

effects arising from habitual excess in the use of intoxicating drinks, and we have often felt ourselves in a position of utter helplessness and inability to apply any effectual means for the treatment of such persons."

Dr. YELLOWLEES, Superintendent of the Gartnavel Asylum, moved the next resolution, viz.:—"Persons habitually addicted to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors are frequently in that regard in the condition of insane persons, and ought to be treated as such. Being perfectly reckless in their morbid desire to obtain a supply of drink, they sacrifice themselves and their families to their passion with all the disregard of consequences of madmen. It is also a fact known to all medical men that insanity, in its more pronounced forms, frequently develops out of this insane craving for drink." In speaking on the subject, he said that medical men had to guard very carefully the taking under their wing people who were habitual drunkards. So long as drunkenness was merely a vice, they had nothing to do with it, except that they knew it led to disease, and that they could therefore give more solemn warning than others of the community. Even when the vice became dangerous, he did not think they had anything to do with it; the case was one for punishment and legal interference. It was when this habitual vice became a resistless disease, that they as physicians had anything to do with it. It was most fitting that they should move, as they now did, for some legislative help in caring for the habitual drunkard. He agreed with Dr. Fergus as to the inexpediency of sending such cases to lunatic asylums. Such a proceeding was liable to render a man's condition more hopeless, from the feeling that he was associated with insane persons, and he had known only two dipsomaniacs who had made any satisfactory progress in an asylum. The provision of the law for the reception of habitual drunkards into asylums, as voluntary inmates, amounted in its results to almost nothing.

Dr. W. D. FAIRLESS, of Bothwell, seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that legalised power to detain habitual drunkards for a lengthened period was necessary. The system of voluntary admission into asylums had been found by him to be a failure.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. GRIEVE of Port Glasgow moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—"The only effectual method in our opinion of dealing with such persons, in order to their cure or reformation, as well as for the protection of their property and relatives, is to put them under some means of restraint, for a longer or shorter period of time. We believe that many would voluntarily submit themselves with a view to their recovery, and for such as would not thus voluntarily place themselves under treatment, means might be devised whereby restraint might be put upon them, without endangering the proper liberty of the subject."

Dr. DONALDSON, Hamilton, seconded the motion, which was carried. Dr. COATS read an extract from a letter from Dr. Cameron, explaining the objects of the Bill.

A resolution, proposed by Dr. McCALL ANDERSON, was, after discussion, adopted in the following form:—"That this meeting empowers and directs the chairman, Dr. Allen Thomson, to prepare and transmit to Parliament, in name of this meeting, a petition embodying the resolutions; and the meeting being informed that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament by Dr. Cameron, approve of what they understand to be its main provisions, and further authorise their chairman to petition the House of Commons in its favour."

Dr. Gairdner has forwarded to us the following copy of a letter on the subject, addressed by him to Dr. Coats, the secretary of the meeting:

"225, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, April 5th, 1877.
"Dear Dr. Coats,—I am very sorry that a call to Dundee to-morrow, which I cannot well postpone, will prevent me from attending the meeting to consider the 'habitual drunkard' question. I am not familiar with what is proposed to be done this session; but in the days of Mr. Dalrymple's Bill, I took a good deal of interest in the subject, and corresponded with him about it, with the result, I think, of modifying both his opinions and his proposals in some degree. I have never doubted either the propriety or the expediency of restraining habitual drunkards, as well in the interests of society as in their own. But I have also a feeling that it will be difficult, and possibly inexpedient, to pass a measure founded on what may be called the *dipsomaniac* theory in its more thorough-going form—i. e., the theory that a man incurably addicted to drink is, *ipso facto*, a subject of medical care rather than police supervision. Such a theory, when applied to persons not demonstrably insane, must always be unacceptable to the great mass of liberty-loving persons in this country, and tends, in its applications in detail, to strain the medical prerogative in a degree most injurious to our legitimate professional influence. Dr. Bucknill's recent revolt against the whole of this kind of legislation is just an example

of what will go on in many minds, even of intelligent medical men, if the dangerous power is conceded to them of pronouncing upon the fitness of habitual drunkards to live at large. But what I should gladly see carried out is a measure making drunkenness, and, *à fortiori*, habitual drunkenness, an offence, and a cumulative offence; so that a habitual drunkard, of a certain degree of *habit and repute*, should be *judicially* deprived of his liberty, or otherwise prevented from getting access to his alcoholic temptation for a lengthened period. This would, of course, involve primarily the idea of punishment in various degrees, as for a crime against society; but the question of insanity in particular cases, or of diminished moral responsibility through weakness of mind, might be reserved as a genuine medical question affecting the nature and amount of the penal consequences. I cannot in writing go more into detail, but I dare say this will be more or less intelligible to those who have maturely considered the subject.—I am, yours truly,
"W. T. GAIRDNER."

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

ALTERATION OF DATE.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Office of the Association, 36, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,
General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., March 28th, 1877.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE sixth and last monthly meeting of this Branch will be held at the house of the President, on Friday, April 20th.

Coffee at 7.30 P.M.

A paper on the Progress of Surgery during the last Thirty Years, by Joseph White, F.R.C.S. Edin., President of the Branch.

L. W. MARSHALL, M.D., *Hon. Local Secretary*.
Nottingham, March 26th, 1877.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Hotel, South Shields, on Wednesday, April 25th, at 3 P.M.

Dr. Eastwood will propose, "That it is the duty of the General Medical Council to prosecute unqualified medical practitioners".

Dr. Eastwood will present a petition to be signed in favour of the Habitual Drunkards Bill, 1877.

The following papers have been promised.

1. Dr. E. C. Anderson: Objection to the use of the term "Typho-malarial Fever"; that it is not a hybrid of the enteric and malarial forms of fever, but a manifestation of two separate concurrent diseases, one of which may cease to exist in the system and the other pursue its course.

2. Dr. E. C. Anderson: Notes upon a Case of Rheumatic Fever, in which after apparent complete recovery, the patient suffered from a relapse. Former attack treated with large doses of bicarbonate of potash, the latter with the salicylate of soda.

3. Dr. J. C. Reid: Milk, as a Therapeutic Agent.

4. Dr. M. M. Bradley: The relative merits of the several methods used for the Treatment of Prolapsed Funis; illustrated by Cases.

5. Dr. T. W. Craster: A peculiar case of Epileptiform Convulsions. Dinner at the Royal Hotel at 5 P.M. Charge 6s., exclusive of wine.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 10th, 1877.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Penrith, on Friday, May 4th. President: Dr. HENRY BARNES. President-elect: Dr. STEWART LOCKIE.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries*.
JOHN SMITH, M.D. }
Carlisle, March 6th, 1877.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE MORLEY HARRISON, F.R.C.S.

THE subject of this brief memoir was born at Chester on April 15th, 1823, and was principally educated at the Wesleyan Preparatory School, Woodhouse Grove, Leeds, of which establishment his grandfather was governor. He was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Mr. Morley of Leeds, a surgeon in extensive practice. His medical studies were pursued, first at the Leeds School of Medicine, where he obtained several distinctions, and subsequently in the metropolis, at Guy's Hospital; obtaining the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1845.

In 1849, he commenced his career in Manchester, and practised most successfully as a prescribing surgeon, having a highly respectable *clientèle*. About the year 1851, he was elected honorary surgeon to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, which office, after filling with the greatest assiduity, he relinquished in a few years, when he was unanimously elected consulting-surgeon.

In 1856, he commenced to lecture on Forensic Medicine at the Chatham Street School of Medicine and Surgery, and continued his lectures after its incorporation with the Pine Street School as the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and again at Owens College when the medical school became amalgamated with that institution. This position he resigned in the year 1876.

In 1873, he was elected President of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Society, and, at the expiration of his year of office, was again chosen for 1874.

Of late years, his thorough practical knowledge, combined with his sound treatment of disease, brought him frequently into requisition as a consultant, in which capacity his uniform consideration and general kindness endeared him alike to patient and colleague.

As a practitioner having a widely scattered practice, his time was too fully occupied to allow much leisure for writing; so that, beyond a few lectures to the working classes on sanitary and other cognate subjects, he never appeared in print.

In private life, he was distinguished by extreme amiability and generosity. He was of a genial hearty temperament, and his fund of anecdote and smartness of repartee were well known.

By his untimely death, his patients have lost a kind and sympathetic friend in addition to a valued adviser, whilst only those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately can realise to the full extent the loss they have sustained; indeed, his character has been well brought out by a very intimate friend in words expressed to the present writer: "He was the most unselfish man I ever knew."

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on April 9th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. A. C. Rich, G. J. Jones, Richard Bredin, and George Rice, students of the Liverpool School; Henry Payne, Arthur E. Pownall, J. G. Staley, and W. A. Marsh, of the Manchester School; E. M. Butcher, H. T. Bowman, and J. P. Ellish, of the Newcastle School; Robert Hagyard, J. W. Ogilby, and Norman Porritt, of the Leeds School; John Whitehouse, C. W. Suckling, and H. T. Bassett, of the Birmingham School; T. H. Pope, of the Edinburgh School; F. S. Peck, of the Bristol School; H. E. Garrett, of the Charing Cross Hospital; C. A. Ballance, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and John Rees, of University College Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on April 10th.

Messrs. Walter E. Boulter, Samuel McM. Challinor, Oliver Withers, Jas. Chronnell, James Wood, T. H. Hayle, G. H. Withington, and Thos. Mellor, of the Manchester School; G. D. Pidcock, B.A. Cantab., and Frederic Dale, of the Cambridge School; Augustine Houllgrave and Alfred Meeson, of the Liverpool School; J. C. Grinling, of the Birmingham School; G. H. Barton, of the Leeds School; H. E. R. Wolrige, of the Bristol School; H. W. G. Triggs, of the Edinburgh and Middlesex Hospitals; A. L. Smith, of Guy's Hospital; and Joseph Ransohoff, of the Ohio School.

The following gentlemen passed on April 11th.

Messrs. J. T. J. Morrison, Robert Pemberton, and H. H. Austen, of Guy's Hospital; Evan Alban, Thomas Kirsopp, and E. M. Pearless, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. P. Miller, Walter Falla, and J. H. Lilley, B.A. Cantab., of University College; F. T. Hebb, T. F. P. Adolphus, and Denis McDonnell, of King's College; Arthur Newsholme, R. C. Benington, and T. D. Savill, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas C. Squance and John R. Dodd, of the Newcastle School.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 5th, 1877.

Brown, John, 155, Marylebone Road

Hicks, Frederick John, University College
Leahy, Albert William Denis, Oxford Street
Middleton, Charles Frederick, Russell Road, Finsbury Park
Smith, Ferdinand Clarence, Brentford
Taylor, Harold Gilbertson, Queen's Road, Bayswater
Wheler, John Mordaunt, Matlock Bridge

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

Oitway, Charles John Carrol, Guy's Hospital
Reid, William Gladstone, King's College
Rigden, Brian, University College

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ATCHAM UNION—Medical Officer for the Pontesbury District.
CLAYTON HOSPITAL and **WAKEFIELD GENERAL DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with residence, coals, and gas. Applications to be made on or before the 16th instant.
COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with lodging, fire, and lights. Applications to be sent in on or before May 2nd.
EAST RIDING ASYLUM, Beverley—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and attendance. Applications to be sent in on or before the 20th instant.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent in on or before the 21st instant.
HONITON UNION—Medical Officer for the Seventh District.
LEEK UNION—Medical Officer for the Longnor District.
MACCLESFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be sent in on or before the 14th instant.
PETERBOROUGH UNION—Medical Officer for the Crowland District.
REETH UNION—Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health for the Muker District. Salary, £70 per annum, and fees. Applications to be sent in on or before the 18th instant.
ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL and **DISPENSARY**—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Salary, £25 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.
ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications to be sent in on or before the 18th instant.
ROYSTON UNION—Medical Officer for No. 5 District. Salary, £70 per annum, and fees. Applications to be sent in on or before the 24th instant.
TEIGNMOUTH, DAWLISH, and NEWTON INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 26th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

***BARKER**, Robert, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the New Cross District of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, *vice* P. C. Duncan, M.D., resigned.
CROCKER, H. Radcliffe, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the East London Hospital for Children, *vice* R. W. Leftwich, M.D., resigned.
DONKIN, Horatio B., M.B., appointed Physician to the East London Hospital for Children, *vice* J. Magrath, M.D., resigned.
***HARVEY**, George, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Westworth District, *vice* William Webb, M.D., resigned.
***PERLE**, Edward, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Physician to the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, *vice* C. F. Perceval, F.K.Q.C.P.I., deceased.
WORSLEY-BENISON, H. W. S., F.L.S., appointed Lecturer on Botany at Westminster Hospital, *vice* E. M. Holmes, Esq., 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.

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—On April 9th, at Cavendish Place, London, the wife of Andrew Clark, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—**FELTOW**.—On April 12th, at Holy Trinity Church, Kilburn, by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Despard, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Venables Williams, M.A., Vicar of Llandrillo yn Rhos, Thomas Davies, L.R.C.P.Ed., of Colwyn Bay, North Wales, to Sarah Ann Dutton (Lillie), eldest daughter of F. F. Feltow, Heworth House, Kilburn, and Albemarle Street, London.

GILL—**HANMER**.—On April 7th, at Wallasey Parish Church, Cheshire, by the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, Henry Clifford Gill, Surgeon, of Bootham, York, only son of Clifford Gill, of Bartholomew Road, London, N.W., to Eliza Amanda, widow of F. Hanmer, of Alder-ey Edge, and daughter of the late W. Ebbert. —No cards.

RAMSAY—**EYRE**.—On April 5th, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Rev. J. J. Hannah, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, Vicar of Great Totium, Essex, *James Ramsay, M.D., York, to Frances Williamson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. T. Eyre, Vicar of Padbury, and niece of the late Sir James Eyre, M.D.

WILLS—**GLOVER**.—On April 4th, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. S. R. Wills, M.A., Rector of Rathkeale, and the Rev. Canon Wills, M.A., Rector of Mallow, brothers of the bridegroom, Dr. Thomas M. Wills, F.R.C.S.I., Bootle, Liverpool, to Lizzie Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Glover, H.M. Indian Army.

DEATHS.

***CLOUTING**, John R., M.R.C.S.Eng., at Shipham, Norfolk, aged 62, on April 5th.
MARTIN.—On April 2nd, at the Limes, Walkden, in her thirty-fourth year, Jane, the beloved wife of *William Young Martin, F.R.C.S.Ed.

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. A Clinical Discussion. Cases by Dr. Crisp, Dr. Purcell, Mr. Francis Mason, and Mr. William Adams.
TUESDAY.—	Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Klein, "Specimens illustrating the Minute Anatomy of Scarlatina: Dr. Klein's Specimens illustrating an Experimental and Anatomical Inquiry into the so-called Pigtyphoid"; Dr. Braidwood, "Contribution to the Intimate Pathology of Contagion"; Mr. Barker, "Unusually large Vesical Calculi"; Dr. Felix Simon, "Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta." [Microscopical Specimens on view at Eight o'clock.]
THURSDAY.—	Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Herbert Page, "On the Thermometer, and Clinical exactness".
FRIDAY.—	Medical Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird, "Double Staining with Indigo-Carmine and Carmine".

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.

CONSULTATION FEES.

MR. A. COSGRAVE, of Bolton-le-Moors, asks for an opinion in a case like the following. The junior partner is attending, and a consultation becomes necessary: is the senior partner is appointed consultant. Can the latter fairly charge the same fee as any other medical man who might have been called in?

. We should be glad to have information as to any precedents relating to such a case.

COMEDONES.—Inquirers asks for the means of a permanent cure for the following case. A patient has been troubled for some time with "comedones" thickly covering the nose. No other part of the body is affected. The general health is good.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following were the questions on anatomy and physiology submitted to the candidates at the primary examination for the diploma of membership on April 6th, when one hundred and eighty-seven gentlemen offered themselves, who were required to answer four (including one of the first two) out of the six questions. 1. Describe the minute structure of a very large and a very small artery. What endowments do their component tissues respectively confer upon arteries? 2. How long would a man be likely to survive when entirely deprived of food and water? What would be the relative loss of weight before death ensues? the condition of the temperature? the symptoms? and appearances after death? 3. Describe the astragalus, and mention in order the tendons in contact with it. 4. Describe the attachment of the muscles to the metacarpal bone and phalanges of the index finger. 5. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the gluteal artery. Name its branches and their anastomoses. 6. Describe the course and relations of the duodenum.

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.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—As I have no doubt that I am the gentleman referred to in the letter published in your last issue, headed "Medical etiquette", and signed "L.R.C.P.E.", you will do me the favour to insert the following explanation and slight correction thereof. To appreciate the etiquette of the circumstances, you must be made cognisant of L.R.C.P.E.'s history here. I will, for brevity's sake, simply state that, having bought this practice, my predecessor was taken seriously ill before any introduction could be given, and six weeks afterwards I was also taken ill, when we were both laid up. L.R.C.P.E. located himself in the village. He began by applying for clubs held by me, offering to attend them at sixpence per head less, to which reduction I was obliged in one instance to submit. The same plan of opposition was adopted with regard to general practice. Twice in cases of emergency I endeavoured, at his request, to assist him, against my own inclinations, but no one else was procurable. I have never been in any way intimate with L.R.C.P.E., as you may imagine, from the foregoing. I was therefore extremely surprised when he requested me to see his infant. I refused very courteously, and at the same time said that if he could not get another medical man I would go. L.R.C.P.E. expressed no opinion to me as to the probable duration of the infant's life, but merely said he thought it would die: and as Dr. L. lives at a distance of not more than five or six minutes' walk of L.R.C.P.E.'s house or my own, the question of time can scarcely have been any consideration. With regard to the rather hazy accusation in the latter part of L.R.C.P.E.'s communication, I presume he alludes to the following facts, which I should otherwise have passed by. I was called in by a woman (an old patient of mine) to see her husband, and had not, until in the house, any idea that L.R.C.P.E. was or ever had been in attendance on him. When told of it, I immediately said that if they wished me to attend they must inform L.R.C.P.E. of the fact, which the wife did. The result was, that L.R.C.P.E. threatened to expel, or have the man expelled, from the benefit club to which he belonged, and called upon him (knowing that I was in attendance), asked what my opinion of the case was, and made use of very unnecessarily strong language to my patient, who was in no state to bear it. This being only one example (chosen by L.R.C.P.E.) of a rule, you will not be surprised to hear that of "good fellowship" there is none between us.

In conclusion, I may add that I should not have taken the trouble to answer L.R.C.P.E.'s letter had it not been for the editorial remark with reference to it, which I have reason to believe is used somewhat differently from what was intended by you.

Having, I think, sufficiently vindicated my conduct, I beg to remain, sir, yours faithfully,
C. H. C. HUDDART, M.B.

Greenhithe, April 7th, 1877.

IN reference to the letter on medical etiquette in the JOURNAL of March 17th and our comment thereon, Mr. Worth of Millbrook writes that he and some of the most respected members of the Association in the locality are not satisfied with our opinion. Looking to the evidence before us at the time, and to the legal aspect of the question (which in such a case cannot be overlooked), we still think that our opinion was under the circumstances correct—that B. was bound to attend in compliance with the summons. In his last letter, however, Mr. Worth informs us that a gentleman living near the cottage where the woman died, immediately as the coroner and B. drove up, informed them that A. had visited and made a *post mortem* examination, and that he would be very glad to send a servant on horseback for A. If we had known this at first, we should have given it its full weight; and we now say that we think it a matter much to be regretted that the offer was not accepted.

ASSOCIATE.—Legally qualified medical practitioners alone are entitled to fees as experts in coroners' inquests. An unqualified practitioner, however, may give evidence as an ordinary witness, and receive the fees usual in such case.

POISONING BY CENANTHE CROCATA.

SIR,—Will you allow me to say that I published a short account of the fatal cases of poisoning by *cenanthe crocata* which occurred at Stockton-on-Tees during last year in the *Practitioner* for October last; and further, that I will be happy to give your correspondent any additional information not contained therein.—Your obedient servant,
R. W. FOSS, M.D.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH FOR ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

SIR,—I should be glad to be informed whether it is usual to charge for signing a certificate of death for an assurance society, if the deceased have been a patient: if so, what would be the proper fee?—I am, sir, yours, etc.,
March 31st, 1877.
A MEMBER.

HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE.

IN answer to Dr. Gresham, Dr. Shingleton Smith suggests that nothing short of removal of the skin containing the roots of the hairs can have the desired effect. Whilst the roots remain the hairs will continue to grow, and their growth will be only stimulated by applications called "deplatory", which simply remove the portion of hair projecting above the surface of the skin. If acetic acid or liquor potassæ applied to the cut extremities of the hairs could be made to permeate the hair-tissues to the bottom of the follicle, it might be possible to interfere with the nutritive processes going on at the hair-papilla. If any one have been able to accomplish this, doubtless many of his medical brethren will be interested to learn the details of the process.

EFFECTS OF CHLORAL.

IN reference to the question of "A Member", Mr. Lennox Browne states that he has recently had under his care a gentleman, over sixty years of age, who has taken twenty to thirty grains of chloral, and sometimes more, every night for the last seven years. He is continuously engaged in an occupation requiring great mental activity. He has within the last year produced a literary work which involved immense study; and he is an ardent and daily whist-player of considerable repute.

"M.D." writes that he has witnessed symptoms similar to those usually met with in mild cases of delirium tremens, through continued doses of twenty grains, taken at bedtime, in the case of an elderly lady. He has also observed that chronic chloral hydrate-takers are prone to boils, which are difficult to heal. He has never heard of met with a case of insanity that could be clearly traced to the ill effects of the prolonged and continued use of this drug.

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 DUBLIN CORONER AND DR. EGAN.
 Sir,—In reply to the letter of Dr. Jacob, which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of March 31st, I beg leave to state that, taking the average on the returns made by me to the proper officer during the past seven years, I find that I attended and gave evidence at sixty-eight inquests only in each year of that period. At inquests held on the bodies of those who die in hospitals I am not examined, the Act of Parliament providing that medical evidence shall be taken from the staff of these institutions. As a rule, the testimony is given by the medical pupils. Hospital cases form, I think, a majority of the total inquests held in this city. Inquests in cases where the deceased had been at the time of death under the care of a private practitioner are obviously a minority, as must be evident to anyone who will allow himself to think on the subject—inasmuch as the production at the preliminary inquiry of a properly authenticated certificate as to the cause of death meets the requirements of the law, satisfies the coroner, and dispenses with the necessity for further proceedings. I need scarcely state that this does not apply where a criminal charge is pending, or to other exceptional cases.

From these facts, I think it is sufficiently evident that I do not "absorb the entire medical evidence at inquests in the city of Dublin".—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
 RICH. W. EGAN, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. Ed.

Dublin, April 3rd, 1877.

PROFESSOR LISTER.

The following effusion is from the pen of Professor Blackie.

To Professor Lister, on learning his determination not to leave Edinburgh for London.

Some live to feed ambition, some for fame;
 Others for gold; and some, the nobler few,
 For honest work achieved and service true,
 With wage of truth and love. This last thy claim
 And glory, Lister. When the Southrons laid
 Their golden snare for thee, and every charm
 Of that gross-monster'd Babylon displayed
 To lure thee from thy station for our harm,
 Thou didst stand firm. For this my humble rhyme
 Thee honours, and Edina gives thee place
 High-perched, with the prime patterns of her race,
 Scott, Chalmers, Wilson, Hamilton, and Syme,
 And bids thee bloom on Scottish soil, and grow

Proudly, like stout old pines where stiff old breezes blow.
 College, April 2.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

ADMINISTRATION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

In answer to "An Inquirer" as to the best way to give iodide of potassium to a patient whose system is intolerant of the medicine, A. suggests that he should try iodide of sodium, beginning with one or two grains, using compound decoction of sarsaparilla to counteract the depression which occurs when the iodide is used alone.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Sir,—Since writing last week on the above subject, I have received two samples of tincture of phosphorus—one alcoholic and the other ethereal, each of the strength of one per cent.—from Messrs. Gale and Co. of Fleet Street, and that both perfectly fulfil every requirement, and are indeed admirable pharmaceutical preparations.—I am, sir, yours obediently,
 S. M. BRADLEY.

272, Oxford Road, Manchester, April 9th, 1877.

Mr. C. Symes (Liverpool) writes:—In your *JOURNAL* for Oct. 7th, 1876, Dr. Owen Rees points out that phosphorus pills prepared according to the *British Pharmacopæia* are useless, and this was followed by some other communications confirming the statement; but long previous to this, our firm (and, I believe, very many others) had prepared and dispensed some thousands of phosphorus pills which were thoroughly disintegrated in the stomach within fifteen or twenty minutes after being taken; and certainly the pillular form is the most elegant and agreeable in which phosphorus can be administered, and, if not prepared according to the *Pharmacopæia*, as efficient as any. The oleum phosphoratum of the *Pharmacopæia* is, I can testify, a reliable preparation, and can be made into a good emulsion, as pointed out by Dr. Redwood; but if Mr. Bradley really prefer a solution in ether, Bentley's pocket formula contains a formula for ethereal tincture of phosphorus which has been in use by many practitioners for years. The *Homœopathic Pharmacopæia* states that "if the ether be pure, it will dissolve nearly one per cent. of phosphorus"; but much of this is deposited on standing, and, as sent out, one-half per cent. or less would be nearer to correctness.

Mr. W. Martindale writes:—It is impossible to make a "fairly reliable and uniform strength of one per cent." (by volume) solution of phosphorus such as was ordered in the first *British Homœopathic Pharmacopæia*. At ordinary temperatures it is difficult to get half a grain of phosphorus held in solution in one hundred minims of absolute ether, specific gravity 920, and it is less soluble if the ether be not absolute. This error has been remedied in the last edition of the above-named *Pharmacopæia*, in which the strength has been reduced to one grain in five hundred minims of ether.

CUI BONO?

A PROPOS of his "In Memoriam" in your issue of March 31st, allow me to remind E. L., who will prefer Latin to Scotch, although *domum* does not even rhyme with *bonum*, of the lesson of the celebrated and witty Raestner. As he was looking out of his window at Göttingen, a student passing called out to him, "Quid meditas, Raestner?" "Meditor, meditatus sum, meditari" was the answer. Unless he knew it, a man should not more speak Latin than prophesy, and, above all, not depart from his own creed, that is, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum".—I am, etc.,
 Manchester, April 1877.

GOOD FRIDAY.

THE "MEDICAL DIRECTORY" AND THE "MEDICAL REGISTER."

Sir,—Regarding the letter from "Subscriber" in your last issue, and your annotation upon it, I would call your attention to a case in point. On the back of my card, herewith enclosed, you will find the name of a practitioner, and an university degree which is appended to his name, in the *Register*—such registry, as I understand, being a mistake. The same mistake occurred for some years in the *Directory* (1866, etc.), but latterly has not appeared there, the party having had his attention called to it in court when on oath. I once wrote to the University about the matter, but received no reply.—Yours truly,
 L. W.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

With reference to the letter of "A Country Surgeon", Mr. J. H. Craigie says the remedy appears to be in bringing the matter prominently before the profession and the public, and getting it made penal for any other than those holding a registrable medical qualification to administer anæsthetics of any description, and also by taking measures to suppress the numerous advertisements on the subject with which our daily papers (both London and provincial) teem, and by which many, without consulting their medical advisers, are misled.

CUTANEOUS ITCHING.

DR. PERCY BOULTON writes:—The cases referred to by a "Young Practitioner" are generally due to some gouty, biliary, or urinary derangement. The locality is generally the legs, particularly the calf, and the inner condyle of the humerus. Artificial dry heat or cold frosty air aggravates the itching. The treatment will depend on the cause. Is the patient gouty; and how about the liver, kidneys, and bowels? I should prescribe tepid bathing, exercise, a simple non-stimulating diet, and a small dessert-spoonful of natural Carlsbad salts in a morning. Locally, one of the following lotions will give relief: 1. Chloral hydrate, gr. 15 to 3i; 2. Borax, gr. 25 to 3i; 3. Dilute hydrocyanic acid, 3i to 3i; 4. Nitrate of alumina, gr. 5 to 3i. Any of them may be made with glycerine and rose-water.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Scarborough Daily Post; 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 Chatham and Rochester Observer; The Redditch Indicator; The Colonies; The Warrington Express; The Croydon Chronicle; The Northampton Herald; 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 Richmond and Twickenham Times; The Western Morning News; The Liverpool Mercury; The Carlisle Journal; The Merthyr Express; The Sussex Daily Post; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Nottingham Journal; The Manchester Free Lance; The Belfast News Letter; The Malvern News; 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. Wm. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. T. Annandale, Edinburgh; Dr. W. R. Gowers, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. Henry Simpson, Manchester; Mr. Wase, Margate; Dr. Warner, London; Mr. W. Taberner, Wigan; Mr. Bush, Nottingham; W. J. M., Salop; A Member of the British Medical Association; Dr. Sutherland, London; Dr. Sadler, Barnsley; Dr. R. McLaren, Carlisle; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. P. M. Braidwood, Birkenhead; Mr. Charles Rothwell, Bolton; Dr. Greenhow, Chapel Allerton; Dr. Ringrose Atkins, Cork; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. H. W. S. W. Benison, Canonbury; An Old Subscriber; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Tattersall, Chester-le-Moors; Mr. C. Symes, Liverpool; Dr. Millar, London; Mr. Hope, Petworth; Mr. Bushe, Malleapooram; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Mr. R. Barker, New Cross; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. Egan, Dublin; Mr. Wright, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. George Harvey, Wirksworth; M.D. Ed.; Dr. Dudfield, London; Associate; Dr. Thomas Browne, Hong Kong; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Fair Play; Dr. Allfrey, St. Mary Cray; Dr. Marcet, Cannes; Mr. W. B. Holderness, Huntingdon; Mr. Talbot King, London; An Associate; Dr. Marshall, Nottingham; Mr. L. H. Ormsby, Dublin; Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird, London; Mr. Cosgrave, Bradshaw; Mr. F. Mason, London; Mr. John Spence, Edinburgh; Mr. Fry, Swansea; Mr. Mayo, Mildenhall; Mr. W. Martindale, London; Mr. Huddart, Greenhithe; Dr. Roussel, London; Inquirers; Dr. Robert Saundby, Manchester; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Mr. M. Nicholas, Shipdham; Dr. Urquhart, Aberdeen; Dr. A. Robertson, Glasgow; Dr. Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, London; Mr. H. C. Burdett, Greenwich; W.; The Secretary of the Medical Microscopical Society; Mr. H. Sewill, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Tyley, Wedmore; Mr. E. Ledwich, Dublin; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Chirurgus; X.; Medicus; Dr. Peele, Dublin; Mr. Thos. Clarke, Pennicuik; Mr. C. Ashe, Dublin; Dr. Foss, Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. R. L. Bayley, Stourbridge; etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

Hints for Hospital Nurses. Arranged by Rachael Williams and Alice Fisher. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart. 1877.
 The Select Dramatic Works of John Dryden. Edited by Samuel Lockwood Seaton. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1877.