine a Free and a Provident Dispensary in one institution have not been very successful; and to have opened the Provident Branch of the Southampton Dispensary, under such a rule as the Committee proposed, would have been to condemn it to certain failure. The Committee appear to be sincerely desirous of promoting the Provident system, but they feel a difficulty in dealing with the legacies and benefactions for which they are in a manner trustees. This difficulty has been felt elsewhere. But we believe that, at some of those dispensaries which have been converted from the free to the provident principle, similar trust-funds have been employed to promote the new order of things. As in the case of educational endowments, it seems only reasonable that the pious purposes of benefactors to hospitals and dispensaries should be reviewed from time to time, and, after careful deliberation, adapted to the altered state of society.

THE ROYAL PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL.
THIS institution appears to be feeling its way towards some of those reforms which are now being made at so many hospitals throughout the country. At the annual meeting, which was held on the 16th ultimo, Dr. Axford made some remarks on the desirability of reducing the number of letters of recommendation that are issued to each subscriber, of exercising some check upon the out-patients, as well as discontinuing the home visitation of patients—a practice which some even of the London hospitals carried on until lately, but which they have now all abandoned. "He could not," he said, "regard it as any breach of faith to make a change in the number of tickets given for a guinea subscription. It was not charity for a man to subscribe that he might save expense by doctoring his servants at the institution. The payment of £60 to a medical man for visiting patients at their homes was to him a most singular item. Parish doctors were not paid half enough, but he did not see why a hospital should do their work. Promiscuous charity rendered people improvident. He rejoiced thoroughly in an increase of the in-patient, but not in an increase in the out-patient, department. He illustrated the abuse that was continually being made of the out-patient system, and advocated the adoption of some means, as in London and large provincial towns, of weeding out patients who had no right to claim the advantages of the hospital." Dr. Kealy also gave notice of his intention to propose that the medical staff should be divided into physicians and surgeons, each to have their own special department. It is strange that at such an important institution this has not been done ere now.

THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE following are extracts from reports of the local Branches of the Charity Organisation Society.

Southampton.—"The Committee having a firm belief in the lasting harm which results to the poor from the lax administration of out-door medical relief, both by the Poor-law authorities and the governors of medical charities, gladly took part in a conference with deputies from local medical charities and the Medical Society. They have the gratification to add, that they believe shortly the governors of some of these institutions will be asked to add the provident system to the existing one. They trust the general public will cordially support any well considered step in this direction."

Shrewsbury.—"Each year's experience affords your Committee fresh encouragement not to relax their efforts to accomplish the two main objects of the Society—'the development of self-dependence and the suppression of mendicity'. It is now two years since the most important scheme yet originated by the Society for the benefit of the working classes was suggested; viz., that the subscribers of the dispensary should substitute benefit members' payments for free recommendations. Objections were immediately raised that it was harsh and unfair to make those whose scanty earnings could barely support their families pay for what others would or were willing to bestow on them. The working of the scheme, which has been in operation just six months, has set all

these objections at rest, and proves that the working classes do appreciate all efforts made for their advantage, and respond to them in a spirit of self-dependence, cheerfully and regularly making whatever payments may be required of them."

BATTERSEA PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

IN their report for 1875, the Battersea Committee expressed their satisfaction at learning "that it is proposed to establish a provident dispensary in Battersea, which will have its head-quarters under the same roof as the Charity Organisation Office, though its affairs will be managed by a different committee".

The first report has lately been issued, and shows very gratifying results. After twenty-three years as a charitable institution, the Battersea Dispensary was reorganised and entered on its work as a provident dispensary in January 1876. "At the end of June, 2,479 benefit members had been entered upon the books, and, at the end of December, the number had increased to 3,634; but it may be concluded that a considerable proportion of these entries is not to be regarded as permanent. Many persons have, doubtless, joined in time of sickness, who with returning health have allowed their membership to lapse." "During the year, nearly 2,000 cases of illness have received help from the medical officers. About 7,400 attendances have been made by the sick at the dispensary, and nearly 2,700 visits have been paid to the houses of patients who were unable to quit their homes." Figures are then quoted to show that the provident dispensary has "afforded more relief to the suffering, and has also given a more appropriate acknowledgment to the medical officers than the old dispensary had done".

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE second ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the London and North Western Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 22nd, 1877, at 2.30 P.M.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
RALPH GOODALL, Silverdale. }

Wolverhampton, February 6th, 1877.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE intermediate meeting of this Branch will be held at the Wyunstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on Tuesday, February 27th, at 1 P.M.: JOHN RICHARDS, Esq., Bangor, President.

Mr. R. W. J. Evans will read a paper on the Use and Abuse of Stimulants in the Treatment of Disease.

Dinner at 3.30 P.M. Tickets, 5s., exclusive of wine.

T. EYTON JONES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Wrexham, February 9th, 1877.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, March 1st: H. F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., President.

R. S. FOWLER, Bath. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
E. C. BOARD, Clifton. }

Bath, February 7th, 1877.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Upper Norwood, on March 8th, 1877, at 4 P.M.; Dr. JEAFFRESON in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M. precisely. Charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

The following communications are promised.

1. Dr. Moxon: Observations on the Use of Alcohol.
2. Mr. Maunder will Demonstrate Roussel's Transfusion on a Living Subject.
3. Dr. Dalton: Notes of a Case of Acute Mania following Scarlet Fever.
4. Dr. Miller: On a Case of Ulceration of the Oesophagus.
5. Mr. H. Taylor (Guildford): A Case of Subcutaneous Osteotomy.
6. Mr. Sidney Turner will exhibit an Apparatus for Contracted Tendon.

JOHN H. GALTON, M.D. Lond., *Honorary Secretary.*
Woodside, Anerley Road, S.E., February 12th, 1877.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT LEE, M.D., F.R.S.

THE early years of Robert Lee were spent at Galashiels, his native place, in the simple manner which is still observed amongst the Scotch farmers, whose care for the education of their children is one of their characteristics.

In 1806, when thirteen years of age, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh to prepare for the ministry; but the doubt that he entertained of being able to speak *extempore* induced him to alter his plans of entering the church.

In 1814, he graduated as M.D., and left Edinburgh for awhile, but returned to an office in the infirmary, where he stayed till 1817, when he went to attend upon the family of the Hon. W. Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne. The winters of 1821 and 1822 were spent in Paris in general professional study, and particularly of that department to which he later devoted himself. After this, Dr. Lee commenced practice in London, but, in consequence of illness, he accepted the offer of an appointment as physician to Prince Woronzow, and left England for Odessa; and, while travelling about Russia, collected much interesting information relative to the social and political condition of the country, extracts of which he published at the time of the Crimean War, under the title of the *Last Days of the Emperor Alexander and the First of Nicholas*.

In 1827, Dr. Lee began the series of original observations and publications which are to be found in the *Transactions* of the Royal and Royal Medical and Chirurgical Societies. The earliest of these was an inquiry into the singular fact that the functions of the liver and intestines in foetal life are as active as in the adult state: a subject still open to much investigation. Then followed researches into the pathology of phlegmasia dolens, and the structure of the human placenta; and the carefully collected cases which formed the chief part of his work *On the Pathology and Treatment of the most important Diseases of Women*.

A biographical notice of Dr. Lee in the *Lancet* of 1850 contains a list of his works and monographs, with a brief allusion to the discussion which took place on the subject in which he was most deeply interested, the nerves of the uterus. He was accustomed to say that it was the opposition that he met with that led him to examine the nervous system of the heart, lungs, and abdominal viscera. The latter he made the subject of the Lumleian Lectures in 1856 and 1857.

The early habit acquired by Dr. Lee of writing short hand, enabled him to take fuller notes of his cases than is usually done by others, and was particularly useful to him in collecting the materials for the most valuable of his publications, the *Clinical Midwifery*, and the *Consultations in Midwifery*.

In 1822, he delivered the Croonian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, and, in 1864, the Harveian Oration, the last time that this was done in Latin; and, we believe, the change to its delivery in our language was first suggested by Dr. Lee.

The museum, which was kept for many years at St. George's Hospital, and the value of which it is difficult to estimate, was removed to Dr. Lee's house in Savile Row about ten years ago, and is now on exhibition at Cambridge.

As it is probable that some memoir will be published of Dr. Lee's life, we may omit any detailed account of his scientific and practical observations. In regard to his personal character, there are many left amongst his old friends and pupils who knew well how to estimate its real worth, and all will respect his memory as that of an earnest, impetuous, but able worker, who placed his art and science above all personal consideration, and was loyal, almost passionate, in his devotion to the work to which his profession called him.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS FOR NATURAL SCIENCE, 1877.—The following Scholarships and Exhibitions for proficiency in Natural Science will be offered at the several Colleges and for Non-Collegiate Students in Cambridge during the present year.

Trinity College.—One or more Foundation Scholarships of £100, and one Exhibition of £50. The examination for these will commence in

the first week of April. The Scholarships are open to undergraduates of Cambridge who have passed the Previous Examination, including that in the Additional Subjects. The Exhibition is open to persons under twenty, who have not yet commenced residence at the University.

St. John's College.—One of the value of £50 *per annum*. The Examination (in Chemistry, Physics and Physiology, with Geology, Comparative Anatomy or Botany) will commence on April 7th, and will be open to all persons who have not commenced residence at the University as well as to all who have entered and not completed one term of residence. No candidate will be examined in more than three of the subjects. There is a separate examination in Natural Science at the time of the annual College examination at the end of the academic year, in May; and Exhibitions and Foundation Scholarships, ranging in value up to £100, will be awarded to Students who show an amount of knowledge equivalent to that which in Classics or Mathematics usually gains an Exhibition or Scholarship in the College.

King's College.—On Wednesday, April 4th, and following days, an Exhibition in Natural Science will be offered for competition to all persons, being British subjects, under twenty years of age, who bring a satisfactory certificate of character, as well as to undergraduates of the College in their first or second year. The Exhibition is worth about £90 a year, and is tenable for three years, but not with any other Exhibition or Scholarship of the College. The examination will consist of Physics, Physiology, and Chemistry, together with Elementary Classics and Mathematics. Exhibitioners are eligible for the Undergraduate Scholarships given annually by the College.

Christ's College.—One or more, in value from £30 to £70, according to the number and merits of the candidates, tenable for three-and-a-half years, and for three years longer by those who reside during that period at the College. The examination will be on March 20th, in Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Physiology, and will be open to anyone, whether a member of the College or not—provided his name is not on the boards of any other College in the University—who is not of sufficient standing to be admitted *ad titulum Baccalauri in Artibus*. The candidates may select their own subjects for examination. There are other Exhibitions which are distributed annually among the most deserving Students of the College.

Gonville and Caius College.—One of the value of £60 *per annum*. The examination begins on the last Tuesday in the Lent Term, and is open, without restriction as to age, to Candidates who intend to commence residence in October. Subjects: Chemistry and Physics, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and other branches of Natural Science. College Examinations are held annually in the Easter Term, for Medical and Natural Science Students who have passed the University Previous Examination, in Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., at which Prizes, and Scholarships of the value of from £60 to £20, are awarded to members of the College of the first, second, and third year, on precisely the same conditions as those for other branches of learning. Scholarships are in general tenable till the Student is of standing to take the B.A. degree; and in cases of sufficient merit the tenure is prolonged till the holder is of standing to take the M.A. degree. Examinations are also held, as vacancies occur, in Botany and Comparative Anatomy in its most general sense (including Zootomy and Comparative Physiology), for two *Shuttleworth Scholarships*, each of the value of £60 *per annum*, and tenable for three years. The Candidates must be registered Medical Students of the University who have kept eight terms, have passed the Additional Examination required for Candidates for Honours, and produce satisfactory testimonials of good conduct. A successful Candidate, if not a member of Gonville and Caius College, must become a member of the same. They are tenable with any other Scholarship at the College. The successful Candidates for the *Tancred Medical Studentships* are required to enter at this College; these Studentships are five in number, and the annual value of each is £100. Information respecting these may be obtained from B. J. L. Frere, Esq., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Clare College.—One of the value of £60 *per annum*, tenable for two years at least. The Examination (in Chemistry, Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, and Electricity, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Botany with Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Geology) will be held on March 20th, and will be open to Students intending to begin residence in October.

Downing College.—One or more of the value of £60 *per annum*. The Examination (in Chemistry, Physics, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology) will be on, or about, April 9th, and will be open to all Students not members of the University, as well as to all Undergraduates in their first term.

Sidney College.—One of the value of £60. The Examination will be on March 20th, and will be open to all Students who intend to commence residence in October. The subjects will be Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Geology, Zoology and Physiology, Botany.

Emmanuel College.—One Foundation Scholarship of £70, tenable till the holder is of standing for the degree of B.A., and four Minor Scholarships (two of £70 and two of £50), tenable for two years, will be awarded for proficiency in Classics, or Mathematics, or Natural Science (Botany, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology). The Examination will take place on March 20th.

Non-Collegiate Students.—An Exhibition each year is given by the Clothworkers' Company, value £50 *per annum*, tenable for three years. Examination about Christmas, open to Non-Collegiate Students who have commenced residence in the October term, and to any who have not commenced residence. Information to be obtained from the Rev. R. B. Somers, Cambridge.

Further information must be obtained from the Tutors of the respective Colleges; and the names, with certificates of character, date of birth, etc., must be sent to the Tutor of the College, in each case, several days before the examination.

Although several subjects for examination are in each instance given, this is rather to afford the option of one or more to the Candidates than to induce them to present a superficial knowledge of several. Indeed, it is expressly stated by some of the Colleges that good clear knowledge of one or two subjects will be more esteemed than a general knowledge of several. In some instances, as at Caius College, each Candidate is required to furnish beforehand a list of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Candidates, especially those who are not members of the University, will, in most instances, be required to show a fair knowledge of Classics and Mathematics, such, for example, as would enable them to pass the Previous Examination.

There is no restriction on the ground of religious denominations.

In several instances the time of the Examination is the same, certain of the Colleges having combined together so as to hold one or two examinations instead of each College holding a separate examination; and the arrangements are such that a student who is a candidate for a Scholarship at one College may be eligible without further examination to a Scholarship at another College in default of properly qualified Candidates at that College.

Some of the Colleges do not restrict themselves to the number of Scholarships here mentioned, but will give additional Scholarships if Candidates of superior merit present themselves; and other Colleges than those here mentioned, though they do not offer Scholarships, are in the habit of rewarding deserving students of Natural Science.

Trinity College will give a Fellowship for Natural Science, once, at least, in three years, and such a Fellowship will be given in the present year. The Examination will take place at the end of September, and will be open to all Bachelors of Arts, Law, and Medicine of the University, of not more than three years' standing from their first degree. Application should be made to the Rev. Coult Trotter, Tutor of Trinity. Most of the Colleges are understood to be willing to award Fellowships for merit in Natural Science equivalent to that for which they are in the habit of giving them for Classics and Mathematics.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 8th, 1877.

Goodworth, Edward Portington, Hatfield, Doncaster
Hawkins, Cesar Frederick, Bristol
Watson, James Henry, Benyon Road, N.

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

Collier, Thomas, Sheffield Medical School
Harran, James, Charing Cross Hospital
Todd, William, London Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary to commence at £130 *per annum*, with allowance for cab-hire, and furnished apartments, lights, and attendance.

COVENTRY and WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 *per annum*, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications to be sent on or before the 24th instant.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £85 *per annum*, with board, washing, and residence.

DORSET COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 *per annum*, with £10 as Secretary, together with apartments and board. Applications to be sent in on or before the 21st instant.

FAVERSHAM UNION.—Medical Officer for the Fifth District and Workhouse.

HALIFAX INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 *per annum*, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent in on or before the 18th instant.

HAMPSTEAD DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY and PARALYSIS, Portland Place, W.—Two Assistant Physicians. Applications to be sent in on or before the 28th instant.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square—House Physician. Applications to be made to David Cannon, Esq., Secretary.

LEEK UNION.—Medical Officer for the Longnor District.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC.—Resident Medical Officer and Registrar. Salary, £100 *per annum*, with board and lodging.

NEWPORT INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, Monmouthshire—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 *per annum*, with board, attendance, furnished apartments, etc. Applications to be sent in on or before the 28th instant.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road—Junior Resident Medical Officer.

Applications to be sent in on or before the 28th instant.

ST. GEORGE'S and ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY.—Physician. Applications to be sent in on or before the 22nd instant.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD UNION.—Medical Officer for the Loughborough District and Workhouse.

SUSSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hayward's Heath—Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £175 *per annum*, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent in on or before the 27th instant.

WESTBOURNE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY and MATERNITY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 *per annum*, and unfurnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be sent in on or before the 17th instant.

WHITEHAVEN UNION.—Medical Officer for the Gosforth District.

WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Physician's Assistant and Pathologist. Salary, £50 *per annum*, with board, washing, and furnished apartments. Applications to be sent in on or before March 6th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

STRUGNELL, F. W., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, Highgate Hill, *vice* James F. Marson, F.R.C.S. Eng., 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 announcement.

DEATHS.

POWER, William Henry, M.D., of Ladywell, S.E., and 8, Red Lion Square, aged 65, on February 7th.

THORP, Gabriel, M.B.T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I., on January 28th, at his residence, Lis-towel, co. Kerry, Ireland, aged 69.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, placed the name of Mr. Harper of Holbeach on the Commission of the Peace.

A CENTENARIAN.—Lady Smith, widow of Sir James E. Smith, the founder and first president of the Linnean Society, died at Lowestoft on February 3rd. She was born in that town on May 11th, 1773—according to the register in the parish church, and was consequently in her 104th year. Upon the occasion of her attending the centenary anniversary of her birth, she gave a dinner to all the aged poor of the neighbourhood, and at the same time received from the Queen a copy of *Our Life in the Highlands*, with the following inscription in her Majesty's own writing, "From Victoria R. to her friend Lady Smith, on her birthday". The deceased had long been accustomed to take an interest in literary and scientific pursuits.

MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Medical Defence Association was held recently, when twenty-one new members were elected, of whom nineteen were members of a branch which has been recently formed at Accrington. It was resolved to take offices for transacting the business of the Association at 6, John Street, Bedford Row. Hitherto the meetings of the Association have generally been held at the residence of the President, Dr. Richardson. A Committee, consisting of Drs. Stevenson, Thomas, Maclean, Drew, Brooks, and Carpenter, Messrs. Spencer Watson, Aubin, Mason, and Brown, was appointed to consider what steps are necessary to be taken by the Association with a view to the amendment of the Medical Act.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. E. HOOPER.—On February 7th, a very handsome tea and coffee service, together with a highly illuminated address, was presented to Mr. E. E. Hooper, M.R.C.S., of Caterham Valley, on the occasion of his leaving the neighbourhood. The presentation was made by the Rev. William Tebbs, the clergyman of the district church.

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.—Charing Cross, 2 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.—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. Mr. J. Knowsley Thornton, "Removal of Large Fibroid Uterus and Outgrowths, with both Ovaries—Recovery"; Dr. Charles Drysdale, "The Diagnosis between Syphilitic and Tubercular Phthisis".
TUESDAY.—	Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Specimens and drawings of Syphilitic Disease of various Organs will be shewn by Dr. Aitken and Dr. Sutton; of the Lungs, by Drs. Shepherd and Green; of the Lungs, Bronchi, and Dura Mater, by Dr. Pye-Smith; of Brain and Spinal Cord, by Dr. Gowers; of Aorta and Testes, by Dr. Mahomed; etc.
FRIDAY.—	Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Ordinary Meeting. Dr. M. C. Cooke, "On Black Moulds";—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Greenfield, "Case of Hydatid of the Lung"; Mr. A. T. Norton, "Ligature of Femoral Artery: Recovery: Death subsequently from Embolism of the Basilar Artery"; Mr. Godlee, "Congenital Dislocation forwards of the Knee (a living subject)".

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 BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. Thomas Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on 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, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.; 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., London.

ART IN HOSPITALS.

DR. J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON writes from 34, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park:—I am in treaty for premises in a public place of entertainment to erect two illustrative models—the one to represent the usual sick ward, the other to show the use of art in hospitals. The leading members of the press, with a few others who have advocated art in hospitals, will be invited to a private view: afterwards, the criticism of the general public will be solicited. Tradesmen and others willing to lend such articles as may be wanted are requested to communicate with me.

RUSTICS.—A book called the *Cottage Hospital: its Origin, Construction, and Work*, which will be published by Messrs. Churchill of New Burlington Street at the end of the present month, will contain the information our correspondent asks for.

ANIMAL PARASITES.

In reply to J. P. (Stroud), we believe that Cobbold's work is still "the best on human and animal entozoa" in the English language; but, as important discoveries have been made since the date of its publication, our correspondent should obtain his smaller and more recent books on *Worms* (Churchill's) and *Tape-worms* (Longmans). In relation to sanitation, Dr. Cobbold's *Manual of the Parasites of the Domesticated Animals* will be found very useful, and thoroughly reliable (published by H. Cox, Field Office, Strand). The recent work by Van Beneden (King and Co.) is chiefly valuable to the zoologist. The best German work is Leuckart's elaborate treatise recently completed, and the best French volume is Davaine's *Traité des Entozoaires*, of which we have just received the first part of the second edition now in course of publication.

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.

AN APPEAL.

SIR,—In answer to my appeal in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on behalf of Mrs. Stevens, the following contributions have been sent to me.

	£	s.	d.
W. J. Scofield, Esq., 13, South Hill Park Gardens, Hampstead	1	1	0
Dr. Bull, Hereford	3	3	0
Ralph Richardson, Esq., 23, Clanricarde Gardens, London, W.	5	0	0
"A Friend", through Thomas Smith, Esq., 5, Stratford Place, London, W.	10	0	0

I sincerely hope that further contributions will be sent to me to enable me to get together the modest sum of £100, to carry out the plan proposed in my former letter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD E. MERRIS.

A LICENTIATE.—Apply to the Secretary of the College, Mr. Joseph Bell, 20, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

SIR,—The note you favoured me by inserting in your columns a fortnight ago has caused me to receive a number of letters from all parts of the country concerning the details of animal vaccination as practised in Brussels. If you can again afford me space, I would like to reply briefly to some of the queries put by members of our profession.

Mr. H. D. Palmer of Nayland asks, What are the preliminary steps that should be taken for starting a stock of animal lymph? The reply is as follows. The calves of two to three months of age are fixed securely to tables, which are constructed so as to lay the animals on their backs during the time required; firstly, for inoculating; secondly, for collecting the lymph; and thirdly, for vaccination of human beings and of other calves. At Brussels, the calves are lent to the state vaccinal establishment for seven days, and they are fed on eggs and milk. In ordinary times, two calves a week suffice: in epidemics, one or two calves are vaccinated daily. The original lymph was derived from a spontaneous outbreak of cow-pox at a locality, I believe, called Esneux. The day the animal is to be inoculated, an area about the size of the crown of a hat is shaved on the abdomen, in the inguino-mammary regions, towards the umbilicus; white or russet calves being used, in order to make the vesicles more easily seen. The incisions made are about one centimètre long, and are distant from each other about two centimètres. These incisions are in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the animal, because, when the animal moves, the forceps which are used to make the lymph exude are then less easily thrown off. In forty-eight hours, if the inoculation succeed, each incision is surrounded by a pinkish border. At the end of the fourth or fifth day, vesicles are seen, of the shape of elongated coffee-beans, with cicatricial depression, surrounded by a silvery zone in a pink frame. The contents of the said vesicles are available during some twenty-four hours, so long as the areola is silvery and transparent—in summer, during the fifth day; in winter, during the sixth day. The vesicles require compression with forceps to cause lymph to exude. The vesicles are incised and the blood rapidly wiped off with a silk handkerchief, and then the lymph removed on large ivory points. Lymph can be obtained for starting inoculations from Brussels.

I think this will answer the queries put by Mr. H. D. Palmer. Some fifty incisions may be made on the abdomen of the calf: vaccinate by scarification.

Having made these remarks, I would conclude by cautioning individual practitioners against the great trouble, expense, and annoyances they will in all probability have to undergo if they take to practising animal vaccination at their own houses, and unless they are determined to make it their business. Dr. Warlomont says he would not wish his worst enemy to undergo what he has gone through for some ten years past. It is for this reason that I ventured in your columns to press on Government the necessity of here undertaking a work similar to that which has succeeded so well in Belgium; and I think that by selling points at, say, one shilling each, the system might be made self-supporting. It will always require much care, skilled, watchful, and most honest practitioners.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,
CHAS. R. DRYSDALE, M.D.

17, Woburn Place, February 3rd, 1877.

We have received Dr. Hemler's pamphlet on *Some Defects in Poorhouse Administration from a Medical Point of View*, and propose to draw attention to it at an early date.

GOETHE ON SMALL-POX.

In the autobiography of Goethe, called *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, occurs the following lively account of the author's attack of small-pox, which may be read with interest at the present time.

"As a family outing in the summer may, through a sudden storm, terminate in a most uncomfortable manner, and the greatest pleasures be turned to their contraries, so children's diseases happen in the most beautiful time of early life. It was not otherwise with me. I had just bought *Fortunatus with his Purse and Wishing-cap*, as a malaise and fever happened to me, through which the small-pox was manifested. Inoculation was regarded by us as very problematical, although it was highly lauded by popular writers, and the German physicians delayed an operation which seemed to anticipate nature. Speculative Englishmen had come on the mainland and inoculated, for large fees, the children of such as they found rich and unprejudiced enough. The greater part of these were still exposed to the old evil; the sickness raged through families, killing and disfiguring many children, and few parents dared to adopt it as a means, though its advantages had been in many ways confirmed. The evil fell upon our house, and attacked me with great severity. My whole body was spotted with pocks, my face was covered, and I lay for several days blind and in the greatest suffering. Everything was done for the alleviation of my troubles, and I was promised mountains of gold not to make myself worse by rubbing and scratching. I obtained command over myself. In the meantime, the ruling judgment was to keep the body as warm as possible, which only increased the evil. After a very distressing time, a mask fell from my face, without leaving the least trace of a pock upon my skin; but my countenance was entirely changed. I was glad enough to see the light of day again, and by degrees to get rid of the spots from my skin; others were so unmerciful as to remind me of my previous countenance, especially an old aunt, to whom I had been a kind of idol, who in later years continually reminded me of my former appearance."

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**, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

THE DISCUSSION AT THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—May I ask your indulgence in inserting one or two corrections of your otherwise very accurate report of some remarks I made at the last meeting of the Pathological Society, as I fear that as they stand they may lead to some misconception? At page 169, column 1, lines 69, *et seq.*, read "closely corresponds to that which takes place in a thrombus, only that instead of forming processes into a thrombus, it grows into the lumen of the vessel itself; and instead of being due to the irritation of a thrombus, itself leads to the formation of a thrombus. The paper by Friedländer, to which I referred, was not that in the *Centralblatt*, of which I have not seen the original, but a later paper in Virchow's *Archiv*, which is accompanied by illustrations. On the subject of the organisation of thrombus, "Bubnoff", not "Bidenkap", was the name I quoted.—Yours faithfully, W. S. GREENFIELD.

Wimpole Street, February 12th, 1877.

CURE OF ULCERATED LEG OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING CHIEFLY BY THE USE OF A MCINTYRE'S SPLINT.

SIR,—The appearance in your *JOURNAL* of the 13th instant of an article entitled "Cure of an Ulcerated Leg of Thirteen Years' Standing" by Mr. Cochrane of Colmonell, suggests to me that the following brief account of a somewhat similar case of mine may also prove interesting. My case was not so complicated as his; it required no internal medicinal treatment; the external applications were simpler and less varied; and the cure was completed in fourteen weeks.

The treatment began February 12th, 1876, when the leg (right) presented the following appearances. On the wet cloths being removed from it, volumes of steam arose, and the air of the room was tainted with a peculiar disagreeable odour, familiar to those who have treated old ulcers without the use of a deodorant or disinfectant. The whole limb, from the knee down, was much swollen, hot, and brawny. A large ulcer existed over the calf of the leg, extending to its whole circumference, excepting a purplish-coloured strip of skin an inch and a half broad which lay over the front of the tibia, and longitudinally the edges of the ulcer were from six to eight inches apart. The edges of the ulcer were hard and white, and its surface fully an inch deeper than the surrounding skin, and of a dark bluish-red colour, was covered with a putrescent scanty sanious discharge, while around the ulcer the skin was scaly from redundant epithelium-formation on a skin chronically inflamed. On the patient attempting to walk, venous blood oozed freely from the sore, and the burning pain constantly present soon became so intense as to be unbearable, and necessitated his sitting and raising the limb.

The origin of the case was a kick from a horse received fifteen years before; the resulting wound had not been properly attended to, hence the ulcer. The patient had never been able for regular work since, and was frequently laid up for more than a week at a time; frequently he could not sleep for four or five hours at night, and his strength was gradually failing. Various methods of treatment had been adopted by registered and amateur practitioners, some with temporary relief, but none that ever lessened the size of the ulcer.

The patient was naturally a hale, hearty, muscular, florid-complexioned man, of good constitution, and had always been employed in the open air, generally with horses. His age was from 65 to 70 years, his habits good; and, excepting the leg, he seemed in good health, and, after one day's rest, had always a capital appetite. At first, I had doubts as to the possibility of the *vis medicatrix nature* restoring so large an amount of lost tissue on the leg (six to eight inches by eight or nine inches), and felt certain that at least a few skin-grafts would be required in order to effect the cure. The greatest difficulty one experiences in treating cases of ulcerated leg, is to get the patient absolutely to rest the limb. I therefore placed the patient's leg in a McIntyre's splint for the first six weeks. Within three days of the application of the splint, the aspect of the ulcer was so much improved, the swelling of the limb so much reduced, and the patient felt so much more comfortable, and the subsequent steady progress of the case to recovery was so marked, that I hesitated to remove the splint at the end of the six weeks; however, fearing lest the knee-joint might be partially ankylosed by using the splint for too long a period, I contented myself for the next four weeks by continuing to dress the limb daily, carefully applying pressure by means of a bandage, and instructing the patient to keep the leg constantly on a pillow before him, with the heel raised, excepting for a few minutes twice or thrice daily, when he had to practise flexion and extension of the knee-joint. By this time, the whole ulcer was covered, excepting a spot about the size of a shilling, and around this spot the epidermis was very delicate and easily removed. I then applied benzoated zinc ointment, seeing the case for a few visits every alternate day, then once a week, till, at the end of fourteen weeks, the ulcer was covered by strong and sound skin. Throughout the case, the patient had a liberal diet, but no stimulants. The lotion used was *R. Liq. plumbi subacetatis ʒj; acidi carbolici (cryst.) ʒjss; aquæ fontis ad ʒxxx. M.* The lead was occasionally replaced by a drachm of sulphate of zinc, as ulcers heal more rapidly when the topical astringent application is occasionally changed.

Ever since I ceased attending the patient, six months ago, he has been able for his work, the leg feels strong and causes no discomfort, and I think the cure may with justice be attributed chiefly to rest, obtained by the use of a McIntyre's splint.—I am, yours, etc., J. EATON, M.D.

Cleator, Cumberland, January 15th, 1877.

JABORANDI AS A GALACTAGOGUE.

SIR,—In your issue of November 18th, 1876, your correspondent Dr. Peart alluded to the value of jaborandi as a galactagogue when given after confinement. Can any of your Associates tell me from their experience whether it is likely to have the same beneficial effect when given before confinement to women who have hitherto been unable to nurse at all? and, if so, when the treatment should be begun? and in what doses the drug should be administered?—Yours faithfully, Southboro', Kent, February 1877. WM. FAIRLIE CLARKE, M.D.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES IN IRELAND.

STUDENT asks:—Is it compulsory to attend the classes of the college wherein you matriculate? I want to matriculate at Queen's College, Galway, and then to attend my classes at Queen's College, Belfast. Can I do this?

* * Our correspondent should inquire of the authorities of the Belfast College whether matriculation is necessary before admission to attendance on lectures.

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.

COLD AND ITS CURE.

SIR,—A few weeks since, Mr. Wood broached the above subject in the *JOURNAL*, and the remedies he mentioned are no doubt very useful when they can be thoroughly carried out; but, as he admits, there are practical difficulties in their application. I have found marked benefit from tincture of belladonna in the most severe attacks of coryza. I would recommend one dose of twenty minims in the evening, about six o'clock; this will stop nearly all the most distressing symptoms—especially the frequent, and in some cases the almost incessant, desire to sneeze. Another dose of ten or fifteen minims at bedtime will generally have the effect of all but completing the cure. There is little or no inconvenience felt the next morning from the medicine, except perhaps a little languor, though I believe some people bear belladonna better than others. I can speak highly of its effects on my own person.—I am, yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Londonderry Sentinel; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Salford Weekly News; The Northern Echo; The Home Ruler; The Chatham and Rochester Observer; The Redditch Indicator; The Colonies; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Birmingham Daily Gazette; The Scotsman; The Edinburgh Courant; The Bridport News; The Liverpool Medical Enquirer; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent; The Western Daily Mercury; The Macclesfield Courier; The Birmingham Daily Post; The North Wales Chronicle; The Broad Arrow; The Sunderland Daily Post; The Irish Times; The Australasian; The North and South Shields Gazette; The Liverpool Daily Post; The Bradford Observer; The Western Mail; The Leeds Mercury; The Hull Criterion; The Glasgow News; The Crewe Guardian; The Liverpool Critic; The St. Pancras Gazette; The Worcester Chronicle; The Oswestry Advertiser; The Glasgow Herald; The High Peak News; The Metropolitan; The Observer; The Home Chronicle; The Derbyshire Advertiser; The West Middlesex Advertiser; The Rock; The St. Andrew's Gazette; The West Cork Eagle; The Portsmouth Times; The Tunbridge Wells Gazette; The North British Daily Mail; The South London Press; The Warrington Express; The Croydon Chronicle; The Northampton Herald; The Richmond and Twickenham Times; The Western Morning News; The Liverpool Mercury; The Carlisle Journal; The Merthyr Express; 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:—

Dr. W. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; Mr. Ernest Turner, London; Dr. Ringrose Atkins, Cork; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Eames, Cork; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. G. de Gorreque Griffith, London; An Associate; Mr. Harper, Holbeach; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Secretary of the Quekett Microscopical Club; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. G. M. Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. Howard Murphy, Greenwich; Dr. J. O. Brookhouse, Nottingham; Studens; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Preston; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. E. Noble Smith, Paddockhurst; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. J. E. Ingpen, Putney; Dr. I. Burney Yeo, London; Dr. J. H. Galton, Anerley; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Dr. T. Eytton Jones, Wrexham; Mr. Walter Rivington, London; Dr. Eastwood, Darlington; Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Dr. Mackey, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. Ewens, Bristol; Dr. Stewart, Barnsley; Inquirers; Dr. James H. Keeling, Sheffield; Mr. Bushell Anningson, Cambridge; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Wilson, Cheltenham; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Tibbits, Bradford; Mr. Russell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. Meeres, Plymouth; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Surgeon-Major Porter, Netley; Dr. Stowers, Tulse Hill; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Dr. Eberle, Easingwold; A Subscriber; Mr. Thomas Moore, Petersfield; Mr. G. A. Rigden, Canterbury; The Rev. W. Tebb, Caterham; Dr. Bowman, Manchester; Mr. Barwell, London; Dr. Greenfield, London; Dr. Bucknill, London; Sir James Paget, London; Dr. Cayley, London; Mr. Robert Barker, London; Dr. Woakes, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; R. W. J. W. E.; Member of the British Medical Association; Mr. J. S. Bartrum, Bath; Dr. W. White, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Kitto Giddings, Calverley; Dr. W. M. Campbell, Liverpool; Mr. Alfred Charlton, Burton-on-Trent; Dr. Farquharson, London; Mr. Richard Green, London; Mr. T. Annandale, Edinburgh; Mr. S. Waters, Ipswich; Dr. Symes Thompson, London; Mr. Valence, Colchester; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Text-Book of Physiology. Edited by M. Foster, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. London: Macmillan and Co. 1877.
Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine. Edited by Dr. H. von Ziemssen. Vol. vii: Diseases of the Chylipoetic System. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1877.
An Atlas of Topographical Anatomy. By William Braune. Vol. 1. Translated by E. Bellamy, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
Questions and Answers on Materia Medica, Medicine, Midwifery, Pathology, and Forensic Medicine. By W. Douglas Hemming, M.R.C.S. London: Bail lière, Tindall, and Cox. 1877.