

afford much sympathy in the case of the anti-vivisectionist reduced to this choice, as to this day he might have been had Hunter not cut down and tied the artery of the deer.

"To the patient in the predicament mooted who came under Hunter's care, after he had thought out the applications of his physiological discovery, the surgeon was able to say: 'Now, my good man, you know how few of your brother coachmen have left the hospital alive after the best we have been able to do for you; but, if you will consent to let me, instead of cutting out your tumour or cutting off your leg, perform a much smaller and less painful operation, I think you may have a better chance of being cured than by the old methods.' 'Oh! God bless you, sir, do whatever you think right in my case. I am weary of my life.' Hunter explains to his pupils the principle upon which he proposes to operate; he cuts down and ties the femoral artery. The popliteal tumour at once shrinks to half its size; the leg, like the antler, becomes cold. 'Wrap it in flannel; but do not apply any artificial heat', was the surgeon's direction. In a few days, the natural warmth of the leg and foot was restored, but by channels independent of the diseased popliteal artery. The blood in the tumour, no longer agitated by a pulsating supply, coagulated. Absorption reduced it to a small size, and the man, in a few weeks, walked out of St. George's cured. All that Hunter required of the grateful patient was that he should arrange, in case of death, that the state of his leg should be looked into. The notable result is the classic preparation in the Hunterian series of pathological anatomy.

"Now, to go back to the pseudo-humanitarian side of the question. Suppose the gifted physiologist in Hunter's time to have required the licence of a Home Secretary before experimenting on a living animal. He makes his application.

"What, sir, may be the experiment you have in view? Answer: 'To tie certain blood-vessels and cut certain nerves in a deer.'

"What is your object in performing those operations on the poor animal? Answer: 'To find out how its horns grow.'

"And so, to satisfy your curiosity on this point, you come to me for permission to cut open the living creature and squeeze its arteries and nerves with your ligatures. Sir, if you have no better end in view than this, my duty is to—bid you good morning.' Exit vivisectionist physiologist.

"At the date of the supposed colloquy, Hunter's public reputation was not what he ultimately attained. And here it may be mooted: what is the agony of four or more hours' chase by fiendish dogs hounded on to tear the life out of a hunted stag, compared to the five minutes or less of the small neatly performed operation? And what are the results known or possible to humanity in the contrasted cases?

"Such considerations may be commended to those who cheaply flaunt before the world, in pharisaical fashion, their humanitarian phylacteries prohibitory to vivisection."

The foregoing account of Hunter's operation is founded upon a tradition received by William Clift from his predecessor William Ball, who assisted John Hunter in injecting and making the preparations which illustrate the phenomena of the successive growth and loss of the antlers of deer.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE next meeting will be held at the Holloway Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 27th, at 8 P.M.: Dr. ANDREW CLARK in the Chair.

The following papers will be read.

1. Dr. Robert Barnes: On the Significance of Thrombosis.
2. Dr. Dowse: Notes of a Case of Thrombosis.

THOMAS S. DOWSE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will take place in the Cottage Hospital, at Ashford, on Thursday, March 6th, at 3 o'clock: Mr. E. B. TERRY of Woodchurch in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Saracen's Head at 5 o'clock.

Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary.

WM. KNIGHT TREVES, F.R.C.S., *Honorary Secretary.*
Margate, February 3rd, 1879.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the London and North-Western Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 27th, at 3.30 P.M.

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

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Erith, on Tuesday, March 4th, at 3 o'clock P.M.: FLAXMAN SPURRELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at 5.30 P.M. Charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.
A. HALLOWES, *Honorary Secretary.*

11, King Street, Maidstone, February 10th, 1879.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE next meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Boston on Thursday, March 6th, at 1 o'clock: President, A. MERCER ADAM, M.D.; President-Elect, J. WRIGHT BAKER, Esq.

The following papers will be read and discussed.

Notes of three Cases of Ovariectomy: Geo. Elder, M.B., Nottingham.

Notes on Cases of Strumous Ophthalmia: W. Newman, M.D., Stamford.

On Excision of the Hip-Joint: T. Symptom, F.R.C.S., Lincoln.

Dr. Morris will introduce a patient, whose head of the femur he removed for "Morbus Coxarius of six years' standing, twenty-nine years ago"; and give a brief history of the case.

On the Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction: W. J. Pilcher, F.R.C.S., Boston.

Dinner at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock. Tickets, four shillings each.

C. HARRISON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Lincoln, February 1879.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1879.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., President, in the Chair.

ON taking the chair, the PRESIDENT announced that the discussion on Lardaceous Disease would be opened at the second meeting of the Society, on March 18th, by Dr. Dickinson. He requested that all members who wished to take a part in the debate would send their names to the honorary secretaries as soon as possible.

The Skin in Leprosy.—The report of the Morbid Growths Committee on Dr. Hoggan's preparations of skin in leprosy was read by Dr. GOODHART. It stated that most of the changes described by Dr. Hoggan were verified. The lymphatics were increased in number and also in size. The cell-elements of the cutis and of the subcutaneous tissue were increased. No micrococci were found.

Hypertrophic Cirrhosis of the Liver.—Dr. GREENFIELD read, on behalf of Dr. SAUNDBY, a paper on hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. This condition was first described by Dr. Hanot, who wrote a thesis upon this subject in 1876. He stated that clinically the cases are distinguished by almost constant jaundice, by the absence of ascites, and by their long duration. Anatomically, the chief peculiarities are permanent enlargement of the liver and the existence of certain changes in the biliary canaliculi, which are very considerably increased in number, are larger than normal, and more tortuous. This condition was thought to take its origin in a primary lesion of the smaller bile-ducts, and some authors have compared it to the cirrhosis resulting from obliteration of the common bile-duct. To show the analogy between the two cases, M. Charcot made a series of experiments upon guinea-pigs, in which he tied the common bile-duct; and he found that the lesions produced in the liver closely corresponded with those described above. Dr. Saundby had for some time carefully examined every liver which he met with *post mortem*, with the result that he had met with three cases which presented the peculiar anatomical appearances described by Dr. Hanot, in none of which, however, were the clinical features present; and, on the other hand, he had met with one case presenting all the clinical features, but in which the anatomical appearances were difficult to make out. At first, he had thought there was no increase in the bile-ducts; but, after a more careful examination, he thought he was able to make out the enlarged biliary canaliculi. The three cases before

MEDICAL SUBSTITUTES.

SIR,—It is not my intention to ask you to devote enough of your space to allow of my following the whole of what, I consider, the very unnecessarily long printed correspondence between Dr. J. A. Macdonald, the Woburn Board of Guardians, and the Local Government Board; but perhaps you will let me just say, that it appears to me the Council of the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association has passed a resolution which shows it entertains a misapprehension of the facts of the case. Article 200 of the General Order, required Dr. Macdonald, as Medical Officer to the Woburn Workhouse, to "name to the guardians some legally qualified medical practitioner, who will supply the same, etc." This Dr. Macdonald did not do. On one occasion, I distinctly remember, Dr. Macdonald told the guardians his substitute should be named within a few days; which shows that no substitute at that time existed. Dr. Macdonald, instead of doing this, resigned his appointment. Looking at the whole case, I fail to see the "public spirited conduct, etc.", mentioned by the association above referred to. I may say that when Dr. Macdonald attended personally before the board, the only request the Board of Guardians made to Dr. Macdonald, through me, was that he should name a qualified substitute who would act for him.—I am, your obedient servant.

JAMES CROUCH,

Chairman of the Woburn Board of Guardians.

FEES.

SIR,—Is it customary for assistants when attending an inquest to retain a fee? What fee can I, as Union Surgeon, claim for attendance upon a pauper at the workhouse, with a compound fracture of the forearm and dislocated elbow?

* * 1. An assistant is always impliedly engaged to aid his principal, and for his services is paid a fixed stipend; he is therefore morally, even if not legally, bound to surrender all fees (those of the Coroner's Court included) which have been paid to him during such assistantship. The managing clerk of a solicitor would not be permitted to retain the fees to which his principal is entitled, for the clerk's attendance in the Courts.

2. A Medical Officer of a workhouse is not entitled to any fee for any operation, or for any fracture or dislocation, which may be treated in the House, nor, indeed, to any fee at all, midwifery excepted.

The rule of the Poor Law, now Local Government, Board, has always been held to be a grievance; and the late Mr. Richard Griffin and, since his time, the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association, have made strenuous efforts to induce the department to place the Workhouse Medical Officer on the same footing as his district brethren, but hitherto without avail. As, however, the department is everywhere urging Boards of Guardians to avail themselves of the workhouse, it becomes a question whether the time has not arrived for a renewed effort.

FEES FOR SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

SIR,—A pauper was treated for fractured thigh and arm for fourteen weeks by a Poor Law Medical Officer. At the end of that time, a Guardian sent another surgeon to see the patient, and he, I was told, stated it was "an unfortunate case". Soon afterwards, I was requested by a lady to take the case in hand. I advised the patient's removal, after a few days, to a hospital.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians requested me to write to the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner a report as to the state in which I found the man, and subsequently I was requested to send a copy of it to the Guardians themselves. These letters, though short, entailed considerable responsibility. Will you kindly tell me what fee I might fairly ask for each?—Yours truly, A. E.

* * We consider that a fee of £2 2s. may very justly be demanded for the original report, and £1 1s. for the copy. This claim should be sent without delay to the Clerk to the Board of Guardians, or a sum which would, in all probability, be less than the above, may be voted by the Guardians; and should that be done, our correspondent would find much difficulty in getting the Board to reconsider their award.

VACCINATION.

A CORRESPONDENT asks:—Who is responsible in the following case? Vaccination is very much behind in this district; people are either careless about its being done or else refuse to allow it. I attended at several stations at various times after giving due notice, but no one appeared to be vaccinated. The matter has been referred to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and to several of the members, and also the attention of the Inspector of the Poor has been called to it on several occasions; but no steps have been taken to remedy the neglect. As the Medical Officer, I am powerless to act without the co-operation of the Board.

* * * We would advise our correspondent to put himself in communication with the Board of Supervision, and also to address a letter stating the facts to Mr. Walker, Chairman of that Board. This latter gentleman exhibited a very intelligent appreciation of the value of efficient medical relief, when examined before the Select Committee on the Scotch Poor Laws, and would doubtless take steps to see that the default was rectified.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—Referring to the reply given to the questions asked by Mr. J. White of Wigan, under the above heading, in the JOURNAL of December 25th, I beg to say that, if "the L.R.C.P." alluded to in that gentleman's letter of inquiry, be of the London College, the reply given is an erroneous one, as the L.R.C.P. London is recognised by the Local Government Board as a qualification in surgery as well as in medicine. A reference to the regulations of the Royal College of Physicians of London will verify this statement.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
Abercorn Place, N.W.

J. HIGHAM HILL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

AT a recent quasi-public entertainment, Surgeon-General Mout, C.B., took the opportunity of referring to the unfortunate condition of the Army Medical Department, now so notorious. He remembered the time when the public services were largely composed of graduates of the Scotch Universities. He, for one, regretted it was now no longer the case; and, as the cause of it had formed the subject of a strangely composed Committee, the report of which had not been received with much favour by the public, he had little scruple in openly criticising it, and would have been sorry to put his hand to such a document. It might be taken to represent the views of the medical members; and, while entirely ignoring the real and just grievances of the department, it commenced by stating that all retirement should be optional, while every possible means had been taken to force and drive officers out of the service, until it had been so reduced that it could not perform the duties required of it. He could not give a better illustration of the inconsistency and absurdity of the report than by mentioning it was recommended that medical officers should be mounted on the hard-mouthed screws of the Transport Corps, as if to make them utterly ridiculous. He did not propose to go into the whole subject of the report. It might not, perhaps, be considered correct for him to do so; but he would conclude by observing that the grievances of the department lay in a narrow compass, and were not quite of the nature supposed. He had his own opinion of the matter, which was, that no small amount of the discontent might be traced to acts of individual injustice, and to persisting in unpopular measures and injudicious administration.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Can Whitehall Yard explain satisfactorily how it happens that, despite the roster, which is open "to the inspection of everybody", some medical officers are allowed to remain at home for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and others, after protracted foreign service, are ordered abroad before they have completed three years at home?

An instance has lately been brought to our notice of a medical officer receiving an order for foreign service, who has not yet completed three years at home from the date of the last return from service abroad. Of all but twenty-five years in the service, this officer has already passed twenty-one years out of the twenty-five abroad, comprising, in that period, the entire Bulgarian and Crimean campaigns, the Indian mutiny, and a dozen cholera epidemics. Yet this officer, after a continuous service of eighteen and a half years in India, is again ordered back to that country, whilst other medical officers, more favoured, who have not seen half his foreign, active, and epidemic service, are kept costly at home. Is this fair? Is it any wonder that the medical officers of the army should be discontented?

MEDICAL NEWS.

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

Thomas Humphreys Hughes, Machynlleth; John George Hardy, Durham; Robt. Wilson, Buckie; Sarkies Thaddeus Avetoom, Calcutta; Robert Joseph Shaw, Wexford; Moffat Young, Ireland; Henry Liston, Edinburgh; George Jukes, Cumberland; John Osborne, Cork; James Martin, county Londonderry; John Peter Elliott, Bellingham; George Duncan Wilson, county Cork; Robt. Dover Brunsell, Brompton; Herbert Linney Hawksley, Buxton; James Trumble Chambers, county Tyrone.

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

Lindsey Barrett, Donegal; Henry Owen Westwood, Stourbridge; Charles John McFarlane, county Tyrone; Alfred Emson, Dorchester; Fredk. John Driver, London; Richard Woodward Isbell, Herefordshire; Malcolm Vincent Stace, Cheltenham; Samuel Edwin Evans, Limerick; Jonson Herbert, Yorkshire; Edwin Erasmus Robert Faulkner, India; Samuel Hampson, Cheshire; Gerald Fitzgerald Thomas, Cork; Manekjee Sorabjee Mehta, Bombay; Albert Dunlop, Limavady; Arthur Dalziel Campbell, Canada; Thomas Morgan Martin, Dublin; John Sinclair, Loughgilthead; John Davidson, Lancashire; Herbert James Bell, Lorraine, Dumfries.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed the necessary examinations, and obtained the diploma of Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the College, on the 30th ultimo.

Peter Crombie, Aberdeen; Walter Whitehouse, London.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 13th, 1879.

Rigden, Benjamin, M.R.C.S. Eng., Canterbury
Westwood, Henry Owen, L.R.C.P. and S., Edinburgh, The Laurels, Stourbridge

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

Jerome, John William, King's College
Torbett, Charles, Birmingham
Wood, Edward Arthur, St. Mary's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

- ABERGAUENNY UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum.
- ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY AND ANCOATS HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments and attendance, and about £20 per annum from the Provident Dispensary attached. Applications till the 23rd instant.
- BALLINROBE UNION—Medical Officer for Ballinrobe Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 as Sanitary Officer, and the usual registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 27th instant.
- *BELVEDERE HOTELS, Schuls, Switzerland—Medical man required.
- *BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—A House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing by £10 each year to £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, and board (washing excepted). Applications not later than February 25th.
- CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM—District Assistant Medical Officer for Asylum at Highgate. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before March 1st.
- COVENTRY UNION—District Medical Officer. Salary, £63 per annum. Applications on or before 10 A.M. on February 26th.
- DONAGHMORE UNION—Medical Officer for Borris-in-Ossory Dispensary District. Salary, £100 a year, £20 as Sanitary Officer, with registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 25th instant.
- *GLAMORGANSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Cardiff—Resident Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, coal, gas, and attendance. Applications on or before February 28th.
- *INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, 26, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Visiting Physician. Applications to Francis Baily, Esq., Secretary.
- ISLE OF THANET UNION—Medical Superintendent of Sanatorium at Northwood, near Ramsgate. Salary, £150, with an allowance of 3s. 6d. for board and lodging. Applications on or before March 1st.
- LEEDS UNION—Assistant Medical Officer.
- LEICESTER UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Senior Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, house, coals, gas, and rates. Applications not later than February 25th.
- LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with residence, coals, gas, and attendance.
- MAGHERAFELT UNION—Medical Officer for Draperstown Dispensary District. Salary, £115, with £15 a year as Sanitary Officer, registration and vaccination fees. Election on March 5th.
- MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, 77, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 100 guineas per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, coals, and gas. Applications not later than February 26th.
- *NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications on or before the 25th instant.
- *NOTTINGHAM FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTION—Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with residence, coal, gas, rates, and taxes (except income-tax). Applications not later than March 1st, 1879.
- ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Bridge Road—Dental Surgeon. Applications up to the 28th instant.
- SHILLELAGH UNION—Medical Officer for Hacketstown and Coolkenno Dispensary District. Salary, £100 a year, with £15 as Sanitary Officer, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 27th instant.
- SLIGO UNION—Medical Officer for Riverstown Dispensary District. Salary, £100 a year, £20 as Sanitary Officer, with Registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 27th instant.
- TENDRING UNION, Essex—Medical Officers required on 25th March next for District 2, salary £41; District 3, salary £42; District 5, salary £35; District 6, salary £40; District 7, salary £28; District 8, salary £37; District 10, salary £13; District 11, salary £12.
- TICEHURST UNION—Medical Officer, Wadhurst District.
- TIVERTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance.
- *VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea, and Churchfield, Margate.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications on or before March 3rd.
- *UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—Assistant Registrar. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications on or before March 15th.
- *WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road, N.W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, and attendance. Applications on or before the 24th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

- FENNELL, James Patrick, L.R.C.S.I., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stourbridge Dispensary.
- JONES, R. H., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.
- MCGRAGH, William, M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.
- MOORE, J. Westwood, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the West Bromwich District Hospital, *vice* B. M. Rowe, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.
- NEALE, J. E., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.

PROWSE, A. B., M.B., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the London Fever Hospital, *vice* W. F. Harvey, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

SINCLAIR, Robert, M.B., appointed Physician to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, *vice* T. J. MacLagan, M.D., 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 announcements.

BIRTH.

WESTMORLAND.—On the 16th instant, at 106, York Street, Cheetham, Manchester, the wife of Joseph Westmorland, Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENNETT.—At Low Risby, on the 15th instant, Lucas Marshall Bennett, Surgeon, of Winterton, aged 69.

SCORESBY-JACKSON.—At 11, Rutland Street, Edinburgh, on the 9th instant, Elizabeth Whyte, widow of the late Robert Edmund Scoresby-Jackson, M.D., F.R.S.E., and only child of Sir William Johnston of Kirkhill, aged 49 years.

LEAD-PALSY CURED BY MAGNETIC CONTACT.

M. DEBOVE communicated, at the meeting of January 24th of the Société Médicale in Paris, the following case, which has a special interest in relation to M. Charcot's recent studies of the influence of magnets on human diseases. It is reported as a case of old hemiplegia, brought on by lead-poisoning, cured by a single application of magnets, in a patient who was not hysterical. The patient, aged 26, a painter by profession, was received into the Hôtel Dieu in August 1878, suffering from symptoms of lead-poisoning, such as convulsions, coma, etc. These symptoms disappeared in a few days, but the patient retained a complete left hemiplegia. There is no doubt now that saturnine hemiplegia really exists, five or six cases having come under observation, the first of which have been observed and described by M. Vulpian. M. Debove was, therefore, fully justified in considering the present case as a similar one. From August till January, the patient remained in the same state, without improving much. Both the mobility and sensibility of the whole left side were affected; if pricked with pins, the patient only felt the pricks on the inner surface of the arm. The left side of the tongue was affected in a similar manner; the sensation of taste was lost on the left side of the tongue; the left side of the pharynx could be tickled without provoking any reflex movement; the patient could not smell with the left nostril; his hearing was affected on the left ear; the left cornea was insensible; the visual perception had also greatly decreased; the retina was partly insensible. There were also seotomata of the left eye. M. Debove resolved, then, to try the experiment of applying a magnet to his patient. He accordingly took him to the Salpêtrière, where all the necessary apparatus are to be found. The patient's left hand was placed between the two poles of Faraday's electro-magnet, and, in a very short time, not only general sensibility, but also the particular sensibility of some of the organs of sense, was restored. During the following fortnight, the patient progressed favourably, and has now almost entirely recovered both sight and smell. The sense of taste alone has not yet been quite restored, and the sole of the left foot has remained insensible. This case will give rise to many objections. But M. Debove, foreseeing the latter, was fully prepared to refute them. The patient, when taken to the Salpêtrière, could not know what would happen to him there, or in what way he would be treated; a counter-experiment was then tried, and there is no reason whatever to accuse him of simulation. The patient, who never had any attacks except the one mentioned, could not be placed on a level with hysterical women who were accustomed to practise simulation. M. Debove also reminded the assembled members of the Society, that M. Proust, of the Lariboisière Hospital, treated a similar case in the same way, obtaining the same results, only with the exception that the amelioration did not last beyond twenty-four hours; at the end of which time the patient had relapsed into his old condition of hemianæsthesia, on the same side as before. The difference between both cases is very tangible; in one case the sensibility is lastingly restored, and in the other only temporarily. It is to be noticed that neither of the patients presented the phenomenon which generally occurs in hysteria, viz., the transfer of the anæsthesia from the affected part to the opposite one, after the application of the magnet.

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.

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 P.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 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 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. Royes Bell: Cases illustrating the Division of the Internal Condyle of the Femur for Genu Valgum (Ogston's Operation). Mr. Jabez Hogg: Arsenical Wall-Paper Poisoning.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Christopher Heath, "On the Diagnosis and Treatment of Ruptured Bladder"; Mr. Charles Higgins, "An Operation for Extraction of Cataract".

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Introductory Address by the President, J. Braxton Hicks, M.D., F.R.S. Mr. F. M. Corner will read a paper on "The Hyperdistension of Abscess Cavities by Antiseptic Fluids".

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Bryant: A Case of Acute Intestinal Obstruction; Laparotomy; Removal of large impacted Gall-Stone from the Ileum; Death from Peritonitis. Mr. Bramwell: Two Cases of Left Lumbar Colotomy. Mr. Bellamy: A Case of Intestinal Obstruction treated by Gastrotomy. Mr. Lawson: A Case of Successful Tracheotomy in the Last Stage of Diphtheria. Mr. Pugin Thornton: A Case of Successful Tracheotomy in the Last Stage of Diphtheria. Mr. Heath: Foreign Body (End of a Silver Catheter) in the Bladder; Median Lithotomy; Recovery. Mr. Morratt Baker will exhibit a case in which a large Rodent Ulcer of the Scalp has been removed by Operation.—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Dr. Matthews: On a Mode of Displaying Objects by the Microscope, irrespective of their Size (the Micro-Megascopes). Dr. C. T. Hudson: The Rotifers by Dark-Field Illumination, illustrated by Transparencies.

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 General Secretary and Manager, 161, Strand, 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.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

BRAN-FOOD.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me where Dr. Camplin's bran-food may be had, as recommended for diabetes?—Yours, etc., MEDICUS.

MR. MILNER MOORE.—We shall be glad to have a report of the final trial before making any comment.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION.

DR. R. N. INGLE.—Printed directions for the precautions to be used by attendants and persons in charge of patients suffering from scarlet and enteric fevers are issued by the National Health Society, 44, Berners Street.

D. B. (Kingston-on-Thames).—We do not perceive the cause of complaint; it was simply a matter of business, and the course usually adopted to avoid accumulation of small accounts, where there is no running account.

CAPILLARY TUBES FOR VACCINE LYMPH.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent in the JOURNAL of January 11th, 1879, he will get supplied with any quantity of Mr. Husband's vaccine-tubes by applying to Mr. Robert Somerville, 10, Spring Gardens, Stockbridge, Edinburgh. Price rs. 1d. per hundred: by post 1s. 2d. or 14 stamps. They are certainly the best in my opinion.—Yours, etc., W. A.

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 FOWLE, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

IRRITATION BY TRUSS-PADS.

SIR,—I am the unfortunate possessor of an inguinal hernia of some standing. I shall be obliged by any of your readers informing me, through your columns, the best mode of preventing the irritation to the skin, caused by the pressure of the truss-pads, in hot weather, as a considerable portion of the next four years of my life will be spent in a tropical climate. Any suggestions will be thankfully received by yours obediently, A NAVAL MEMBER.

TAXING A MEDICAL MAN'S ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the *Stirling Observer* comments upon the paragraph which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 25th ultimo, under this title, and states that we have been misinformed as to the facts of the case. Whether a consultation was held (as claimed by Dr. Jefferiss and disallowed by Mr. Beath), it is not our present business to decide; but we have no hesitation in repeating that, looking at the position of the patient, the general scale of charges employed by Dr. Jefferiss must be considered fair and moderate.

OBSTETRIC FORCEPS.

SIR,—Under the above heading, I notice, in your issue of the 8th, a suggestion by Mr. Allen Fennings, that a forceps should be electro-plated, to render it at all times fit for use; that it is easier applied, and smoother. I had a forceps made by Gardner, Edinburgh, and had it vulcanised. I find that it answers admirably, not only having the above qualities, but that the metallic ring and idea of cold steel are done away with.—Yours, etc., J. LINDSAY PORTEOUS, F.R.C.S. Pathhead, Fife, North Britain.

DR. W. BIRD (York) asks if any of the subscribers to the JOURNAL can inform him if there is any institution in the north of England for the reception of intemperate women of the middle class where the fees are moderate.

TRICYCLES.

SIR,—I should like to ask your correspondent "Cysticercus", who says, in your JOURNAL of January 25th, that he has tried all the different makers of tricycles in the market, if he have ever ridden the "Challenge", made by Singer and Co., because, to my mind, it is quite as good as the Salvo, if not better. The steering handles are too low down; this is the only fault I find with it.—I am, etc., Chew Magna, February 4th, 1879. CYCLE.

SIR,—I am glad to see, in your number just published, that you allow "Aggrieved" is fully entitled to a guinea a visit, practising as a pure physician. His professional titles, as before stated, are M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng. Exam.—Truly yours, No "CHEAP DOCTOR".

DIPHTHERIA IN CONNECTION WITH MILK-SUPPLY.

SIR,—It is admitted on all hands, and does not stand in need of being repeated, that milk may be, and is frequently, contaminated by various means on its way from the cow to the consumer. But a day or two ago, an instance came under my observation, which I think is worth recording at the present time, as it shows what risks there are with regard to the London supply, and how easily septic poison might be unintentionally distributed over a pretty extensive area. On passing through Russell Square, I saw a crossing-sweeper stop a milk-woman who was on her rounds, and have a drink of milk out of one of the tin or pewter measures that are carried at the side of the cans. Now this measure was no doubt afterwards used, without being washed, for serving out supplies to the various customers, and thus, supposing the crossing-sweeper to have had, at this particular time, a sore-throat of an infectious nature, the germs of disease were scattered broadcast wherever the milk was distributed. How one is to prevent such risks as this being run, it is difficult to see, but possibly someone else may be able to suggest some method.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, F. P. ATKINSON. Kingston-on-Thames, February 11th, 1879.

* * In the service of any well-regulated dairy, any servant who was known to permit such a piece of nastiness would be instantly dismissed.

OBSTETRIC WARNING.

SIR,—Mr. Thorp's letter on the above subject, in last week's JOURNAL, reminds me of a somewhat similar case which occurred to me when practising at Downton, Wilts, a few years since. I was requested by a midwife to see a patient whom she was attending, and who, she informed me, had been some considerable time in labour without much advance. On my arrival, I found the arm extending, and the old midwife doing all she could to deliver by pulling at it as hard as she could; the result being that the child was so completely jammed in the pelvis, that neither Dr. Young of Salisbury, who kindly saw the case with me, nor myself, could dislodge it, though the patient was perfectly under the influence of chloroform. We were therefore obliged to eviscerate by opening the chest through the axilla; and, after some trouble, delivered her of a full-grown child. The woman made a good recovery; but the most extraordinary part of it is, that, in about fifteen months afterwards, I was again sent for to the same woman, when she was delivered of a male child without the smallest trace of either legs or arms—simply a head and trunk—which appeared to be at full time. This, I think, may be called a maternal impression.—Yours, etc., RICHARD T. CÆSAR. Shirley, Southampton, February 12th, 1879.

THE DENTAL DIPLOMA.

SIR,—The road to the Dental qualification is evidently a very easy one. My chemist here (whose whole claim to recognition lies in the fact that for four years he has illegally extracted teeth) informs me that he is about to make application for a licence, with the hope of receiving it, and of getting his name placed alongside of my own on the register. Is this as it should be? And is the Council of Sequestration thus to be caught napping? The conferring of such privileges under such circumstances is little less than a scandal.—I am, etc., M.D., F.R.C.S. North Britain, February 19th, 1879.

BARLEY-WATER.

SIR,—I am asked by a medical friend in the United States to get a copy of a paper read in London, about February 1876, by Dr. Carter, principally speaking about the nutritive value of barley-water. Can any of your readers kindly assist me by saying where it appeared, or by giving me Dr. Carter's address?—Yours respectfully, E. J. LLOYD. 121, Brook Street, Mile End, Glasgow, February 1876.