

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., June 16th, 1877.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in the Owens College, Manchester, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1877.

President.—M. M. DE BARTOLOMÉ, M.D., Senior Physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary.

President-elect.—M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D., Senior Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

An Address in Medicine will be given by WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.S., Manchester.

An Address in Surgery will be given by T. SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S., London.

An Address in Obstetric Medicine will be given by ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.

The business of the Association will be transacted in Six Sections, viz. —

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—*President:* Sir William Jenner, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* Samuel Crompton, M.D.; Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Simpson, M.D. *Secretaries:* Julius Dreschfeld, M.D., 292, Oxford Road, Manchester; F. T. Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.P., 53, Harley Street, London, W.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—*President:* Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents:* W. Adams, F.R.C.S.; F. A. Heath, M.R.C.S. *Secretaries:* S. M. Bradley, F.R.C.S., 272, Oxford Road, Manchester; Henry Morris, F.R.C.S., 2, Mansfield Street, London, W.

SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President:* W. O. Priestley, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Vice-Presidents:* A. H. McClintock, M.D., LL.D.; James Whitehead, M.D. *Secretaries:* David Lloyd Roberts, M.D., 23, St. John Street, Manchester; John Thorburn, M.D., 333, Oxford Road, Manchester.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President:* Surgeon-Major F. S. B. De Chaumont, M.D., *Vice-Presidents:* Alfred Aspland, F.R.C.S.; W. H. Corfield, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretaries:* William Armistead, M.B., Station Road, Cambridge; John Haddon, M.D., Monk's Hall, Eccles, Manchester.

SECTION E. PHYSIOLOGY.—*President:* Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.; Thos. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S. *Secretaries:* Joseph Coats, M.D., 33, Elmbank Street, Glasgow; William Stirling, M.D., University, Edinburgh.

SECTION F. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President:* J. C. Bucknill, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* H. Rooke Ley, M.R.C.S.; G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S. *Secretaries:* P. M. Deas, M.B., County Asylum, Macclesfield; T. Claye Shaw, M.D., Middlesex County Asylum, Banstead.

Local Secretaries: Dr. Leech, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; C. J. Cullingworth, Esq., 260, Oxford Street, Manchester; Dr. Hardie, St. Ann's Place, Manchester.

Tuesday, August 7th.

11 A.M.—Service at the Cathedral: Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

12.30 P.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.

2 P.M.—Meeting of Council, 1875-76.

3 P.M.—General Meeting.—President's Address.—Annual Report of Council, and other business.

9 P.M.—President's Reception and Soirée.

Wednesday, August 8th.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council, 1876-77.

11.30 A.M.—Second General Meeting.

11.30 A.M.—Address in Medicine.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

9 P.M.—Soirée by the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, at the Town Hall.

Thursday, August 9th.

9 A.M.—Meeting of the Committee of Council.

10 A.M.—Third General Meeting.—Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—Address in Surgery.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner of Association in the Assize Court Hall.

Friday, August 10th.

10 A.M.—Address in Obstetric Medicine.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

1.30 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting, Reports of Committees, etc.

4 P.M.—Garden Party by President and Reception Committee at Manley Hall.

EXCURSIONS, ETC.

I. THE profession in several of the towns of Lancashire have shown great interest in the August meeting, and have expressed their desire to co-operate in welcoming the Association.

The medical men of Lancaster have notified to the Reception Committee that they will be glad to entertain fifty members of the Association on Saturday, the 11th of August, and show them the places of interest in Lancaster and the immediate vicinity. Lancaster has long been surpassed in size and population by the newer places which have sprung up in various parts of Lancashire, but it is by far the most interesting town in the county.

The Castle, originally a Norman building, founded on the site of a Roman castrum, but added to and altered at various times between the reigns of King John and Queen Elizabeth, is in a state of excellent preservation, and used as a county jail.

Arrangements have been made by which members of the Association will be able to go through it. St. Mary's Church, close to the Castle, a fine and most interesting edifice, built in the time of Henry VI, and also well preserved, will be shown at the same time. Several institutions, such as the Royal Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, the County Lunatic Asylum, and the Ripley Institute, will be visited.

II. The medical men of Southport invite one hundred members of the Association to visit them on the 11th of August, and the great hospitality for which they are noted renders it certain that those who visit Southport will receive a warm welcome.

The Aquarium, Winter Gardens, and magnificent Pier, are in keeping with the town itself, which is one of the best built watering places in England.

III. The Mayor and Corporation have most generously offered to entertain as many members of the Association as may like to visit Blackpool, which is one of the most popular watering places in the north of England, and has been well named the Brighton of the North.

IV. Those who are interested in the question of water-supply will doubtless join the excursion to Woodhead, where the water-works which supply Manchester are situated.

They are probably the largest artificial water-works in the world; the reservoirs cover about five hundred acres, and supply a population of about one million in the valleys of the Irwell and Mersey, besides the numerous works situated therein.

Those who visit Woodhead will also have the opportunity of seeing some dye-works belonging to Mr. Potter of Manchester, at which there is a special and most interesting plan of purifying water in operation. The works themselves are amongst the finest of the kind in Lancashire.

V. Arrangements are being made to visit one of the salt-mines at Northwich. One of these curious mines, about two hundred feet deep, will be lighted up for the occasion.

VI. Professor Boyd Dawkins has very kindly undertaken to conduct an excursion to Castleton, in Derbyshire, which is famed for the magnificence of its scenery, its fine old castle, and its caves. One of the caves is remarkable for its grandeur. A special visit will be paid to some caves recently discovered and explored by Professor Boyd Dawkins, in which abundant remains of prehistoric times have been found, and may still be seen.

The owners of all the most important warehouses, cotton mills, and other works in and round Manchester, have most kindly signified their intention of allowing members of the Association to visit their various places. Several of those which are not usually open to visitors will show at the time of the Association Meeting to members.

A detailed account of the arrangements will be published before the Meeting.

The Mayor and Corporation have intimated their intention of inviting the Association to a *soirée*, which they will give at the Town Hall. This building, which has been in course of construction for the past eight years, and has cost nearly a million, is just completed. It is

probably the finest building of the kind in the world; and its splendid architectural proportions and magnificent decorations will, doubtless, be highly appreciated by all who visit Manchester.

The Council of the Owens College have most kindly granted the use of the College as a place of meeting for the sections, and for all other purposes of the Association. The School of Medicine, which forms one of the blocks constituting the College, will be used as a Museum, and will make a most excellent place for the exhibition of all kinds of preparations, instruments, etc.

The Physiological Laboratory will be devoted to the use of physiological instruments, of which there will be a very fine collection.

One of the rooms will be set apart for the exhibition of microscopical specimens, and this will form a special feature in this year's Museum. At no previous Meeting, probably, has such an excellent series of rooms been at the disposal of the Museum Committee.

Three rooms in the main building have been set apart as Luncheon Rooms. This ample provision has been made to diminish as far as possible the crowding which is almost unavoidable where a large number wish to obtain refreshment about the same time of day.

The Museum of the Sanitary Association will be situated in the College grounds, and thus the whole work of the Association will be carried on in one place.

There will be two Reception Rooms, one at the College and one in the town. This arrangement has been made to enable members to obtain full information of what is going on, without obliging them to go to the College, which is situated above a mile from the centre of the town.

The two Reception Rooms will be in direct connection by messengers or telegraph.

A large building, the Concert Hall, has been taken for the Town Reception Rooms, and it is probable that the Business meetings on the first day will be held in the rooms of the Concert Hall, in which there is ample accommodation.

On Tuesday, the first day of the Meeting, there will be an exhibition of Medical and Dietetic Plants at the Botanical Gardens.

An extremely interesting feature of this *soirée* will be a collection arranged by Professor Boyd Dawkins, illustrating the history of man in Britain from the pleistocene to the historic period, and including many of the remains found in the recently discovered caves in Derbyshire.

There will also be a series of fossils, illustrating the ancient carboniferous flora of Lancashire.

It is intended that in the Medicine section the treatment of aortic aneurism and the treatment of pleuritic effusion, and in the Surgical section excision of the knee, shall be selected as subjects for special discussion.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or other communications, are requested to forward the titles to the General Secretary, or to one of the Secretaries of the Section in which the paper is to be read. All papers should be forwarded to the Secretaries of Sections *on or before the 1st of August*.

No paper must exceed twenty minutes in reading, and no subsequent speaker must exceed ten minutes; all speeches at the General Meeting must not exceed ten minutes each.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

36, Great Queen Street, W.C., June 21st, 1877.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Saffron Walden Hospital, on Tuesday, June 26th, at 2.15 P.M.: HENRY STEAR, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to inform the Secretary on or before June 19th.

Dinner will take place at the Rose and Crown Hotel, at 6.15 P.M. Tickets (including wine), 12s. 6d. each.

J. B. BRADBURY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Corpus Buildings, Cambridge, May 28th, 1877.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, in the Faculty Hall, 242, St. Vincent Street, at 2 P.M. The President, Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, will resign the Chair to the President-elect, Dr. G. H. B. MACLEOD, who will give an address on Surgery.

It is also expected that Dr. Allen Thomson will make some statements as to the work done at the recent meeting of the General Medical Council.

Glasgow, June 14th, 1876.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Geological Society's Museum, Penzance, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 11.50 A.M. LOUIS TOSSWILL, *Honorary Secretary*.

Exeter, June 21st, 1877.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Midland Hotel, New Street, Birmingham, on Tuesday, June 26th, at 3 P.M. An Address will be delivered by the President, SAMPSON GAMGEE, Esq., F.R.S. Edin.

The annual dinner will also take place at the Midland Hotel, at 5 P.M. precisely, for the convenience of country members. Dinner tickets, exclusive of wine, 7s. 6d. each. Members intending to be present are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries on or before June 23rd, in order that suitable arrangements may be made.

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

Birmingham, May 29th, 1877.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Museum, York, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 2.45 P.M.

The members will dine at the Black Swan Hotel at 5 P.M. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each.

Gentlemen intending to bring forward communications, or to join the dinner, are requested at once to communicate with the Local Secretary.

W. PROCTER, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

24, Petergate, York, June 6th, 1877.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Medical School, Dover Street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 1 P.M. President: GEORGE WOODS, F.R.C.S. President-elect: Dr. STEELE.

The dinner will take place at the Adelphi Hotel, at 5 P.M. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 7s. 6d. each. Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to the Secretary at once.

Dr. Brown-Séquard will give an Address on the Mode of Origin of Symptoms of Brain-Disease.

The following communications will be read:—1. A Note on the Extraction of Foreign Bodies from the Bladder: Mr. Reginald Harrison. 2. Muscular Pseudo-hypertrophy in a case of Hemiplegia: Dr. Ross. 3. On the Extirpation of Cancerous Glands: Mr. W. Mitchell Banks. 4. Mr. R. Parker will show a patient from whom half the Tongue and Upper Jaw have been removed. He will also exhibit a series of Microscopic Specimens illustrative of Surgical Tumours. 5. Dr. Glynn will show Roussel's New Transfusion Instrument. 6. Flaws in the Faculty: Dr. Haddon. 7. Notes on Three Cases of Abscesses treated by Callender's plan of Hyperdistension: Mr. T. Jones.

Notice of papers (which must not exceed fifteen minutes) should be forwarded at once to the Honorary Secretary.

D. J. LEECH, *Honorary Secretary*.

96, Mosley Street, Manchester, June 18th, 1877.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Corsygedol Arms, Barmouth, on Wednesday, July 11th, at 1 P.M. The President, Dr. RICHARDS, will resign the Chair to the President-elect, ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq., who will deliver an address.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary on or before July 1st.

Dinner at 3.30 P.M. Tickets, 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

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

Wrexham, June 18th, 1877.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Carlisle, on Friday, July 20th. President: Dr. BARNES. President-elect: Dr. LOCKIE.

Members wishing to communicate papers or cases are requested to send notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries*.
JOHN SMITH, M.D. }

Carlisle, June 16th, 1877.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the top of Park Street, Bristol, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 5.30 P.M., when H. F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., will resign the Chair to H. MARSHALL, M.D., President-elect.

Members having any communications for the meeting are requested to give notice of them to the Secretaries.

The dinner will be held at the Volunteer Club, top of Park Street, Bristol, at 6.30 P.M. Dinner tickets, including ice and dessert, 7s. 6d. each. The wines will be served at moderate charges.

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

Bristol, June 18th, 1877.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Magistrates' Room, Diss, on Thursday, June 28th, at 2.30 P.M.: T. E. AMYOT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner at the King's Arms Hotel at 5 P.M. Tickets, 12s. 6d. each. The President kindly invites members to luncheon at his residence at One o'clock.

Members intending to read papers and cases, or to exhibit pathological specimens, or to join the dinner, are particularly requested to communicate as early as possible with one of the Honorary Secretaries, in order that proper notices may be given.

B. CHEVALLIER, M.D., Ipswich. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
J. B. PITT, M.D., Norwich. }

Norwich, June 1st, 1877.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in Bishop Cosin's Library, Durham, on Thursday, July 26th, at 2 P.M.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 12th, 1877.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Alexandra Palace, on Tuesday, July 24th, at 4 P.M. President: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S. President-elect: SEPTIMUS W. SIBLEY, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Dinner at 5.30 precisely. Tickets, 15s. each, exclusive of wine.

Further particulars in circulars.

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

London, June 18th, 1877.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: DORSET DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at Wimborne Minster on June 6th, 1877: Mr. WALTER WYKE-SMITH in the Chair.

New Members.—Dr. Batterbury of Wimborne and Mr. Nunn of Bournemouth were elected members of the district.

Election of Officers.—Dr. Bacot of Blandford was elected President; Mr. Wyke-Smith of Wimborne and Mr. Nunn of Bournemouth, Vice-Presidents for the year; and Dr. Lush of Weymouth and Mr. Parkinson of Wimborne, were elected Honorary Treasurer and Secretary for the present year.

Communications.—Mr. PARKINSON related a Case of Puerperal Convulsions. Dr. BATTERBURY read a Case of Obstinate Vomiting in Bright's Disease in a Child.

Habitual Drunkards.—A petition to the House of Commons in favour of legislation for habitual drunkards was signed by all the members present.

Dinner.—The members subsequently dined together at Laing's Hotel.

EDINBURGH BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of this Branch was held on June 12th, at 5, St. Andrew's Square; Dr. DUNLOP, R.N., in the Chair. Apologies for absence were received from Sir Robert Christison, Dr. Matthews Duncan, and others.

Office-Bearers.—The office-bearers were re-elected, with the exception that Dr. Strachan of Dollar was elected a Vice-President in the place of Professor Lister. Mr. Chiene, Dr. Miller, Dr. Houston

(Kirkcaldy), and Dr. Bremner, were elected members of the Council of the Branch, in place of those retiring by rotation. Dr. Matthews Duncan, Dr. Ballantyne (Dalkeith), and Dr. Brodie (Liberton), were elected representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association for the ensuing year.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 4TH, 1877.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Aneurism.—Dr. SIMPSON showed a case of aneurism.

Tumour of the Testis.—Mr. BOUTFLOWER showed a large tumour of the testicle, measuring six inches by three inches, removed from a patient in the Salford Hospital. The case was of interest, inasmuch as it occurred in a young man aged 22, who never had syphilis nor received a blow. The mass consisted of a tissue of scirrhous (?) nature, and had attained its present size in six months from the commencement of the symptoms. The man had an unhealthy anæmic cachexia, which had disappeared since the operation.

Cephalotribe.—Dr. LLOYD ROBERTS exhibited his cephalotribe. It is light, weighing only two pounds two and a quarter ounces, and combines power and compactness with efficiency. The screw, instead of being a separate and removable part of the instrument, is united to the handle of one blade, along which it moves in a slot, so that it can be placed out of the way of the hands during the introduction of the blades. When the blades are in position, the screw can be instantly brought into action by the movement of the hand, thus obviating the necessity of an assistant.

Spina Bifida.—Mr. WILLIAMSON showed a child with a very large spina bifida, situated in the lumbo-sacral region.

Urethrotomy.—Mr. LUND read a paper on internal urethrotomy, with its modern improvements.

MAY 2ND, 1877.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., in the Chair.

Specimens, etc.—Dr. SIMPSON exhibited a patient with an abnormal condition of the neck. He also mentioned several cases of aneurism, and made some remarks on their treatment.

Mr. JONES showed a girl aged 14, whose knee he excised last December. The bones were ankylosed firmly in the straight position, and the patient was able to walk with but little difficulty. (This case was reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 9th, 1877.)

Dr. DIXON MANN showed—1. Some of Mottershead's constant current batteries, with improved arrangements for distributing the work over the whole series of cells; the direction of the current in these batteries is indicated by the handle of the commutator. 2. An induction apparatus, made by Mottershead and Co., which yields a current in one direction only; the coil consists of a graduated series of wire, arranged so as to obtain the greatest inductive influence. 3. A galvanometer, devised by himself (Dr. Mann), and graduated in units of current, with the view of estimating the actual amount of electricity administered to a patient. The instrument contains a resistance coil, and can also be used for measuring batteries on short circuit. 4. Various kinds of electrodes, including an improved sponge-holder.

Abnormal Stomach and Intestines.—Mr. WHITE (Ashton Infirmary) showed a very interesting preparation of abnormal stomach and intestines, obtained from a woman aged 29. In its long diameter, the stomach measured twenty-one inches, and was capable of holding ten pints of fluid. The oesophageal entrance was much dilated, and when first examined the organ was distinctly double, the constriction being situated seven or eight inches from the pyloric end. This condition had disappeared in consequence of the too forcible distension with air. A pouch projected from the cardiac extremity. The small intestine was much larger than natural, and the greater part of it was situated in the pelvis. A number of diverticula projected from the upper part of the jejunum. They consisted of mucous, muscular, and peritoneal coats, and communicated with the bowel by large circular mouths. The large bowel was normal, except that the ascending and descending portions had each a very distinct mesentery. The pelvis was very capacious, and the soft structures closing the outlet prominently projected, forming a very large hernia-like pouch. This commenced four years ago.

Excision of the Tongue.—Mr. HEATH brought before the Society a patient whose tongue was removed by Syme's method. The operation

ear. His professional abilities, it need hardly be remarked, were of the highest order, and he was much beloved and esteemed by his numerous friends and acquaintances. Mr. Wilson held various appointments, including the Lectureship of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland; that of Examiner in the University of Dublin; Surgeon to St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and Oculist to the Molyneux Asylum, etc. At his funeral, eminent citizens, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his state chariot, and members of his profession, were present in large numbers, to pay the last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, who was so highly esteemed.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, June 14th, 1877.

Vaccination.—Mr. P. A. TAYLOR asked the President of the Local Government Board whether it was true that a boy named Thomas Taylor was certified by an Ipswich surgeon as having been successfully vaccinated by him on the 20th of May, 1868; whether this boy was not returned by the Ipswich medical officer as having died of small-pox in the borough fever hospital on the 7th of April 1877, unvaccinated; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances?—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH: I have made some inquiry into this case, and find that, according to the Vaccination Register, it is the fact that the boy in question was certified to have been successfully vaccinated by an Ipswich surgeon on May 20th, 1868. He died in the borough hospital on the 7th of April 1877, of small-pox, and the medical officer in attendance certified that he was unvaccinated—first, because there were no vaccination marks to be seen; secondly, because the mother stated that the boy had been vaccinated three times by the assistant of Mr. Adams, but unsuccessfully. The mother is very positive in her statement as to the vaccination not having been successful; in this she is corroborated by a neighbour who remembers the circumstance. It is not easy to explain the discrepancy between the entry in the Vaccination Register and the facts which have now been ascertained; but the vaccination occurred before the Act of 1871, when certificates were sometimes given without inspection of result.

Monday, June 18th.

The Arctic Inquiry.—On this question an interesting discussion was raised by Dr. PLAYFAIR, who called attention to the salient points in the report, and criticised what he considered to be the scientific defects in the preparation for the Expedition. The ventilation of both ships was bad, the dietary did not contain a sufficient amount of vegetable food, and if the lime-juice had been carried in a concentrated form the difficulty which broke down the sledge-parties would have been avoided. At the same time, he expressed unqualified admiration of Sir G. Nares's general conduct of the Expedition—his only object being that the experience gained by it should be utilised.—Dr. CAMERON made some remarks in the same sense.—Mr. GOURLEY expressed the opinion that the Admiralty had been too precipitate in showering honours on the officers of the Expedition; and Dr. LUSH maintained that no officer should have power to set aside the deliberate conclusions of the scientific department.—Mr. GOSCHEN expressed a general approval of Sir G. Nares's management of the Expedition.—Mr. HUNT explained that, though the Admiralty were of opinion that Sir George had committed a mistake in omitting to send lime-juice with the sledge-parties, they made all allowance for the difficulties of his position, and did not throw any serious blame upon him. The report made no difference in the opinion of the Admiralty, that he deserved the honours which had been bestowed upon him, and it was a mistake to suppose that the outbreak of scurvy prevented the attainment of the main object of the Expedition, because it was shown that the North Pole was impracticable by that route.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 14th, 1877.

Calcott, Lewis Berkeley, Oundle, Northamptonshire
Collier, Thomas, Sheffield
Hayward, Thomas Ernest, Tewkesbury
Heald, Robert, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
Khambata, Hiraji Jehaugir, Bombay
Scott, William George, London Hospital

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

Bottrell, James Francis Henry, King's College, London
Martin, Theodore, Birmingham

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BATH UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and First District.
BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.
BRIGHTON and HOVE DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be sent in on or before July 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 23rd instant.
FREEBRIDGE LYNN UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and the Second Eastern District.
MACCLESFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be sent in on or before the 23rd instant.
NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road—Junior Physician; also, Resident Medical Officer. Women only eligible. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance.
PATELEY BRIDGE UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District.
RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford—House-Physician. Salary, £105 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be sent in on or before the 25th instant.
ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading—House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before July 14th.
SALISBURY INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 28th instant.
TIVERTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*BANKS, W. Mitchell, F.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, *vice* *James Hakes, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.
BLAKE, John Ffrench, L.R.C.P., appointed Surgeon to the Western Dispensary, Westminster, *vice* C. McCann, M.R.C.S., resigned.
*CRAVEN, R. Musgrave, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed an Honorary Medical Officer to the Southport Convalescent Hospital and Sea Bathing Infirmary, *vice* G. E. Barron, M.D., resigned.
*DOWSE, Thomas S., M.D., appointed Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital.
JACOB, Daniel, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Derby County Lunatic Asylum.
SMITH, Richard T., M.D., appointed Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital.
SMITH, Wm. Robert, M.B., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Hospital for Sick Children, Sheffield.
*SQUIRE, William, M.D., appointed Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital.
WEBBER, W. Littleton, F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, *vice* Alban Doran, F.R.C.S., 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.

HARDESTY.—On June 14th, at 3, Bank Street, Galashiels, the wife of J. Jeffrey Hardesty, L.R.C.P. & S.E., of a son.
HAYNES.—On June 18th, at Evesham, the wife of *Horace Eyre Haynes, M.R.C.S.Eng., of a son.

DEATHS.

*ALLISON, William, M.R.C.S.Eng., late of East Retford, at Scarborough, aged 80, on June 14th.
*WHIPPLE, John, F.R.C.S.Eng., Consulting Surgeon to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital and Vice-President of the British Medical Association, at Plymouth, aged 76, on June 18th.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a congregation of the Senate held at Cambridge on May 31st, George Fletcher, M.B., of Clare College, received the degree of M.D.

TESTIMONIAL TO W. EDDOWES, ESQ.—The friends and neighbours of Mr. William Eddowes of Pontesbury, lately, at a public meeting, presented to him, on his retiring from practice, a testimonial of their respect. It consisted of a centre piece, a tea and coffee service, salt-cellar, salver, fish-fork, card tray, and easy chair. On the salver was the following inscription: "This salver, with other articles to the value of 155 guineas, was presented to William Eddowes, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., by his friends and neighbours as a mark of their sincere respect and esteem, on his retirement from a medical practice of forty years in Pontesbury, Salop, and its surrounding districts. May 23rd, 1877."

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.

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.

A PEPTIC LIQUEUR.

THE editor of *Truth* writes, in the number of June 7th: "A friend of mine, who has just returned from Germany, invited me to a dinner-party last week, and at the close of the dinner—which was a singularly good one—an unknown liqueur was handed round, which was particularly recommended by the host, and which no one could name. It turned out to be a new 'German notion' of applied science to *gourmandise*. The liqueur was a 'pepsin-essenz', invented by Professor Oscar Liebreich of Berlin, capable of digesting cast iron, and of which the epicureans of the German empire propose to insure that good digestion shall wait upon appetite. On this occasion it did so; but whether the cook or the Professor must bear the palm I cannot decide. I have seen an alderman include dinner-pills among his dessert; and over this the 'pepsin essenz', which had the flavour of a delicate hock, has some obvious advantages."

ERYSIPELAS DURING CONFINEMENT.

ABOUT the middle of November 1875, I was asked to attend a lady in labour suffering at the time from erysipelas of the face. The reason why I attended was, that Mr. W. A. Bonney, whose case it was, being engaged to attend a number of confinements, did not like to risk spreading the contagion. The patient, Mrs. P., forty-three years of age, mother of a large family, had been attacked three days previously with erysipelas of the face, that affection and scarlatina being prevalent in her neighbourhood. The labour was attended by no accident, and she was delivered of a healthy male child. The milk never made its appearance, and the child was brought up by hand. At the end of a fortnight, the erysipelas had subsided, and I took leave of the patient. Some months afterwards, I was sent for, as Mrs. P. was complaining of lassitude and want of appetite. I prescribed citrate of iron and quinine, and she expressed herself to be much benefited by it. About three months ago, I was again sent for. She exhibited great puffiness about the face and eyelids; she was anæmic, and complained of pain down the shoulders, back, and loins. The urine was smoky and albuminous, and showing phosphates of lime, etc. I prescribed tincture of perchloride of iron. As she did not improve under treatment, she, by my advice, consulted Sir George Burrows, who did not express himself very favourably as to the issue of her case.

Her present state is as follows. She is very anæmic, her appetite capricious, her forehead and head covered with nodes, an ulcer on her left arm, on the left buttock, and on the calf of the left leg. The catamenia are pretty regular. The urine is albuminous, and I have detected a few casts in it. She is taking iron and cod-liver oil.

EXTRA-UTERINE FETATION.

SIR,—In the report of the spring meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch (JOURNAL, June 9th, page 730), an error occurs, which, with your permission, I would correct.

The case of extra-uterine fetation was operated on exactly eight weeks from the onset of labour-pains, and not a few days, as stated in the report in the JOURNAL.

Fishguard, June 13th, 1877.

Yours obediently,
J. HANCOCKE WATHEN.

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.

DIALYSED IRON.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "R. E. F.", I beg to be allowed to say that dialysed iron is a solution of hydrate of iron in water, obtained by dialysis. On the Continent, where dialysed iron is used to a much greater extent than it is here, and whence (indeed the use of it has been imported) the solution is made of a strength which corresponds to 5 per cent. of peroxide of iron (FeO₃). To prepare it, recently precipitated and well-washed hydrate of iron is dissolved in a solution of perchloride of iron. The liquid is then placed in a dialyser—a cylindrical vessel, the bottom of which consists of parchment paper—and this in turn is placed in a larger vessel containing water. The parchment paper septum permits the passage through it of the perchloride of iron, but not of the hydrate of iron which it holds in solution, or only to a very small degree. After some time, the water in the outer vessel being occasionally renewed, the liquor in the dialyser is found to be free from all but traces of chloride, and the strength of it having been adjusted, is then known as dialysed iron. It is a clear liquid, of a brownish red colour, and slightly styptic taste; it should be preserved in closed vessels in a cool dark place. The process is based on some results of Graham's researches on the diffusion of liquids.

A liquid obtained by dissolving hydrate of iron in a solution of perchloride of iron to saturation is also known as dialysed iron, but the name is obviously misapplied. It may be therapeutically as good a preparation as dialysed iron obtained by dialysis, but I know of no observations that would allow a comparison of the two solutions in this respect to be made.

Trusting these facts may be interesting not only to "R. E. F.", but to many others of your readers.—I remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN MOSS, F.C.S. London and Berlin.

300, High Holborn, London, June 11th, 1877.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ECZEMA BY CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

SIR,—Mr. C. W. Chubb, whose letter to you is a model for case-reporters to follow, appears almost to challenge me to apologise for communicating to the JOURNAL a means for curing patients affected with skin-disease by a method which is only too rapid, not indeed for the practitioner, which at first might seem to be the only drawback, but too rapid for the interests of the patient himself. But Mr. Chubb is evidently, from his letter, one of the very last to think that a rapid cure of the patient is of any other effect than to be an advantage as well as a gratification to the surgeon. I, therefore, gladly reply to his inquiry, for I think his two cases are of great value to the advance of the art of therapeutics. I have now been engaged for twenty years in studying the effect of remedies on skin-disease, and I have never yet observed any effect whatever, either immediate or remote, which has led me to "doubt the propriety of rapidly curing chronic skin-affections," and under this heading I will even include chronic ulcers of the leg. I hope, however, that others will record their experience; for I have good reason to know that such a doubt is generally entertained by the majority of the profession. The popular belief never wavers from the conviction that it is dangerous and wrong to attempt the rapid cure of an old ulcer, and equally of an old skin-disease of any sort.—I am, etc.,

BALMUNNO SQUIRE, M.B. Lond.,

Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

P.S.—I am in a position to confirm quite confidently Mr. Chubb's experience of the action of chrysopanic acid in *figurate* chronic eczema; that is to say, chronic eczema occurring in definite circumscribed patches.

PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a place in reference to the cause of the unsatisfactory manner in which patients receive the assistant, whose duties are to dispense, visit in emergencies, and attend midwifery? As principals are apt to think it want of professional tact, or perhaps ability, I think it right they should understand the true cause. In order to describe the monotonous routine of such an assistant's life, I shall give facts from my own experience, as well as from the experience of others. In Yorkshire especially, it seems essential for an assistant to be an active surgery door-porter, so that, if the practice be a large one, it becomes a perpetual torture to him and one of his greatest barriers in performing the higher duties. I consider that no principal should either ask or allow him to do so (unless there have been a distinct understanding that he is engaged as general servant); for patients lose all confidence in the assistant's importance and professional ability.

As regards dispensing, it is the assistant's duty to dispense to those patients who have consulted the principal. Here he must listen to their objectionable discourse—some suggesting on supposition that dispensing is the stepping-stone to the higher duties, while all know him as "the doctor's man," "the man that mixes the medicine," or, in Yorkshire, "the cove as opens th' door."

It is true that the assistant only visits in emergencies; but it is these emergencies that cause dissatisfaction, as patients very naturally receive the man with more satisfaction who glides along in his chariot with known ability and dignity to the man who visits in emergencies with a wet umbrella and muddy pair of boots.

Regarding midwifery attendance, there is also considerable dissatisfaction, the amount of which I can always calculate by the number of times the patients have visited the surgery, where they have had ample opportunity of viewing superiority and inferiority in the extreme.

In order that an assistant may give satisfaction both to patient and principal, it is requisite for him to have a circulated professional ability, and to assume that dignity and importance which become the profession. Therefore, the most assiduous attention should be paid by the assistant to the promotion of these qualities; for, in proportion to the importance of the assistant's duties, his ability and dignity, in comparison with that of the principal, he is received; and he who bears the greatest proportion of these qualities must be sought after. When the assistant's proportion of importance happens to be at zero through no fault of his, the principal must abide by the consequences.—I am, etc.,

AN OLD YORKSHIRE ASSISTANT.

DISEASES OF THE PUERPERAL STATE.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents recommend to me the best work on the diseases of the puerperal state, as I find that this, perhaps the most important, part of obstetric medicine is only scantily, and I think inadequately, treated in all the works on midwifery which I have seen?—I remain, sir, yours obediently, R. P.

TREATMENT OF PRURITUS ANI.

Mr. A. ALLBUTT advises, as an external wash or lotion, to be used two or three times a day, nitrate of alumina, six grains to one ounce of distilled water. In addition, the use of the terebene toilet-soap should be advocated, in place of any other kind of soap. The patient might wash with it night and morning, lathering the affected part freely, and washing off with tepid water. Internally, he might take a mixture containing five minims of liquor strychniæ and ten minims of tincture of digitalis to each dose, three times a day. If the lotion mentioned above should fail, one containing three drachms of tincture of digitalis to eight ounces of distilled water would be of great service.

Mr. D. Biddle writes:—If Mr. Arnold Lees will get his patient to try the application of dry camolom to the affected surface, I think I can promise him success. What will stand on a threepenny-piece is sufficient, applied three or four times a day, care being taken to use only linen for detergent purposes.

J. S. writes:—I have for some time suffered occasionally from pruritus ani. I have invariably found relief from the application of unguentum opii, spread on a good surface of lint, with a compress of lint to keep it in its place, assisted by a well adjusted T-bandage.

A "Member" writes:—I know a case similar in many respects to that described in the JOURNAL of June 16th, treated most satisfactorily, "after all remedies had failed", by a lotion composed of one part of the liquor carbonis detergens to three parts of water, to be applied frequently. I would like to know the result if successful.

Mr. William Prowse suggests the use of carbolic acid as an external application in the very inveterate case of pruritus ani described by Mr. Lees. The acid must, of course, be diluted with glycerine, or benzoated lard or zinc ointment. The strength should be varied according to the nature of the case, though the form of the *British Pharmacopœia* is generally sufficiently active to produce the most beneficial results in all ordinary cases of this disease. The application may be freely made at bedtime every night, or at any other time when the itching occurs.

Dr. Drapes (Enniscorthy) suggests a trial of boracic acid, as recommended by Professor Lister, who says, in a paper which was published in May 1875: "A striking instance of its antiseptic efficacy, as well as of its therapeutic value, was at once presented by a case of pruritus ani of upwards of ten years' standing. The affected part was washed with a saturated watery solution at bedtime, and a small piece of lint soaked with the same lotion was applied and retained during the night. The result was immediate relief from the accustomed irritation. It was afterwards found that even the slight mechanical irritation caused by the presence of the lint might be avoided; for the mere application of a few drops of the watery solution the last thing at night, the part being left moist with the liquid, proved completely efficacious."

H. has found a solution of carbolate of lime to relieve itching of the toes very considerably. It is made by dissolving crude carbolic acid in lime-water, but may be purchased at most druggists under the name of McDougall's carbolic disinfecting fluid.

Mr. Thomas Carter writes that in all the cases which he has had, he has found perfect relief follow the application of the unguentum gallæ cum opio. It is best applied on a piece of rag or paper, rubbed on, with the finger on one side of the rag and the ointment on the other. It should be applied every night, and once during the day after a motion. Internally, just sufficient milk of sulphur should be given every night to insure one natural motion each day.

Dr. James Thompson (Leamington) advises Mr. Lees to give the patient every night at bedtime a teaspoonful of confection of sulphur, made with syrup of lemon, and to apply at bedtime a small pad of marine lint, well teased out, to be kept in place all night. He has also found painting the affected part with solution of nitrate of silver (twenty grains to the ounce), followed by borax-lotion, to be of great use. The marine lint can be obtained at Maw and Son's.

ETHICAL questions are entertained by the Branch Councils of the British Medical Association.

PRESCRIBING AND CERTIFYING CHEMISTS.

We commend the subjoined cutting from a Cornish paper to the attention of the Medical Defence Association.

"*Sudden Death at Redruth.*—Mr. Carlyon, coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Buller's Arms, Redruth, into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Secombe, aged 66. According to the evidence, the deceased appeared pretty well up to half-past seven on Saturday evening, although she complained to a neighbour of weakness, but she suddenly expired about eight o'clock. Mr. Rowe, chemist, who was in attendance, having given his opinion that death resulted from apoplexy, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with that opinion."

SIR,—Would any of your readers, through your medium, kindly inform me if they know of any book containing suggestions or plans concerning the construction or arrangement of a modern private lunatic asylum?—I am, etc., MEDICUS.

E. W. W. asks for the names of any asylums for dipsomaniacs in which a respectable tradesman's wife, "in fair circumstances", could be treated.

ON THE REMOVAL OF TRACHEOTOMY-TUBES.

SIR,—In the few remarks I made in the JOURNAL of June 2nd on Mr. Lucas's case, I had no intention to depreciate the difficulties of the operation nor the skill of the operator, but simply to indicate that the plan Mr. Spence pointed out some years ago for the removal of a tracheotomy-tube is the best method yet discovered, and is founded upon a principle which is applicable to the extraction of similar bodies from other canals of the human frame. In science, a principle may be laid down and accepted even where it is incapable of proof, if the reasoning upon which it is advanced be sound. Now, the impaction of fragments of tubular bodies in the various human canals is admittedly an accident of rare occurrence; but sufficient experience of the different methods employed for their removal has been obtained for us to decide which is the best plan, or, in other words, to establish a principle of action. A parallel, and perhaps more frequent, accident is the retention in the urethra of a broken piece of an elastic or silver catheter. No one thinks of using a bent wire or any kind of forceps where the fragment is deeply placed; but, acknowledging the principle that pressure equally applied to the lumen of this fragment is the best means for securing its removal, introduces a bougie of an appropriate size and at once accomplishes the object in view. In the cases where necks of bottles and broken pieces of specula are sometimes met with in the vagina, the principle upon which they should be extracted is the same, although there is a difference in the mode of its application. The muscular canal is equally distended by the introduction of a tube larger than that incarcerated, whereby the release of the dangerous foreign body is safely obtained.

It is not denied that the wire and the gripping forceps may sometimes succeed in removing a broken tracheotomy-tube; but it is impossible that they can do so without injuring the neighbouring parts to a greater or less extent, and sometimes only

after a delay which seriously endangers the patient's life. The swollen mucous membrane bulging over the lumen of the tube necessitates a certain amount of laceration before the outer blade of the forceps can be applied, and at the same time makes it difficult of application, while each unsuccessful attempt to seize the tube impacts it deeper in the bronchus.

Next to a clear understanding of the grounds upon which any operative procedure is based, it is of importance that the means to be employed be simple and easily accessible. I have tried a very ordinary old-fashioned pair of pharyngeal forceps much thicker and stronger than those now in general use, and can pass them shut, with ease, into the lumen of the smallest tracheotomy-tube ever employed; but as this special accident under discussion is only likely to occur in adults, no difficulty nor delay should arise from the want of appropriate instruments. I am therefore at a loss to know of what size and shape Mr. Lucas's pharyngeal forceps can be, when he speaks of "the impossibility of introducing the greater into the less".

The invention of special apparatus to be used on occasions of great rarity is not the best method of advancing the science or art of surgery. It is better to be armed with a principle which renders simple means efficient and easily available.—I am, etc., P. H. MACLAREN, F.R.C.P.E.

Edinburgh, June 9th, 1877.

THE address of Mr. R. H. Carpenter, Secretary to the East London Medical Defence Association, is 533, Commercial Road East, E.

SIR,—Can any of your readers direct me to any recorded evidence as to the effect on the health of drinking-water containing sulphates in small quantities?—I am, etc., June 20th, 1877. HOMO.

A MEMBER.—A L.R.C.P. is not legally authorised, in virtue of such diploma, to put "Dr." on his door-plate.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The York Herald; The Bridlington Quay Gazette; The Scarborough Daily Post; The Blyth Weekly News; The Glasgow Herald; The Malvern News; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent; 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 Manchester Courier; The Macclesfield Courier; The North Wales Chronicle; The Sunderland Daily Post; The Western Daily Mercury; The Sunderland Daily Times; The Sunderland Daily Echo; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Farmer; The Living Age; The Metropolitan; The Glasgow Herald; The Redditch Indicator; The Eastbourne Standard; 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. C. J. B. Williams, Cannes; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, London; Mr. Francis Mason, London; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. Jacobson, London; Mr. Burdett, Greenwich; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Mr. W. M. Banks, Liverpool; Dr. J. C. Philippo, Kingston, Jamaica; Professor Bentley, London; Dr. Rowe, Margate; Dr. Scott, Southampton; Dr. A. T. Carson, Portrush; Dr. Griffith, Sheffield; Mrs. Williams, Glen Conway; Mr. B. T. Lowne, London; M.D.; Mr. E. C. Board, Clifton; Mr. Walter Rivington, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; The Registrar General of Ireland; Dr. P. M. Braidwood, Birkenhead; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar-General of England; X.; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Spencer T. Smyth, Forest Hill; Mr. Howard Marsh, London; Mr. Wanklyn, London; M.D.Ed.; Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. G. Y. Heath, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Newman, Stamford; Dr. Elliott, Hull; Dr. Robert Lawson, Banstead; An Associate; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. Prowse, Cambridge; Dr. Nicolson, Broadmoor; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Mr. J. C. Leach, Blandford; Mr. Russell Steele, Hemel Hempstead; Dr. Briscoe, Chippenham; Dr. McKendrick, Glasgow; Mr. T. P. Lucas, London; Dr. Skerritt, Bristol; Dr. Deas, Macclesfield; Dr. Fordyce Barker, New York; Mr. Petch, York; Mr. James Sharpe, Brighton; Mr. E. C. Garland, Yeovil; Mr. Edmund Owen, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. Isaac, Broadmoor; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. J. Ewens, Bristol; Dr. Tripe, Hackney; Sir Charles Trevelyan, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. Godson, London; Dr. Leech, Manchester; Dr. Farquharson, London; Mr. J. Mitchell, Barnard Castle; A Distinguished M.D.; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Drapes, Enniscorthy; Dr. Croft, London; Mr. H. Haynes, Evesham; Mr. W. J. Marsh, Shrewsbury; Mr. P. H. Holland, London; Dr. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. Francis Warner, London; Dr. C. E. Brown-Séguard, London; Dr. Birkbeck Nevins, Liverpool; Mr. Walford, Ramsgate; Dr. Whitelaw, Kirkintilloch; Dr. Simpson, Manchester; Mr. Thomas Carter, Richmond, Yorkshire; Mr. Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. R. Corbet, Orsett; Dr. Grigg, London; The Duke of Westminster; Dr. R. H. Carpenter, London; Mr. W. Hodgkins, Oxford; Mr. George Fletcher, Framlingham; Dr. Charles Brown, Hastings; Dr. Thompson, Leamington; Mr. Hornibrook, London; Mr. Tosswill, Exeter; Messrs. Marshall and Co., East Retford; Mr. J. W. Morris, L'Annelly.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Elementary Text-Book of Physics. By J. D. Everett, M.A., L.C.L., F.R.S.E. London: Blackie and Sons. 1877.
The Bath Thermal Waters—Historical, Social, and Medical. By John Kent Spender, M.B.—Appendix on the Climate of Bath. By the Rev. L. Biomefield M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.