

of Lunatic Asylums and Prisons in France, Dr. Lunier has been enabled to consult documents from which he has obtained authentic information on the following points: 1. The proportion of offenders against the law prohibiting drunkenness in public; 2. The proportion of accidental deaths determined by excess of drinking; 3. The proportion of insanity caused by alcohol; the proportion of suicides attributed to alcoholism. On these divers questions, Dr. Lunier has arrived at conclusions which would make one shudder; and he has shown that the abuse of alcohol, whatsoever the form in which it is taken, will almost surely lead to crime, insanity, and suicide, if not to a lingering disease and eventual death. These, however, are only the immediate or direct consequences of the drunkard's evil habits; but when one contemplates the effects on the innocent victims that surround him, such as misery at home, brutal treatment of wife and children—the latter affected with idiotism, imbecility, convulsions, scrofula, pulmonary phthisis, and a host of other maladies, which are perpetuated even to the third and fourth generations—the picture is something awful, and no punishment can be severe enough for such offenders. Dr. Lunier, therefore, deserves the highest praise and gratitude of all right thinking men and women for his laudable efforts to put down the degrading vice; and if he had but a few more imitators, such scenes as are daily witnessed among drunkards and their families would be reduced to a minimum, society would benefit by the change, and the physical and moral condition of the people be improved in every way. To bring about these conditions, stringent laws and over-taxation of alcoholic beverages would be of no avail, unless, as Dr. Lunier observes, the populations received the benefit of elementary instruction and moral education, so that they might be able to read and learn for themselves the dangerous consequences of the abuse of alcoholic liquors. Dr. Lunier suggests other measures for the suppression of drunkenness, for which I must refer your readers to the work itself. I may, however, observe that, though teetotalism may be useful in its way, Dr. Lunier thinks it would be a waste of time to endeavour to introduce it into this or any other wine-growing country. In fact, Dr. Lunier is no enemy to wine-drinking in moderation; and he asserts that it has been proved, by long practical experience, that natural wine, that is, the unsophisticated juice of the grape after fermentation, is, of all alcoholic beverages, the best; it should not contain more than ten or eleven per cent. of alcohol. After this, comes beer; then cider; but, to be harmless, these also must be pure and natural. As for brandies and other spirituous liquors, he condemns them *in toto* as common beverages, though they may find their utility as therapeutic agents.

If Professor Germain Sée be not an original inventor or discoverer, he certainly deserves great credit as an innovator; for to him is due, in a great measure, the introduction into medical practice in this country of many old drugs and new remedies, which perhaps, but for him, would have been consigned to oblivion. I do not mean to insinuate by this that there are not in France other physicians of equal merit; but, whether from timidity or other cause, they are very slow in adopting any new discovery, unless it be *bonâ fide* French. For instance, I have only lately had occasion to speak of Professor Sée in connection with salicylic acid and its derivatives, which he popularised in this country, although, as he himself stated before the Academy of Medicine, these substances had been employed in Germany and Great Britain long before he brought them to special notice in France. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, M. Sée read a paper, in which he rehabilitates the efficacy of the iodide of potassium in the treatment of asthma. I say rehabilitates; because I find that, even on your side of the Channel, the remedy seems to be scarcely noticed, or almost forgotten, in the treatment of this affection. For nearly twenty years back, M. Sée has been employing the iodide of potassium for the cure of asthma; and, according to his experience, it may be looked on as a specific for the disease, if there be such a thing as a specific in medicine. It is true that others had employed it, and are still employing it, in this affection; but as it is invariably prescribed with other substances, such as ipecacuanha, opium, belladonna, ether, etc., it is difficult to say to which to attribute the curative effect. M. Sée has had the idea of trying the iodide of potassium alone, which has been followed with the happiest results. He prescribes it not only during the attack, but enjoins the patient to continue it for weeks, months, or years, according to the severity or duration of the malady. In exceptional cases, he combines it with a little opium, to prevent iodism, and, when the breathing is greatly oppressed, with chloral. During the paroxysm, however, M. Sée employs the iodide of ethyle, a substance discovered in 1825 by Gay-Lussac, and composed of iodine and ether, the new compound possessing the respective properties of both these substances. He administers it by inhalation, and he has often found that a single dose of five or six drops has been sufficient to cut short a paroxysm. The breathing once relieved, he then

trusts to the iodide of potassium to effect a cure. The above treatment has been found useful in all cases of asthma, whatever its origin; and the iodide of ethyle has also proved efficacious in relieving cardiac and laryngeal dyspnoea. For further information on the subject, I must refer your readers to this most interesting report, a full account of which will be found in the *Bulletin* of the Academy of Medicine.

Tattooing the cornea, for the purpose of masking the indelible cicatrices of leucoma, is becoming much in vogue among ophthalmologists in this country. The operation has certainly a great advantage in an æsthetic point of view; but, according to the experience of M. Panas, a distinguished surgeon and ophthalmologist, the operation is not so inoffensive as it is supposed to be, as he found, in a certain number of cases operated on by himself and others, that serious accidents have supervened in the form of irido-cyclitis, which he attributes to the presence of the colouring matter employed in tattooing, which, acting as a foreign body, sets up irritation and subsequent inflammation, as indicated by perikeratic injection, excessive lacrymation, and photophobia; but, when the operation is not followed by accident, M. Panas considers tattooing a great achievement in ophthalmic surgery, as he declared, at a recent meeting of the Société de Chirurgie, that it not only improves the outward appearance of the eye, but that in an optical point of view, and consequently more scientific, the sight is really improved in a notable manner. This fact should counterbalance every other consideration in the interest of the patient.

In connection with ophthalmic therapeutics, I may bring to notice a paper lately read by Dr. Galezowski, before the Biological Society of Paris, on the effects of pilocarpine, the active principle of jaborandi, on the eye. According to this well-known ophthalmologist, we possess in this new alkaloid a powerful myotic, equal in effect to that of eserine; but it has the great advantage over the latter in producing less irritation or other mischief in the eye; for he has noticed, after the use of eserine, that the patients have complained of intense ocular pains, followed by conjunctivitis attended with nausea. He employs pilocarpine in solution, selecting either the nitrate or the sulphate according to circumstances. In the former case, the strength of the solution is twenty *centigrammes* to ten *grammes* of distilled water; in the latter, ten *centigrammes* to six *grammes*. He prefers cherry laurel-water for the solution, as he has noticed that the pilocarpine loses its myotic properties after a time when it is made up with ordinary distilled water; and care must be taken that, whatever salt is employed, it must be perfectly neutral.

The death of M. Eugène Simmonet took place at Cannes, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the sixty-third year of his age. M. Simmonet was a most enterprising medical publisher in Paris, and was very popular in the profession. He was the founder of the *France Médicale*, which, after being edited by Roubaud and other distinguished men, fell into the hands of Dr. Bottentuit, its present talented editor and proprietor.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the house of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday, February 27th, at 8 P.M.; when Mr. T. HOLMES, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on Provident Dispensaries, to be followed by a discussion.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D. }

London, February 7th, 1878.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE second ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the London and North Western Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 28th, at 4.30 o'clock P.M. The Chair will be taken by Dr. Arlidge.

Members wishing to read papers or show specimens are earnestly requested to communicate at once with either of the Secretaries.

VINCENT JACKSON, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
J. G. U. WEST, }

Wolverhampton, February 12th, 1878.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE first intermediate meeting of this Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Oldham, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 3.30 P.M.

Dr. W. H. Broadbent (London) has kindly consented to read a

paper on the Mechanism of Speech and Thought as illustrated by Pathology.

The following communications have also been promised.

Dr. G. J. Robertson will read the history of a case of Multiple Mammary Tumour.

Dr. Lloyd Roberts will exhibit some specimens of Distorted Pelvis.

Dr. Humphries will read a paper on Scarlatinal Nephritis, and show specimens illustrating its pathology.

Dr. Dreschfeld and Dr. Ross will exhibit, by means of the Oxyhydrogen light, Microscopic Sections illustrative of Disease of the Spinal Cord.

Mr. Jones will show a specimen of Necrosis of the Femur following Acute Suppurative Periostitis.

Dr. Leech and Mr. Cullingworth will show cases of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis.

Members wishing to read papers or to exhibit specimens, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Dinner will be provided at the Angel Hotel at 6 o'clock. Members intending to dine, are requested to send their names to Dr. G. Thomson, Oldham, on or before March 1st.

D. J. LEECH, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
96, Mosley Street, Manchester, February 13th, 1878.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE intermediate meeting of this Branch will be held at the Owen Glyndwr Hotel, Corwen, Merionethshire, on Friday, March 8th, at 1 P.M.: R. ROBERTS, Esq., Portmadoc, President.

The Honorary Secretary will relate a case (with specimens) of Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta.

Members wishing to read papers or exhibit specimens are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary.

T. EYTON JONES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Wrexham, February 18th, 1878.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will take place at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on March 14th, at 5 o'clock.

Members who may be willing to read papers are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

There will be a dinner after the meeting (7 o'clock) at the above hotel. Charge, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

F. P. ATKINSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Kingston-on-Thames, February 12th, 1878.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE third ordinary meeting of this Branch was held at the York House, Bath, on Wednesday evening, January 30th. In the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr. MARSHALL), Dr. GOODRIDGE presided. There were present forty-one members.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Association and of the Branch: A. J. Harrison, M.B. (Clifton); J. G. Smith, Esq. (Bristol); Dudley Loftus Fitzgerald, M.D. (Twer-ton); Joseph Fuller, Esq. (Shirehampton); William Holman Lower, Esq. (Oveston); J. Ralph Guy, M.B. (Bristol); S. A. Holman, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General (Bath); and Dr. Gardner (Box).

Discussion.—The evening was devoted to a discussion on Hospitalism, which was introduced by Mr. R. W. TIBBITS, and led to an animated debate, in which Drs. Davey and Brabazon, Messrs. W. M. Clarke, Thompson, Crossman, R. S. Fowler, N. Crisp, and Dobson took part.—Mr. TIBBITS summed up in reply.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This society held its fifteenth annual meeting in Hope Hall on January 21st. From the report read on that occasion, it appears that 21,190 new cases were entered at the two dispensaries conducted by the society during 1877; and the total of old and new cases together treated during the same period reached the large number of 89,087. In addition, the visits paid to the houses of the sick were 22,361; and the average daily attendance at the combined dispensaries was 347. Short religious services preceded the ordinary medical work each day; and various meetings of a more or less religious character were held in the dispensary premises during the week and on Sundays, which were numerously attended by the patients and their friends. The expenditure during the past year amounted to upwards of £1,700, and the present year commenced with a balance in hand of £9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

SIR,—In reply to the questions pointedly put to me by Dr. Grigg, I may state (1) that I am responsible for the delay which occurred in the publication of the recent minutes of the Committee of Council, the delay arising from accidental circumstances. (2.) The selection from the minutes of the Committee of Council for publication has always been entrusted to the President of the Council; and, in discharging this duty, I have always been anxious to follow the practices of my predecessors. As to (3) the publication of a fuller report of the proceedings of the Committee of Council, I shall be ready to give such directions to the General Secretary as may meet with the approval of the Committee of Council.

Dr. Grigg is an *ex officio* member of the Committee of Council, and I trust he will not fail to submit the statements contained in his letter to the consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

R. WILBRAHAM FALCONER, M.D., President of Council.
Bath, February 19th, 1878.

THE LOST MEDICAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—Seeing that graduates of other universities are joining the ranks of those who desire the continued suppression of the Medical Faculty at Oxford, and being one of those who believe that its establishment there would be greatly to the advantage of the profession, of science, and of the University, I ask for space for a few remarks on the subject.

Doubtless, in occasional moments of self-complacency, the few Oxford graduates in medicine (there are now about sixty-six, of all ages, on the University books) may feel gratified at the pleasant things said of them by Dr. Ord and "M.D. Edin." in last week's JOURNAL; still more would they congratulate themselves did they quite realise their steady and quickening influence on their teachers and fellow-students in London. Granting, however, the fullest weight to these compliments, it yet remains for the question to be considered from an Oxford, not from a London, point of view. Is it the *raison d'être* of the Medical Faculty at Oxford to provide a scattering of good students to the London hospitals, or her highest function to supply leaven and salt to the medical schools? Oxford is, or rather should be, a great centre of learning and education in all branches; and one of the chief advantages of such centralisation of study is the mutual benefit gained by the intercourse of different minds working in different spheres of thought. Surely the good to be gained by the student of the vast and intricate subject of medicine, from opportunities of mental friction and wider general culture than could be obtained at one of the London schools, is no less to be prized than the reciprocal benefit reaped by other classes of students in the University from a larger admixture of the scientific and practical element, which is so useful an antidote to that superficial pedantry and priggishness occasionally attendant on purely literary studies. I am well assured that one who reveres the medical profession, and values the general Oxford training, would recognise a most happy result in their more frequent and intimate combination. This point, as well as many others that I would otherwise touch upon, is so admirably insisted on and clearly argued out by Dr. Michael Foster, in his recent pamphlet on *Medical Education at Cambridge*, that I will not venture to enlarge upon it. The pamphlet will recommend itself to all who love their Alma Mater and their profession. Dr. Foster shows satisfactorily that it is in the latter years of medical study, after the purely scientific course has been taken, and when the mind is engaged on clinical work, that widening influences should be brought to bear. This is the time when there is such imminent danger of a man settling down into a groove, and, studying medical diagnosis, for instance, as though it were as simple and definite as elementary practical chemistry, of becoming a narrow dogmatist, and, therefore, a bad physician. To no subject matter can the adage, "the proper study of mankind is man", be applied with such peculiar force as to that of clinical medicine. And the opportunities for such culture are plentiful in the social and intellectual intercourse of Oxford.

endeavoured to accomplish an object which he had undertaken in connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association in Bath. Congestion of the lung appeared the following day; a few days later, embolism of the left femoral artery came on; and on February 4th, he died. His funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people from the town and neighbourhood for several miles around, who came to bear willing testimony to his worth and character. "His place knows him no more; but the memory of his useful, noble, and generous life will long be cherished in his native town."

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Dental Surgery at a meeting of the Board, on February 12th.

Alexander, Adolphus Benjamin, Hatton Garden
Clements, Thomas, Colville Road, W. (St. Mary's Hospital)
Fort, James Wilson, Lancaster (Middlesex Hospital)
Gurner, John Robert, Brussels
Gillies, David, Londonderry
Hardie, Walter Jackson, Montrose
Rodway, Leonard, Torquay (Middlesex Hospital)

Two candidates having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board, were again referred to their studies.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 7th, 1878.

Davila, Pascoal Manoel, Tavistock Square, Bedford Square
Gledhill, James, Peartree Street, Waterloo, S.E.
Jeram, James William, Waterlooville, Hants
London, Alfred Austin, Maidstone, Kent

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

Good, Frederick Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Williams, William, St. Thomas's Hospital

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination during the January examinations.

Robert Nelson Jack, County Tyrone; William Watt, Kirriemuir; Frederick Enos Fenton, London; Lindsey Barrett, Donegal; James Mulligan, Dro-more; and Charles A. Bestill, County Wicklow.

On the 1st instant, the following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

John Rankine, Stirling; Thomas Booth, Dublin; Edward Head Moore, Devonport; John Hay Caird, Fort George; Robert Davis Evans, North Wales; Herbert Lionel Reddy, Montreal; and Henry Mackintosh, Westport, Ireland.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH: DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners.

John George Brass, Barnard Castle; Thomas Harrop Roberts, Saddleworth; James Crofts Harris, Cork; John Scott, —; James Ross, Elgin; Henry Powell Williams, Liverpool; John Francis Grayling, Sittingbourne; Thomas Boymer Knight, Lincolnshire; James Hugh Robertson, Alnwick; John Joynor Fraser, Ross-shire; David Melville, Dundee; Isaac William Dalzell, Cumberland; Jones Hill Turner, Kingston-on-Thames; Robert Alexander Shannon, County Kildare; Alfred Emson, Dorchester; Thomas Wallace, Limerick; George Anthony O'Connor, Galway; and John Paxton, Norham.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

Walter Lorrain Rankine, Lanarkshire; Henry Ray, Australia; William Taylor M'Comb, Dublin; Samuel Arthur Stoddart Kennedy, Ayrshire; Hugh Williams, Anglesea; John Charles M'Lachlan, Yorkshire; William Ardagh Smyth, Trichinopoly, India; Isaiah George Butters, Devonport; Thomas William Drinkwater, Norwich; Richard Hamer Whiteley, Wakefield; Thomas M'Cormick, Castleberg; Julius Caesar, Cork; George Black Craig, Northumberland; James Bruce Macpherson, Londonderry; William Smyth Paterson, Passage West, Cork; William Alma Aylmer Lewis, Chester; Herbert St. Clare Carruthers, Southampton; Philip William George Canning, Jersey; Daniel Stenhouse, Auchtermarder; Thomas Cassidy, Cape of Good Hope; Lewis Lloyd Pritchard, Northamptonshire; Alfred Edwin Livsey, Derbyshire; Lombard John Newman Tanner, Cork; and Thomas James M'Loughlin, County Meath.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BALROTHERY UNION.—Medical Officer of Lusk Dispensary District. Salary, £125 a year as Medical Officer, and £20 10s. 8d. as Sanitary Officer, with the usual registration and vaccination fees. Election will take place on March 2nd.

BROMYARD UNION, Parish of Cradley.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £50 per annum, and fees. Applications to be made on or before March 9th.

FIFE and KINROSS LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Medical Superintendent. Salary to commence at 350 per annum, with furnished house, coals, gas, vegetables, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 28th instant.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Hertford.—Medical Resident and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before March 6th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Northampton.—Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 26th instant.

GORT UNION.—Medical Officer of Ardahan Dispensary District. Salary, £140 a year as Medical Officer, and £10 as Sanitary Officer, with Registration and Vaccination Fees. Election on March 14th.

IPSWICH BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, washing, and attendance.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £125 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before March 4th.

KILLALA UNION.—Medical Officer of Killala Dispensary District. Salary, £60 yearly, and £20 as Sanitary Officer. Applications to the 2nd prox.

MILFORD UNION.—Medical Officer of Ramelton Dispensary District. Salary, £115 yearly, exclusive of vaccination and registration fees; also £25 per annum as Medical Attendant of the Ramelton Fever Hospital. Applications up to the morning of the 25th instant.

NARBERTH UNION.—Medical Officer for No. 4 District. Salary, £35 per annum, and fees, with £10 as Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, Bloomsbury.—Resident Medical Officer and Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be made on or before the 28th instant.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, attendance, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 26th instant.

PORTUMNA UNION.—Medical Officer of Eyrecourt and Killmore Dispensary Districts. Salary, £120 as Medical Officer, and £12 10s. as Sanitary Officer, with vaccination fees. Election will take place on March 1st.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, Stanhope Street, Clare Market.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, and gas. Applications to be made on or before March 4th.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Aural Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before the 26th instant.

WEST NORFOLK and LYNN HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before March 1st.

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.

DEATH.

*PRICHARD, Thomas S., M.D., at Abington Abbey, Northampton, aged 58, on February 14th.

THE HARVEY TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the London Executive Committee of this Fund was held yesterday (Thursday) at the Royal College of Physicians, at which Dr. Owen Rees (in the chair), Sir G. Burrows, Dr. Quain, Mr. John Simon, Mr. Prescott Hewett, and Mr. G. Eastes, one of the honorary secretaries, were present. It was resolved to prosecute the appeal for funds with all vigour, and measures were adopted for that purpose.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. Henry Lee, having recently resigned the post of Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, has been succeeded in that office by Mr. Pick, who was elected yesterday (Thursday) at a joint meeting of members of the lay committee and of the medical and surgical staffs of the Hospital, to which body all such questions of appointment are for the future to be submitted. At the same meeting, Mr. E. C. Stirling was elected Assistant-Surgeon in the vacancy created by Mr. Pick's promotion.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—The term of office of Mr. Canton and Mr. Hird as surgeons recently expired. Mr. Hird, who is also Dean of the Medical School, is re-appointed for a short term; and Mr. Bellamy succeeds Mr. Canton in the Surgeoncy. The election to the vacant post created by Mr. Bellamy's promotion will take place early next month. There are already various candidates for the office.

THE WILL OF THE LATE DR. BLUNDELL.—The will and codicil (dated April 11th, 1857, and March 27th, 1876) of Dr. James Blundell, formerly of 1, Great George Street, Westminster, but late of 80, Piccadilly, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 29th ult., by George Augustus Frederick Wilks, M.D., the nephew, and Samuel Frederick Noyes, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £550,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Miss Mary Blundell, an annuity of £800, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; to his half-sister, Miss Ann Blundell, an annuity of £250; to his nephew Bezer Blundell, £14,000 Consols; to his nephew Dr. Wilks, all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and £35,000 Reduced Bank Annuities; to the London Hospital, £500; to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £250; and there are other legacies and annuities to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his personality is given upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Sarah Haighton Noyes, and her children.

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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—London, 3 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, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 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.—London, 3 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 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.—London, 2.15 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, "Case of Opium Poisoning treated by the Hypodermic Injection of Solution of Sulphate of Atropia" Dr. Day (of Stafford), "Observations and Comments on Certain Convulsive Disorders".

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Broadbent, "On a Case of Amnesia"; Mr. Brodhurst, "On a Case of Ankylosis of both Knee-joints, with shortening of the Femora". Dr. Dickinson's Microscopic Preparations illustrating the Pathology of Diabetes will be arranged for inspection by 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society. 7.30 P.M.: Council Meeting. 8 P.M.: Mr. R. Clement Lucas, "On the Treatment of Lupus by Erasion".

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

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*.

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.

The following communications have been handed to the General Manager:—Mr. E. Roberts, Wrexham; Mr. J. F. Watson, Norwich; Mr. J. Cuckson, Birmingham; Messrs. Probyn, London; Dr. C. C. Gibbes, Surbiton; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. E. T. Tibbits, Bradford.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, GOLDEN SQUARE.

SIR,—In the report of the annual meeting of this institution, which appears in a medical paper of February 14th, the following startling announcement is made.

"After the Report had been read, the secretary read a requisition purporting to be signed by twenty-one subscribers, amongst whom were several of the nobility, requiring the committee to call a meeting to consider the circumstances connected with the so-called Committee of Inquiry. Lord Calthorpe then stated that he had seen Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords on Friday, and he had stated that he had never signed any document of the kind, and he could not understand how his signature had been appended to the document in question. Lord Calthorpe further stated that he had seen Sir Charles Legard, who, on being asked whether he had signed the requisition, said that he had received a memorial with a letter from Colonel Feilding, and that he had signed it, but he did not know what it had reference to. A subscriber suggested that after the observations of the President, it would be necessary to make inquiries as to the genuineness of the other signatures."

In plain English, a charge of forgery is preferred against some person or persons. I therefore beg to inform that section of the public who take an interest in the above-named institution, through your columns, that Lord Rosebery *did* sign the requisition; and further, that Sir Charles Legard perfectly understands the purport of the requisition to which he appended his signature, having spoken to him on the subject myself.

Hoping that this letter may serve to quiet the mind of the subscriber who "suggested that after the observations of the President it would be necessary to make inquiries as to the genuineness of the other signatures", I remain, yours faithfully,
Brook Street, February 20th, 1878. DUNMORE.

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.

ADVERTISERS are requested to take notice that the regulations of the Post Office do not allow letters to be addressed to initials and directed to any Post Office in the United Kingdom, but letters may be addressed to initials to the JOURNAL Office or any stated address other than a Post Office.

JUDICIAL POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a mistake you have fallen into in your note appended to my letter in your *JOURNAL* of Saturday last. You imply that the Fiscal did not know that I had seen the body of the deceased, and had made arrangements with the widow to inspect it; but if you will refer to the Fiscal's first letter to me, you will see that at the time he applied for a remit to Dr. Ogston he was aware of both these facts.

As you seem to think that I have put my complaint on too narrow grounds, I may now say that if this had been a solitary case of want of "equity and courtesy" on the part of the Fiscal, "you would have heard nothing of it". That it is not so, is proved by Mr. Cadenhead himself in his circular to the profession here in 1876, in which he states that he had received a statement "formally in writing, to the effect that the medical profession entertains a strong belief, and feels keenly, that in the matter of judicial remits and employments I fail to treat them with that equity and courtesy which the crown intends they should be treated with". To illustrate how this feeling has arisen, I shall briefly narrate, as examples, the two cases which called forth the circular I have just now quoted from. In October 1876, Dr. Jackson, a gentleman who deservedly occupies a foremost position in the profession in Aberdeen, reported to the Fiscal a case of sudden death to which he had been called. Dr. Jackson, whose qualification dates back to 1849, was not named in the remit; but Dr. Frank Ogston, who is the Fiscal's nephew, who occupies no official position whatever, and whose qualification dates only to 1873, carried out the remit. In November 1876, Dr. Jackson again reported a case of supposed infanticide. In this case, also, he was not named in the remit; but Dr. Frank Ogston was again employed in carrying the remit out. I could tell of several similar cases in which other medical men have been treated in a similar fashion; but I think I have said enough to show that there is good ground for the discontent which prevails here about the conduct of the Fiscal in such cases.

I hope you will find room for my queries to Dr. Littlejohn and his replies, as they show how marked the contrast is between the way such matters are managed here and in Edinburgh.

I see an article in your contemporary the *Medical Times and Gazette* on this correspondence. How far this is likely to be impartial, may be judged by the fact that Dr. Frank Ogston was circulating a printed copy of the article here on Friday, before the *Gazette* was published.—I am, yours truly,
Aberdeen, Feb. 18th, 1878. ANGUS FRASER, M.D.

We are requested to call attention to the fact, that the letter recently published from Leeds, in support of Dr. Drysdale and Mrs. Besant, was from the pen of Mr. Henry Arthur Allbutt, and not from that of Dr. Clifford Allbutt, to whom it has been by some persons quite erroneously and carelessly attributed.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—Since Mr. Box's last letter, which cannot be considered an answer to mine of the preceding week, I have consulted many of my friends, and they are unanimously of opinion that the serious charges brought against me—in effect, those of "malice, malpractice, and untruthfulness"—ought to be substantiated by some direct evidence on the part of Mr. Box. Reiteration, negative evidence, and the asking of one question in answer to another, should be inadmissible in support of such serious charges. Mr. Box has been twice before challenged, without effect, to substantiate his charges on my "imagination", to prove that the *ulna* was not broken, and that the gentlemen in Shrewsbury were of the "unanimous opinion" he states. Till he attempt to do so, I decline to take further notice of him; and as my defence will consist of the *written* evidence of twelve witnesses, it would be folly to trouble you with so lengthy a document in the present state of the case. Mr. Box's statement about the colliery managers reminds me that the man Morris first came to the hospital with a letter purporting to come from the managers of the colliery in question, with a printed heading, and signed by one of their employers, asking that his case should be attended to. The lady-superintendent sent him to me, as surgeon of the week; and, as the managers are subscribers, I sent him in. I was not aware, nor can I find it in the rules, that arm-cases are not admitted, nor did it come to my knowledge for some weeks that the man was a pauper. As the certificate intended for the colliery has, I am told, been exhibited to the general public, it is only fair the profession should now see it.—I am, yours, etc.,
February 1878. W. D. BERESFORD.

BICARBONATE OF SODA IN BURNS.

CASE I.—On the 2nd of December last, I saw G., aged 18. He was standing in the centre of the room in a state of intense agony. His whole body, from the waist upwards, had been scalded by the overturning of a pot of boiling water. Having seen an account of the soda treatment a short time before, I was induced to give it a trial. Not being able to obtain anything else at the time, I made a strong solution of the ordinary "bread-soda" in warm water: this I applied freely. The relief experienced was immediate, and cure complete in a fortnight.

CASE II.—A short time afterwards, a child in the same neighbourhood fell face forwards on the fire, and a woman who was present when I applied the soda in the first case, made a solution and applied it in the same way, with results equally satisfactory.

CASE III.—A child two years of age had been badly burned by falling on the fire. The whole front of the child's chest was quite skinned and raw. In this case also the soda-solution acted well. All these cases were of a grave nature. The first was so serious that I almost despaired of recovery; yet under the soda-solution they all recovered, without any bad symptoms.

Whitwick, February 16th, 1878.

WILLIAM DONOVAN.

POISONOUS DISINFECTANTS.

At the Liverpool Coroner's Court, Mr. Clarke Aspinall held an inquest a short time ago upon the body of Elizabeth Lavell, forty-two years of age, wife of a stevedore. The deceased, who was said to be addicted to drunkenness, and to have been in liquor at the time, drank some carbolic acid from a cup, saying, "Now I have done it", and died from the effects of the poison next morning. A verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity was returned.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following were the questions on Anatomy and Physiology, and Pathology and Surgery, submitted to the candidates at the written examination on the 8th instant. *Anatomy and Physiology*: 1. Describe the Eustachian tube, its relations to surrounding parts, and its functions. 2. Describe the acts of mastication and deglutition, mentioning the muscles concerned therein, and the nerve-centres by which these muscles are controlled.—*Pathology and Surgery*: 1. Describe the process of separation of a sequestrum in necrosis of the lower jaw, and the mode in which repair is effected. 2. Describe the characteristics of the chief forms of ulcer affecting various parts of the mouth, and their treatment.

The following were the questions on Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and Dental Surgery and Pathology. The candidates were required to answer at least two out of the three questions in each department.—*Dental Anatomy and Physiology*: 1. Describe, in relation to human and comparative anatomy, the chief methods by which teeth are fixed in their place; and give examples. 2. Mention the changes which the lower jaw undergoes during the development of the teeth from birth to puberty, and account for its elongation backwards. 3. Describe the structure of the tooth-pulp in its earliest stages of formation, and in the adult tooth.—*Dental Surgery and Pathology*: 1. Describe, and give the reasons for the manner in which the operation of extraction should be performed on different teeth; and mention the chief reasons which may necessitate the operation. 2. State the symptoms, sequelæ, and treatment of dental periostitis; and explain in what respects they differ from those of inflammation of the dental pulp. 3. Enumerate the different irregularities in position which the inferior dentes sapientie may exhibit. State the symptoms which such irregularities occasion, and what treatment you would adopt.

THE SALE OF POISONS ACT.

SIR,—In the excellent paper by Dr. Althaus in the JOURNAL of February 2nd, on "Physicians' Fees and the Sale of Poisons Act", he has shown clearly the dangers to patients, and losses caused to medical men, by the repeated use of prescriptions. While practising in Scotland for some years, I have seen prescriptions of mine which in the cheap sale of fees then prevalent had cost the patients 2s., used again and again, not only for the patients themselves, but for their friends; the druggist being the only one to benefit, he sometimes getting twenty shillings when I had received two, or even not that. That, and the fact that the same druggist made my prescriptions public property, compelled me, unwillingly at the time, to keep my own drugs. Having now been for some time in England, I consider the English general practitioners' system, of always supplying their own drugs, much the best, both for them and their patients, and would not go back to the Scotch system if I could.

Besides this point, however, I wish to call attention to a very serious defect in the Act above quoted, in the large quantities of drugs containing opium and other dangerous narcotics, which any druggist is at liberty to sell without any prescription, and with no restriction whatever except the putting of a poison-label on the bottle, etc. I have been a severe sufferer by this laxity, my wife, I am sorry to say, having, through ill health, contracted the habit of laudanum drinking—a habit I have found it impossible to check in any way, so long as the law allows and druggists sell, without question, such quantities as one, two, or even three ounces of laudanum, or even more, to one person in a day (I am not certain she ever used so much), and do so to children of seven or eight years without let or hindrance. One Scotland, even after I had warned him that she was killing herself with it, actually supplied a messenger sent by her, on credit, rather than lose the paltry profit obtainable by selling an ounce.

As you may imagine, the misery caused in a household, as well as the injury done to my practice and the hindrance to scientific work of any kind, are very great; and as I am by no means alone, I believe, in my misfortune, others suffering in the same way, surely something could be done. Were the amount saleable without a prescription limited to, say, one drachm, it would be a great check on such cases as are at all similar to my wife's, as she can only get it hurriedly, and could not possibly get more than about two drachms a day. It is the facility with which she can get any quantity that has ruined her. I now give her half an ounce daily, rather than try to check it any more, but fear that she will only add that to what she gets elsewhere.

Could you kindly favour me by answering the following questions I shall be greatly obliged. 1. Are you aware of any other Act besides the Apothecaries' Act (1868) under which there is any restriction in the quantity of poisons saleable? 2. Having given the druggist of whom I have spoken warning that I am supplying my wife with as much laudanum as I consider safe for her, would he be liable to be indicted for culpable homicide if he knowingly and wilfully supplied her, or a messenger known by him to come from her, with such doses as I have spoken of above, and she were to die under the effects of such an overdose? I have several times already had some difficulty in restoring her from overdoses which she has taken herself while under the influence of the drug.—Hoping you will think this matter worth your attention, I remain, yours faithfully,
February 1877.

OHNE HOFFNUNG.

SIR,—Dr. Althaus's well timed article on "Physicians' Prescriptions and the Sale of Poisons Act" will not, I sincerely hope, be permitted to pass unheeded by the profession. In my opinion, there is no more vital point in medical jurisprudence than that referring to the loose and purposeless manner in which poisons are permitted to lie about the dwelling-houses of the population of this country, and the ready way in which these poisons are obtainable by the general public. It seems strange, but it is no less true, that patients now-a-days are not satisfied with medical opinion upon their case, but they must also have a lecture upon the therapeutic action of the drugs contained in their prescription; and if the physician politely and sensibly bow them to the door without giving them the information they look upon as a matter of right by fee, they then appeal to the pharmacist, who soon helps them out of the difficulty. No one but the medical profession and pharmacists can estimate the large amount of evil arising from this cause: in fact, I have known more than one instance where the pharmacist, contrary to his own interest, has declined to place in the hands of his customer the large amount of chloral which had been ordered in a prescription. I am sure there are very few pharmacists who would decline to be guided by the counsel of the medical man in this matter, until some kind of legislation can be framed to help us out of one of the most distressing and increasing evils of our time.—Very truly yours,
Hornsey Lane, N., Feb. 4th, 1878.

THOS. STRETCH DOWSE.

SIR,—An article by Dr. Althaus, in the JOURNAL of February 2nd, on "Physicians' Prescriptions and the Sale of Poisons Act", has reminded me of some evasions of the Sale of Poisons Act which have come under my notice within the past twelve months. A grocer in this village has set up an amateur chemist's shop, he not having any licence to do so, and at one time supplied the people in this neighbourhood with laudanum to any amount they chose to ask for—e.g., a patient of mine, who was suffering from cancer, and did suffer great agonies, sent to him for some

and received an ounce and a half bottle full, labelled, "The draught to be taken immediately". Fortunately, the patient was rather a sharp man, and did not "take the draught immediately", otherwise the consequences can be very easily imagined. On this coming to my notice, I had a stop put to his sale of laudanum; but he still sells paregoric, castor-oil, and other drugs. Since he has stopped the sale of laudanum, the people send to the chemists in Gloucester, and get threepence worth from each of four, so as to get a pretty good supply. I have reason to believe that one man overdosed himself with some obtained in this manner, and went off into a sleep, from which he never awoke. Not very long ago, I was in attendance on a farrier who was ill, and one day, when I was in his room, I saw on the table a pint bottle nearly full of laudanum. I asked him where he got it, and he informed me he could get as much as he liked of it from the chemists. When things like this—which I dare say a great many other surgeons have also noticed—are allowed to go on, the Poisons Acts cannot be of much service.—I remain, sir, yours obediently,
Frampton-on-Severn, Feb. 12th, 1878.

R. E. BURGESS, M.D.

THE letters of Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Henry Brown, Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Dr. Ogle, Mr. Crossman, Mr. W. J. Marsh, etc., are deferred for want of space.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The Scotsman; The Cork Constitution; The Freeman's Journal; The Hampshire Post; The Somersetshire Herald; The Isle of Man Times; The Sussex Advertiser; The Herts Advertiser; The Manchester Guardian; The Evesham Journal; The Devonport Independent; The St. Pancras Gazette; The Bath Herald; The Western Morning News; The Hull News; The Redditch Indicator; The Derby Mercury; The Preston Guardian; The Scarborough Express; The Jewish World; The Yorkshire Post; The Coventry Herald; The Wisbech Advertiser; The West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser; The League Journal; The Liverpool Daily Post; The Newport and Drayton Advertiser; The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette; The Derbyshire Courier; The Auckland Times and Herald; The Auckland Chronicle; The Western Mercury; The Daily Courier; The Lincoln Gazette; The Durham Chronicle; The Harrogate Herald; The Sunderland Times; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Bromsgrove Weekly Messenger; The Manchester Courier; The Broad Arrow; The Cork Examiner; The Cork Daily Herald; The Rotherham and Masbro' Advertiser; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The York Herald; The North Wales Chronicle; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Blyth Weekly News; The Glasgow Herald; The Nottingham Journal; The Eastbourne Standard; The Scarborough Daily Post; The Isle of Wight Observer; The Sussex Daily News; The Metropolitan; The Leeds Mercury; The Belfast News Letter; The Richmond and Ripon Chronicle; The Cambridge Independent; The Madras Mail; The Ashton Reporter; Saunders' News Letter; The Western Mail; The Bath Chronicle; The Bolton Chronicle; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Chippenham Chronicle; The Crewe Guardian; The West Sussex Gazette; The High Peak News; The Cardiff Times; 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. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham; Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, London; Dr. Pye-Smith, London; Dr. Barlow, London; Dr. D. J. Leech, Manchester; Dr. R. T. Cooper, Notting Hill; Mr. C. T. Kingzett, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; A. Genevan; Mr. James Weaver, Longton; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. D. W. Crompton, Birmingham; Dr. J. T. Arlidge, Stoke-on-Trent; X.; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Preston; Dr. Lyon, Glasgow; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; An Associate; Dr. W. B. Cheadle, London; The Secretary of the Medical Society of London; Mr. J. W. Allan, Glasgow; Mr. Francis Vacher, Birkenhead; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. M. A. Eason Wilkinson, Manchester; The Registrar-General of Ireland; W.; Mr. James Pollard, Torquay; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; M.D.; The Registrar-General of England; Mrs. Howgrave Graham, Enfield; Dr. Tripe, London; Dr. Thomson, Peterborough; Dr. E. Rickards, Birmingham; Dr. Herbert Snow, London; K.; Mr. H. C. Burdett, Greenwich; Dr. A. J. Payne, Calcutta; Mr. Thompson, Victoria; Mr. A. W. M. Robson, Leeds; The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society; M.R.C.S. Eng.; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; Dr. Clement Godson, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. T. O. Dudfield, London; Mr. C. J. Cullingworth, Manchester; Mr. S. D. Clippingdale, London; Dr. R. H. Taylor, Liverpool; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. George Roper, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. R. W. Falconer, Bath; Dr. Fancourt Barnes, London; Dr. Wahlutich, Manchester; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. E. R. Morgan, Swansea; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. Angus Fraser, Aberdeen; Mr. A. Waters, London; Mr. Alex. Stewart, London; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Mr. Henry Brown, Northallerton; Mr. W. Adams, London; Mr. F. W. Lowndes, Liverpool; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society; Mr. T. Eytton Jones, Wrexham; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Mr. G. C. Coles, London; Mr. T. P. Stephens, Westbourne; Mr. J. B. Emmerston, Jarrow; Mr. Alban Doran, London; Dr. J. A. Campbell, Carlisle; Mr. H. S. Bryant, London; Dr. A. Ransome, Bowden; Lord Dunmore, London; Dr. M'Carthy, Harwich; The Secretary of the Brighton, Hove, and Sussex Throat and Ear Hospital; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; Dr. Joseph Coats, Glasgow; Dr. Dickson, Constantinople; The President of the Odontological Society; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

On Ringworm. By Tilbury Fox, M.D. London: Henry Renshaw. 1877.
From Calais to Karlsbad. By T. Louis Oxley. London: Kerby and Endean. 1877.
Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System. By Samuel Wilks, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Edited by W. S. Church, M.D., and Alfred Willett. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1873.