

this is a material increase and gain. The question of recruiting has been changed by operations at head-quarters, and the examination of recruits would naturally be put into the hands of army surgeons; and I do not suppose that it would pay a surgeon to go any distance from the town in which he was settled down to examine recruits. Then, with regard to private practice, though there may be cases where men who have been confined to militia practice have been injured, in fact, in the majority of cases, militia surgeons have been able to gain considerable positions, and they are not now called on to surrender their work in the event of an embodiment. I have very carefully gone through the different cases which have been presented to me. They vary very much in the mode in which the sums have been earned, but I am Act of Parliament to go on; there are no longer any pensions, and absolutely without power to compensate. I have no authority and no they stand on different ground in this respect from the adjutants of militia. The adjutants had the opportunity of retiring within six or nine months, and, if they retired, they got certainly better terms than if they did not retire; if they did not retire, they went back on the old terms, as they had always had these retirement allowances. They did not get them under special circumstances. Since 1829, the militia surgeons have taken the militia work as part and not as the whole of their practice; but, when they formed a part of the permanent staff, they used to be entitled to pensions on retirement. Under these circumstances, I cannot hold out any hope that they will get compensation for loss sustained. It is my desire that, so far as he possibly can, the Director of the Medical Department of the Army shall give them employment—that is, when they can take it; but, in a great many cases, where medical men have settled down, they cannot take employment. The Director of the Medical Department would, I am sure, be glad to give them employment whenever he finds that he can do so.

Mr. HART: In reference to that answer, it seems to me to differ greatly both in spirit and effect from the promise made that individual cases would be considered on their merits. It was known to Lord Cardwell and to you, sir, that the Government payments would be payments for work done; and the difficulty in compensating militia surgeons is a technical difficulty only, and does not affect the hardship suffered, nor the equity of the claim. I do not see any promise of redress.

Mr. HARDY: I am sorry that I cannot help it.

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, M.P.: Any one who had paid attention to the subject must know that the result of this interview is disappointing and unsatisfactory; but, at the same time, we beg to thank you for your courtesy and consideration.—The deputation then withdrew.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Friday, May 11th, at 8 P.M., when Mr. S. S. ALFORD will open a discussion on the Necessity for Legislative Measures in the Treatment of Habitual Drunkards.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.D. }

London, April 21st, 1877.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, May 24th, at 7.15 P.M.: H. F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., President.

The evening will be devoted to a discussion on "The restraint of Hæmorrhage during and subsequent to Operations on the Limbs". The subject will be introduced by Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S.

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

Bath, April 24th, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the office of the Association, 36, Great Queen Street, London, on Wednesday, the 18th instant—W. D. HUSBAND, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair—

It was resolved: That the Financial Statement, as audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., be received and adopted, and in accordance with By-law 33, published in the JOURNAL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

Revenue Account, or Profit and Loss for the Year ending December 31st, 1876.

Dr.]	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Editor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0
Sub-Editor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0
Contributors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1036 17 0
Journal:—						
Printing	2793	19	6			
Paper	1092	0	6			
Postage	829	10	9			
Address Bands	163	18	1			
				5779	8	10
Wood Engraving .. .. .	..	..	..	69	5	6
Reporting .. .. .	..	..	..	87	8	0
Sundry Journal Expenses:						
Editor's Postage	15	5	5			
Newspapers	19	2	10			
Parliamentary Papers	2	19	8			
Telegrams, Expenses of Assistants	12	0	5			
Wages of Boy	24	0	0			
Cleaning Rooms, and Sundries	18	13	6			
				92	1	10
Rent of Editors' Rooms .. .. .	..	..	..	27	13	0
Scientific Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	300	0	0
Expenses of State Medicine and Parliamentary Bills Committees and Subcommittee for obtaining Restrictive Legislation for Habitual Drunkards .. .. .	..	..	..	85	18	5
Special Grant to Joint Committee on State Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	100	0	0
Legal Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	51	13	5
Auditors' Fee .. .. .	..	..	..	42	0	0
General Secretary .. .. .	..	..	..	450	0	0
Rent .. .. .	..	..	..	85	0	0
Furniture .. .. .	..	..	..	6	10	0
Stationery, Envelopes, Paper	30	1	0			
Circulars and Printing in connection with Subscriptions	14	9	0			
Ditto, in connection with Advertisements	22	0	3			
Association Printing	125	19	0			
Ditto, Annual Meetings, Reports of Committees and Daily Journals of 1875 and 1876	60	17	6			
Printing in connection with Editor's Room	16	7	6			
Reprints	4	2	0			
				273	16	3
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	..	..	..	417	10	3
Postage .. .. .	..	..	..	165	13	5
Sundry Office Expenses:						
Travelling Expenses of General Secretary	14	6	6			
Receipt Stamps	4	11	1			
Carriage on various Parcels	4	0	8			
Minute Books, Ledgers, Ink, Paper, etc.	62	8	3			
Telegrams	6	13	9			
Cleaning Offices	26	10	1			
Assistance—Copying and List of Members	66	0	5			
Commission on Advertisements	5	14	3			
Journals bought (out of print)	7	12	10			
Sundries, Printers' Dinner, etc.	19	6	11			
Woodcuts	2	2	10			
Coals and Gas	7	11	7			
				226	19	2
Bank Charges and Power of Attorney .. .. .	..	..	..	4	6	6
Branch Charges .. .. .	..	..	..	1	12	1
				9953	13	8
Subscriptions—Losses from Death, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	419	13	4
Advertisements—Discounts and Allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	345	9	10
Sales, Journals returned .. .. .	..	..	..	23	4	9
Profit for the year, carried to Balance-Sheet .. .. .	..	..	..	1063	17	8
				£11,805	19	3

Cr.]	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions .. .. .	..	..	..	7349	4	2
Advertisements .. .. .	..	..	..	3746	12	9
Sales .. .. .	..	..	..	406	17	10
Sales of Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	15	0	5
Interest on Deposit Account	20	11	6			
Ditto Half-year on £1558 8s. 11d. at 3 per cent.	23	1	8			
				43	13	2
Balance on Scientific Grants returned, and amount unused .. .. .	..	..	..	80	17	7
Discounts and allowances on printing and paper accounts and stamps .. .. .	..	..	..	163	13	4
				£11,805	19	3

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1876.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand on 1st January, 1876, viz.:							
At London and Westminster Bank—							
On Deposit Account ..	£1504	0	1				
On Current Account ..	1242	7	3				
With General Secretary ..				2726	7	4	
				35	4	10	
Subscriptions ..				6922	18	8	
Advertisements ..				3408	19	10	
Sundry Sales of Journal ..				403	17	2	
Sale of Waste ..				15	0	5	
Interest ..				20	11	6	
Balance on Scientific Grants returned ..				10,771	7	7	
				43	17	7	
				£13,576	17	4	
BY PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Editor ..				500	0	0	
Sub-Editor ..				175	0	0	
Contributors ..				1007	6	5	
JOURNAL: Printing ..				2754	6	2	
Paper ..				1933	1	8	
Address Labels ..				158	18	7	
Postage ..				821	4	9	
Wood Engraving ..				5667	11	2	
Reporting ..				75	16	0	
Sundry Journal Expenses ..				74	16	0	
Rent of Editor's Room ..				92	1	0	
				11	6	0	
Scientific Grants—1875-1876 ..				103	7	10	
Ditto 1876-1877 ..				155	0	0	
Committees—Special Grant to Joint Committee on State Medicine ..				242	0	0	
Joint Committee on State Medicine ..				100	0	0	
Expenses of Parliamentary Bills Committee and Committee on Legislative Restriction for Habitual Drunkards ..				62	0	5	
Auditor's Fee ..				42	0	0	
General Secretary ..				450	0	0	
Salaries and Wages ..				417	10	3	
Rent of Offices ..				85	0	0	
Furniture (Safe) ..				6	0	0	
Postage ..				165	13	5	
Sundry Office Expenses ..				212	12	5	
Miscellaneous Printing ..				231	16	3	
Bank Charges and Power of Attorney ..				4	6	6	
Branches' Sundry Charges ..				1	12	1	
Purchase of £1558 8s. 11d. Consols ..				9789	8	9	
Cash in hand:				1500	0	0	
At London and Westminster Bank ..				2162	13	10	
At Office ..				124	14	9	
				2287	8	7	
				£13,576	17	4	

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1876.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Editor ..				125	0	0	
Contributors ..				309	5	1	
Cheques unpresented ..				8	2	0	
JOURNAL: On Printing Account ..				688	17	9	
On Paper ..				196	11	4	
Reporting ..				885	9	1	
Committees ..				12	12	0	
Legal Charges for year ..				13	18	0	
General Secretary ..				51	13	5	
Rent of Offices ..				112	10	6	
Ditto of Editor's Room ..				21	5	0	
Furniture ..				16	7	0	
Miscellaneous Printing ..				6	10	0	
Subscriptions paid in advance ..				82	4	7	
Due on Advertisements ..				249	15	6	
Wood Fund ..				16	9	1	
Scientific Grants ..				25	0	0	
Sundries ..				58	0	0	
				44	10	10	
Balance on 1st January, 1876 ..				2038	11	7	
Profit for the Year ending 31st December, 1876 ..				3177	15	7	
				1063	17	8	
Total of excess of Assets over Liabilities ..				4241	13	3	
				£6280	4	10	
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions ..				1019	17	4	
Advertisements ..				1301	18	0	
Sundry Sales ..				22	19	3	
Interest ..				23	1	8	
Furniture ..				125	0	0	
Consols (£1558 8s. 11d.) ..				1500	0	0	
Cash in hand: At London and Westminster Bank ..				2162	13	10	
At Office ..				124	14	9	
				2287	8	7	
				£6280	4	10	

Stewart Grant, 31st December, 1876.

TRUSTEES—W. D. Husband, Esq. (Treasurer), Dr. A. P. Stewart, and T. B. Curling, Esq.

DR.]		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward ..		401	2	7
Interest ..		5	4	3
		£406	6	10
CR.]		£	s.	d.
By Balance carried forward ..		406	6	10
		£406	6	10

W. D. HUSBAND, Treasurer.

We have examined the above accounts for the year 1876, with the books and vouchers of the Association, and find the same to be correct.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE, & Co., 13, Gresham Street, E.C.,
April 6th, 1876.

The remainder of the minutes of the Committee of Council of the 18th April will appear in a future JOURNAL.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH: QUARTERLY MEETING.

A QUARTERLY meeting was held at the Salop Infirmary on March 27th; the President, Dr. TAYLEUR GWYNN, in the chair. There was a good attendance.

Medical Defence Association.—The following resolution was passed: "That it is desirable to form a Branch of the Medical Defence Association in this district, to be in connection with the parent Society, but to be entirely separate from the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch of the British Medical Association."

New Members.—Sydney Clement, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and Dr. Pratt of Newtown, were elected members of the Branch.

Fees.—Mr. Maunder's scale of fees for operations was then discussed; and it was agreed: "That the principle of the proposition of Mr. Maunder with regard to fees is approved of by this meeting."

Papers.—1. Mr. FENTON read a paper on the propriety of an universal protest against the Abuse of Alcohol from the medical profession.

2. Dr. ANDREW related a case in which he had removed the Lacrymal Gland for the Cure of Obstruction of the Duct with Abscess. He recommended this course to be adopted in similar cases.

Habitual Drunkards.—A petition to Parliament for the restriction of habitual drunkards was signed by all the members present.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the Session was held at the Queen's College on March 8th, 1877, at 3 P.M. Present: Dr. G. F. BODINGTON, President, in the chair, and thirty-nine members.

New Members.—Mr. E. L. Freer and Mr. R. A. Newton were elected members of the Branch.

Communications.—1. Mr. FURNEAUX JORDAN exhibited the osseous parts removed in a case in which he had Excised the Tarsal Bones.

2. Dr. H. L. BROWNE showed an Enlarged Spleen, which he had removed from the person of a young man.

3. Dr. MALINS showed an Ovarian Cyst which he had removed.

4. Dr. J. THOMPSON brought forward some specimens of Chylous Urine.

5. Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON read a paper, entitled "On Two Cases in which the External Iliac Artery was successfully tied for the cure of Aneurism". The patients, a man who had been an in-patient at the General Hospital and a gentleman from Montgomeryshire, attended for examination.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE sixty-third meeting was held at the Ship Hotel, Faversham, on Thursday, March 29th, at three o'clock; R. S. FRANCIS, Esq., in the chair.

New Member.—Dr. Garrett of Faversham was duly proposed as a member of the Association and Branch.

Habitual Drunkards.—A petition in favour of legislation for habitual drunkards was generally signed by the members present; and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to have it presented to the House of Commons.

Papers.—1. Dr. WALTER BEEBY read notes of an Epidemic of Diphtheria at Bromley.

2. Mr. ARTHUR LONG narrated a case of Supposed Dislocation of the Hip.

3. Mr. GARRAWAY read a paper on Rotten Teeth, a Rhapsody : with a Remedy.

Dinner.—Sixteen members and their friends afterwards dined together.

The Next Meeting will be held at Canterbury on May 24th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTI-VIVISECTION IN EDINBURGH.

SIR,—In your issue of last week, reference is made to a public meeting, held under the auspices of the anti-vivisectionists, at which the students played a very uproarious part. Although the conduct of the students is to be entirely condemned, it is not very difficult to understand how it came about. Mr. A. P. Childs, the anti-vivisectionist orator, held two meetings, one on April 10th, the second on the 11th. At the former, although the students engaged in the amusements that characterise them on most public occasions, even when they are not addressed by an anti-vivisectionist, Mr. Childs was allowed to give his lecture. I extract from the *Scotsman* an account of what followed :

“At the close, Dr. Baker, one of the house-physicians at the Royal Infirmary, ascended the platform amid loud cheering. His object was to refute the arguments of Dr. Childs, and after he had spoken for some time, the Chairman insisted upon his resuming his seat. Dr. Baker submitted to the Chairman's ruling, remarking that he did not think it was right that he, a member of a class, should be vilified, slandered, and calumniated as he had been that evening. Dr. Childs replied briefly, amid howling and other interruptions.”

Next evening, Mr. Childs attempted to deliver another lecture, but the students refused to hear him, although Dr. Baker, their chosen orator, was present and begged them to give Mr. Childs an audience. This conduct on their part was unjustifiable ; but it is explained by the fact that Mr. Childs had refused to allow Dr. Baker to reply to him on this second occasion. The following letter to the *Scotsman* from Dr. Baker—whose untimely death has thrown us all into the deepest grief—gives his account of his interview with Mr. Childs.

“Royal Infirmary, April 11th, 1877.

“Sir,—In consequence of the part which I have taken in reference to recent meetings held under the auspices of the Society for the Total Suppression of Vivisection, I think it advisable to offer one or two words of explanation. In the first place, I may say that I was very unexpectedly requested yesterday afternoon by some medical students to attend Dr. Childs's lecture last evening in the Waverley Hall, and, if necessary, to reply to any arguments he might adduce in favour of total suppression. Having acceded to this request, I was most courteously allowed by the chairman, Mr. Wellstood, to make a short reply. As it was announced that Dr. Childs would to-night deliver another lecture in the Hall of the Literary Institute, I waited upon that gentleman, and asked if I might be allowed to reply again. I was, however, refused, but was told that I should be allowed at the close of the lecture to put any questions I chose. This I felt would be insufficient properly to elicit what I feel to be the truth on this important subject. Dr. Childs and his friends argued that, as they paid the expenses of the meeting, they felt justified in not permitting me to make any reply. I then offered to bear half the cost of the meeting if I, and the gentlemen with whom I was associated, were allowed a fair share in the proceedings. This also was refused. During to-night's meeting, in the course of an unfortunate disturbance, I went up to the chairman and offered, if he would allow me, to use what influence I might possess in restoring order, and again I was refused. Whilst I entirely disclaim, both for myself and for the great bulk of medical students, any part in the riotous proceedings with which the meeting terminated, I must confess that, in my opinion, if the gentlemen on the platform had adopted a different policy, a different result would have been produced. With the chairman of the meeting, I regret—deeply regret—what took place this evening. The chairman stated that it was a bad cause that would not allow the opposite side to be heard. With equal reason I answer : It is a bad cause that *dare* not listen to a straightforward reply. In conclusion, if I have inadvertently misrepresented anything that Dr. Childs has said, I am heartily sorry for it.—I am, etc., “JAMES BAKER.”

I venture to think that, as the students had obtained the information contained in the above before the second meeting, the excitement they exhibited was comprehensible.

A few days afterwards, Dr. Baker was seized with a severe illness, to which he succumbed. He was a President of the Royal Medical Society, and Resident Surgeon in Mr. Lister's wards of the Royal Infirmary. He was a gentleman of the most brilliant talents, and possessed a gift of oratory that startled all who heard him ; and it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Wellstood, and others who appeared on the platform in support of Mr. Childs, spontaneously attended his funeral.—I am, etc.,
Edinburgh, April 24th, 1877. X.

CHANCERY LUNACY.

SIR,—Will you allow me, as an independent observer and as one who has seen much of the working of the lunacy laws, both in private and public asylums, to make a few comments on a leading article, entitled “Chancery Lunacy,” which appeared in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for April 13th.

The writer of this article thinks it desirable that the reports of the Lord Chancellor's visitors should be acted upon, without reference to the Masters in Lunacy. These masters are higher officials, and, in fact, *bonâ fide* judges, appointed to decide on the validity of any accusation which may be brought by a Chancery visitor against any person who has charge of a patient. If it were otherwise, it would be in the power of a single visitor, were he so inclined, to exercise a capricious tyranny, and systematically ruin the proprietor of any asylum against whom he had a prejudice. Your readers may not all be aware that only one visit is made by a Chancery visitor to an asylum in the course of the year, whereas the Commissioners in Lunacy visit six times a year. Is it, therefore, likely that he can, on one visit, invariably form a correct opinion of the patients' condition and surroundings?

Dr. Lockhart Robertson, in his recent evidence before the Lunacy Committee, made certain statements, from which it must be inferred that he is decidedly opposed to private lunatic asylums, and that he would be inclined to have all Chancery patients removed to private care. With regard to the comparative advantages of lunatic asylums and private care, I will quote an observation from a letter which I published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for October 1869. “Admitting the utility of private care in some chronic cases of insanity, we must not lose sight of the greatly superior advantages which an asylum offers as a curative measure—the main object to be kept in view—in the majority of cases, whether chronic or acute. The Commissioners in Lunacy have invariably advocated this view. Griesinger, one of the highest authorities, observes that a patient in an asylum finds it a place ‘where his eccentric behaviour is concealed’ from over-officious eyes, where the necessary surveillance is unobtrusively accorded him, and where he has usually a far greater amount of freedom than he could possibly have under any other circumstances.”

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
31, Harley Street, April 16th, 1877.

J. M. WINN, M.D.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE Aston Local Board and Urban Sanitary Authority have increased the salary of Mr. Henry May, medical officer of health, from £100 to £150 *per annum*.

THE Witham Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authority have passed a resolution to apply to the Local Government Board to form the parishes of Great and Little Coggeshall into an united district for all the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, under Sec. 279.

THE GRAVESEND BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

IN the issue of the *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter* of the 14th instant will be found a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Gravesend Board of Guardians, held on the preceding Thursday, from which we learn that the Board was much disconcerted on finding that there was only one applicant for the vacant post of medical officer of one of the two districts into which this union is divided, and that this gentleman withdrew his name on finding that the Guardians would not increase the stipend from £85, the advertised sum, to £100 a year, and also on discovering that not one of the fifteen medical gentlemen practising in this town would consent to act as his substitute if he took office on the terms offered. During the last few years, no fewer than six gentlemen have resigned one or the other of the appointments ;

tion. He then went to Stourbridge, where he continued up to the time of his death, an unbroken period of over sixty years. During the early and middle part of his career, he had a large and extensive practice. Dr. Norris was always a thinker and a writer, taking a deep interest to the last in his profession; he leaves a mass of unpublished writings which bespeak a mind of no common order. Amongst the published writings, we may mention a pamphlet on *Melanosis*, and papers on Diaphragmatic and other internal Herniæ, on Cholera, and Fever.

In 1823, Dr. Norris received the diploma of M.D. of the University of St. Andrew's. In 1828, he married Anne Lascelles, youngest daughter of Captain George Hoar Blake, R.N., niece of a somewhat celebrated author, Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, Bart., by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Mr. John L. Norris, surgeon, of Brierly Hill, died in 1872; both other sons are dead, and the two daughters alone survive.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, April 19th, 1877.

Sanitary Condition of the Public Offices.—Lord ENFIELD asked whether any Commission would be appointed to inquire into who was responsible for the defects in the public offices, and whether any steps were to be taken to remedy it.—The Earl of BEACONSFIELD said the Government had directed the Board of Works to prepare a report of the sanitary condition of all the public buildings under their control; and, as soon as they had done so, the Government would consider what steps it was necessary to take.—Lord HAMMOND strongly condemned the condition of the new Foreign Office, and recommended that the Board of Works should establish a strict superintendence by the Clerk of the Works of the contractors employed in the erection of the public buildings.

Public Health Act.—Mr. CHILDERS said that last year he presented a large number of petitions in favour of the amendment of the Public Health Act, and he now placed before the House forty-one petitions from forty-five places, signed in each case by the Medical Officer of Health, with the same object.

Monday, April 23rd.

The late Polar Expedition.—In reply to Captain Pim, Mr. A. EGERTON said that the First Lord of the Admiralty was waiting for the report of the medical authorities on the outbreak of scurvy on board the ships of the late Polar Expedition. As soon as it was completed, the papers would be laid upon the table.

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 19th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. T. E. Leadbeater, Alfred Higgs, A. E. Jones, and S. E. Watkins, students of the London Hospital; George Gulliver, B.A. Oxon., R. C. Coward, H. P. Butler, and A. V. Bernays, of St. Thomas's Hospital; C. F. Cuthbert, D. A. King, and Francis Bowe, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. H. R. Forsbrook, G. F. Gubbin, and Sydney Smyth, of the Westminster Hospital; W. H. T. King and H. B. Runnalls, of St. Mary's Hospital; E. E. Griffiths, of the Middlesex Hospital; and H. G. Jacob, of the Charing Cross Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on April 24th.

Messrs. A. B. Calder, Leith; S. T. Plumbe, Maidenhead; J. H. Pugh, L.S.A., Birmingham; O. C. Sharr, Chesterfield; A. L. Douglas, Liverpool; William Bourke, M.B. Edin., Jamaica; J. T. Jones, Ruthin; J. M. Chapman, Edinburgh; H. D. Crook, Bristol; William Gillibrand, L.S.A., Wigan; E. P. May, Russell Square; H. E. Giffard, Horsham; Henry Sawyer, Rugby; Joseph Ransohoff, Cincinnati; E. O. Jones, M.D. Edin., Surbiton; A. S. Morton, L.S.A., Kennington; Frank Marsh, Stafford; T. V. Nicolls, Charterhouse Square; F. G. Baker, Cambridge Gardens; W. R. Williams, Felixstowe; R. L. MacDonnell, M.D. McGill, Montreal, Canada; John Brock, Northwich; F. A. de Verteuil, Trinidad; E. S. Robson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Durham; Henry Payne, L.R.C.P. Ed., Salisbury; F. C. Smith, L.S.A., Brentford; R. O. Cusack, L.R.C.P. Lond., Bedford; W. B. Smith, L.R.C.P. Ed., Manchester; Clement Rhodes, L.R.C.P. Ed., Halifax; and D. P. Warlicker, L.S.A., Bamberg.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 19th, 1877.

Cant, William John, Netchells Park Road, Birmingham
Gardiner, Bruce Herbert John, Rectory Grove, Clapham

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

Boughton, William Blockly, Glasgow Royal Infirmary
Coates, William Henry, Guy's Hospital
Tritton, William Parsons, King's College, London

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examination meetings of the College, held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 10th, 11th, and 12th, the following candidates were successful.—For the First Professional Examination.

Corr, Richard James Philip, Alexander

For the Licences to Practise Medicine and Midwifery.

Frend, John Alfred O'Neill, Laurence Joseph

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.

Huey, William

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ARDNAMURCHAN, Parish of—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with house, etc. Applications to be made on or before May 7th.

BECKETT HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY, Barnsley—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished rooms, attendance, and gas. Applications to be made not later than May 1st.

BIRMINGHAM, Parish of—Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be sent in on or before May 3rd.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street—Physician to the out patients. Applications to be made on or before May 7th.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT—Principal Medical Officer to the Highgate Asylum. Salary, £400 per annum, with unfurnished house, coals, and gas. Applications to be sent in on or before May 1st.

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.

COUNTY ASYLUM, Prestwich, Manchester—Resident Clinical Assistant.

DAVENTRY UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and First and Second Districts.

DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before May 5th.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Resident Surgeon-Apothecary. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments and board.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Salary, £25 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be sent in on or before May 12th.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Physician-Accoucheur. Applications to be sent in on or before May 5th.

SOUTH MOLTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fourth District.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professorship of Anatomy. Applications to be made on or before the 12th instant.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Chelsea—House-Surgeon. Applications to be sent in on or before May 1st.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY—Honorary Physician. Applications to be sent in on or before May 14th.

WOODBIDGE UNION—Medical Officer for the First and Second Districts.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BARRON, John, M.A., M.B., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Berks County Asylum, Moultsford, Wallingford, *vice* Charles William Harvey, M.B., resigned.

*CHURTON, T., M.B., appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Leeds School of Medicine.

DRUMMOND, David, M.D., appointed Physician to the Hospital for Children, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *vice* A. MacLachlan, M.B., resigned.

*VAWDREY, T. G., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for the Handsworth and Smethwick District of the Cannon Street Male Adult Provident Institution, Birmingham.

*WICK, Wm. Cairns, M.B., C.M., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Children, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *vice* David Drummond, M.D., appointed Physician.

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.

MARRIAGES.

STEPHENSON—GRANGE.—On April 18th, at St. James's Church, Great Grimsby, by the Rev. Canon Ainslie, Vicar of the Parish, *George Skelton Stephenson, M.B., to Isabella A. Leigh, second daughter of William Grange, Town Clerk, Grimsby.
COLLINS—DEVENISH.—On April 19th, at St. Mary, Bathwick, by the Rev. A. Cassan, Curate, Charles Howell Collins, M.R.C.S.E., the Beches, Chew-Magna, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late William Devenish, Esq., Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATH.

WELCHMAN, Charles Edward Eliot, M.R.C.S.E., aged 54, on April 14th, at Bore Street, Lichfield, after a few hours' illness.

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.—King's College, 2 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 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), 4 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, 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. Dr. Boyd, "On Medical Relief, and a Comparison of the Results, in Patients treated at their own Homes and in the Parish Infirmary"; Dr. Percy Boulton, "On Inflammation and Ulceration of the Os and Cervix Uteri".
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Creighton: Physiological and Pathological Processes of the Breast. Dr. Vandyke Carter: Memorandum on Leprous Nerve-Disease. Mr. Barker: Some unusually large Vesical Calculi. Dr. F. Semon: Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta. Mr. Woodhead: Coil of Intestine passed <i>per vaginam</i> . Dr. Barlow: Gum-mata on Cranial Nerves and Changes in Vessels, from a Case of Congenital Syphilis. Mr. Nunn (for Professor Charcot): Sections of Spinal Cord connected with Muscular Atrophy; also, Sections of Phrenic Nerve. Dr. Mahomed: Syphilitic Nerve. Mr. W. Haward: Epiphyseal Disease from a Case of Inherited Syphilis. Mr. Spencer Watson: Melanotic Sarcoma of the Choroid. Dr. Greenhow: Lymphoma of the Mediastinum. Mr. Butlin: Chondroma of the Submaxillary Gland. Mr. Lennox Browne: Primary Cancer of the Larynx. Dr. Greenfield: Atrophy of Kidney, Hypertrophy of Heart, and Diseased Vessels, from a boy aged 14 years; and other specimens. Dr. Creighton's specimens on view at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Jas. Braithwaite, "On a New Mode of Treating Certain Cases of Retroflexion of the Unimpregnated Uterus"; Dr. George Roper, "On a Difficult Case of Labour"; and other communications.
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. George Field, "On the graver aspects of Otorrhoea".

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.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

"ASSOCIATE" is anxious to have the Editor's opinion upon the following case. X. and Y. are medical practitioners residing in the same town. One afternoon, X. calls into consultation Y. to see a patient, also residing in the same town, with malignant scarlatina. X. and Y. are agreed as to the proper treatment of the case and the probability of a fatal result. The friends are informed of this opinion, and are quite satisfied. On the evening of the same day, X. calls in Z. from London to decide upon the advisability of trying a particular plan of treatment which had occurred to X. since his consultation with Y. X. and Z. consult together that night. Y. is not communicated with, and knows nothing of the consultation until after the death of the patient, which took place next day. Was X.'s conduct towards Y. courteous, and was it strictly in accordance with the rules of medical etiquette?

. We shall be glad to have any explanation which Y. may have to offer.

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 SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

SIR,—I have just received notice of the Annual Meeting of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and I am reminded what a matter of regret it was to me, when practising in a remote country district, that I was unable to join this excellent and well-to-do Society, because of the law which limits the election to those practitioners of medicine who reside within the London postal district or in the county of Middlesex. It had never occurred to me that I might secure my election while I was house-surgeon to a London hospital, and retain it wherever I might settle afterwards; this may, however, be done, and I am sure I shall be doing good service to any of my young friends who may now be filling hospital or dispensary appointments in London or the neighbourhood, if you will allow me through your columns to call their attention to the opportunity they now have of becoming members of a Society which, for a small, annual payment, will ensure their families a comfortable subsistence should they unfortunately be left in needy circumstances. As a proof that the Society is well able to do this, I may add that it has over £74,000 invested stock, and that during the past year it distributed nearly £3,000 to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Let me advise all who may be interested in the matter to send at once for further information to the Secretary at 53, Berners Street, W., who, I am sure, will gladly and promptly respond. —I am, sir, your obedient servant,

April 18th, 1877.

STAMFORD FELCE.

ERRATA.—In Mr. Cartwright's letter published at page 497 of last week's *JOURNAL*, Mr. Tomes's amendment should not have been inarked as a quotation. What Mr. Cartwright sent was the tenor of the motion, not the exact words.

In the note headed "Cui bono?" (*JOURNAL*, April 14th, page 472), line 3, for Raestner, read Kæstner. In lines 4 and 5, "Quid meditas, Raestner", should be "Quid meditas, Kæstner".

In Dr. Johnson's letter on nitrous oxide gas, page 496, fifth line from bottom, for "Mr. Hamilton Cartwright said he found", read "Mr. Hamilton Cartwright and I found".

EXCORIATIONS.

MR. BROADBENT (Collingham) writes:—A woman with diabetes, and formerly very stout, but now thin, suffers from excoriations in the folds of the abdomen. I have tried many applications for the purpose of healing them, but without success. Can any of your readers suggest a remedy?

CONSULTATION FEES.

MR. C. ROTHWELL of Bolton, who twenty years ago held a junior partnership for a long period, writes:—I know of no precedent for such proceeding; and not only was such an arrangement never thought of, but I never knew of its being done by any other firm. Had such an idea presented itself to the mind of my senior, I feel sure it would have been scouted. As to the justice of it to the profession, I think it contravenes the *raison d'être* of a firm: as to its justice to a client, I think it to be *nil*. The only approach to its practice in these latter days, I have found to be the medical attendant charging the same fee as the consultant. Carry this out to its legitimate conclusion, and we find a medical man, living in the north and next door to his patient, charging the same fee as his metropolitan consultant and *confère*. Nor is this fair to any consultant, whatever it may be to a patient. Is there a precedent for this?

DR. E. HOLLAND writes:—The senior partner of a medical firm should demand a consultation fee, when called in by his junior, only under very exceptional circumstances.—It is well understood that the senior habitually hands over cases to his junior on the assurance, stated or implied, that in a case of difficulty, danger, or protraction, his attendance and advice will be forthcoming.—Every junior gains his introduction to serious cases—to the relief of the senior—much earlier than he otherwise would, from the mere fact of his senior being at hand and available if required; and thus there is a mutual advantage, neither forgotten nor undervalued by their clients.—The junior and the senior are undoubtedly one and the same institution as a business matter; and patients habitually consult one or the other indifferently, one being regarded as the substitute of the other.—The public practically arrogate to themselves a right to consult each member of a firm, and are but ill-disposed to find additional fees to a senior when the junior whom he has introduced has failed to maintain confidence or to relieve his patient.—It is decidedly against the interest of a firm, and against the best judgment of the profession, for a senior to take additional fees, unless in a few exceptional cases; e.g., surgical operations, instrumental midwifery, etc., when strictly professional services are obviously needed and equally obviously rendered.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

SIR,—Will you kindly say what works contain the most recent and most trustworthy information on disease of the kidney?—Yours, etc., P. C. R. L.

. The treatises of Dr. George Johnson, Dr. Dickinson, and Dr. Lecorché (Paris).

M.R.C.S.E. should wait until the appointments, or any of them, to which he refers are declared vacant, and then make application for them.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

SIR,—Will you kindly let me have your opinion on the following questions?

1. How should the walls be covered, and what colour should be used, in the wards of a children's hospital?
2. What are the best means of heating and ventilating?
3. How many cubic feet should there be in a ward containing twenty-two beds?
4. Where will I get the latest information on hospital construction?—Yours, etc., April 1877.

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

. We would advise our correspondent to go, or to send some competent person on his behalf, to visit the new Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, where he will find an answer to all these questions, as well as to any other which may occur to him on the subject.

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.

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of March 24th, Dr. T. Dudley Saunders asks for the opinion and experience of the profession regarding maternal impressions. The most striking instance that has occurred in my practice was in the case of a young married woman whom I attended in her second confinement in July last. She describes herself as having been always a person of a nervous disposition; and when three months pregnant, her next-door neighbour, an old man, died, and upon her visiting the widow a day or two afterwards, she was pressed to go into the bedroom to see deceased in his coffin, which, in obedience to the vulgar ideas upon the subject, she felt constrained to do, though the mere thought caused her to tremble and perspire from head to foot. Upon going into the room, only the face, from the eyebrows to the chin, of deceased was visible. Here her courage failed her, and she had to be led out, nor could she forget what she there saw night nor day afterwards, the whole affair having given her, as she termed it, a complete "turn". In due time she gave birth to a child, which, though it moved when first born, showed no other signs of life, the peculiarity about it being the remarkable prominence of the features and the complete absence of cranium, in place of which was a spongy vascular substance about as large as an ordinary orange, and which was continued down the spinal canal, the upper portion of the same being open posteriorly. The child (a male, I believe) was otherwise well and fully developed. Her first child, who is living, is also well developed, both mentally and physically, and she is now pregnant again.

I do not feel competent to offer any explanation of these cases, but have no doubt that in the above the "disposition" described as nervous was in reality hysterical.—I am, yours obediently,
Epping, March 28th, 1877. TREVOR FOWLER, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

CURIOSITY.—1. The last edition of *Quain's Anatomy* is much to be preferred. If you have not time for this, read the *Histology and Development* in this, in addition to Gray's *Anatomy*. 2. Michael Foster's *Text-Book of Physiology* and Kirke's *Manual of Physiology*. 3. A question bearing on Comparative Anatomy is nearly always set in the paper, and you are liable to some in your *visd voce* examination. Read Messenger Bradley's *Manual*, and the Sections on Comparative Physiology and Anatomy in Marshall's *Physiology*.

MANAGEMENT OF THE UMBILICAL CORD: PUTRID SORE-THROAT.

SIR,—May I ask your readers through your columns whether it is usual to cut the umbilical cord of a child, say on the third or fourth day after birth, and before it falls off of its own accord? Also, whether such a course would be likely to give rise to phlegmonous erysipelas in the tissues of the abdominal walls.

I would also ask what is usually the nature of ulcerated or putrid sore-throat, which has recently broken out in my practice in an epidemic form, and which has in some cases proved fatal. Erichsen says that erysipelas of the fauces, which is often epidemic, not unfrequently goes on to sloughing, constituting one of the forms of putrid sore-throat.—I am, etc.,
April 17th, 1877. A COUNTRY PRACTITIONER.

DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO.

GOETHE, while a student at Strassburg, suffered from an affection of the throat, caused by drinking the red wine of the country, to which he appears to have been partial. He says (*Aus meinem Leben*, Book xi): The malady became more distressing, as I was attacked by it even at the dinner-table; I lived close to the hospital surgeon. The great cheerfulness and ease with which this revered teacher [probably Lobstein] led us from bed to bed; the plain manner in which he pointed out the important symptoms, and especially his judgment on the course of the disease; his beautiful Hippocratic manner of treatment, whereby, without theorising, out of his own experience, he gave forth a body of knowledge; and the propositions with which he used to close his lectures—all these drew me to him, and placed me in a strange position, from which I could only see, as it were, through a chink; but the view was so much the more pleasing and lovely. My aversion towards the sick increased in proportion as my knowledge extended of the means by which disease was to be cured and the body restored to health. He very likely regarded me as an oddity, and excused the curious anomaly that drew me to his lectures. But this time he did not conclude his lecture, as usual, with a *dictum*, which he had learned by the observation of some disease, but said with vivacity: Gentlemen,—We have some holidays before us. Use them to cheer yourselves up: for science requires of her votaries not only earnestness and diligence in study, but also liveliness and freedom of mind. Give your bodies some exercise; travel about on foot and horseback through this beautiful land; the residents will enjoy themselves in their accustomed manner, and strangers will receive new impressions that will leave behind them pleasing remembrances.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILITIC WARTS.

SIR,—It is due to your correspondents who so kindly responded to my appeal ("Medicus") respecting the treatment of syphilitic warts, that I should give you the result.

The history of the case is as follows. A. W., about thirty-eight years old, consulted me on October 25th, 1876, suffering from a soft chancre on the under part of the glans. My experience of forty years has not shaken my faith in mercury; I rely upon its efficacy both in hard as well as soft chancres. I therefore prescribed five grains of pilula hydrargyri night and morning for three weeks; afterwards, at bedtime only. Black wash with lint was applied towards the end of November. The chancre disappeared, but was followed by a crop of warts which covered the whole of the glans as well as the prepuce. Nitric acid, tincture of perchloride of iron, mercurial ointment, calomel, carbolic acid, glycerine, were applied; and at least a dozen of the large warts were ligatured, and the small ones chipped off; but all my efforts failed to prevent the continual cropping up. I then made up my mind to ask the assistance through the JOURNAL of some of my more experienced brethren. After my letter was despatched, I determined to employ the following lotion: R. Liqueur hydrargyri pernitratiss 3j; glycerini 3ss; aquæ destill. 3ss. M. This lotion was applied with a glass rod; the parts immediately covered with cotton-wool and olive-oil. The result in the course of a few hours was severe inflammation with swelling, which lasted about thirty-six hours. On the fifth day, the lotion was applied again, after which the parts were well washed with soap and water. The second application was much less severe in its results. I applied it again two days afterwards, and gave the patient the lotion to apply himself. He called on Saturday, I am happy to say, perfectly cured. I cannot help thinking the case worth recording.—Yours, etc.,
CHARLES HOGG, L.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S., etc.

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.

MR. TALBOT KING.—1. Odling's *Course of Practical Chemistry*; 2. Meadows's *Manual of Midwifery*; 3. Green's *Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy*, and the *Histology in Quain's Anatomy*; 4. Garrod's *Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

N.—Yes; at an early date.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Scarborough Daily Post; The Dudley Herald; The Shrewsbury Chronicle; The West Surrey Gazette; The Chatham and Rochester Observer; The Redditch Indicator; The Colonies; The Warrington Express; The Croydon Chronicle; The Northampton Herald; The Londonderry Sentinel; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Salford Weekly News; The Northern Echo; The Home Ruler; 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 Edinburgh Courant; The Bridport News; The Liverpool Medical Enquirer; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Birmingham Daily Gazette; The Scotsman; 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. George Johnson, London; Dr. Wm. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. Richard Barwell, London; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Mr. B. Annington, Cambridge; Dr. J. Cross, London; W.; Mr. H. C. Burdett, Greenwich; Mr. E. C. Board, Bristol; Our Indian Correspondent; Dr. E. Bertherand, Algiers; A. M. D.; Dr. Stephenson, Great Grimsby; Mr. H. Sewill, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. Clark, Minehead; Mr. Collison Morley, Belper; Mr. C. D. Batt, Witney; Dr. Parsons, Dover; Dr. Sutherland, London; Mr. Edwin Saunders, London; Mr. E. Nettleship, London; Dr. Goodchild, Leamington; Y.; Mr. Reginald Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. Miller, Southsea; Dr. Greenhow, Chapel Allerton; Mr. Jacob Ashley, Wick; M.D.; Mr. H. W. Sharpin, Bedford; Mr. Crisp, Keynsham; Dr. Cavafy, London; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. Hamilton Cartwright, London; Mr. G. M. Edmond, Stonehaven; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. Watson, London; Mr. Cooper Todd, Folkestone; Dr. George Hoggan, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. A. Haviland, Northampton; M. M.; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, London; Lord Grey, London; Dr. Gillespie, London; Mr. Joshua James, Bristol; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. Gordon, Lower Clapton; Mr. Thurston, Ashford; G. S. H.; Dr. Holman, Reigate; Dr. J. C. Murray, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. John Broadbent, Newark; C. A. B.; Dr. Carter, Liverpool; Mr. C. H. Rogers-Harrison, Stockwell; The Secretary of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Dudfield, Kensington; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. E. W. Orton, Bedworth; Dr. Hogg, London; Mr. Walker, Gornal; Dr. Churton, Leeds; Mr. E. M. Crookshank, London; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; A Member; Mr. Edward Barber, Sheffield; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Dr. Gowers, London; Mrs. Marshman, Dover; Dr. Holland, London; Mr. H. J. Ashburner, Horsham; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. Wickham Barnes, London; Mr. T. Holmes, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. N. A. Humphreys, London; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Mr. J. N. Greensill, Great Witley; Messrs. Ellis and Co., London; Mr. J. B. Emmerson, Jarrow; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Mr. T. G. Vawdrey, Handsworth; Mr. C. H. Collins, Chew Magna; Mr. Davies, Pontypridd; Mr. H. P. Welchman, Lichfield; Dr. Wicks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. W. M. Campbell, Liverpool; Mr. T. S. Ellis, Gloucester; C. A. F.; Mr. C. Downes, London; Dr. Rogers, London; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Mr. E. W. S. Davies, Mountain Ash; P. C. R. L.; Mr. H. Handford, Atherstone; Mr. Houghton, Dudley; Dr. Richard Davy, Burstone; Dr. Creighton, Cambridge; Mr. Jacobson, Loddon; The Secretary of the Hospital Sunday Fund; Dr. William Bayes; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Edited by James Andrews, M.D., and Alfred Willett, F.R.C.S. Vol. xii. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.
Brain and Intellect. By John Coultts. London: F. Pitman. 1877.
Illustrations of Clinical Surgery. By Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S. Part vii. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
The Endemic Diseases of Tropical Climates. By John Sullivan. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.