

PHYSIOLOGY: PRELIMINARY COURSE OF LECTURES. By JAMES T. WHITTAKER, M.A., M.D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine in the Medical College of Ohio. Cincinnati: Murry. 1878.

ALTHOUGH in form a small manual, this work treats of a very wide range of subjects, wider than the vast science from which it takes its title. Questions relating to general biology, physics, philosophy pure and simple, and even theology, occupy half the volume, not to speak of historical sketches of great scientists and important discoveries. The copious ornamentation of Dr. WHITTAKER'S pages with English, French, and German poetical quotations is apt to put the reader too much in mind of Hudibras' "three labourers of Babel", with Cerberus himself pronouncing "a leash of languages at once". But it is fair to bear in mind that each chapter was originally a lecture, and frequent quotations are refreshing in oral teaching. The abstract reasoning is entirely after Draper and Darwin, and the advanced views of the great evolutionist are given in a most concise and comprehensible form. As for the purely physiological portion of this little book, it bears all the signs of having been compiled by a first-rate teacher and a good master in English composition, excepting in a few involved transatlantic idioms. The method by which the author teaches the composition and nature of the blood contrasts very favourably with the manner in which the same subject is treated in many of the physiological text-books read in British schools of medicine. A second issue will be an improvement on the first, if the pages of abstract reasoning be omitted, and the plates redrawn and more delicately executed.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE BILATERAL FUNCTIONS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO METALLO-THERAPY. A Graduation Thesis. By ALBERT S. ADLER. Berlin: 1879.

IT is the author's object to throw some additional light on the hitherto unexplained phenomenon of temporary restitution of sensibility through the application of metals to anæsthetic cutaneous regions. The first part is devoted to a review of the results of the investigations of Drs. Burq, Charcot, Regnard, and Vigouroux, who tried to explain the effects of metallotherapy by supposing that certain metals, on coming into contact with the skin, produced electric currents of different strength, because they had succeeded in obtaining the same results by applying electric currents of the same strength to the anæsthetic regions. This theory, however, was opposed by Adamkiewicz, who ascribed the effects of the metals merely to their mechanical power of irritating, the more so as he regarded the curious phenomenon which has been described by the French as "transfer of sensibility" merely as belonging to the class of "bilateral symmetrical functions". The author, who is entirely of Adamkiewicz's opinion, proceeds to show that any strong cutaneous irritation—as, *e.g.*, a strong mustard poultice—will, if applied to an anæsthetic region of the skin, invariably produce the same effect, and even to a higher degree than the application of metallic discs to the same spot would. His experiments have evidently been made with great care, and it is perhaps only to be regretted that the author should not have had more patients at his disposal than two hemianæsthetic hysterical women; for, although the results obtained in both cases were much alike, still this could hardly be regarded as conclusive in an affection which, owing to its proteiform nature, has hardly as yet found a place among any of the various classes of nervous affections.

In both cases, the sensibility was tested with Eulenburg's æsthesiometer, and discs of different metals—copper, iron, zinc, and tin—were successively applied for several hours at a time to anæsthetic parts of the body. The sensibility was restored temporarily after copper and zinc. A mustard poultice, applied to the anæsthetic thigh and allowed to remain for two hours, produced hyperæsthesia at this region, to such a degree that the patient implored the doctor not to touch her, as she could not even bear a slight touch or pressure. The transfer phenomenon was also observed in both cases, from which the author concludes "that, in hemianæsthetic patients, the simple irritation produced by a mustard poultice heightens the diminished sensibility of the affected side, and diminishes to the same extent the normal sensibility of the healthy side"; the effect being the same as produced by metals, only perhaps much stronger. The same experiments were then repeated on healthy men with varying results. In some cases, there was no effect at all; in others, the sensibility was either increased or diminished beneath the metal disc. The author, however, states that, in every case where he substituted mustard poultice for metal, the sensibility was increased at the spot where the poultice had been applied, and diminished on the corresponding spot of the opposite side. He concludes from this that, "if metals have any effect upon the sensibility of hysterical patients, this effect is most probably due to other agents, and not to the influence of the metal on the sensibility". The author infers, from the fact that in healthy people a simple stimulation increases sensibility on the stimu-

lated side, and diminishes it on the corresponding side, that this phenomenon belongs to the category of functions which were designated by Adamkiewicz "bilateral functions". The sensibility of the body represents in itself a bilateral function, in which the ganglia of symmetrical organs exercise an antagonistic influence upon each other.

The thesis is well and clearly written. We would perhaps have liked a more thorough investigation of the part the nervous system, and especially the ganglia, take in the transfer phenomenon, as well as more numerous cases, as even the healthy subjects experimented upon are only five in number, including the author; but, on the whole, it is a very readable pamphlet, which does credit to the author's powers of observation, and may be considered as possessing some value as a contribution to the study of metallotherapy.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

ANATOMY.

ABSENCE OF INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.—Dr. Wyeth has described (*New York Medical Record*) the arterial arrangement at the base of the brain in a man aged 35, who had but one internal carotid artery. The right common carotid was present and normal. The left common carotid, about half the ordinary size, sprang from the arch of the aorta as usual, and terminated in the distribution of the left external carotid. There was no carotid canal on this side. The right internal carotid divided into the anterior and middle cerebral, and gave off a large posterior communicating branch, which joined with the basilar. From this right (and only) posterior communicating branch, the right posterior cerebral was derived. The right anterior cerebral, quite large, divided into three branches, one of which crossed underneath the corpus callosum to the right anterior lobe of the brain. The basilar gave origin to a large trunk which passed obliquely forward and to the left, giving off in succession from behind forward the left posterior choroid, posterior cerebral, anterior choroid, and left middle cerebral, which pursued its usual course along the fissure of Sylvius. From this last vessel, a very small branch, about two *centimètres* long, crossed obliquely to the right, to join the right anterior cerebral. This was the substitute for the anterior communicating. Absence of the internal carotid is an exceedingly rare occurrence.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIP- AND KNEE-JOINTS.—Dr. Schuster has published a paper on this subject, in No. 3 of Schenck's *Mittheilungen*, page 199, which may be summarised as follows. The intermediate zones of these joints contain the necessary material, 1. For the formation of the accessory parts of the primary extremities of the joints; 2. For the formation of the cartilaginous portion of the joints, and, 3. For the intra-articular ligaments. The cartilaginous rim of the acetabulum, and the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint are secondary formations originating from the capsules.

MEDICINE.

HYDATID OF THE LIVER OPERATED ON THROUGH THE DIAPHRAGM.—At the meeting of the Association of German Surgeons on April 16th, Herr Israel of Berlin showed a woman on whom he had operated successfully for echinococcus of the convexity of the liver. An operation by way of the abdomen was not possible, as the affected portion of the liver lay quite behind the wall of the chest. A portion of the sixth rib was excised, and the pleural cavity was opened under carbolic spray; the wound in the pleura was plugged with carbolised gauze, in order to produce adhesion between the wall of the chest and the diaphragm, which was much pushed up. Seven days later, the diaphragm was divided and the peritoneal cavity opened. The incision in the diaphragm was plugged with antiseptic gauze, in order to set up adhesions between the diaphragm and liver. This was effected in nine days; the liver was then incised, and the hydatids removed. The cavity in the liver was drained by a silver tube introduced through the opening in the chest. Recovery took place in nine-and-a-half weeks, without trace of pleurisy or of peritonitis; the sac of connective tissue being thrown off from the liver. At the same meeting, Herr Genzmer of Halle related a case of hydatid of the liver, also treated successfully in a similar manner. The hydatid had been punctured, and the contents had become ichorous; on account of its situation, it could not be reached through the abdomen. The operation differed from that of Dr. Israel in that it was performed in one stage, the liver being adherent to the diaphragm. The ichorous matter which escaped into the pleura when the sac was excised, was well washed out with salicylic acid. The course of the case was aseptical, and the patient was convalescent in eighteen weeks.

Replies have been received from seventy-two places, some containing very copious information, and others simply answering the first question. These replies are as diverse in the character of their information as in its amount.

(a) We find in fifteen towns and cities, containing an aggregate population of more than a million and a half, that the practice of medical men dispensing their own medicines is either not known or little practised.

(b) In fifteen other towns, etc., the population not greatly differing from the above, the practice appears to be much more varied, but still they are found to contain a large number of non-dispensing medical men.

(c) In fourteen other towns, containing 1,400,000 inhabitants, the practice of medical men dispensing for their own patients largely prevails, but is not universal.

We have thus in the forty-four places referred to a mean average population of about 100,000, whether we take them as grouped above or in the aggregate.

(d) The remaining twenty-eight towns contain a smaller total population than any fourteen of the other towns (viz., 1,296,481 inhabitants), showing an average of about 48,000, or less than half that of the other forty-four towns; and in these the doctors do all the dispensing, with rare exceptions; or, if the dispensing is done by the chemist, it is done for the doctor rather than the patient.

The towns referred to are the following.

(a) Torquay, Llandudno, Edinburgh, Cheltenham, Coventry, Hastings and St. Leonards, Chester, Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, Harrogate, Carlisle, Leamington, Worcester.

(b) Scarborough, Oxford, Nottingham, Northampton, Bath, Tunbridge Wells, Portsmouth, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Buxton, Preston, Brighton, Southampton, Glasgow.

(c) Manchester, Shrewsbury, Hull, Sunderland, Sheffield, Lancaster, Derby, Bedford, Croydon, Swansea, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Canterbury, Lincoln.

(d) Ryde, Yarmouth, Rugby, Gravesend, Hereford, Aylesbury, Stoke-upon-Trent, Norwich, Devonport, Taunton, Windsor, Maidstone, Reading, Stockton-upon-Tees, Cardiff, Ipswich, Bolton, Bangor, Grantham, Dover, Wakefield, Dudley, Blackburn, Bradford, Bury St. Edmunds, Wolverhampton, Banbury.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Hockerill, Bishop Stortford, on Tuesday, May 13th, at 2.30 P.M.: C. F. HODSON, Esq., President.

Members intending to make communications are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Dinner will take place at the Railway Hotel, at 6.15 P.M. Tickets, including wine, 15s. each.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Cambridge, April 7th, 1879.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital on Thursday, May 22nd, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Council's report will be read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

JOHN MOORE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Belfast, April 18th, 1879.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the King's Arms Hotel, Melrose, on Thursday, May 22nd, at 1.30 P.M.

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

RODERICK MACLAREN } *Honorary Secretaries*.
JOHN SMITH }

Carlisle, April 16th, 1879.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE next meeting will be held at Louth, during the month of May: President, A. MERCER ADAM, M.D. Members desiring to read papers are requested to communicate with C. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*
Lincoln, March 1879.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, May 29th, at a quarter past seven o'clock: H. HENSLEY, M.D., President, in the chair.

The evening will be devoted to a discussion on "Pleuritic Effusions and their Treatment", which will be introduced by E. M. Skerrit, M.D.

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

Bath, May 2nd, 1879.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE third ordinary meeting of the present session will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 29th, at 3 P.M.

Invitations to attend this meeting, which is commemorative of the opening of the Bell Medical Library, will be sent, with the consent of its Council, to all the members of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch.

In addition to the ordinary business, papers will be read by Dr. Millington, Dr. Joseph Hunt, and Mr. Vincent Jackson.

Immediately afterwards, Dr. T. J. Walker of Peterborough will demonstrate in the Theatre of the Hospital his method of applying the Plaster-of-Paris Jacket.

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

Wolverhampton, May 5th, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

SIR,—May I ask you to allow me to correct an error in your leading article last week on the teaching of psychological medicine in London hospitals, as far as St. Bartholomew's Hospital is concerned?

During the time I have held the Chair there, the attendance has been satisfactory and encouraging. I have frequently had thirty senior students present, most of whom have at various times attended clinical lectures and practice both at the Leavesden Asylum and at this. The wards of this asylum are always open to visits from any students who desire practical acquaintance with the treatment of lunacy, and I am glad to say that many gentlemen who have attended the lectures and *cliniques* have embraced the speciality as their line of professional career. It is scarcely, I think, fair to compare the numbers attending a course of lectures of this kind with those attending *materia medica* or botany lectures, because the subject is a difficult one, and only to be appreciated by senior men who have already studied collateral medical subjects; and these senior students, it must be remembered, are very much engaged in hospital appointments, which engage their attention when other lectures are being delivered. The class, being a voluntary one, is sure of having for its members only those students who take an eager interest in the subject; and I have had the greater pleasure in addressing my class, who have been invariably most attentive and intelligent in their visits for practical instruction. It would be possible by compulsory measures to insure larger attendance; but, doubtless, when the importance of the subject becomes better understood, the voluntary attendance will be larger. One of the practical difficulties in the way of clinical instruction is the distance of most of the asylums with which lecturers are connected from the hospitals; and it seems of little use to take members of a class to some neighbouring asylum with whose inmates the lecturer is unacquainted, and to an establishment where he does not know his way about.

The teaching of psychological medicine is on its test as an experiment; and it is to be hoped that lecturers will be encouraged by what, I venture to think, is the success so far of the experiment, and to persevere in the same direction.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

T. CLAYE SHAW, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

Banstead Downs, near Sutton, May 6th, 1879.

SIR,—On reading the leading article in last week's number of the JOURNAL on the subject of the teaching of psychological medicine, I was surprised to find no mention of the admirable arrangements for teaching medical psychology in the University of Edinburgh, in the School of Medicine, Edinburgh, in the Leeds School of Medicine, and in the Royal Infirmary Medical School at Glasgow.

In the first mentioned, four lectures weekly are delivered, two systematic in the University and two clinical and pathological demonstrations in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The course is conducted by Dr.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 1st instant; and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. Edward R. P. Faddy, Ernest G. A. Walker, John H. Yeatman, George A. MacNutt, Roland Danvers Brinton, and Morley E. Clough, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Unicume, William H. Hart, Henry Blatherwick, Arthur G. S. Mahomed, and Lockart E. W. Stephens, of Guy's Hospital; Walter S. Warlters, and Arthur T. Bown, of St. George's Hospital; Leonard W. Bickle, and Edwin C. Green, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Ernest M. Knowling, and Malcolm Cowan, of King's College; Richard R. Hardwicke, of the Sheffield and St. Mary's Hospitals; Charles Stonham, of University College; and James J. Pratt, of the Westminster Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on the 2nd instant.

Messrs. Guy N. Stephen, James B. Brewitt, Henry C. Bevan, William A. Payne, George T. Clapp, John W. Blampied, Arthur G. Salmon, Oscar W. Clark, Henry B. Tait, and James Callaway, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick N. Pedley, Frederick Eastes, George Utting, and George T. Woolley, of Guy's Hospital; Hugh Stott, Laurent Déqué, and William Steer, of St. Mary's Hospital; William T. Crick, and W. G. P. Alpin, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Claude S. Sparkes, and Arthur R. Edwards, of King's College; and Frederick D. Irvin, of University College.

The following gentlemen passed on the 5th instant.

Messrs. William B. Ray, Charles Harrison, Thomas E. Carter, Walter Cooper, Walter O. Trotter, and Herbert C. Alderton, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Robert H. Perkes, Wm. S. N. Shorthouse, Sidney O. Stuart, and John J. Palmer, of Guy's Hospital; John Harrison, Robert M. Bruce, and John P. C. Dillon, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Herbert J. Dyson, and Reginald W. Wilson, of St. Mary's Hospital; Herbert Canton, and Bernard C. Scott, of the Middlesex Hospital; Alfred Munckton, of University College; William H. Cory, of the Westminster Hospital; and Edgar M. Crookshank, of King's College.

Thirty-nine candidates, out of the one hundred and fifty examined, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months, including eight candidates who had an additional three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, May 1st, 1879.

Crisp, Thomas, 16, Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Downes, Charles Hagger, 18, White Street, E.C.
Dyson, Thomas Sheppard, Sheffield
Fellowes, Henry Thomas Abdy Butler, Chobham, Surrey
Griffiths, Herbert Tyrrell, 38, Devonshire Place, W.
Midwinter, Edward James Henry, Gloucester Road, New Barnet

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

Bousignac, Joseph Ludovic, St. Mary's Hospital
Goldney, Charles Nelson, Charing Cross Hospital
Graham, Robert, Charing Cross Hospital
Pullin, Frank Bingley, Aberdeen University

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society, on the 25th and 26th of April, 1879, 83 candidates presented themselves: of whom 30 were rejected, and the following 53 passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general education—viz., in the First Class, in order of merit:

1. Thomas W. P. Lawrence and Lucy Ada Spilsbury; 3. Montagu Smith; 4. J. Errington Ker and Alfred Paget; 6. Redfern Fletcher, Hanway German, Jas. Watson, Henry H. Wigg, and Leonard J. Willan.

In the Second Class, in alphabetical order:

Letitia H. Andrew, W. C. E. Arthur, E. J. G. Birkley, J. A. Bower, Alfred Bowles, W. H. Brenton, A. L. Curtis, E. E. Dalton, D. L. Davies, H. J. Dring, C. W. Edwards, J. Emery, W. H. M. Emmott, Adolphus T. Field, F. W. Foster, G. S. Gent, G. B. Goodall, J. H. Griffin, Samuel Heap, E. R. Hogarth, W. R. Hopkins, W. G. J. Jones, A. F. Keyworth, A. T. J. Lilly, Emma Littlewood, F. Morgan Rees Morgan, E. S. Nutting, C. J. Parkinson, Thomas H. Pickstock, H. A. Power, A. J. Rayson, Edward Richards, Arthur Roberts, R. J. L. Rowley, E. W. Simmons, Julia A. Spilsbury, W. Stafford, E. Stewart, Frederick Todd, E. F. Trevor, E. Vallance, Edwin Volckman.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.—At the graduation ceremony on April 26th, the following had the degree of M.D. conferred upon them.

James Anderson, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen; George Pearson Bell, M.B., C.M., Leicester; Arthur Burnett, M.B., C.M., Stawell, Victoria; Samuel D. Clippingdale, M.B., C.M., St. George-in-the-East; Robert Cran, M.B., C.M., North Lakhimpur, India; Frederick Wm. Evans, M.B., C.M., Cardiff; Benjamin Evers, M.B., C.M., London; Robert Aikman Gray, M.B., C.M., Montrose; James Heelas, M.B., C.M., London; Henry Mason Jay, M.B., C.M., Chippenham; John Mackay, M.B., Dunkeld; Alexander Morrison M'Alldowie, M.B., C.M., North Staffordshire Infirmary; William Lemon Stewart, M.B., C.M., Keith; James William Helenus Trail, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.

The degrees of M.B. and C.M. were conferred on the following.

Lewis Daniel Alexander, M.A., Aberchirch, Banffshire; George Arthur Batchelor, London; Alfred Henry Burton, Sevenoaks; John Kerr Butler, Forfar; William Clarke, M.A., Deskford, Cullen; George Coutts, Kincardine O'Neil; Morgan

Davies, Llangwryfon, Cardiganshire; Heber Dowling Ellis, Eastbourne; Ernest Field, Bath; Donald Manson Fraser, M.A., Invergordon, Ross; Heneage Gibbs, New Wandsworth; Charles Glass, M.A., Glenrinnies; Ho Kai, Hong-Kong; George Alexander Legge, M.A., Huntly; Charles Low, Dundee; Peter Wm. Macdonald, Glenlivet; William Mackey, M.A., Fyvie; William Adam Michie, Aberdeen; Bonner Harris Mumby, Gosport, Hants; Forbes Robertson Mutch, Udney; Joseph Needham, London; William Henry Neilson, Bath; George Rae, M.A., Aberdeen; Archibald Reid, Glenbucket; George Jolly Shand, Aberdeen; David Skinner, M.A., Inverurie; Ernest Barratt Smith, London; James Murray Smith, Forfar; Frederick Henry Spooner, Plymouth; William Stericker, Brompton, Yorks; William Tawse, Logie-Coldstone, Aberdeenshire; George Taylor, Ladiesford, Fyvie; Henry Thompson, Aberdeen; Winckworth Tonge-Smith, London; John Lawrence Van-Geyzel; Ceylon; James Hutchison Walker, M.A., Peterhead; and George Alexander Wilson, Huntly.

Of these, Messrs. Joseph Needham, David Skinner, M.A., and James H. Walker, M.A., graduated with the highest honours; and four others were highly commended.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced:—

- ***BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Resident Surgeon at the Aston Branch. Salary, £170 per annum, with furnished rooms, coals, gas, etc. Applications on or before May 21st.
- ***COUNTY OF OXFORD.**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £616 per annum. Applications on or before May 14th.
- DARLINGTON HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon (outdoor). Salary, £100 per annum. Applications on or before May 12th.
- ***DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.**—Dental House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications on or before May 21st.
- DROITWICH UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £93 15s. per annum. Applications on or before May 13th.
- DUNDALK UNION.**—Medical Officer for Ravensdale Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 per annum as Sanitary Officer, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 14th instant.
- ***INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, Margaret Street.**—Physician for the Southern District.
- KELLS UNION.**—Medical Officer for Kilskeer Dispensary District. Salary, £135 per annum, with the usual registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 13th instant.
- ***KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications before Friday, May 23rd.
- ***LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £108 per annum, with apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Election on June 5th.
- LONGFORD UNION.**—Medical Officer for Drumlish Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, exclusive of registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 13th instant.
- NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY.**—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Salary, £160 per annum. Election on May 19th.
- ONGAR UNION, Essex.**—Medical Officer for District No. 2. Applications, with testimonials, on or before May 13th.
- ***RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD.**—Physician. Election on June 20th. Testimonials to be sent to the Secretary before June 6th.
- ***ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.**—Honorary Physician. Applications before May 13th.
- ***ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.**—Curator of the Museum. Salary, £250 per annum. Applications on or before May 31st.
- ***ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.**—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications on or before May 21st.
- SAFFRON WALDEN UNION.**—Medical Officer for the fourth district. Applications on or before May 14th.
- ***ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, washing, etc. Applications not later than May 12th.
- ***STOCKTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications not later than May 14th.
- ***TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer at the Workhouse at Crumpsall. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished apartments, washing, and attendance. Applications not later than May 22nd.
- ***UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Examinership in Medicine. Salary, £150. Applications to be sent to the Registrar on or before May 31st.
- ***WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, washing, and apartments.
- ***WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, washing, and furnished rooms.
- ***YORK FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ASSOCIATION.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £140 per annum, and part fees. Applications, with three recent testimonials, on or before May 15th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BATTY, W. E. L., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* J. E. Neale, M.R.C.S.
EVANS, J. W., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Ear and Eye Infirmary, *vice* George Stone, L.R.C.P.Ed.

LEABY, Albert, M.R.C.S., appointed Surgical Registrar to Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* Daniel Colquhoun, M.R.C.S., resigned.
 LEACH, Harry, M.R.C.P., has been appointed a Honorary Physician to the Shipmasters' Society.
 LOW, Alex. Bruce, M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Sunderland and Bishopwaxmouth Infirmary, *vice* W. Percy Blumer, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.
 MCGAGH, Wm., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* R. H. Jones, L.R.C.P., resigned.
 NEALE, J. E., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, *vice* W. McGeagh, M.D.
 RICE, William, L.M.K.Q.C.P., appointed Master of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, *vice* Edmund Lawless, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.
 STEEL, John, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Dudley Dispensary, *vice* D. H. Fennell, L.R.C.S.I., resigned.
 STONE, George, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary.

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.

MARRIAGE.

NEWMAN—FEATHERSTON.—On Thursday, February 20th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe, Alfred Kingcome Newman, M.B., C.M.Aberd., M.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., to Octavia (Ava), youngest daughter of the late Isaac Earl Featherston, M.D.

DEATHS.

EWART.—On May 1st, at Limefield House, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Josephine Caroline, wife of John Henry Ewart, aged 21.
 HART.—On the 3rd instant, Philip Neville Hart, M.B., M.R.C.S., aged 28, at Erith, Kent.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, the annual death-rate in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom was 23 in every 1,000 persons living; it was 20 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, 24 in London, and 31 in Dublin. The zymotic death-rate in the twenty English towns ranged from 0.8 and 1.0 in Portsmouth and Bristol, to 5.3 both in Sheffield and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 5.5 in Norwich. Whooping-cough showed the largest proportional fatality in Brighton and Sheffield; and scarlet-fever in Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Nottingham. The deaths from measles were most numerous in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Salford, and Norwich. Two deaths were referred to diphtheria in Norwich. In London, the births exceeded the average by 58, and the deaths by 124. There were 217 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, or 26 below the average. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 429, which were 141 above the average. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 43.9 deg., or 4.8 deg. below the average. The air was of average dryness. The general direction of the wind was north-easterly. The duration of registered bright sunshine was equal to 33 per cent. of its possible duration.

BEQUEST.—The Stewart Institution for Imbecile Children has recently received a sum of £300, being a donation from the executors of the late Mrs. Roe.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The society's prize of five guineas for clinical surgery has been awarded to Mr. Cornelius Suckling, and will be presented at the ensuing inaugural meeting.

MEATH HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.—The usual distribution of prizes awarded to the students of this hospital, at the close of the winter session, took place last week. Mr. Thomas T. Reynolds obtained the first medical prize, on very superior answering (90 per cent.); and Mr. W. S. Gordon the second prize. The surgical prizes were awarded as follows: first senior surgical prize, Mr. George E. Fisher; second senior surgical prize, Mr. William Watson Pike, who also received the Mayne Medical Scholarship in the Carmichael College of Medicine and Surgery about three weeks ago. The first junior surgical prize was awarded to Mr. Alfred Miller. The outgoing resident surgical pupils and the outgoing clinical practising assistants to the physicians also received the usual certificates.

The degree of M.D. (*honoris causâ*) has been conferred upon Dr. Dyce Duckworth by the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, U.S.A.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. E. HACON.—Mr. W. E. Hacon has been presented with a handsome clock, with engraved plate, on leaving the Highgate Infirmary, by the officers and nursing staff, as a mark of appreciation and regard.

At a recent meeting of the Galway Board of Guardians, a resolution was passed granting Drs. Clayton and Colohan the sum of £50 each for the extra duties imposed on them during the nine months the epidemic of small-pox lasted in that town.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 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 Orthopædic, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's 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.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.
GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.
KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th. S., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
LONDON.—Medical, daily exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W. 9; Dental, Tu., 9.
MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopædic, F., 12.30; Dental, F., 9.
ST. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopædic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.
ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 1.30; Throat, W. S., 12.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.
ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, Tu., 1.30; S., 9; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.3.
WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Conclusion of Discussion on the Report of the Committee on Croup and Diphtheria.
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Alfred Meadows, "On Ovarian Menorrhagia"; Mr. Edward Owen, "Cases of Cleft Palate treated by Operation"; Mr. Knowles Thornton, "The Antiseptic Method in relation to Drainage of the Peritoneum in Abdominal Surgery".

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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.

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.

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

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.

ERRATUM.—In Dr. Samelson's "Case of Cyclodialysis, page 662, line 3 from bottom, for 'great illumination', read 'focal illumination'.

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

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following were the questions on anatomy and physiology submitted to the candidates at the primary examination for the diploma of membership of the College on April 25th, when they were required to answer at least four, including one of the first two, out of the six questions.

1. Describe the mucous membrane of the duodenum, and contrast gastric with pancreatic digestion.
2. Give an account of the structure, chemical composition, and functions of the coloured and colourless blood-corpuscles.
3. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones entering into the formation of the ankle-joint, the ligaments and synovial membrane of the joint. What movements does it admit of, and by what muscles are these affected?
4. The skullcap being removed, describe the dissection necessary to expose the lateral and third ventricles, and give the boundaries of those cavities.
5. Enumerate the structures forming the spermatic cord at the external abdominal ring; and trace each to its origin and termination.
6. Mention the structures in contact with the interosseous membranes of the forearm and leg.—There were 150 candidates.

The following were the questions submitted to the candidates at the primary examinations on the 7th instant, for the diploma of membership, when they were required to answer at least four, including one of the first two, out of the six questions.

1. Explain the formation of the pulse at the wrist. Describe a normal sphygmographic tracing. What modifications may the pulse present in health? Why is it absent in the capillaries, and under what circumstances does it occur in the veins?
2. Describe the structure and functions of the iris and ciliary muscle. By what nerves are they supplied, and what would be the effects upon them of the division of each of these nerves?
3. Describe the sternum; including in your description the attachments of the muscles and ligaments connected with it.
4. What are the relations of the pancreas? In what ways may this viscus be exposed after the abdomen has been opened?
5. Give the dissection required to expose the third portion of the subclavian artery, and the relations of this part of the vessel.
6. Describe the anatomy of the upper and lower lips, including the muscles inserted into them.

CRANIOTOMY.

SIR,—The case recorded in "Our Confessional" by "A Young Practitioner" is one full of interest, and the warning should not be lost upon practitioners of midwifery. If there is one thing more abhorrent than another it is the partial performance of one of the most trying operations which any medical man can be called upon to accomplish. "The child," Young Practitioner says, "to my horror, took a deep inspiration and began to cry like any other newly born infant. It soon ceased." I can sympathise with "Young Practitioner"; but, after breaking up the brain, the medulla oblongata must have been left untouched, and this is an important part of the operation. I am aware our midwifery authorities are rather careless in regard to instructions when treating on the subject of craniotomy. Churchill, it is true, gives about the best directions when he says, "The perforator is to be passed into the skull, the brain thoroughly broken up, and the medulla oblongata cut across". This latter is the point missed by "Young Practitioner". Had he remembered that the "vital point" is situated in the medulla oblongata below the vaso-motor centre, and between it and the calamus scriptorius, we should all have been spared much harrowing of feeling, and the recital of a most doleful tale would not have required to be chronicled.

Teachers of midwifery are, as a rule, rather deficient in their warnings upon such matters, and many authors do not even touch the subject at all. "Young Practitioner" is no doubt well up in his physiology; but he evidently never heard a lecturer give a warning as to what might, and in his case did, happen if the medulla was not so injured, by breaking it up, as to destroy the centre of respiration, and thus prevent all possibility of breathing. Such an accident as that recorded by "Young Practitioner" should never again be permitted to occur.—I am, etc.,
Northallerton. HENRY BROWN.

REVACCINATION.

THE Geneva Correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date April 7th:—Dr. Miéville, of Nyon, lately read before the Vaudois Society of Medicine an interesting paper on the effects of revaccination as practised by him during a recent outbreak of smallpox in the château prison of Nyon, of which the importance will be generally recognised. The first case occurred in January, and a little later the gaoler's servant, a girl whose family, consisting of her father and mother and eight sisters and brothers, lived at Duillier, a place outside the town, was taken ill. Two members of the family only, the father and one of the elder daughters, had been revaccinated. After a few days' sickness, the servant died of confluent smallpox. The mother, who alone of all the family had visited her, showed the first signs of varioloid fourteen days afterwards, and died from the rupture of an aneurism before the disease had reached its height. On the same day, Dr. Miéville revaccinated the three younger children and the eldest daughter, but he was unable to persuade two of the boys, one fourteen, the other nineteen years old, to submit to revaccination. Eight days afterwards, the three younger children sickened of the smallpox, and the appearance of the vesicles almost coincided with the eruption of those produced by the vaccination. The disease took its mildest form, and the little patients were quickly restored to health. The two sons who had refused to be revaccinated were attacked directly afterwards, and both died of confluent smallpox after four or five days' illness. The father and the eldest daughter entirely escaped. Thus all who were not revaccinated died, while all who followed Dr. Miéville's advice were either only slightly affected by the contagion or not at all.

INACTIVITY OF MAMMARY GLANDS.

SIR,—From a Country Member's statement, I am inclined to the belief that the fault lay in his patient not having a sufficiency of nutritious diet.

My custom, after a confinement where there is a deficiency of milk, is to allow the patient an egg three times a day, beaten up in equal quantities of new milk and barley-water to make a pint, and let her have a pint of lentil soup on going to bed at night, or if this is not to be had, a pint of gruel made very thick, and afterwards thinned down with milk. I give imperative instructions for the infant to be suckled at regular hours only, and the breasts to be emptied at each application of the child to them.

This treatment, with twenty drops of dilute phosphoric acid, two grains of quinine, and ten drops of spirit of chloroform in two ounces of water, twice a day, has been very effectual in my hands.

The last case I had of this kind I treated with twenty-drop doses of Corbyn's tincture of jaborandi three times in the day, in place of the quinine and acid mixture, with most excellent results.—Yours faithfully,
HENRY M. JAY, M.D.

A SPURIOUS MONSTROSITY.

DR. PLANT of Syracuse, New York, recounts the following curious mistake, in the *Obstetric Gazette* of March. He was asked by a medical friend to see a foetal monster, just born. It was a dry labour, the waters having escaped in the beginning. The physician was astonished to discover, on examining the foetus, which was expelled without difficulty, that neither lower limbs nor umbilical cord were present. Attached to its buttocks was a large fleshy mass. The foetus made a few feeble efforts at respiration, but these soon ceased, and no attempt was made at restoration because of the creature's deformity. Dr. Plant, on examination, discovered that the large bloody mass in which the trunk apparently terminated was but loosely attached. Closer examination showed it to be the placenta spread over the buttocks; its foetal surface next to the child, and the cord coiled underneath it. Dr. Plant continues: "I next observed that the features and arms of the child were not distinctly visible, but were half hidden by a thin vestment, which reminded me of the veiled nun seen at the Corcoran Art Gallery. I pinched up a fold of this covering, and, lifting it from the body, slit it with the shears. It proved to be the foetal membranes still surrounding the entire foetus. The fluid having been discharged early, the uterine contractions had forced the sac into so close contact with the body that it had taken its exact form—a close investment, like the tights of an actor. On slitting up the caul, the legs were discovered turned upward and closely applied to the anterior surface of the trunk. Freed at length from the placenta and the membranes—the deceptive encumbrances that had cost it its life—the monstrosity presented itself to our astonished vision as a perfectly formed male infant".

THEORY OF CROUP.

SIR,—Seeing that croup and diphtheria are being discussed at present, I beg to lay before the profession a theory I have long entertained. Croup appears to be in many cases a simple laryngitis, the membrane being produced by the accidents of the situation. Dyspnoea is the most urgent symptom, in consequence of which we have obstruction to the venous circulation. Now, what are the consequences of obstructed venous flow on the inflamed part? If the part were not inflamed, we would have dropsy. If it were inflamed, would we have a membrane?

I find a case recorded in *Frerichs' Diseases of the Liver*, in which the results of obstructed portal circulation on the mucous membrane of the intestine were oedema and in some places fibrinous patches. Now are these patches similar to croup, and might they not be due to some local inflammation?

Would it be worth while to endeavour to decide by experiment whether an artificial croup could be produced in the intestine? Inflammation might be excited by some irritating application, and venous obstruction by ligaturing several of the veins coming from the part. We sometimes find a membrane in dysentery.

If it were shown that croup was simply the result of retarded venous flow, membranous bronchitis might possibly be found to be due to phlebitis of a pulmonary vein, or obstruction in the left heart.—I am, etc. PETER TYTLER, M.D.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:—

Sir Rutherford Alcock, London; Dr. W. Marceet, Cannes; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Russell, Glasgow; Dr. Payne, Calcutta; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Sir John Rose Cormack, Paris; Dr. Bramwell, Perth; Dr. Donkin, London; Mr. R. Torrance, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; An Indian Member, Baroda; Mr. George Eastes, London; Dr. J. W. Hunt, Wolverhampton; Mr. Pepper, London; Dr. J. Williams, London; Dr. V. Poulain, London; Dr. A. Inglis, Cheltenham; Mr. T. C. Beatty, Sunderland; Dr. F. Hall, London; Mr. F. A. Eaton, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. Litton Forbes, Vienna; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. T. C. Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. S. S. Alford, London; Mr. F. Newman, New Zealand; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, London; A Member; Sir H. Thompson, London; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. A. Duke, Dublin; Dr. T. M. Lownds, Egham; Mr. H. W. Kiallmark, London; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; Mr. C. Holman, Reigate; Mr. A. W. Fox, Bath; Mr. R. Maclellan, Glasgow; Mr. W. Smith, Manchester; Mrs. Paget, West Brompton; Mr. C. M. Jessop, London; Dr. F. Clarke, Southborough; Mr. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton; Mr. H. Brown, Northallerton; Mr. W. C. Williams, Newport; Dr. T. Blanchard, Andalusia, Spain; Mr. H. Crookshank, London; Mr. C. S. Kilner, Bury St. Edmunds; Dr. Bristowe, London; E. G. T.; Mr. G. Padley, Swansea; Dr. H. Snow, Bayswater; Mr. E. P. Thurston, Ashford; Dr. W. McGeagh, Liverpool; Mr. Price, London; Mr. B. Jerrard, London; Mr. F. Elsom, Whitwell; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. G. Price, Wolverhampton; Dr. H. Tomkins, Manchester; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; Dr. J. Browne, Dundalk; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. C. O. Rowley, Silkstone, Barnsley; Dr. Jukes Styrup, Shrewsbury; Dr. Samelson, Manchester; An Old Member; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Mr. G. Field, London; Mr. Greene, Birmingham; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Claye Shaw, Banstead; Dr. Goodhart, London; Senex, Inquirer; Mr. D. G. Thomson, Derby; Dr. Leech, Manchester; Mr. J. J. Pickles, Leeds; Mr. H. E. Trestrail, Aldershot; A Poor Country Doctor; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Fox, London; Mr. A. V. Griffiths, Fenton; Dr. G. Griffith, London; Mr. E. H. Clements, York; Mr. J. Garner, Birmingham; Dr. C. M. Tidy, London; Dr. T. Fowler, Epping; Mr. J. E. Edwards, Chester; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. H. Ley, Prestwich; Mr. H. Butterfield, Bradford; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Cheltenham Meeting, 1878. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1879.
The Principles and Practice of Gynaecology. By Thomas Addis Emmett, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1879.
Lectures on the Diseases of Women. By C. West, M.D., F.R.C.P., and J. Matthews Duncan, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1879.
A Manual of Organic Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical. By H. Clements. London: Blackie and Son. 1879.
A Treatise of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By J. L. Smith, M.D. Fourth edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1879.