

and 343 to measles. Small-pox was also fatally prevalent in Madras, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, and Alexandria. Measles caused 539 deaths in Bombay, and 208 in Madras; and the fatality of diphtheria was excessive in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and New York. Diarrhoeal diseases caused 2,078 deaths in Berlin, 1,169 in St. Petersburg, 1,459 in New York, and 1,043 in Paris.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE thirtieth annual meeting will be held at the Bulkeley Arms Hotel, Beaumaris, on Tuesday, August 31st.

The "Clio" boats will be in waiting, at 11.30 A.M., on the Bangor side of the Garth Ferry, to take members to view the North Wales training-ship.

On arriving at Beaumaris, members will be driven to Baron Hill, the seat of Sir Richard William Bulkeley, Bart, who has kindly especially opened the grounds to the Association.

On the return to Beaumaris, the ruins of the castle will be visited.

The meeting will commence at 1.15 P.M. A debate upon Dyspepsia will be opened in the President's address. It is requested that the titles of other papers may be communicated to the Honorary Secretary.

Dinner at 3.30 P.M. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, inclusive of wine.

The return steamer leaves Beaumaris at 5.45 P.M., to meet the 7 P.M. up train.

J. LLOYD ROBERTS, *Honorary Secretary*.

Denbigh, August 10th, 1880.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CREMATION OR BURIAL?

SIR,—After hearing a paper on Cremation, last Thursday, in the Section of Public Health, at the Cambridge meeting, many of the members present signed the following address to the Home Secretary:

"We, the undersigned members of the British Medical Association assembled at Cambridge, disapprove the present custom of burying the dead; and desire to substitute some mode which shall rapidly resolve the body into its component elements by a process which cannot offend the living, and may render the remains absolutely innocuous. Until some better mode is devised, we desire to promote that usually known as cremation. As this process can now be carried out without anything approaching to nuisance, and as it is not illegal, we trust the Government will not oppose the practice when convinced that proper regulations are observed, and that ampler guarantees of death having occurred from natural causes are obtained than are now required for burial."

I have been informed that many more members would have signed this address if they had heard of it or seen it; and it is probable that members who were not at Cambridge, or others not members of the Association, might wish to sign it before it is presented. I shall therefore be obliged if you will allow me to make known through your columns that I shall be glad to receive, by note or post-card, the name of any gentleman who may desire to append his signature to the memorial.—I have the honour to be, yours, etc., T. SPENCER WELLS.

3, Upper Grosvenor Street, W., August 17th, 1880.

CHIAN TURPENTINE IN CANCER.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Brown's extraordinary letter, published in the *JOURNAL* of August 7th, on Chian turpentine, I beg leave to state that it appears, from a careful perusal of the letter, that Mr. Brown has never used the remedy in cancer. I find, also, that only one of Mr. Brown's assumptions is supported by fact—namely, that a large number of specimens sold by chemists as Chian turpentine are fictitious—a statement with which I entirely agree; and it is probable that the "sickness and horrible loathing of the drug" of which he has heard may have arisen from the use of such impure articles. I may state, for Mr. Brown's information, that it is within my knowledge that both men and women have taken the genuine Chian turpentine for months without experiencing the unpleasant symptoms from its use which he describes: and I have the testimony of a number of patients that pain is relieved by the medicine. I regret that Mr. Brown should have thought it necessary to make use of the statement "only in Mr. Clay's hands has it been at all successful". If Mr. Brown read contemporary medical literature, he will not only find that pain is relieved by the use of the drug, but he will learn that it is not a fact that "all others have lost faith in its effects", and that it is not correct to say that "most of the patients have been disgusted with the drug and refused its administration". I am

able to confirm my original statement, that "true cancer of the uterus" does disappear under the influence of the true Chian turpentine, and I am supported in this view by competent independent observers. Moreover it is certain that, in the cases referred to, the disease, after an interval of twelve months' supervision, has not returned. It is not by any means proved that the Chian turpentine exerts its influence on cancer by reason of the oil it contains. I do not ask Mr. Brown's favour "for Chian turpentine and its reputed effects"; nor do I seek to wear the laurel crown which he mentions. My object is to benefit suffering humanity, to observe facts, and to record them for the benefit of the profession. I hope to be enabled to pursue this course still, although as a consequence I may subject myself to the criticism of Mr. Brown.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

JOHN CLAY.

THE HISTORY OF OVARIOTOMY.

SIR,—I desire to express my approval of Dr. Keith's manly letter, rescuing, as it does, from an unmerited oblivion, the name of a great surgeon, to whom we owe much, and upon whom misfortunes fell to an extent larger, surely, than was merited.

The value of Mr. Baker Brown's work, and the resuscitation of its principles by Dr. Keith, have been steadily forcing themselves upon me for the last two years, since which time I have entirely discarded the clamp.

The last case in which I used it was my fifty-ninth operation (August 8th, 1878), and the patient died. Reviewing my results with the clamp, already published, they seemed to me so bad as to be entirely unjustifiable, and I determined never to use it again.

I have, since that time, up to this morning, operated seventy-three times with the ligature, and only two of my patients have died. One of these died suddenly during her recovery, the cause of death being an accident to her mitral valve; and the other died, as I believe, from the effects of thymol used in the Listerian method. It is hardly, therefore, to be considered surprising if I begin to think, as Dr. Keith evidently does, that it would have been better if we had never heard of the clamp.

The question as to whether the cautery or the ligature forms the better of the two intraperitoneal methods of dealing with the pedicle, yet remains to be settled. So far, I do not see any advantage for either plan over the other.

Dr. Keith asks, very naturally, what would antiseptics (Listerism) be without drainage? I cannot answer him, for I do not think the question worth further discussion. I never have drained one of my cases of ovariectomy, and I do not think I ever shall; and I have abandoned Listerism, as a source of more danger than advantage; and yet I am getting now success as great as Dr. Keith's.—I am, etc.,

Birmingham, August 7th, 1880.

LAWSON TAIT.

SIR,—Now that you are upon the subject of ovariectomy, and disposed to do justice all round, there is one little point in the literary history of the operation about which you may as well be exact.

It was Peaslee who first made the calculation as to the amount of life gained by what had been done by ovariectomists in America. The writer of the article in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, on three books published simultaneously on the subject in 1872, applied this mode of calculation to the operations done by Wells. Lord Selborne merely quoted this review in an unreported speech made at the Samaritan Hospital. Why, then, the incessant parading of his name in reference to the matter? The review is silenced, but the Lord Chancellor still counts for something.—Your obedient servant,

Paris, August 9th, 1880.

WILLIAM WOODHAM WEBB.

SIR,—In justice to Dr. Clay, it is my duty to say that, in stating that Dr. Thomas Keith was present at one of his operations for ovarian disease, before he had operated himself, he has confounded me with my brother. I assisted at an operation by Dr. Clay in Edinburgh, when he removed a large ovarian tumour from the sister of one of our most distinguished surgeons, long since dead. I am not quite sure of the date; but it must have been about the year 1846.—I am, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, August 7th, 1880.

GEORGE S. KEITH.

SIR,—I ask you to insert the following replies to the statements of Dr. Keith, Auctor, and Mr. T. S. Wells.

Dr. Keith will correct his former communication through your columns himself.

With regard to Mr. T. S. Wells, I have nothing to do with his memory nor yet with his diary, as it is quite evident (if the latter existed) he would not need to use the words "I think" and "I may", etc. I repeat, I never invited Mr. Wells until he asked me. And

the accounts from every district were much better. As to the sanitary arrangements, it was not possible for the executive or the local authorities to go far in advance of public opinion, and the change in the habits of the people must be gradual. As to the boards of guardians, the experience of the last few months did not justify anything like a general condemnation of them. He expressed his willingness to agree to as much of Mr. Power's resolution as declared that the conditions of these districts required the consideration of the Government, and the resolution was agreed to, in this form: "That, in the opinion of this House, the present condition of the agricultural population in Mayo, Sligo, Galway, and other parts of the West of Ireland demands the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government."—Dr. LYONS concurred with the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the opinion that any sudden and sweeping measure of sanitary reform in reference to the dwellings of the poor in that country was not to be thought of, but that the necessary improvements in that respect must be brought about gradually. He was sure that the mover of the resolution had not the slightest idea of throwing any doubt on the assiduity, zeal, and ability of the gentlemen belonging to the medical profession who had charge of the sick poor in the districts which had been visited by fever. The medical officers who had been sent down to those districts had in their reports expressed the highest approval of the way in which the local medical men in charge of dispensary districts had performed their duties. A statement made that persons had, in some instances, to go forty miles to obtain medical assistance must, he thought, from his knowledge of the dispensary districts, be an exaggeration.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

LUNACY FEES IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY ABBOTT'S, KENSINGTON.

In our last week's issue, we expressed the opinion that the Local Government Board would institute an inquiry into the truth of the serious allegations brought against the relieving officers of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by Messrs. Lilly and Liddard, in demanding a portion of the fee paid to the medical officer for certifying in the cases of pauper lunatics. Messrs. Lilly and Liddard have received from the department the subjoined letter.

"Local Government Board, Whitehall, August 12th.

"I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the proceedings of certain relieving officers of the parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, in connection with the certification of paupers previous to their removal to lunatic asylums.

"I am directed to state that, if you will inform the Board of the circumstances of any particular case in respect of which you feel aggrieved, and which can be substantiated by reliable evidence and the name of the relieving officer implicated, the Board would be able to deal with the matter.—Your obedient servant,

"ROBERT ROTTEN, Assistant Secretary."

Mr. Liddard has since written, and given the required information. We learn, from the *Kensington News* of the 14th instant, that, at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, the subject was again discussed, when, instead of denouncing the conduct of the incriminated officials, the guardians proceeded to blame Messrs. Lilly and Liddard for their "want of loyal respect shown by them, in being party to an anonymous attack on the Poor-law administration of the parish, without having first brought any grievance they may have felt under the notice of the Board". This resolution was moved by Major-General Sawyer, seconded by Mr. Cockerton, and carried. Seeing the very scant consideration exhibited by this Board since the matter came to their knowledge, and the singular conduct of the clerk, we consider that the friends of Messrs. Lilly and Liddard acted judiciously in taking the course which they adopted.

THE DERBY BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND MR. GENTLES.

At the meeting of the Derby Board of Guardians, held at the Poor Law Offices, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the Rev. Canon Abney in the chair, the report of the committee, to whom had been referred the application of Mr. Gentles, District Medical Officer, for an increase of his stipend, was brought up and read. In their report, the Committee substantiated the correctness of Mr. Gentles' assertion, that his duties had largely increased, and recommended that his stipend should be in-

creased from £80 to £100 a year. The chairman, in supporting the recommendation, said Mr. Gentles had always done his work well. He had given satisfaction to the board; and was well liked by the poor, and although a clergyman in former days was regarded as passing rich on £40 a year, they could not regard a well qualified practitioner as over paid at £100 a year. The resolution on being put to the vote, was unanimously adopted. We congratulate Mr. Gentles on the success of his appeal, and notably upon the fact that he has achieved the difficult duty of satisfying both the board of guardians and the sick poor.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—First M.B. Examination, 1880. Pass List. Entire Examination.

First Division.

Back, Herbert Hatfield, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Berry, Harry Poole, Guy's Hospital.
Beverley, John Metcalfe, Owens College.
Booth, Edward Hargrave, Guy's Hospital.
Brooks, Walter Tyrrell, King's College.
Carter, Thomas Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Collier, Joseph, Owens College.
Cooper, George Frederick, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Dingley, Edward Alfred, University College.
Ellison, John Clement, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Evans, Charles Silvester, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Horrocks, William Heaton, Owens College.
Jones, Charles Montague Handfield, St. Mary's Hospital.
Lister, Joseph Herbert, Guy's Hospital.
Martin, Sidney Harris Cox, B.Sc., University College.
Moline, Paul Frank, University College.
Overend, Walker, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Price, John Alfred Parry, Guy's Hospital.
Shove, Edith, London School of Medicine for Women.
Spicer, Robert Henry Scanes, B.Sc., St. Mary's and Guy's Hospitals.
Stephens, Lockhart Edward Walker, Guy's Hospital.
Thomson, St. Clair, King's College.
Tunzelmann, Edward Waldemar von, University College.
Voisey, Clement Bernard, Owens College.
Wilkinson, William Camac, B.A.Syd., University College.
Worthington, Sidney, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.

Adams, William Coodé, University College.
Batten, Rayner Derry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Beevor, Hugh Reeve, King's College.
Berry, James, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Bertram, Benjamin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Campbell, Harry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Cook, Augustus Henry, University College.
Cunnington, Cecil William, King's College.
Davies, William Thomas Frederick, Guy's Hospital.
Day, John Roberson, University College.
Elgood, Charles Reginald, University College.
Faulkner, Joseph, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Gray, John Alfred, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Halliburton, William Dobinson, B.Sc., University College.
Kealy, John William Gregory, King's College.
Lewers, Arthur Hamilton Nicholson, University College.
Lynam, Robert Garner, King's College.
Marsh, Nicholas Percy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Nicholson, John Williams, Guy's Hospital.
Norvill, Frederic Harvey, King's College.
Parkinson, Charles Joseph, Owens College.
Pike, Charles James, University College.
Porter, Guy David, King's College.
Rabbeth, Samuel, King's College.
Scott, Bernard Charles, Middlesex Hospital.
Waugh, Henry Dunn, B.A., B.Sc., University College.
Wilson, Arthur Henry, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.
Wood, Louis Edmund, St. Mary's Hospital.

Excluding Physiology.

First Division.

Eady, George John, King's College.
Parry, Robert, Guy's Hospital.
Payne, Charles Alexander, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Second Division.

Dent, Harry Lord Richards, King's College.
Fox, Robert Fortescue, London Hospital.
Richmond, Charles Ernest, Owens College.

Physiology only.

Second Division.

Dingley, Arthur William, University College.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 12th, 1880.

Creswell, John Charles, Bromsgrove.
Fotherby, Henry Arthur, 3, Finsbury Square.
Newcombe, Frank, Derby.
Oswold, Robert James William, 245, Kennington Road.
Palmer, Harold Lewis, Haverfordwest.
White, Edwin Francis, Putney, S.W.

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

Lane, Alexander, Guy's Hospital.
Llewellyn, Ernest, London Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen received degrees in Medicine and in Surgery on Monday, August 2nd, 1880.

Doctor of Medicine, under the new Statutes, with the Titles of the Theses.—

(***) denotes those who have obtained prizes for their dissertations; * those deemed worthy of competing for the dissertation prizes; * those commended for their dissertations.)—***De Burgh Birch, England, M.B. and C.M., 1877: A Microscopical Inquiry into the Arrangement of Parts in Adult Bone, and some Features in the Development of Growing Bone. Arthur Henry Boucher, England, M.B. and C.M., 1877: Post Partum Hæmorrhage. *Adolphus Edward Bridger, England, M.B. and C.M., 1878: Typhoid Fever. Charles Alfred Coleman, Nova Scotia, B.A., M.B., and C.M., 1876: Asthma, with special reference to the Treatment by the Subcutaneous Injection of Atropia. Leslie Meredith Earle, England, M.B. and C.M., 1878: Pertussis a Whooping-Cough. *William Galletly, Scotland, M.B., 1876: Diphtheria. William D'Oyly Grange, West Indies, M.B. and C.M., 1874: Tea as an Article of Diet. ***James Allan Gray, (M.A. Edin.), Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1876: Observations on the Medico-Legal Investigation of Opium. *Alexander Stevenson Greenway, England, M.B. and C.M., 1874: An Investigation into the Histological Structure of the Skin in Small-pox in Man. ***David Berry Hart, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1877: The Structural Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Floor in its Physiological, Pathological, and Practical Aspects. *John Morrison Hobson, China, M.B., 1878: On the Mechanism of Costal Respiration. *Elphinstone Hollis, Isle of Wight, M.B. and C.M., 1874: Tubercular Meningitis. *Henry William King, England, M.B. and C.M., 1878: The Range of Hereditary Tendencies in Disease. James Charles Logie, Orkney, M.B. and C.M., 1873: Intestinal Obstruction; its Diagnosis and Treatment. *David MacEwan, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1867: The Conservative Surgery of the Foot. Charles McLaren, England, M.B. and C.M., 1877: Digest on Alcohol; or Alcohol as a Food, Poison, Medicine. *Neil Macleod, England, M.B. and C.M. (with Second Class Honours), 1875: A Contribution to the Treatment of Hepatic Abscess. *James M'Naught, England, M.B., 1875: Pigmentation of the Skin. John Mowat (M.A. Edin.), Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1877: On the Management of Ordinary Labour with Difficulties found in Practice. Richard Moreton Prichard, Wales, M.B. and C.M., 1874: Asthma. **William Cash Reed, England, M.B. and C.M., 1877: Heart-Disease in Childhood (a Clinical Study). James More Reid, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1878: On Thrombosis. Francis Rutherford Russell, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1878: On Pott's Disease of the Spine, and its Treatment. *Edward William Fleming Stiven, India, M.B. and C.M., 1874: Surgical Experiences and Observations on Gunshot Wounds obtained during the Russo-Turkish War. ***John Francis Sutherland, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1878: Hospitals; their Construction and Hygiene. John Taylor, Scotland, M.B. and C.M., 1878: Report of Cases in Practice, with Commentaries. Alfred Hardy Watson, England, M.B. and C.M., 1875: Colour-Blindness.

Doctor of Medicine, under the old Statutes, with the Title of the Thesis.—*Theodor Linde, Rotterdam: On Electro-Therapeutics.

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.—(a. indicates that the candidate has passed the examinations with First Class Honours; b. that the candidate has passed the examinations with Second Class Honours.)—Joseph Adams, England. Thomas Anderson Alexander, Scotland. Francis J. Allan, Scotland. William Allan, Scotland. Henry M'Cauley Alston, Trinidad. (b) John W. Anderson (M.A. Glasg.), Scotland. James Altham, England. George William Wetton Ashdown, England. William Turnbull Barrie, Scotland. William Frederick Prichard Bassett, Australia. Harold Knowles Bean, England. James Lumsden Bell, Scotland. (b) John Bright Berry, England. William Llewellyn Pryce Bevan, England. (b) George Sandison Brock, Scotland. James Brown, Scotland. John Macdonald Brown, Scotland. Martin Luther Brown, England. Samuel Frederick Brown, Australia. George Turnavine Budd, England. Thomas Bushby, England. Alexander Cameron, Scotland. James Pemberton Campbell, Scotland. Stewart Carson, England. Benjamin Walker Cawthorne, England. George Chalmers, Scotland. Frederick Orloff Combe, England. William Maxwell Craig, India. James Stedman Craigie, Scotland. Peter Davidson, Scotland. (a) William Henry Dobie, England. Harry Melville Dunlop, Scotland. Eben Henry Edwards, England. John Fenton Evans, England. Horace Nathaniel Everard, England. John Ewart, Scotland. Eustace Firth, England. John Bell Fisher, England. Robert Alexander Paul Forrester (B.A. Dublin), Scotland. (a) James William Fraser, England. William Robert James Garson, Orkney. Alfred Gelebian, Smyrna. Charles John Gibson, England. Edward Leith Grant, Jamaica. William Charles Greig, Scotland. Alfred Harris, England. William Atkinson Harrison, England. William Hoad, Barbadoes. Wilfred Winnall Horton, England. George Minto Johnston, Scotland. Henry Halcro Johnston, Orkney. Richard Jones, Wales. Gregory Jordan, India. Skene Keith, Scotland. Thomas Sharp Kerr, Scotland. Philip Horace Kidd (B.A. Madras), India. William Broad Kirkaldy, England. William Knott, England. David Lennox, Scotland. Robert Wellesley Lethbridge, Australia. James Limont (M.A. Edin.), England. David Lindsay, Scotland. John Robert Logan, Scotland. (b) Henri Lorans, Mauritius. Gerhard Wilhelm Conrad Luckhoff, Cape of Good Hope. Robert Alexander Lundie (M.A., B.Sc. Edin.), England. Colin M'Callum, Scotland. Alexander M'Cormick, Scotland. Archibald Drummond Macdonald, Scotland. Robert Donald Macgregor, Scotland. Murdo Tolme Mackenzie, Scotland. Ernest Æneas Mackintosh, Scotland. Dugald Macmillan (M.A. Edin.), Scotland. Charles William Stanford Magrath, England. (a) Heroert Christopher Male, England. George Hubert Mapleton, England. David Matthews, Scotland. Robert Peel Matthews (M.A. Edin.), Scotland. Patrick William Maxwell, Scotland. William George Morgenrood, Cape of Good Hope. Thomas Nelson, Scotland. Frederick William Niesche, Australia. James O'Reilly, Cape Colony. George Paterson, Cape of Good Hope. Robert Knox Peacock, Ireland. Henry Anderson Peddie, Scotland. George Edmund Pierz, Ceylon. (b) James Ashford Potts, England. Robert Butter Proudfoot, Scotland. Thomas Proudfoot, Scotland. George Stringer Pullon, England. Henry Pullon, England. (b) Richard Frank Rand, England. Frederick William Reid, England. Petrus Jacobus Retief, Cape of Good Hope. Alexander Simpson Rose, Scotland. (b) James Marmaduke Rose, Australia. Joseph Carne Ross, Madeira. Richard Emil Schlesinger, Australia. Ebenezer

Samuell Scott, England. James Scott, Scotland. Levi Prinski Scott, Poland. William Henry Irvin Sellers, England. William Henry Shirreff, India. Samuel Walker Smith, England. Charles Guthrie Stein, England. Alexander Williamson Stirling, Scotland. Charles Gordon Robertson Storie (M.A. Edin.), Scotland. (a) Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, Scotland. Hugh Sutherland, Scotland. Edwin John Sykes, England. Edward George Thomas, England. Alexander Thomson, Constantinople. James Herbert Thorp, England. Richard Turner, Scotland. Arthur Bredon Wade, Isle of Wight. Benjamin Wainwright, England. Rowland Hill Weight, England. Edward de Lancy West, England. Charles Henry Willey, England. Richard Ernest Williamson, England. John Willins, Scotland. Frederick William Wood, England. (b) William Young, Scotland.

Bachelor of Medicine.—Walter Calverley Beevor, England. Howard Bendall, England. George Frederick Croke, England. Thomas Gray, England. (b) Arthur Thomson, Scotland. Andrew Fleming Wood, Scotland.

Master in Surgery.—Archibald Campbell Clark, Scotland (M.B. of 1878).

The Ettles Prize for 1880 was awarded to Thomas Peter Anderson Stewart, M.B., C.M.; the Beany Prize was awarded to William Henry Dobie, M.B., C.M.; the Wightman Prize was awarded to Richard Frank Rand, M.B., C.M.; the Syme Surgical Fellowship was awarded to David Berry Hart, M.D.; and the Cameron Prize was awarded to Professor William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., Manchester.

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

John Burdon, Cleadon; Charles Crossley, Leicester; Michael Carmody, Limerick; John Hickling Gwynne, Staffordshire; Charles Samuel Brewer, Liverpool; Edgar Rastricke Hanson, Cornwall; Hugh Bullen Matheson, Liverpool; Capel Baldwin St. George, Dublin; John Joseph Tisdall, Redmonstown, Ireland; Robert Griffith Roberts, Liverpool; Frederick Francis German, Fenton, Staffordshire; Robert William Jephcott, Warwickshire; Henry Thomas Legat, South Shields; Davis Hewson Stephens, North Shields; Alfred Llewellyn Perkins, Cwm Aman, South Wales; Arthur John Clayton, Yorkshire; Samuel Ebenezer Johnson, Newport, Isle of Wight; Harold Allan Wild Batten, London; Thomas Arthur Wise, Isle of Man; Edward Appleton, Stockton-on-Tees; John McMichael, Dublin; Walter Frederick Rudolph de Wateville, Berne; Henry Wilkins Carr, Sussex; Herbert Shortridge, Yorkshire; James Joseph Taylor, Newcastle; William James Spence, Darlington; John Jackson Berry, Pendlebury.

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

Charles James Addison, Weymouth; James Hall, Rokeel, Ireland; James Parette, Perth; Charles Crossley, Leicester; William Alexander Dunn, Manchester; Robert Owen Jones, Carnarvonshire; Richard Fowler, Dublin; Francis William Smailes, Pickering; John Minchin Whitaker, Dublin; Michael Dominic Keily, Limerick; John Osborne, Cork; John Campbell Graham, Bonn; Robert George Taylor, Grahamestown, Cape Colony; George Cuscan, Wexford; Alexander Macintyre, Stirlingshire; Luther Cooke, Sutton-in-Ashfield; John William Rodgers, Negapatam, India; Richard John Taylor Fonceca, Madras; Alexander Harkness, Belfast; Charles Torbitt, Warwickshire; James Leitch, Inverary; Mark Anthony Wardle, Stratford-le-Bow; Andrew Alexander Watson, Galashiels; Alfred Ernest Scanlan, Chester; John McNicoll, Liverpool; James Charles Bradshaw, Staffordshire; William Doughty, Canonbie; James Alexander Close, Croydon, Ontario; Alfred Whitham, Haworth; Robert John Boyd, Wells, Somerset; Herbert Ward, Yorkshire; John McWilliam, London, Ontario; Peter Henderson Bryce, Mount Pleasant, Canada; Adam Garrat Mitchell, Limerick; John Holt Marsh, Farnworth, Bolton; Charles Stuart, Berwickshire; John Henry Lowry, County Down; James McCauley Martin, County Londonderry; William John Watt, Belfast; Joseph English, County Antrim; Edward Goffe Swan, St. Helena; Robert Clarke, Yorkshire; Denis Moloney, Duagh, Kerry; Patrick McDonogh, Clapham; James Trimble Chambers, County Tyrone; Henry Liston, Edinburgh; Robert Anderson, Newry; Frank Lewis Charles Richardson, Rhayader, South Wales; Alexander Thompson Duncan, Banffshire; George William Dalston, London; Owen Patrick Kerrigan, Mullingar; John Oatley, County Cork; Robert Pope Newbigging, India; Henry John Birkett, Whitehaven.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination during the recent sittings of the examiners.

John William Ellis, Doncaster; James Andrews, Glasgow; Michael Joseph Moglan, Galway.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

John William Ellis, Doncaster; Thomas Carey Barlow, Dalston; Richard Winter Barney, Dublin; Benjamin Armstrong Palmer, County Armagh; Bejanji Pestonji, Bombay; Isaac Williams, Cerrig-y-Druidion.

The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination for the Licence in Dental Surgery of the College.

Hugh Fraser, Largs; Humphrey Wingfield Tracy, Ipswich.

The following gentleman passed his final examination, and was admitted a Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

James Stewart Durward, Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—At the Summer Commencements, held in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, on Wednesday, June 30th, the following degrees in Medicine and Surgery and Licence in Surgery were conferred by the University *Caput*.

Bachelors in Surgery.—Charles Adams, John Tate Creery, John Loftus Cuppaide, Charles Hampden Dixon, Archibald Alexander Hamilton, John Seymour Kane, William Henry Line, Thomas Robert Lingard, Thomas John Rashleigh

Lucas, Edward Erskine Moore, Alexander Baillie M'Kee, Robert James Polden, Charles Sanderson Purdon.
Bachelors in Medicine.—Charles Adams, Richard John Baker, John Patrick Barry, Henry Lewis Clare, John T. Creery, John L. Cuppage, William S. Gordon, Archibald A. Hamilton, Fitzgerald Isdell, W. H. Line, Thomas R. Lingard, Alexander B. M'Kee, Robert J. Polden, Charles S. Purdon.
Doctors in Medicine.—Travers Boyne Barton, Albert Thomas Hickson, Lewis Jones, John Seymour Kane, Gilbert Lynch, Charles Grove Young.
Licentiate in Surgery.—George Washington Brazier-Creagh.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

THE following vacancies are announced:—

- BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, etc. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before August 31st.
- ***CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications, etc., on or before September 27th.
- ***CHELTEMHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, before October 10th.
- ***CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM**—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.—Salary, £40 per annum, with board, washing, etc. Applications not later than September 1st.
- ***DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich**—Dispenser. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications, etc., on or before September 4th.
- ***FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before September 7th.
- FULHAM UNION**—Two Medical Officers for Third and Fifth Districts. Salary, £60 per annum each; also Vaccination Officer to Second District. Applications, etc., before September 1st.
- HEREFORDSHIRE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications on or before August 24th.
- ***HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, not later than September 1st.
- LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**—Demonstratorship on Anatomy. Applications on or before August 28th.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY**—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications not later than September 1st.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with apartments, attendance, coals, gas, etc. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before September 1st.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**—Registrar. Applications, with testimonials, not later than September 1st.
- ***PARISH OF ISLINGTON**—Resident Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished residence, coals, and gas; also, Resident Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser of Medicine to Workhouse and Infirmary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, and washing. Applications, etc., on or before September 1st.
- ***PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, washing, and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 1st.
- ***ROYAL INFIRMARY, MANCHESTER**—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 1st.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London**—Surgical Registrar. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, on or before August 30th.
- ***YORK FRIENDLY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, before September 14th.

[The announcement, in last week's JOURNAL, of a vacancy in the office of Medical Superintendent of the Gloucester County Lunatic Asylum, was an error.]

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

- ***GLASCOTT, Charles Edward, M.D.**, appointed Honorary Oculist to Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Old Trafford, Manchester.
- HACON, Walter Edward**, appointed Resident Medical Superintendent to the Christchurch Lunatic Asylum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- ELLIOTT, Horace, M.R.C.S.E.**, appointed House-Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, *vice* W. Shaw, M.B., resigned.
- ***JACOB, Ernest H., M.A., M.D.**, appointed Honorary Physician to the Leeds Fever Hospital.
- ***ROXBURGH, Robert, M.B.**, appointed Honorary Consulting Physician to the West of England Sanatorium, *vice* J. J. Willmott, 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.

BIRTHS.

- DAVIDSON**.—On the 17th instant, at 15, Priory Row, Coventry, the wife of Charles Davidson, M.D., of a son.
- DAVIS**.—On August 15th, at the Laurels, Mortimer, Berks, the wife of G. H. Davis, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

MILLER.—On August 13th, at 25, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, the wife of Hugh Miller, M.D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEWART.—On the 3rd instant, at his residence, Handsworth, Birmingham, in his eighty-fourth year, John Stewart, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., etc., late of Wolverhampton. Deeply and widely lamented.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA.—The deaths referred to diarrhoea in the twenty largest English towns, which had been 577 and 711 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 807 last week; they were equal to an annual rate of 5.0 per 1,000 in London, and to an average rate of 6.3 in the nineteen other towns. The death-rate from diarrhoea ranged from 2.1 and 2.2 per 1,000 in Wolverhampton and Bristol, to 10.4 and 11.2 in Leicester and Salford. The deaths in London referred to diarrhoea, which had steadily increased from 16 to 367 in the nine preceding weeks, were 348 last week, and exceeded the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 51. The 348 fatal cases included 265 of infants under one year of age, 67 of persons aged between one and five years, and 11 of persons aged upwards of sixty years. The death-rate from this disease showed the largest proportional excess in the East and South groups of registration districts. The deaths of 12 infants and young children were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, being the thirty-second week of this year, 4,096 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 20 in Edinburgh, 20 in Glasgow, and 35 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality in the twenty English towns were as follow: Wolverhampton 16, Bristol 17, Portsmouth 17, Bradford 23, Hull 23, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 23, London 24, Sheffield 24, Brighton 24, Nottingham 26, Norwich 26, Birmingham 26, Manchester 26, Plymouth 26, Oldham 27, Sunderland 28, Liverpool 28, Leeds 29, Leicester 33, and the highest rate 38 in Salford. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 7.8 per 1,000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 2.1 and 3.9 in Wolverhampton and Bristol, to 14.1 and 15.2 in Leicester and Salford. In London, 1,670 deaths were registered, which exceeded the average by 64, and gave an annual death-rate of 23.8 per 1,000. The 1,670 deaths included 6 from small-pox, 38 from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 348 from diarrhoea—being altogether 509 zymotic deaths, which were 41 above the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 7.3 per 1,000. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 200 and 175 in the two previous weeks, further fell to 152 last week, but exceeded the corrected average by 7; 87 were attributed to bronchitis and 47 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 43 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eight cases of suicide were registered. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 63.8°, and 1.2° above the average. The general direction of the wind was west and north-north-east; the horizontal movement of the air averaged 11.3 miles per hour, which was 0.8 above the average. Rain fell only on Sunday, to the amount of 0.15 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 38.0 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone was considerably below the average, except on Sunday.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—At a Court meeting of the Masters and Wardens and Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries, held on August 3rd, 1880, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Court of Examiners for the ensuing year; viz.: Dr. Robert Hunter Semple; Dr. Charles Taylor; Dr. John Randall; Dr. Joseph Samuel Lavies; Dr. John Sherwood Stocker; Henry Bullock, Esq.; Dr. John Charles Thorowgood; Dr. Robert Fowler; Dr. William F. R. Burgess; Dr. Frederick John Hensley; Dr. George H. Savage; Dr. Henry Radcliffe Crocker; Thomas R. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary to the Court of Examiners. At the same Court, the following gentlemen were elected Examiners in Arts for the ensuing year; viz.: Charles Edward Armand Semple, M.B., B.A. Cantab.; Herbert William Page, M.B., M.A. Cantab.; W. Peregrine Probert, M.A., LL.D. Cantab.; Thomas R. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Examiners. At the recent examination for the prizes in Botany given annually to medical students by the Society of Apothecaries, the successful candidates were: 1. Joseph Baldwin Nias, student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (the gold medal); 2. Alfred Mason Vann, student of King's College, London (the silver medal and books).

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 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.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 10 A.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.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.
SATURDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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., 1; 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., 1; 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, Tu. 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; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. 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; Orthopaedic, 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.	

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with Duplicate Copies.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

NOCTURNAL INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

SIR,—I would advise "A. K." to pass every morning a bougie as large as his patient can admit, and to give him an eighth part of a grain of strychnine dissolved in fifteen minims of tincture of perchloride of iron three times a day. I think, according to my experience, he will find this treatment of service.—I am, etc., G. D. Torrington Square, August 14th, 1880.

ENQUIRER.—Apply to Hansard, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would give me your opinion on the following question of etiquette:—I was attending a patient for a week, when the friends became dissatisfied with the progress of the case. On the evening previous to my dismissal, I saw the patient and applied a blister to his side. I visited the house next morning, and was told by the aunt my services were dispensed with, as Dr. —, physician, had been sent for and had visited the patient. She told me she had sent me a letter to that effect. When I returned home I found that a letter had been left in my absence.

What I wish to know is, whether the physician (consulting physician, also physician to a large provincial infirmary) treated me professionally by taking the patient whilst seeing a recent blister on his side, and passing my door without calling to inquire whether I had refused to meet him, or wished to meet him.

I have met in consultation several times the same Dr. —, and would at any time, if requested, again.

The question involves a practical bearing to us general practitioners, who may be shipped overboard by the fidgety and dissatisfied public if aided by consultants.

I must inform you that the senior physician of the town never takes patients when a medical man is in attendance without consulting him: for in a large town where there are many "doctors of advice", people rush off sometimes without informing the surgeon in attendance of their intention; and if consultants receive them and ignore the general practitioner, it will be our interests not to put fees into their pockets unless compelled.

If all consultants would act as the senior physician does, we should get on well, and respect each other, and by doing so the public would respect us also.—I remain, sir, yours truly,

GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

Member of the British Medical Association.

* * * This case involves the kind of difficulties which arise from the mixed position which "consultants" hold, even in London, and, of course, much more in provincial towns. We do not know of any pure consultants; all are in the habit, so far as we know, of seeing patients who apply to them direct, and even of taking charge of them at their homes, as well as of seeing them in consultation with other practitioners; and so long as this is the case, difficulties such as this are sure to arise. It does not appear here that the physician in question had been previously called in consultation as to this case by the practitioner who writes to us; but that he was called direct to the case, and asked to take charge. Under such circumstances, he was in the same position as any other practitioner; and it must be asked whether he did his duty, without reference to his being at intervals a consultant. We think on the case stated, and supposing it to be quite accurately stated, that he did not. Finding that the patient was under active treatment at the time, it was his duty to ask for a consultation in order to inform himself accurately of the treatment and symptoms up to that moment, to do justice to his patient, as well as to show proper respect to his professional brother in charge up to that moment. The right of a patient to change his medical adviser is undoubted; but, like other rights, it is limited by those of other people; and a medical practitioner has a right to expect that he shall not be dismissed in the middle of a case without reasonable courtesy and explanation, and his successor has a right to see that the same respect and courtesy which he would expect is paid by him and by those whom he is advising to his colleague and predecessor in the case.

SIR,—Will you, in an early issue of your paper, give your opinion in the following case?

A. was the medical attendant of a family, and attended the wife up to the time of her death. The widower subsequently married a daughter of a patient of D. She, when requiring a medical man, wrote and asked D. to attend her. D. called, and explained that he would rather she first informed A. that such was her intention. This she refused to do, and D. agreed to attend her.

Has A. any right to complain of D.'s conduct, or has D. committed a breach of professional etiquette in accepting the patient?—Yours very truly, L.R.C.P.E. Chippenhams, August 12th, 1880.

* * * We think that D. acted in a right and proper way, and is justified in accepting the patient.

A THIRTY-THREE DAYS' FAST.

SIR,—I have read with some interest the communication of Dr. Collins of Scarborough on this subject. I should like to ask Dr. Cross if any instrumental feeding were resorted to in order that his patient might be prevented from committing suicide by starvation. That the patient was of unsound mind there seems to be little doubt, for we are told that she lay in bed perfectly motionless, talked little, and took slight notice of any person. She persistently refused food and enemata; and at the end of a week became delirious. It has been the lot of every medical man in charge of lunatics to save the lives of persons, often advanced in life, from voluntary starvation by the use of the stomach pump; and I think many of your readers, in common with myself, would wish to know why some similar means were not adopted in this case.—I am, sir, truly yours, CHARLES ALDRIDGE.

PHYSIOLOGICAL TEST OF INTOXICANTS.

DR. SHORTHOUSE says that, if a man partake of too large a quantity of good sound wine, or malt liquor, he usually staggers about from side to side, his gait is very unsteady, and if he come to grief and to Mother Earth, he generally falls on one side or the other. If he take too much whisky, especially that abomination which goes by the name of Irish whisky, he is almost certain to be seized with an irresistible impulse to fall forward on his face. If he get drunk on cyder or perry, the latter more especially, he is certain to fall down suddenly on his back, and apparently without any previous warning. He once saw a number of men, who had made too merry at a harvest feast, all fall down on their backs, get up again, and fall down again in the same manner. He had never witnessed anything of the like kind before; and was not a little amazed as well as amused. The farmer, who was a very shrewd Herefordshire man, told him that that was the effect invariably produced by perry, of which his men had that day partaken liberally. He has since that time seen several isolated cases, which have corroborated the farmer's version of the action of an overdose of perry or cyder. Habitual drinkers of cyder or perry are more liable than other persons to paralysis of the limbs; probably this may be due to the sugar of lead with which some cyder-makers "perfect" their beverage. It would appear then, according to this very curious but very doubtful observation, that the various drinks act on different parts of the cerebro-spinal system which preside over locomotion, or act upon the various parts in a different manner, or why these varieties in the method of falling? *E ben trovato.*