

PROFESSOR LISTER.

THE statement that Professor Lister of Edinburgh was likely to be asked to take the vacant chair at King's College was received with much concern by the students attending the medical school in Edinburgh; and this feeling gave rise to the preparation of an address and requisition to the Professor, expressing the earnest desire of the students that he should remain in his present position. This address, which was in the course of three days signed by upwards of seven hundred students, was presented to Mr. Lister at the close of his lecture on Thursday, the 22nd ult., by Dr. Isaac Bayley Balfour.

The following is the address, which was written on illuminated vellum.

To Joseph Lister, M.B.Lond., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Sir,—We, the undersigned students of medicine in Edinburgh, hearing that there is a prospect of your being called to occupy the vacant Chair of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London, hasten to express our deep regret that there should be any possibility of the severance of your connection with us. We eagerly seize this occasion to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude we owe for the invaluable instruction we have derived from your clinical teaching. We rejoice that under your tuition we have enjoyed unrivalled opportunities of gaining a most thorough and scientific insight into the principles of that art to which we have devoted ourselves. Your self-devotion to the advance of surgery, and the indomitable energy which has characterised your search after, and conquest of, the causes of those deplorable disasters once, and even now, so frequent a sequel to our surgical operations, have given us a mental impetus for good, the effects of which it is impossible to overrate. Inspired by your example, many have gone forth, and many will still go forth, determined to carry your principles into practice and spread far and wide the beneficial effects of that system of surgery of which you are the founder. The recipient of the great inheritance of the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, bequeathed by your predecessor the illustrious Syme, you have not only upheld but extended its great reputation, increased the ancient *prestige* and glory of our medical school, and attracted to it a number of students quite unprecedented in its history. The welfare of our school is so intimately bound up with your presence, that its withdrawal must be an irreparable loss, not only to it, but to all of us, who would thus have to mourn the loss of a highly esteemed and greatly beloved teacher. We are far from disparaging that field to which you may be called; but we would venture to submit that nowhere will you find a more numerous and devoted band of followers than those who now count it their highest privilege to listen to your teaching. While we would entirely disclaim all idea of interference with that which you alone have a right to decide, we would yet earnestly hope that you will long remain in that position you so greatly adorn; and that the day may never come when your name will cease to be associated with that of the Edinburgh Medical School.

Professor LISTER, after having accepted the address, said: Gentlemen, it is perfectly impossible for me to attempt to express the feeling with which I have witnessed this demonstration and heard this address. Meeting my class quietly twice a week, and endeavouring to do my humble best, no one is, I trust, more conscious of its imperfections than myself. I was not aware that there existed among the students of this great and glorious school anything like the feeling of which I have had evidence on the present occasion. As I said to you at the last lecture, there has really been no offer made to me by the authorities of King's College; and such being the case, I feel it an exceedingly difficult thing to say a word on the matter further than this, which is very much what I said on the last occasion, that there exists nothing in London at the present time which I should consider good enough to call me away from this school. I said, gentlemen, on entering upon my office here, that I believed that this chair, if properly conducted, as it had been by my lamented predecessor, was more potent for good than any other chair in the medical curriculum; and I hold to that opinion. We have in surgery, as compared with physic, the extreme advantage that, whereas the diseases with which the surgeon has to deal are the same in essential nature as those with which the physician deals, yet, while the physician must walk comparatively in the dark and act from inference rather than from direct observation, the surgeon sees what he does, so that we are able in a class like this to teach by demonstration on the actual living flesh and blood of our patients those

great principles of pathology and practice which apply alike to medicine and to surgery. Now, gentlemen, I say that this gives to clinical surgery, if properly conducted, an intensity of interest and an opportunity of instruction which no other chair in the curriculum possesses. But if I turn to London, and ask how instruction in clinical surgery is conducted there, I find that, not only according to my own experience as a London student—which I once was—but also from the universal testimony of foreigners who visit there and then come here, it is, when compared with our system here, a mere sham. Clinical medical teaching is in various London schools exceedingly well and ably conducted; but the magnificent opportunities of demonstrative teaching presented by clinical surgery are to a great extent neglected. And, therefore, even if the too flattering article in a certain medical journal holding out to me the prospect of fame and fortune and so forth were more reliable, nay, even were it certain—and I need not say how far indeed from what would be the fact the supposition is—that I should attain the very topmost position in private practice, and at the same time have to teach clinical surgery as it is now taught in any London school, I would certainly not go to London.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND CIVIL PRACTITIONERS.

A FLAGRANT instance of the unjust rate of payment of civil practitioners undertaking temporarily the duties of army-surgeons having been brought before the Committee of Council, the subject was brought before the general meeting of the Association in Edinburgh, when the following resolution was passed:

"That the President be empowered and requested to sign a petition to the Secretary of State for War in accordance with the recommendation of the Council, drawing attention to the injustice of the present rate of payment of civil practitioners acting as substitutes for military surgeons."

In reply to the communication addressed to Government in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the following letter has just been received.

"War Office, February 24th, 1877.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 8th September last, relative to the rate of remuneration paid by this Department to private medical practitioners when engaged to attend upon troops in the absence of army medical officers.

"In reply, I am to state that Mr. Hardy has had the entire question under his consideration, but regrets that he is unable at present to sanction any alteration in the existing regulations.

"I have the honour to be sir, your obedient servant,
"CADOGAN.

"The General Secretary, British Medical Association,
"35, Great Queen Street, W.C."

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE fifth monthly meeting of this Branch will be held at the house of the President, Joseph White, Esq., Oxford Street, Nottingham, on Friday, March 16th, 1877. Coffee at 7.30 P.M.

Papers, etc., at 8 o'clock.

Mr. J. Wright Baker: A Case of Rupture of Femoral Artery.

Dr. Brookhouse: Aortic Aneurism and Aortic Dilatation, with Cases.

Mr. Dolman of Derby and Mr. Hatherly of Nottingham have also promised cases.

L. W. MARSHALL, M.D., *Hon. Local Secretary*.
Nottingham, March 1st, 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 Œsophagus.
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.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE next meeting will be held in the Examination Hall of the Queen's College, on Thursday, March 8th, 1877. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock P.M.

Business.—To nominate members of the Branch "to act as officers, Council, and representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association".

Dr. Rickards will propose : "That the period for holding office as Secretary to the Branch be limited to four years."

The following papers are promised :—Mr. Oliver Pemberton : On two cases in which the External Iliac Artery was successfully tied for the cure of Aneurism. (The patients will attend for examination.)—Mr. Lloyd Owen : Cysts of the Orbit.

JAMES SAWYER, M.D., } *Hon. Secretaries.*
EDWARD MALINS, M.D., }

Birmingham, March 1st, 1877.

MIDLAND BRANCH: MONTHLY MEETING.

THE fourth monthly meeting of this Branch took place, as usual, at the house of the President, on Friday, February, 16th.

Communications.—Mr. G. C. FRANKLIN of Leicester read a paper on Autumn Diarrhoea in Infants, which was freely discussed by Drs. BROOKHOUSE and SEATON, and Messrs. HATHERLY and STANGER.

A Case of Diabetes followed by Rodent Ulcer was related by Mr. H. R. HATHERLY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VIENNA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Medical School of Vienna.—The General Hospital.—Professors and Assistants.—Fees for Courses.—Reception of Foreigners.

YEAR by year, the renowned Medical School of Vienna continues to attract to the Austrian capital a large number of foreign medical graduates, who are desirous of learning Continental views and ideas with regard to matters concerning their own profession. At the present time, there are more than a hundred such to be found congregating in the large General Hospital. Of these, no fewer than fifteen are English, double that number are Americans, not including six graduates of the fairer sex; Sweden is also well represented, and nearly every existing nation has one or more of its medical profession here; but, of course, the exact numbers are ever changing.

When one considers the size of the principal hospital and the great collection of material there ready at hand, together with the sound and earnest method of teaching, the presence of so many strangers is not to be wondered at.

At home, the special surgeon or physician finds often so much favour with the general public, that he has neither the time nor the opportunity to instruct juniors in his own peculiar branch. Here everyone is a specialist, and the pecuniary profits are consequently more divided; hence it is that many find teaching to be the means of adding considerably to their incomes, and the friendly rivalry resulting proves very beneficial for all concerned. The General Hospital, with its two thousand five hundred beds, monopolises, for the most part, the attention of students and graduates; and here are found those teachers and workers, who occupy a high position in the estimation of scientific men, and who still continue their labours for the advancement of medical knowledge and the mitigation of human suffering. This, however, is not the only charitable medical institution in the city; for example, there are Rudolph's Hospital, with one thousand beds; the Wieden District Hospital, with nine hundred; a moderately sized one for children only; and numerous smaller ones under the management of religious orders; there is also a large establishment for the soldiers alone; and, finally, there is the Poliklinik. This last one corresponds to one of our dispensaries, and to it those can resort who merely wish to receive

advice; there are no beds in connection with the institution, and medicine prescribed must be procured elsewhere. Here may be seen daily a large collection of cases of every sort; while the staff, who are chiefly composed of younger, and not at present such shining lights as their professional brethren in the large hospital, do everything in their power to utilise their patients for the benefit of those who are following their practice.

The wards in the General Hospital are plain, with whitewashed walls, but lofty enough for each patient to be supplied with sufficient air; the ventilation is maintained by means of cross currents, the windows being placed on each side the wards opposite to each other, and all have a ventilator at the upper part. The cleanliness of the inmates is also well attended to; each ordinary male patient on his admission must envelope himself in the regulated hospital garb. This consists of a long cotton dressing-gown reaching down to the heels and fastening round the waist by means of a girdle; the trousers which are worn are somewhat wide, and, like the gown, are manufactured from cotton. A shirt, a pair of woollen stockings, and shoes, minus the heels, and with no sides or leather beyond the instep, completes the category. The women have also a prescribed attire, their skirts, etc., being composed of a whitish looking washable material. The advantage of these clothes is manifest when it is thought advisable to bring a patient into the clinic for demonstrational purposes, as the rapidity with which they can be thrown off is great: so valuable time is saved.

Each of the professors has his own wards and his own assistants. These latter vary in number according to requirements, and are all qualified men; these have charge of the different wards, and take seniority according to length of service. Each assistant is appointed for four years, two of these being spent in a junior and two in a senior position; each one is provided with a room in the hospital, and receives a varying annual sum from Government; the highest payments do not range beyond £120, and out of that board must be provided. The majority of the gentlemen holding the senior posts endeavour to increase their worldly wealth by giving private courses, generally of a practical nature, on their own special subjects; and it is from such that the foreign graduate, especially if fresh from the cramming so necessary now-a-days for passing his various examinations, obtains material benefit, these classes being intelligible to everyone, even to those whose knowledge of the language is small or *nil*. Each course so carried on lasts, as a rule, from a month to six weeks, when a new one is advertised; the cost of each varies from thirty shillings to two pounds, English money. This, to the unsuspecting foreigner, seems remarkably cheap; but, after the elapse of six weeks, he begins to think that a repetition of the same course might render his manipulative skill more complete, and so renewal generally takes place. If it be a case of improvement on all subjects, the conclusion will be arrived at when six months have passed, that fifty or sixty pounds is somewhat a large sum to be paid away in so short a time.

The University clinics are not, however, expensive; on the contrary, for Austrian coinage equal to about a sovereign, paid at the commencement of the session in October, a seat is allotted to you, which continues until about the middle of March. To all the clinics and private courses, matriculated students of the University itself are admitted at half the price paid by graduates.

Members of the profession from other countries are always received kindly and courteously by the professors and teachers; but by the general run of students foreigners are regarded somewhat in the light of intruders, and consequently are not always treated with that amount of politeness which one stranger naturally expects from another.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Voyage Out.—Arrangements on Board Ship.

IN describing the experiences of a medical officer in India, I may commence by pointing out that the maladies he meets with, and the details of his daily work, are very different from the ordinary routine of medical practice in England. Practitioners in Great Britain may also like to learn something of the manners and customs of the "native doctors" in that portion of "Greater Britain" which comprises Hindoostan. There are several articles in the Eastern *Materia Medica* which are of undoubted therapeutic value, and which might, perhaps, not unprofitably be added to the *British Pharmacopœia*. And the real progress that has been happily made, of late years, towards diminishing the great mortality formerly caused by the diseases of India will, it is hoped, tend to draw attention to the subject. To begin, we will suppose the medical officer has arrived at Portsmouth, ready to embark in one of Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships. He walks from

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday, February 22nd.

Foreign Physicians and Surgeons in France.—Replying to Dr. Lush, Mr. BOURKE said: Lord Derby has received a copy of the Bill now under the consideration of the French Chamber of Deputies with reference to the practice of medicine and surgery in France by foreign physicians and surgeons. The effect of the measure, if passed, would be to prevent the practice of medicine in France by anyone who had not qualified in that country as a medical man. The hardship that would thereby be inflicted on English medical men and invalids has been represented to the French Government; and, at their request, full information has been given of the law and custom in this country with regard to the practice of medicine, and a suggestion for the settlement of the question has been made by the General Medical Council. This proposal is now under the consideration of the French Government.

Monday, February 26th.

The War Office.—On the vote of £47,000 for the purchase of Winchester House, for the accommodation of the War Department, Sir W. FRASER admitted the convenience of the building, provided the Horse Guards and the War Office were to remain on their present site; but he, for one, strongly objected to that site being retained, after the unfavourable reports which had been made upon it, and the deaths that had occurred.—Mr. GERARD NOEL said that, even if it were decided to build a new War Office on a fresh site, much time must elapse before the idea could be carried into effect; and, meanwhile, Winchester House had been purchased in order that the War Department and offices might be concentrated.—Mr. GATHORNE HARDY did not at all dispute that the War Office could never be made a decent and respectable building. He hoped that, for the honour of the country, a new office would be constructed some time or the other; but, until that was done, the accommodation which Winchester House would afford would be most acceptable.

Tuesday, February 27th.

Vaccine Lymph in Ireland.—In answer to Mr. Meldon, Sir M. HICKS-BEACH said: A grant of £400 a-year has been for some time made to the Dublin Cow-pock Institution to enable it to provide a supply of vaccine lymph for Ireland. The honourable member called attention last year to the inadequacy of this grant for the provision of a fair supply of lymph. The subject was inquired into, and, with the full approval of the institution mentioned, it was decided that the grant to them should be discontinued, the whole subject put under the control of the Irish Local Government Board, and a sufficient sum placed at the disposal of the Board to provide a gratuitous supply of lymph for Ireland in the same way as is done for England. This new arrangement comes into force on the 1st of April next; the sum provided for this purpose is £1,200 a-year; but, as the precise details of its application are not yet settled, they could not be given in the estimate.

Wednesday, February 28th.

Habitual Drunkards.—Dr. CAMERON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the control and cure of habitual drunkards.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

TEACHING OF PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS.—The Board of Medical Studies have reported to the effect that, the General Council of Medical Education having resolved "that it is desirable that the instruction in pharmacy should be separated from that in therapeutics, and that the former should be obtained at an early, and the latter at a later, period of the professional curriculum", the Board concurs in this opinion, and recommends that the changes required to carry it out be made in the regulations for medical degrees.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Alfred Newton, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, has been elected to a Fellowship. F. M. Pope, B.A., Second Class Natural Science Tripos, 1876, has been elected to a Scholarship.

BEQUESTS, ETC.—Mrs. Jane Thompson has bequeathed £100 to each of the following: Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; Adelaide Hospital and Rotunda Lying-in Hospital. Mr. John Mayne and Mrs. Dunlop have each bequeathed £50 to the Belfast Royal Hospital. Professor Gordon has given £50, Mrs. Hurst £100, and Mr. O. B. Graham £50 to the Belfast Royal Hospital.

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 22nd, 1877.

Black, James, Aytton Road, Brixton
Poland, James Harry, Blackheath Villas, Blackheath

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

Hooker, Joseph Stenson, Guy's Hospital
Michell, Henry Slyman, King's College
Scott, William George, London Hospital
Shepherd, Thomas William, St. Thomas's Hospital

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN: Hilary Term, 1877.—At the Spring Commencement, held on Shrove Tuesday, February 13th, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, the following Degrees in Medicine and Surgery were conferred.—Bachelor in Surgery.

Biddulph, Richard Edmund

Bachelors in Medicine.

Beatty, Robert Bryan
Conolly, John Vincent Joseph

Walton, John

Masters in Surgery.

Browne, John S. George

Orr, David Wilson

Doctors in Medicine.

Baker, John Edward
Fitzgerald, Dudley Loftus
Gordon, Samuel

Quill, Richard Henry
Taylor, Sidney Hamilton

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BRADFORD INFIRMARY—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £110 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be sent in on or before the 24th inst.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with apartments, coals, gas, and attendance.

CREDITON UNION—Medical Officer for the Bow and Colebrooke Districts.

CROYDON UNION—Medical Officer for the Ninth District.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications to be sent in on or before the 14th instant.

KILFRINCHEN and KILVICKEON, Parish of—Medical Officer. Salary from Board, £70 per annum; from other sources, £20. Applications to be sent in on or before the 3rd instant.

MARTLEY UNION—Medical Officer for the Martley District and Workhouse.

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

ROYSTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fifth District.

ST. GEORGE'S and ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY—Physician. Applications to be sent in on or before the 29th instant.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer. Applications to be made on or before the 10th instant.

WEST BROMWICH UNION—Medical Officer for the Handsworth District.

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 made on or before the 6th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*ANDREW, Edwyn, M.D., elected Honorary Consulting-Surgeon to the Montgomeryshire Infirmary.

GAICOIGNE, W. E., L.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary.

HELLIER, John B., M.B., appointed House Physician to the Hospital for Women, vice S. W. Jorwerth Joseph, M.R.C.S., resigned.

*PEELE, Edward, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer and Examiner of Candidates for admission to the Irish Training Establishment for the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Marine, and Dublin Training Ship.

STARTIN, James, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—At the annual meeting held on Saturday last, a resolution was passed expressive of deep sympathy with the family of the late Sir William Fergusson, who had been for thirteen years Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital; and, on the motion of the vice-chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Pugin Thornton, on his retirement from the office of Surgeon, for the valuable services he had rendered to the institution during the past seven or eight years. A "round robin", numerous signed by out-patients of the Hospital, has also been presented to Mr. Thornton, thanking him very cordially for his kind and efficient services during the period of his surgery to the institution.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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| 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.

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| MONDAY.— | Medical Society of London, 7.30 P.M.: General Meeting, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Edmunds, "On Questions suggested by Vegetarianism, with Personal Evidence by Vegetarians". |
| TUESDAY.— | Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Greenhow: Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia associated with Hæmorrhage into the Suprarenal Capsules. Mr. Godlee: The Organisms characteristic of Vaccinia and Variola. Sir William Gull and Dr. Sutton: Fibroid changes in the Spinal Cord and its Vessels associated with Chronic Bright's Disease, with Contracted Kidney (Arterio-capillary Fibrosis). Microscopical Specimens and Drawings will be arranged for inspection at 8 o'clock. |
| WEDNESDAY.— | Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens. Dr. Edis "The Forceps in Modern Midwifery"; Dr. Playfair, "On Fibroid Tumour complicating Pregnancy"; and other communications.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. |
| FRIDAY.— | Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Godlee, "Three Cases of Gas in the Peritoneal Cavity"; Dr. Burney Yeo, "A Case of Exophthalmic Goitre, with new Phenomena—a living subject"; Mr. Lowne, "A Case of Retinitis, with Observations on the Perception of Colour". |

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.

OWING to pressure on our space, we are compelled to defer several articles and reports of societies until next week.

TREATMENT OF TETANUS AND HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR,—The somewhat novel operation for the cure of tetanus, mentioned in the JOURNAL of February 3rd, and the very satisfactory results which have followed its performance, deserve, I think, some little consideration; for if the same success should attend future similar operations, great advance may be made toward the knowledge of the pathology of this disease, as at present little or nothing of it is known with certainty. To express any opinion as to its pathology from the evidence furnished by these two cases would only be hypothetical, although the theory that it is the result of blood-poisoning would seem to be negative, and the opinion of those who hold it to be a local lesion confirmed. My object, however, in writing is to suggest that the same treatment be tried in hydrophobia. Although the two diseases are widely different in most points, still I think they sufficiently resemble each other to warrant the experiment, especially as hitherto no cure has been found for the latter. Should any one be unfortunate enough to have a case of hydrophobia, and think it worth while to adopt the suggestion, it would be very interesting to know the results.—I am, etc., G. BOWMAN, M.D.

Manchester, February 12th, 1877.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE (Cockermouth).—Perrin's artificial eye apparatus is of considerable service in learning the use of the ophthalmoscope.

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.

THE LATE DR. FRANK-SMITH.

SIR,—In your biographical notice of my late friend Dr. Frank-Smith of Sheffield, you allude to his being the author of a small volume of poems. I should be obliged if you would let me lay a little more stress upon his literary power and poetical genius, especially in these "vivisection" times, when scientific men are constantly taunted with having no eye nor feeling beyond the driest material mechanism of life. I need not endeavour to prove the falsity of this charge by referring to such men as Frank-Smith, even though opinions might vary as to the merit of his poems. As there is no standard of poetic excellence, I will merely say for my own part that I see in them a power of diction and subtlety of thought vastly superior to what is contained in many works of world wide fame. I select a few lines as most appropriate for a scientific journal, whose readers, in contemplating the facts of Nature, must of necessity often have brought before them the various problems tending to throw light upon the meaning of all things. In Frank-Smith's poem of *Spinoza*, he describes the stages of thought through which the philosopher passed in his attempt to unravel the mysteries of the universe, such as atheism, pantheism, and the general objects of life. If your readers feel with me, they will dip further into his poems.—I am, etc., SAM'L. WILKS.

Spinoza.

I also dared
To follow that dark clue that seemed to show
All living creatures slender helpless threads
Drawn to and fro, and twisted here and there,
Of iron wheels within a mighty loom:
A loom without a weaver, all alone,
And moved by powers unconscious, pitiless.
At length, as one that follows many days
A stream unknown, mysterious, through a land
Unknown, through forests huge and strange,
Through swamps and sunless glens, forth issuing
From some straight chasm of overhanging rocks,
Beholds the boundless azure sea, even so
I found the substance infinite, divine.
I learned that all the many-coloured world
Is but the breath of God, that he hath breathed
Against the frosts of chaos and the void
Whereby it crystallised in countless forms
Diverse and beautiful: a little space
They shine with iris colours in the sun,
Then pass away to him from whence they came.
I saw that God is all and all is God.
At times, my soul was darkened with the cloud
Of doubts, as vague and awful as the sound
Of thunder o'er the dark and formless world,
Ere yet from out its elements were formed
The living things to tremble at the sound;
But this not often, in that I had built
My system like a palace, founded well
On granite blocks four square immovable,
And reared with stone imperishable, firm,
Without a flaw.

And in my palace are
Great vestibules and domed and columned halls
Of contemplation, endless galleries
And corridors of thought, that lead on, on
For aye. Fair courts there are, with radiant flowers,
And pleasant fountains meet for hope and love;
Dark crypts of dark abstraction, solemn aisles
And cloisters meet for reverence, brazen doors
That open only to the hand-elect,
And winding stairs of subtlest reasonings:
Above, and crowning all, a lofty tower,
From whence I saw beneath me, like a chart,
The plan and meaning of the universe.
The polyp dies, his coral house remains;
The fragile ocean creatures melt away—
Their hollow spiral shells remain, perchance
For cycles, hidden down beneath the earth.
I also pass away, and men no more
Shall hear my voice, but still my work remains.

VACCINATION DIRECT FROM THE CALF.

SIR,—In a letter of February 15th addressed to the *Standard*, Dr. Wyld states that "many medical men are under the false impression that vaccinia in the heifer is modified small-pox, and that all we require to do is to inoculate the heifer with small-pox matter, and thus get a supply of vaccine lymph". He adds: "This is a mistake which might become productive of disastrous consequences; and that small-pox inoculation of the heifer produces, not vaccinia, but a modified small-pox capable of spreading small-pox amongst human beings by infection." I am certainly one of those who hold the view that Dr. Wyld condemns; and so evidently does Dr. Greene of Birmingham. I have no personal experience to support my opinion; but I would refer to Trousseau (*Clinique Médicale*, 2nd edition, 1865, p. 56) as my authority, who gives strong evidence in support of the view that vaccinia is modified variola. If this be an error, it is highly important that such should be proved by stronger evidence than Dr. Wyld has yet adduced. He has evidently given much attention to the subject. Can he refer to any experiments or facts which will support his views?—I am, sir, yours obediently,

C. H. ALLFREY, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Public Vaccinator, Third District, Bromley Union.
St. Mary Cray, Chislehurst, February 21st, 1877.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following were the papers set at the last examination of candidates for Her Majesty's Army, Naval, and Indian Medical Services in February 1877. *Anatomy and Physiology* (Mr. Busk): 1. Give the origin, course, and distribution of the Ophthalmic Division of the Fifth Pair of Nerves, and of its Branches. 2. Write a full description of the Occipital Bone: its development, connections, and articulations; and enumerate the muscles attached to it, and their points of attachment; the blood-vessels and nerves with which it is in immediate relation. 3. Describe the course and relations of the Right Subclavian Artery. Name its branches in the order in which they arise; and indicate the point which should be preferred for the application of a ligature, and the reasons for the choice. 4. Describe the minute structure of a Lymphatic Gland. 5. When a stream of Carbonic Acid is passed for some time through diluted Blood-serum, what is produced, and what are the properties of the product?—*Surgery* (Mr. Pollack): 1. Describe the pathological changes which occur in the shoulder and hip-joints, when affected by what is termed "Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis" and the local and general treatment to be adopted under such conditions. 2. State the symptoms by which Hydrocele may be distinguished from Hæmatocele, and the treatment to be adopted in each. 3. A man fell over some timber, and injured the right side of his chest (without any external wound). State, first, the symptoms of fracture of the ribs; secondly, the external, general, and physical signs of ruptured lung; thirdly, the conditions which would influence the physical signs, though the lung be ruptured. 4. Describe the treatment to be adopted in a case of Punctured Wound of the Palm of the Hand, followed by recurrent arterial bleeding. What evil consequences are to be apprehended after such a wound? 5. What are the constitutional and local conditions which may arrest or prevent union of a long bone after Fracture? Describe the treatment to be adopted under these circumstances. 6. Describe the most probable causes of Retention of Urine—first, in childhood; secondly, in old age; and the treatment under the respective conditions.—*Medicine* (Dr. Aitken): 1. With what diseases is Scurvy classified in the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London? Describe fully (1) the Pathology of true Scorbutus, including the symptoms of the disease, the circumstances under which it is developed, and its constant cause; (2) the possible coincident complications; (3) the preventive and the curative treatment. 2. What is meant by the terms Pyrexia and Hyperpyrexia? Mention the phenomena characteristic of the febrile process, which show that fever exists. How is the temperature of the human body best determined for clinical purposes? 3. What is meant by the terms "Gravel" and "Fit of the Gravel"? What are the symptoms of irritation from gravel, and the treatment of the condition? 4. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Ascites? 5. What are the causes (primary and secondary) of hæmorrhage during or shortly after the third stage of labour? How ought cases of labour to be treated so as (1) to prevent and (2) to arrest such hæmorrhage? 6. What are the physiological properties and medicinal uses of (1) Gallic Acid and (2) Hydrocyanic Acid? What are the preparations of each as named in the *British Pharmacopæia* of 1867? What are the doses of each? with what substances and in what forms are these medicines best prescribed for internal use? What are the antidotes to poisoning with Hydrocyanic Acid?—*Natural History and Physics* (Dr. Thomson).—*Zoology*: 1. Give an account of the Organs of Respiration in the different classes of animals. 2. What is the structure of the teeth in Rodents, Ruminants, and Carnivores, and what relation does it bear to the food of each? 3. Give the characters of the common Leech. 4. What are the chief modifications of the mouth of Insects. 5. Give a general account of the Darwinian theory of Development. *Botany*: 6. Give an account of the Embryogeny of *Conifers*. 7. Describe the structure of a seed, and explain the terms orthotropous, anatropous, campylotropous, hilum, foramen, raphe. 8. Give the characters of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and describe the chief modifications of the floral organs and carpels in the British Genera. 9. What drugs are yielded by the order *Umbelliferae*? State in each case their properties and the part of the plant from which they are obtained. 10. Describe the structure, development, and reproduction of mosses. *Physics, etc.*: 11. Give a sketch of the present state of our knowledge of Spectroscopic Chemistry. 12. Describe the structure of the Barometer, and explain the diminution of pressure as we ascend in the atmosphere. 13. What are the properties of Iron? In what states is it found in nature? In what geological formations do its ores chiefly occur? How is the metal extracted from the ore? 14. Explain the terms axis, pole, equator, equinox, latitude, longitude. What is the position of the two tropics and of the arctic and antarctic circles? Why is the season of summer in the northern hemisphere different from that of the southern? 15. Give an account of the present state of our knowledge of the depth of the Ocean and the inequalities of its bottom.

DULCE EST DESPERERE.

If any one can get a laugh out of the annexed cuttings, we see no reason for not indulging him.

"An enterprising druggist advertises his cough-medicine in the following manner: 'Cough while you can, for, after you have taken one bottle of my mixture, you can't.'"

"Marriages and deaths will probably be indicated in the paper of the future under the heading—Mated and Cremated."

"*Corns in High Places*—A chiropodist announces that he has removed corns from the crowned heads of Europe."

"*Hint for Polypharmacists*.—An Irishman complained to his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs that he was sick for a long time after he got well."

AN ASSOCIATE, who encloses a question on medical etiquette, omits to give his name, which must always be appended to every communication, although not necessarily for publication.

CONDENSED MILK.

DR. J. C. REID of Newbiggin-on-Sea writes:—Condensed milk is of incalculable value: it is my sheet-anchor in treating infantile disease, as well as an article of food in health. I never saw any evil follow its use.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me if a L.R.C.P. is justified in calling himself and putting on his doorknocker "Physician" or not?—I am, yours truly,
February 1877 A.M.B., M.A.

*** Certainly, he is entitled to call himself physician. His diploma confers the title.

C. M.—The letter concerning the imperfect method in which the antiseptic system is carried out in metropolitan hospitals where it is nominally adopted, is too jocose in its style for so serious a subject; and we are not surprised that it was rejected by a scientific journal.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of February 17th, I find an interesting case of malignant pustule described by Dr. Hamill; and I am glad to find another addition to my own experience that such a state can arise without direct contagion.

I cannot agree altogether with the treatment adopted by Dr. Hamill—namely, free incision and poulticing; but as my experience concerning the nature and treatment of this disease has been recently put before the medical profession in an article in the *Medical Examiner* for January 18th, 1877, in which it is fully explained, I will not enter into details.—I am, etc.,
THOMAS S. DOWSE.

Central London Sick Asylum, Highgate, February 1877.

AN OLD ASSOCIATE (Stroud).—Of handbooks of histology we may mention Frey's *Compendium of Histology* and Schäfer's *Handbook of Histology* (Smith, Elder, and Co.); a working handbook by Professor Rutherford (Churchill); Dr. Beale's well known book *How to Work with the Microscope* (Harrison); and Cornil and Ranvier's excellent French *Manuel de l'Histologie Pathologique*.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Birmingham Daily Gazette; The Scotsman; The Edinburgh Courant; The Bridport News; The Liverpool Medical Enquirer; 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 Warrington Express; The Croydon Chronicle; The Northampton Herald; 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 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. J. C. Bucknill, London; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Douglas Powell, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Braidwood, Birkenhead; The Secretary of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Byrom Bramwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. H. C. Burdett, Greenwich; Mr. S. McBean, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. W. Stewart, Barnsley; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Dr. A. A. Gore, Dublin; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. Eastes, London; The Secretary of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; The Military Secretary of the India Office; Mr. Ashburner, Horsham; An Associate; Mr. W. D. Husband, York; J. H. P.; Dr. Drysdale, London; Dr. Marshall, Nottingham; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Surgeon-Major Porter, Netley; C. M.; Mr. Sidney Parsons, London; Mr. J. S. Bartrum, Bath; Dr. F. Goodchild, Leamington; Dr. E. T. Wilson, Cheltenham; Dr. Peele, Dublin; Our Indian Correspondent; Surgeon-Major Sinclair, Secunderabad; Mr. C. F. Maunder, London; L.S.A., Oxford; Dr. S. F. Hawthorne, Dromore; Dr. James Kendrick, Warrington; Mr. W. Whitehead, Manchester; Dr. Littlejohn, Edinburgh; Mr. Golding Bird, London; Mr. Hatherley, Leuton; Dr. Brookhouse, Nottingham; A New Member; Mr. Stedman, Leatherhead; Dr. W. Squire, London; F.R.C.S.; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. Page, Redditch; The Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Mr. Clendennen, Stafford; Dr. S. Drew, Wortley; Mr. J. J. Harrison, Dublin; Dr. Elliot, Carlisle; Mr. George Lawson, London; Mr. W. Berry, Wigan; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. N. A. Humphreys, London; Dr. Godson, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. W. G. Bloxam, Edinburgh; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Lowndes, Liverpool; Dr. Cayley, London; Mr. Francis Mason, London; Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Dr. Pitman, London; M.D.; Dr. E. T. Tibbits, Bradford; Dr. Lownds, Egham; Ophthalmoscope; Dr. Franklin Parsons, Gooles; Mr. L. O. Pike, London; Mr. Roberts, Festiniog; Mr. W. W. Reeves, London; Dr. Bruce Low, Helmsley; Mr. W. E. Farnfield, London; Hon. Auberon Herbert, London; Dr. Keith, Craigveigh; Mr. Edmund Lloyd, London; Dr. Chas. R. Brown, Hastings; Mr. Chubb, Devonport; Mr. Richard Gravely, Newick; Medicus; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Dr. Gowers, London; Mr. Alfred Willett, London; Dr. White, Southport; Mr. F. C. Shaw, West Australia; Mr. J. H. Palmer, Madeley; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. Worth, Millbrook; Dr. Gresham, Bromley; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Aids to Botany. By C. E. Armand Semple. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1877.
A Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science. By George Wilson, M.A., M.D. Third Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy. By Neil Arnott, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Edited by A. Bain, LL.D., and A. S. Taylor, M.D. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1876.