

Apart from this, Dr. EWALD'S practical familiarity with his subject gives to the lectures an interest not possessed by a simple compilation. And, in addition, he embodies in his lectures the results of the latest researches: among which we may notice specially his own examination of the gastric secretion in fever patients, showing the therapeutic indication of hydrochloric acid, notwithstanding a high acidity from abnormal acids. We must say, however, that notwithstanding an excellent translation, the style of these lectures is so defective as to detract very much from their value as an exposition of the facts of digestion.

In the appendix, Dr. Ewald gives a few practical therapeutic points, e.g., his method of washing out the stomach, and his application of enemata of cold water to check diarrhoea in children. His examination of artificial digestive preparations results in the recommendation of Witte of Rostock, and of the preparations of pepsin by Simon of Berlin; and in the establishment of the fact that pancreatin, being itself an albuminoid, and therefore digested in the stomach, is as an artificial digestive ferment absolutely ineffective.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

God's Acre Beautiful; or the Cemeteries of the Future. By W. ROBINSON, F.L.S. London: The Garden Office, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.—In this book, Mr. Robinson has set forth a side of the question of cremation which may probably do much to remove some of the prejudice by which the discussion of the question has been impeded. The book itself is prepossessing in aspect, being charmingly printed, artistically bound in vellum and gold, and illustrated with some very charming plates. The cemeteries of the future crematoria are to be permanent, unpolluted, and inviolate; and Mr. Robinson has no difficulty in showing that, with urn-burial, permanent and beautiful cemeteries are possible. The ground not being occupied with bodies, there is no need to close the cemetery at any time. By the common consent of mankind, God's acre is most fitly arranged as a garden; and, as the place for open burials need not occupy more than one-fourth of the space of a large cemetery, the whole central or main part will be free space for gardens and rows of trees. The cemetery will not only be a garden in the best sense of the term, but the most beautiful and most cared for of all gardens. The present graveyard is not a place of rest, but only of temporary use; neglect and desecration of the resting-place of the dead, after a few short years, is almost inherent in the present system, but would, in Mr. Robinson's view, give place, under the adoption of cremation, to one of unrelenting and loving care; for the same reason, each succeeding generation would be as much interested in the preservation of the cemetery as those who had gone before were at any previous time in its history. Through urn-burial, noble and enduring art would be made possible, ugliness abolished, and inscriptions and memorials preserved from decay. In urn-burial, all religious or beautiful ceremony is easy, and burials in and around churches and public buildings might be practised to any extent. Cemeteries would be beautiful and permanent public gardens; and an attractive picture is given of the cemetery of the future and its buildings. The entrance to the temple columbarium is shown in a peculiar poetic picture. Free and simple burials for the poor might be secured, or private burial-places for the rich. Mr. Robinson has collected many of the most severe indictments against the present practice of burial, which he describes as a horrible practice, adopting the opinions and words of Professor Gross of Philadelphia, who has written: "There is something eminently repulsive to me about the idea of lying a few feet underground, for a century or perhaps two centuries, going through the process of decomposition. When I die, I want my body to be burned. There is nothing repulsive in the idea of cremation. People's prejudice is the only opponent it has had. If they could be awakened to a sense of the horror of crowding thousands of bodies underground, to pollute, in many instances, the air we breathe and the water we drink, their prejudice would be overcome, cremation would be taken for what it truly is, a beautiful method of disposing of the body." In another appendix, Mr. Robinson deals with the only serious objection which has been urged from any quarter against the prompt and harmless reduction of the body to its inoffensive parts, and that is the supposed immunity it would give to poisoners. He adopts the view of Sir Henry Thompson and that which has been proposed in Paris, which includes the appointment of an official *médecin vérificateur*, and a careful system of precaution that such officer could easily adopt. Mr. Robinson's book is written in short sections, dealing each of them with a separate subject; and it is eminently popular in its character. The opposition to cremation is mainly a matter of sentiment, and there is probably no better method of meeting it than by enlisting art, feeling, and sentiment of the most

delicate kind on the side of cremation. Such a book as this is eminently calculated to attain that purpose; it is none the less full of good sense and good philosophy. Mr. Spencer Wells has lately taken an active part in reawakening public and professional opinion to the interest of the solution to the difficult question of interments by the substitution of cremation, and he will find a powerful ally in Mr. Robinson, whose reputation as a horticultural authority, and as a man of letters and taste, naturally led him to regard the subject from that point of view which will secure him a hearing among classes of society less disposed to accept as valid the purely scientific argument.

Palliative Medicine and Palliative Treatment in Surgical Cases.—Under this head, Mr. Edward Lund reprints a short address which he gave at the Manchester meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, as President. Without introducing any subject of novelty, he refers with flowing pen to the advantages of employing palliative means for relieving pain and suffering where no more radical methods can be adopted. He speaks highly of the use of powdered iodoform locally on the surface of discharging cancerous ulcers, and insists on the thesis that, where we cannot cure, it is our duty to seek to mitigate suffering, and prolong the life of the patients under our care by measures purely palliative in their nature. He considers that generally practitioners who are, so to say, tied to their patients, and continuously in contact with the case in all its phases, are more likely to be able to offer hints or suggestions for the improvement of palliative medicine and palliative treatment in surgical cases than consultants, and suggests that they should turn their attention to the collection and publication of their experience in this respect.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

MEDICINE.

ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.—Thoresen (*Norsk Magazin for Lægevidensk.*, 3rd series, Band ix; and *Nord. Medicin. Arkiv*, Band xii), has analysed the conditions of 277 cases of acute articular rheumatism, which have been under his care during the last twenty-five years. He has not been able to find any connection between the frequency of the disease and the state of the weather, the temperature, or the amount of moisture; and, after distributing the cases of the disease among the different months, he cannot assign to articular rheumatism any place as a representative of a fixed morbid constitution. On the other hand, he has found that the cases of rheumatism diminish in proportion to the height above the level of the sea, and increase in proportion as this is approached. His professional colleagues practising in the higher regions have informed him that acute rheumatism is almost unknown to them. He believes that acute articular rheumatism is an infective disease, which, like intermittent fever, belongs to the diseases of low lands; cold, he thinks, has been overrated as a cause. The good effects of salicylic acid are regarded by Thoresen as confirmatory of his idea that rheumatic fever is an infective (malarious?) disease.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

COMPLETE SEPARATION OF THE CORNEA AFTER SIMPLE LINEAR EXTRACTION OF CATARACT.—Dr. E. Fuchs relates in the *Centralblatt für prakt. Augenheilkunde* (May 1880) the case of a woman aged 30, on whom dissection of the right capsule of the lens was performed with a view to the maturation of a diabetic cataract. The attempt succeeded; and, five weeks afterwards, the softened lens was removed by von Gräfe's method of linear extraction. On the third day, the cornea became opaque, especially at the periphery; and chemosis appeared. On the seventh day, the entire cornea could be removed from the eye, as if it had been cut loose with a knife along the corneo-scleral junction. Some days later, the iris also fell off; and the woman died three weeks afterwards of pulmonary tuberculosis. On microscopic examination of the cornea, it was found that the whole of the inner layers were necrosed in consequence of an invasion of micrococci; in the outer layers, they extended to a distance of about a millimetre from the wound. The immigration of the micrococci is regarded by the author as having been primary, and the inflammation and separation of the diseased part as secondary.

ON the 13th instant, elections for a medical officer to Tuam Workhouse, and Tuam No. 1 Dispensary District, took place, and created considerable interest, forty-five guardians having attended for the purpose. Dr. James Turner was elected to the workhouse, and Dr. Patrick Bodkin to the dispensary; both offices having been held by the late Dr. Turner.

of the Association on the 9th of February last (see vol. i, 1880, p. 259). The one Bill which was not proceeded with was that promoted by the corporation of Birkenhead; the others (Huddersfield, Lancaster, Oldham, Preston, Stafford) were all passed.

Taking the Acts in their order, Huddersfield takes what are now known as the "Jarrow" powers with regard to infection; but from the list of places which may be closed by the sanitary authority, "surgeries and offices of public vaccinators, or other places of public resort", have been struck out. The clause, however, prohibiting any person dwelling in an infected house from following his occupation, "except with the written permission of the medical officer of health, and after disinfection of the person and clothing", and that prohibiting nurses attending an infectious case from nursing any other person except on the same conditions, are retained in the Bill, though their workability seems very questionable. The method by which the existence of infectious disease is to be made known to the authority has been altered for the worse in the Act. In the Bill, the plan which has received the sanction and approval of this Association was followed, by making the occupier primarily responsible for the notice to the sanitary authority; the medical attendant being under an obligation to give a certificate to the occupier only. By the Act as passed, the medical attendant is required to give notice to the sanitary authority direct of all cases of infectious disease in his practice. It is unnecessary to point out afresh the objections to this method of procedure; and it is to be regretted that so retrograde a step should have been taken, especially in view of the fact that the other and better practice has already been in force in the town for four years. The penalties on persons riding in hackney carriages, etc., after exposure to infection, and the power of recovery from masters of the expenses of their domestic servants whilst in hospital, have been struck out of the Bill; but the prohibition of the carrying in public conveyances of corpses of persons dying from infectious disease, has been retained. In other respects, the Act has not been materially altered in its passage through the Houses, though numerous small changes have been made in it.

The Lancaster Bill has not been altered, except that the clause prohibiting the entrance into an infected house of any person not authorised by the corporation, has been expunged; and the occupier has in any case (and not, as before, only when a medical attendant was not called in) to give notice to the authority of the existence of infectious disease in his house. A new clause has been added, enabling the authority to order any other infectious disease than those mentioned in the Act to be compulsorily reported, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board. At Oldham, the proposed power of closing "other places of public resort" besides schools has been cut out, together with the cumulative penalty of forty shillings per day for not reporting infectious cases. No alterations of any moment have been made in the Preston or Stafford Bills; and to them, therefore, the description given by Mr. Ernest Hart in his report as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association still applies.

It does not seem necessary at this juncture to add anything to that report as to the expediency of allowing such very extensive local deviations from the general statute law to be made without due inquiry as to their necessity, and as to the general sanitary administration of the towns that seek to make them. It may suffice for the moment to point out that nineteen authorities in the kingdom now have power to compel each case of infectious disease in their districts to be reported to them. In six more towns, the authority is empowered to provide temporary shelter for families in which infectious disease has appeared; to provide nurses; to close schools, shops, dairies, or other similar places; to declare houses in which infectious disease has appeared to be "infected places", and to enforce certain stringent regulations with regard to such places. In two instances, the procedure of the authority with regard to the disinfection of private premises is altered. Four authorities have attempted to make clearer the somewhat ambiguous phraseology of the 124th section of the Public Health Act with regard to the compulsory removal of persons "without proper lodging or accommodation"—this having been held in some quarters to be accommodation proper for the patient himself, and not for those surrounding him. Four authorities have more or less amplified Section 131 of the Public Health Act with reference to the provision of hospitals for infectious disease; and individual authorities have altered other sections in the general law in fashions too numerous to recapitulate here. It must be obvious, even to the superficial observer, that any considerable increase of legislation of this sort must needs impair very importantly the unity of the working of the Public Health Act throughout the country. It would seem by far the wiser and better plan for the Local Government Board to face the question at once, and to set to work on an amended and amplified public health code which shall have general application, rather than to allow these local patchings of an imperfect law to be multiplied indefinitely.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above District will be held at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone, on Tuesday, October 26th, at 3 o'clock P.M.; J. MEREDITH, M.D., in the Chair.

Dinner will take place at the Mitre Hotel, at 6 P.M.; charge 5s., exclusive of wine. A. HALLOWES, *Honorary Secretary*.

11, King Street, Maidstone, October 5th, 1880.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

The next meeting of this District will take place at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, on Thursday, November 18th.

Members intending to read papers are requested to give immediate notice. T. WHITEHEAD REID, M.R.C.P., *Hon. Sec.*

34, St. George's Place, Canterbury, October 20th, 1880.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the Yorkshire Branch will be held at the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, on Wednesday, October 27th, at 3.15 P.M. Subject for discussion: "Paracentesis in Pleurisy". Members wishing to read communications on the subject are requested to communicate at once with

ARTHUR JACKSON, *Hon. Sec.*

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE seventh annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday, October 28th, at 4 P.M.

An address will be delivered by the President, Mr. W. H. FOLKER. Dinner at half-past five. Tickets (without wine), 7s. 6d. each.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton } *Honorary Secretaries.*
J. G. U. WEST, Stoke-upon-Trent }
Wolverhampton, October 1st, 1880.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Dumfries, on Friday, October 29th, at 1 P.M.

Dinner will be provided at the King's Arms Hotel, at 4 P.M.; charge, six shillings (exclusive of wine).

Gentlemen who intend to read papers are requested to communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. SMITH, M.D., Dumfries, } *Hon. Secs.*
J. K. BURR, M.B., Kendal, }

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch will be held at St. Helens, on Thursday, October 28th, at 2.30 P.M.

The following communications will be read:

1. Dr. T. L. Brunton:
2. Dr. Lloyd Roberts: Extra-uterine Pregnancy.
3. Mr. E. A. Browne: A Modified Ear-Inflator.
4. Mr. F. T. Paul: Congenital Tumour of Jaw.
5. Mr. W. M. Banks: Ventral Hernia.
6. Dr. Cullingworth: On Diaphragmatic Pleurisy.

The dinner will be held at the Fleece Hotel, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets, 7s. 6d. (excluding wine). A. DAVIDSON, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool, October 19th, 1880.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE first meeting of the present session will be held at St. Thomas's Hospital (Westminster Bridge entrance), on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, at 8 P.M., Dr. HABERSHON, President of the Branch, in the chair, when a discussion on the Treatment of Enteric Fever will be opened by Dr. Bristowe. The chief points for discussion will be (1) Food, (2) Alcohol, (3) Drugs, and (4) Baths; and, as it is desired to elicit the opinions both of consultants and of general practitioners on this important subject, it is hoped that all members of the District who do not intend to take part in the discussion will communicate their views on the above points to the Honorary Secretary a few days previous to the day named. The discussion will be open to all members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch and their friends.

H. NELSON HARDY, *Hon. Sec.*

The Grove, Dulwich, October 12th, 1880.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH : NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE first meeting of the session will be held at the house of Dr. Henty, 308, Camden Road, at 8.30 P.M., on Thursday, October 28th, when the following papers will be read :

1. Dr. Habershon : On the Use of Ice applied externally in some Cases of Intestinal Obstruction.

2. Dr. Potter : The General Practitioners of the Future.

3. Dr. Wiltshire : On the Treatment of Pruritus Vulvæ.

THOMAS STRETCH DOWSE, *Hon. Sec.*

14, Welbeck Street, October 18th, 1880.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Bristol Museum and Library, on Thursday evening, October 28th, at half-past seven o'clock ; ALEX. WAUGH, Esq., President.

The following communications are expected :

1. On the Treatment of Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri, by J. G. Swayne, M.D.

2. Exhibition of a New Form of Freezing Microtome, by R. Roxburgh, M.D.

3. Notes on Inversion of the Uterus after Delivery, with a recent Specimen, by E. Crossman, Esq.

4. On the Prevention of *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage, by A. E. Aust Lawrence, M.D.

E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, } *Hon. Secs.*
R. S. FOWLER, }

Clifton, October 1880.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the Office of the Association, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1880: Present, Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER, President of the Council, in the Chair, Professor Humphry, President, Mr. B. Barrow, President-elect, Mr. W. D. Husband, Treasurer, Dr. T. C. Allbutt, Dr. T. W. Barron, Dr. M. M. De Bartolomé, Dr. L. Borchardt, Dr. C. Chadwick, Dr. J. W. Cousins, Dr. A. Davidson, Dr. G. F. Duffey, Dr. R. W. Falconer, Dr. E. L. Fenn, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. E. L. Fox, Dr. J. H. Gibson, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Dr. C. Holman, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, Dr. D. J. Leech, Mr. C. Macnamara, Mr. F. E. Manby, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Dr. C. Parsons, Dr. G. H. Philipson, Mr. Henry Power, Dr. R. C. Shettle, Dr. E. H. Sieveking, Mr. H. Stear, Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. W. Strange, Dr. W. F. Wade, Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Dr. E. Waters, and Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse.

The minutes of the last meetings of August 12th and 13th were read and found correct.

Resolved: That a Subcommittee be appointed to consider the resolutions received from the Metropolitan Counties and other Branches of the British Medical Association, regarding Medical Education, the Subcommittee also to report to this Committee.

Resolved: That the gentlemen who names are as follows be a Subcommittee to carry out the foregoing resolution, viz.: Dr. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Dr. Holman, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. Grigg, Professor Humphry, F.R.S., Mr. Arthur Jackson, Dr. D. J. Leech, Dr. C. Parsons, Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. Edward Waters, Mr. Macnamara, and Dr. Duffey.

Resolved: That the Treasurer be empowered to pay a sum of not exceeding £20 on account of the expenses of the Subcommittee on Medical Education.

Read communication from the Worcester and Hereford Branch, respecting the disposal of the Hastings Memorial Fund.

Resolved: That the resolution of the Worcester and Hereford Branch be referred to the Trust Funds Subcommittee.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee, together with the minutes of the Printing and Office Subcommittee, both of this day's date, be received and approved, and the recommendations carried into effect.

The minutes contain the report of the examination of the quarterly accounts, amounting to £3,179 13s. 11d., and empowering the Treasurer to pay that part of this sum remaining still due—viz., £987 5s.

Resolved: That, in accordance with By-law 33, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. be appointed auditors for the ensuing twelve months.

Read minutes of Subcommittee appointed to consider the place of Annual Meeting for 1881.

The minutes of the Subcommittee contain the following resolution:

That, while fully appreciating the readiness and kindness which has dictated

the invitation from Blackpool, your Subcommittee are of opinion that as the Isle of Wight is more accessible to the distinguished foreigners who may attend the International Congress in London in 1881, the invitation to Ryde be accepted and that Mr. Barrow of Ryde be appointed President-elect.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Subcommittee be received and approved, and the invitation to the Isle of Wight be accepted, and Benjamin Barrow, Esq., be appointed President-Elect.

Resolved: That the Annual Meeting be held on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of August next.

Resolved: That there be three Addresses at the Annual Meeting, viz., Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Medicine.

Resolved: That Dr. Bristowe be requested to give the Address in Medicine.

Resolved: That Mr. Husband be requested to give the Address in Surgery.

Resolved: That Dr. Sinclair Coghill be requested to give the Address in Obstetric Medicine.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be the Arrangement Committee for the Annual Meeting of 1881: The President, the President-elect, the President of the Council, the Treasurer, Dr. Chadwick, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Wade, Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Dr. Ward Cousins, Dr. Holman, Dr. Neal, and Dr. J. M. Pletts.

Read Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Members held at Cambridge, of which the following is a copy:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the price of the dinner-ticket should not include the charge for wine; and the Committee of Council are requested to provide for this in future.

Resolved: That the resolution be referred to the Arrangement Subcommittee.

Resolved: That it be an instruction to the Arrangement Committee to limit the Addresses of Presidents of Sections to twenty minutes.

Read resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Members, of which the following is a copy:

That the thanks of this meeting are due to the President for his valuable suggestions respecting collective action in accumulating the data of medical knowledge, and that the Committee of Council be requested to consider how such suggestions can be best carried out to a practical result.

Resolved: That a Subcommittee be appointed to consider in what manner the object of the resolution may be best carried out, and to report to this Committee. The Subcommittee to consist of the gentlemen whose names are as follows: Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Husband, Dr. Sieveking, Dr. Allbutt, Dr. B. Foster, Professor Humphry, Dr. Ransome, and Dr. Mahomed.

Read resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Members held at Cambridge, of which the following is a copy:

That the support of the Association be requested, with the view of obtaining from the legislature some provision whereby habitual drunkards who become chargeable to the rates should be placed under such restraint as may lead to their being reclaimed.

Resolved: That the foregoing resolution be referred to the Committee for Legislative Restriction for Habitual Drunkards.

Read resolution passed at a Meeting of Members attending the Public Health Section at the Annual Meeting held at Cambridge, of which the following is a copy:

That, in the opinion of this Section, the subject of the Communicability of Disease to Man by Animals used by him as Food, urgently demands careful inquiry, both in regard to the actual state of our knowledge thereon, and to the legislation which is desirable in connection therewith; and that the Committee of Council of this Association be invited to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting on this matter.

Resolved: That the consideration of the resolution passed in the Public Health Section at Cambridge be postponed till the next meeting of the Committee of Council.

Resolved: That the seal of the Association be affixed to the transfer of £1000 London and North-Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, purchased in accordance with Minute 539 of July 7th last.

The seal was then affixed to the transfer and re-locked in the presence of the Committee of Council, and the keys returned to the holders, the President of the Council, the Treasurer, and the General Secretary.

HENDON.—This rapidly growing suburb of London had only had a separate sanitary existence for six months at the end of 1879. During that period, 162 births and 70 deaths were registered in the district, equal to annual rates of 34.9 and 16.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Thirty-three of the deaths were of children under five years of age, of which 16 were under one year. From zymotic diseases 10 deaths occurred, 2 resulting from scarlatina, 1 from typhoid fever, and 7 from diarrhoea—the latter all in children under the age of five years. The drainage of the district is evidently in a very unsatisfactory condition; and there is, besides, much work before the local board in the repression of manifold nuisances at individual houses.

mothers in factories, and the consequent tending of children by unfit and ignorant persons, the feeding of infants with indigestible substances, and the use of sleeping stuffs and so-called "soothing syrups", undoubtedly account in a large degree for the high infantile mortality of the town. Of the zymotic diseases, scarlatina was the most fatal, causing in all 137 deaths. With the exception of eight, who had exceeded the age of ten years, all the victims from scarlatina were infants or young children. The period between two and five years was that in which the greatest fatality was observed, 65 deaths being recorded between these ages. From fevers only 13 deaths occurred—a gratifying diminution from the 48 and 45 deaths of the two previous years. The deaths from the other zymotic diseases do not call for any special remark. The mortality from consumption was rather below the average; but that from bronchitis was very large, no fewer than 365 persons succumbing to the disease.

THE SANITARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR,—Complaints are frequently being made in your columns of the reduction of the salaries attached to public appointments held by medical men; but it is not often that you have to report a case in which the salary of a medical officer of health is reduced at the instance of a medical member of an urban sanitary authority.

Seven or eight years ago, the Bilston Sanitary Authority, by order of the Local Government Board, advertised for a medical officer of health at a salary of £60 *per annum*. The successful candidate, Mr. W. M. Hancox, was opposed on that occasion by a gentleman who got only one vote. Immediately after the appointment was thus filled, the defeated candidate, who was a member of the board, moved that the salary of the medical officer be reduced to £50, and succeeded in getting his motion carried. Ever since, he has openly endeavoured to cast ridicule upon the medical officer; and in his capacity of chairman of the sanitary committee, has repeatedly characterised the officer's monthly reports as being unsatisfactory. Three years ago, the same gentleman unsuccessfully attempted to grasp the appointment from Mr. Hancox. This year, he, unfortunately for the sanitary interests of the town, got installed in the chair of the Bilston Town Commissioners, who constitute our local sanitary authority, and just before the usual period for reappointment of the medical officer, took advantage of his position as chairman to get a resolution passed that a medical officer of health should be advertised for at £20 *per annum*. Mr. Hancox, as well as other competent local practitioners being thus practically precluded from applying, the appointment fell into the hands of a gentleman of the advanced age of seventy years, who holds a parish appointment in a neighbouring union, and who, on this occasion, was the only candidate. It is proper to add, that the district under the Bilston Urban Sanitary Authority has a population of 25,000, and an acreage of 1,730.

I do not feel it incumbent upon me to offer any criticism upon the part that Mr. Hancox's opponent has acted in this affair; but as it has given rise to a considerable amount of comment in medical circles, as well as among the general public, it would be satisfactory to all if he were afforded an opportunity, of which it is hoped he will take advantage, of explaining away his connection with an act, the just and adequate reasons for which do not appear on the surface.—Yours truly,

FLORENT RES MEDICA.

* * On the facts as stated, there can be but one opinion as to the conduct of the medical man who has thus taken upon himself to secure the reduction of the already too small salary attached to the office of medical officer of health for Bilston to the paltry sum of £20 a year. For the sanitary supervision of 25,000 people housed under such circumstances as the inhabitants of the Black Country are known to be housed, the initial salary of £60 was ludicrously inadequate; and the appointment at the present remuneration—leaving out of consideration altogether the advanced age of the holder of the office—is nothing but a mockery of the Public Health Act.

SIR,—As you state in your leading article of September 18th, "it is desirable that the health officer should be a man free from the cares of practice, and whose pecuniary interests are not perpetually at war with the discharge of his duties". It is also desirable that those with whom the appointment rests should have some guarantee that candidates have made sanitary science a special study. To effect this, certificates are now granted by the universities and licensing bodies, but there is no doubt that the demand for them is limited by the meagre salaries now paid to health officers debarred from practice. Could not this be remedied, in some instances, by appointing such men coroners for their district? The combination would give us a coroner who, by his medical training, was peculiarly fitted for his work, and a medical officer of health who could fearlessly discharge his duties. Hoping some correspondent may take up the subject, I am, yours, etc., M.B.

SIR,—I beg to tender you my thanks for the advice given to me in the JOURNAL (in June) relative to my appointment as medical officer of health. As you advised, I appealed to the Local Government Board, and they at once declared the whole proceeding illegal, and ordered a new election to take place. This was carried out on August 31st, at a large and influential meeting of the board, and I was reinstated in office amid many expressions of regret that a few members should have acted as they did.—Faithfully yours,
Linden House, Melksham, September 16th, 1880. W. INGRAM KEIR.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ERSON, William Robert, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Lindley-cum-Quareby District of the Huddersfield Union, *vice* F. C. Ellerton, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.

* KEIR, W. Ingram, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Melksham Rural Sanitary Authority.

MUDGE, James, jun., L.R.C.P.E., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to No. 4 District of the Penzance Union, *vice* W. R. Trezise, M.R.C.S.Eng.

YOUNG, Alexander G., M.B., appointed Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, etc., for the Mountmorris Dispensary District of the Newry Union, at £120 *per annum*; and fees; and £15 *per annum* as Medical Officer of Health, and Medical Attendant to the Royal Irish Constabulary at Mountmorris and Baleek, *vice* Thomas Pratt, L.K.Q.C.P., deceased.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, both first and second, will be holden in the present Michaelmas Term, beginning on Monday, November 29th. An examination also for the certificate in State Medicine and Public Health will take place in the third week of December. Notice will be hereafter given of the days and hours for each examination. Candidates are to send their names to the Regius Professor of Medicine, Medical Department, Museum, on or before November 15th. Students are reminded that, after the present year, the examinations aforesaid will be holden only in the Trinity Term.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINERS.—The following have been appointed Examiners: First M.B. Examination: Dr. Annington, Caius; Professor Dewar.—Second M.B. Examination: Dr. Watney, St. John's; C. Creighton, King's.—Third M.B. Examination: Dr. Reginald Thompson, Trinity; Dr. Galabin, Trinity.—Medical and Surgical Degrees: Mr. Luther Holden, F.R.C.S.; Mr. Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.—Dr. Cheadle, of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

ELECTION OF ASSESSOR.—At a meeting held on Tuesday in the Temple—Professor Hunter in the chair—the following resolutions were unanimously approved:—Moved by David Ferrier, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College; and seconded by the Rev. Peter Forsyth, M.A.: "That, in order to adapt the curriculum of Arts to the wants of the different professions, room should be found for such subjects as Chemistry, Botany, Modern Languages, History (ancient and modern), Political Economy, and a more extended course of English Composition and Literature; and, as it is impossible to enlarge the curriculum, candidates for degrees in Arts should be allowed to select some of the above-mentioned subjects in lieu of Higher Mathematics, Greek, or other existing compulsory subjects." Moved by Stephen Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.P.; and seconded by the Rev. John Gibb: "That, as Dr. Bain accepts the principle of options for the degrees in Arts, this meeting strongly urges the members of the Council to vote for Dr. Bain as Assessor." On the motion of J. Mitchell Bruce, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Assistant-Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, a vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Hunter for presiding.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—On October 14th, a *conversazione* was held at the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, and more than two hundred guests assembled at the invitation of the president, committee, and medical staff of the institution. The hospital, which was founded thirteen years ago, is placed in one of the poorest and most densely populated districts of the metropolis, precautions being taken that none but fit subjects for treatment shall be admitted to the benefits of the charity. The originator of the institution is stated to have been a lady, a member of the Society of Friends, who took a single room in the district as a dispensary. Subsequently, two houses were secured; and, in June last, new wards were formally opened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught; and permission was given to name one the "Connaught Ward". The number of beds in the extended hospital is sixty; and, in the Convalescent Home at Croydon, eight beds are provided. Since the opening, 146,000 patients have been relieved, and the average number of outpatients weekly is nearly 1,000. The new wards display the most recent improvements for securing comfort, cleanliness, and ventilation. Communication by telephone is provided all over the building; and there is a complete isolation ward, which is connected only by telephone with the rest of the building. There has been a most ingenious adaptation of the great flat roof, which has been securely railed in, and turned to the purpose of a playground, whence the little sufferers may obtain occasional glimpses of the outlying country. The cost of the construction of the new wards and offices, together with that of the freehold, is about £21,000; and one result of opening these wards is, that there is an expenditure in excess of income estimated at £700 a-year. There is a debt remaining on the building of about £600, and the expenditure for the past three years has been £400 in excess of income. New subscriptions are, therefore, much needed.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—As the result of the last quarterly examination for the Licence of the College, the under-named gentlemen, having passed the required examinations and taken the declaration, were admitted Licentiates of the College on August 5th.

John Leslie Barrington, Joseph Boyd, Luke Brady, James Stewart Brooke, Humphrey John Broomfield, Augustus James Arthur Brown, Walter John Clarke, James Nagle Cleary, Robert Cochrane, Abraham Lyndes Connellan, Edmund Corcoran, Thomas Corcoran, John George Cronyn, Edmund Francis Flynn, Charles Herbert Ford, William Fottrell, Thomas Mark Gallagher, Fitzgerald Isdell, James Alfred Johnston, Thomas Samuel Lacey, Francis Joseph Lambkin, John Lilly Lane, Peter Edmund Lemas, William Cuthbert Lucas, Samuel Foster Loughheed, John Low, James Patrick Mackin, Patrick Andrew M'Dermott, John Barry Moylan, George Cathcart Moutray, Richard Francis O'Brien, John O'Halloran, William Watson Pike, Patrick Henry Rochford, John Goodwin Shea, William Patrick Stanners, Thomas Stanton, James Steel Swain, Samuel Malenoir Thompson, William John Trotter, and Henry Lloyd White-stone.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of this College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, the following candidates were successful.

For the Licence to practice Medicine.

George Henry Butler, Kiburn, London; John Edward James Deane, Dublin; Harry Chalmers Hudson, Dublin; John Hugh Jones, Dublin; Francis Joseph Lambkin, Dublin; John Murphy, Dublin; Edward Connell Adair Ramsay, Fleetwood, Lancashire; Henry George Sworn, London.

For the Licence to practice Midwifery.

Harry Chalmers Hudson, John Hugh Jones, John Murphy, Henry George Sworn.

At the usual Quarterly First Professional Examination, held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 4th, 5th, and 6th, the successful candidates were the following.

Elizabeth Loughheed, London; Katherine Mitchell, London; Julia Caroline Mitchell-Swaagman, London.

The following licentiates, having complied with the by-laws relating to membership, have been duly admitted Members of the College.

John King Forrest, 1859, Dublin; George William Hatchell, 1860, Dublin; Daniel Paterson Barry, 1867, Surgeon-Major A.M.D.; Alexander Richard Joyce, 1870, Surgeon R.N., Plymouth; George Kell, 1871, Surgeon R.N., China; Francis M. Harricks, 1871, Corowa, New South Wales; Henry Anthony Wills Richardson, 1873, Surgeon R.N.; Peter O'Reilly, 1876, Carrigallen; Eliza Louisa Walker Dunbar, 1877, Bristol; Francis Patrick Staples, 1880, Surgeon-Major A.M.D.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 14th, 1880.

Cutfield, Arthur, Burnt Ash Lane, Lee.
Graham, Robert, 56, Upper Kennington Lane.
Sisley, Richard, 1, Park Row, Albert Gate, S.W.
Steer, William, Courtenay Terrace, Salcombe.
Williams, Augustus Frederick, Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire.

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his Primary Professional Examination.

Goddard, Walter Horace, St. Mary's Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced :—

BOLTON UNION—Medical Officer to the Sharples District.

***BRADFORD FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION**—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 4th.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION—Honorary Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 5th.

***CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL**—Assistant-Physician—Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 30th.

***CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL**—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 30th.

CHEPSTOW UNION—Medical Officer to the Sydney District.

COLCHESTER UNION—Medical Officer to the Third District.

***CORK FEVER HOSPITAL**—Resident Medical Officer and Apothecary. Salary, £100 per annum, and £20 per annum to keep accounts of institution, with apartments, fire, and light. Election on 4th proximo.

***DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON**—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications on or before November 1st.

ELLESMERE UNION—Medical Officer to the Hordeley and Dudleston District.

***GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL**—Physician for Out-Patients. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 30th.

***HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY**—Assistant House Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications not later than November 8th.

KIDDERMINSTER UNION—Medical Officer to the Lower Milton District.

***LINCOLN ODD FELLOWS' MEDICAL INSTITUTION**—Assistant or Second Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, on or before November 2nd.

RATHANGAN DISPENSARY—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with £25 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 25th inst.

***ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**—Assistant Physician. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before October 27th.

***ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY**, Southampton. — House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 23rd.

***ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 29th.

***ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH**—Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst. Salary, £400 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 28th.

***ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**—Assistant Lecturer on Midwifery. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 30th.

ST. PANCRAS PARISH—Medical Officer to the Leavesden Woodside Schools.

SHIPTON-ON-STOUR UNION—Medical Officer to the Halford District.

***THE FRIENDS' RETREAT**, York—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, before October 30th.

TETFORD UNION—Medical Officer to the Sapiston District.

THINGOE UNION—Medical Officer to the First District.

TICEHURST UNION—Medical Officer to the Wadhurst District. Salary, £70 per annum, with extras. Applications on or before November 3rd.

***TIVERTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications not later than November 1st.

***VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Chelsea.—Honorary Assistant Physician. Applications on or before November 1st.

WEST BROMWICH UNION—Medical Officer to the North-West Oldbury District. Salary, £65 per annum. Applications on or before October 25th.

***WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, gas, and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 23rd.

WHITECHAPEL UNION—Assistant Medical Officer to the Infirmary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

JAKINS, Percy S., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, *vice* G. Gwynne Bird, resigned.

LE CROMIER, H., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Honorary Physician to the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, *vice* C. C. Claremont, jun., M.R.C.S., whose appointment has expired.

ROLSTON, John R., M.R.C.S.E., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, *vice* Richard Steele, L.R.C.P.Ed., whose appointment expired on September 30th.

ROWLANDS, H. P., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Weston-super-Mare Hospital and Dispensary, *vice* Donald A. Fraser, M.R.C.S., resigned.

SHARMAN, P. E., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, *vice* F. P. Wightwick, resigned.

WHITE, W. Hale, M.B.Lond., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.

WHITE, Sinclair, appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Physiology to the Sheffield School of Medicine, *vice* A. H. Cooke.

*WILSON, John S., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to St. Ann's Dispensary, St. Ann's Road, Stamford Hill.

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.

GILL.—On the 15th inst., at Bootham, York, the wife of H. Clifford Gill, M.R.C.S.E., Medical Superintendent of the York Lunatic Hospital, of a son.

HUME.—On the 8th inst., at 57, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of G. H. Hume, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—TRENCHARD.—On the 14th of October, at St. Augustine's Church, Honor Oak, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Donald Alexander Fraser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., eldest son of P. Gordon Fraser, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer and Member of the Executive and Legislative Council of Tasmania, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. P. Trenchard, Esq., of Woodville, Honor Oak.

PRESENTATION.—The friends and patients of Dr. Hooker of Hadlow lately presented him with a handsome clock, massive gold chain, and a purse containing £75, on the occasion of his leaving the neighbourhood.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The Open Entrance Scholarship in Natural Science of £100 has been awarded to Mr. Robert Lawson, and that of £60 to Mr. H. H. Lankester.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. Arthur Sheild has obtained both the William Brown Exhibitions of £100 per annum, tenable for two years, and £40 per annum, tenable for three years; and Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Taylor have obtained the Brackenbury prizes in medicine and surgery, value about £30 each.

THE Wakefield guardians have increased the salary of Mr. Benjamin Kemp, M.R.C.S. Eng., as medical officer for the Horbury district, from £16 to £25 per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—At the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, which terminated on October 8th, the following candidates satisfied the Examiners: Thomas George Ainsley, M.R.C.S.; David Henry Barley; Herbert Alfred Clowes, M.R.C.S.; Anthony Dodd; A. W. Woodman Dowding, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Frederick William Allen East; Frederick Eastes; Henry Marshall Fenwick; William Henry Kempster; Walter Edgar Rudd. Seven candidates failed to satisfy the Examiners, and were referred to their studies for six months; and one candidate withdrew.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Mr. John Power W. Gray and Mr. Thomas Arthur Collinson have been each awarded a Warneford Scholarship of the value of £75; and Mr. Charles Robert Hodges one of £50. Mr. Ernest Paul Alphonse Mariette has obtained a Sambrooke Exhibition of the value of £60, for proficiency in general literature and science; and Mr. Albert Carless a Clothworkers' Exhibition in Science of the value of £50.

DURING the thirteen weeks which ended on 2nd instant, the death-rate in the metropolis averaged 21.3 per 1,000, against 19.3, 22.1, and 18.4 in the corresponding periods of 1877, 1878, and 1879.

HOMŒOPATHIC SPRINGS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In Westphalia there is a spring which, after flowing for twenty-four hours, entirely ceases for six, then returns with a very loud noise, and in a stream large enough to turn three mills. The well at Torbay ebbs and flows sixteen times in an hour. The Giggleswick well, in Yorkshire, rises and falls every ten minutes. St. Anthony's well, near Edinburgh, has a similar regular intermittent movement. In Savoy there is a spring which is very uncertain and irregular in its rises and falls; this water has been suggested for the irregular chills of pyæmia, while sea-water, which rises and falls regularly with tides, is said by Dr. Max Greubler to rival natrum muriaticum in the cure of intermittent fever. He also hints that the other waters may be tried in obstinate cases of fever and ague. The waters from the intermittent geyser springs in Iceland have not yet been suggested by Dr. Greubler for the worst cases, but he points, with pride and pleasure, to the numerous cases of malarial disease which have been cured at the springs, called the *Puits de Vaisse* at Vichy, which have a perfectly regular and curious *intermittent* action, preceded by a subterranean noise, followed by a violent eruption of mud, water, and gas, strongly impregnated with the hydrosulphuric odour, which occurs at intervals more or less regular, six or eight times every twenty-four hours. Dr. Greubler prides himself very much upon a homœopathic inspiration which led him to give these water, especially in cases attended with flatulence and more or less violent explosions of gas and scybala. In some cases he was obliged to use what he calls the ascending rectal douche, or injections of the water, which is highly impregnated with gas. Thus all the indications were fulfilled—the water, gas, and fæces were forced first to ascend, and then to descend; and were finally expelled from the patient's body, to his great relief and comfort.—*New York Medical Record*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, being the forty-first week of this year, 5,955 births and 3,629 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 22 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 27 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 33 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality in the twenty-English towns were as follow: Bristol, 15; Wolverhampton, 19; Sheffield, 19; Manchester, 20; London, 20; Birmingham, 20; Norwich, 21; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 21; Nottingham, 22; Leeds, 22; Plymouth, 22; Bradford, 23; Brighton, 24; Liverpool, 25; Portsmouth, 25; Sunderland, 25; Oldham, 27; Hull, 29; Leicester, 30; and the highest rate was 34 in Salford. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 3.9 per 1,000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 1.7 and 2.8 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Plymouth, to 7.6 and 8.7 in Sunderland and Salford. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Sunderland, Salford, Oldham, and Liverpool; and measles in Leicester. The death-rate from enteric fever was highest in Liverpool and Bradford. The fatality of diarrhoea showed a further general decline, but was equal to an annual death-rate of 3.3 in Leeds and 4.1 in Wolverhampton. Small-pox caused six more deaths in London, but not one in any of the nineteen large provincial towns. In London, 1,405 deaths were registered, which were 19 below the average, and gave an annual death-rate of 20.0. The 1,406 deaths included 6 from small-pox, 20 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 17 from whoop-

ing-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 66 from diarrhoea—being altogether 214 zymotic deaths, which were 28 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.0 per 1,000. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 124 to 266 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 273 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 31; 164 were attributed to bronchitis, and 68 to pneumonia. The death of a child, aged six years, in the London Hospital on the 8th instant, was referred to hydrophobia from the bite of a dog. An inmate of the Shoreditch Infirmary, whose age was stated to be one hundred years, died on the 8th instant, from senile decay. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths; 37 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 48.0°, and 3.6° below the average. The general direction of the wind was north-easterly, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 9.3 miles per hour, which was 1.1 below the average. Rain fell on three days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 1.30 inches. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 14 per cent. of its possible duration. No ozone was recorded during the week, except on Sunday, when the amount was but small.

MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.—The district ably served by Dr. C. E. Saunders suffered further dismemberment during 1879—two large and populous parishes having been formed into local government districts, and not having joined the combination. It is time to protest against such action as this. If a combination has any *raison d'être* at all, it ought to be sustained against disintegration of this sort. Nothing in sanitary combinations is more striking than the extremely slender tie that binds the authorities together. As a rule, it is little better than a rope of sand. In Dr. Saunders's case, it has proved to be somewhat more stable; but the Local Government Board ought not to allow the principle of the combination to be sacrificed by allowing new local boards to spoil its unity in appointing separate officers of health. Amongst the population of 97,606 persons under his care, Dr. Saunders reports that there were last year 1,593 deaths, giving a death-rate of 16.3 per 1,000 living. The proportionate number of deaths under one year of age decreased to 20.3 per cent. of the total deaths, and 11.1 per cent. of the total births. Diseases of the respiratory organs stand, as usual, first as regards fatality in the list of deaths, though the actual number is not stated. None of the diseases of the zymotic class seem to have been epidemic during the year; but outbreaks of diphtheria at Friern Barnet, of measles at Croyley, and of scarlet fever at Bushey and Harrow, are reported. The great want of the district generally seems to be a better and purer supply of water. Efforts are being made in some places to remedy this defect, but in others affairs are at a standstill. The dairies of the district evidently want much more efficient regulation than they now obtain from the county justices. No further provision has been made for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases, though numerous cases reported by Dr. Saunders point to the necessity of such provision. The absence of any tabular statements for the district as a whole, is an omission that it would be well to rectify in future reports.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—Mr. Dyke has, happily, a comparatively uneventful state of affairs to report for this district. There were registered in it last year 1,600 births and 1,036 deaths, equal to rates of 31.7 and 20.5 per 1,000 respectively. The deaths of 221 children under one year of age were recorded, the proportion to the total deaths being 21.5, and to the total births 13.8 per cent. The average age at death was nearly 32 years, against a mean for the previous thirteen years of 30 years. There was an almost complete immunity from any widespread diffusion of infectious disease. Measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria each caused one death, and 13 were due to whooping-cough. The deaths from enteric fever were 20 in number—the disease, in every instance, being associated with an imperfect drain-pipe, or gully-trap, or closet-syphon, or a foul and filthy cesspit. As soon as the outbreak of disease was heard of, these unsanitary conditions were remedied; but, as to the systematic removal of such defects before they become associated with disease, it would be desirable to have further information. The number of fatal cases of enteric fever, though still large, compares very favourably with the numbers for former years. Scrofulous maladies were less fatal than in 1878, though the number of deaths (160, or one-sixth of the total) is still much too high. Diseases of the lungs caused 223 deaths, and violent deaths numbered 35. An useful feature in the report is a section on the industries of the district, stating the amount of coal raised, the wages of colliers, the output of iron and steel, the price of flour, and the amount of pauperism.

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.—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.—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 Orthopædic, 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	King's College, 2 P.M.—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.; 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; 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, 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; Orthopædic, 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; 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., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—	Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. William Adams, "Cases of Paralysis, with Contraction of one Leg, following Pelvic Abscess in Women, and of both Legs, following excessive Loss of Blood after Miscarriage".
TUESDAY.—	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Henry Morris, "On a Case of Aneurism of the External Carotid, in which, after failure of the Ligature of the Common Carotid, the old operation was successful"; Mr. Savory, "On a Case of Abscess in the Neck, which in its course destroyed a large portion of the Carotid Artery, Jugular Vein, and Pneumogastric Nerve".
THURSDAY.—	Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, 8.30 P.M. Consideration of Laws and Election of New Members. Mr. Hutchinson, "Case of Intra-ocular Hæmorrhage"; Dr. Hughlings Jackson, "The Eye-Symptoms in Locomotor Ataxy"; Mr. Higgens, "Hyposcleral Cyclotomy". Living Specimens (at 8 o'clock): Dr. Gowers, "Optic Neuritis in Intracranial Disease" (two cases); Mr. Nettleship, "Double Iritis, with a Growth on one Iris"; Mr. J. E. Adams, "Peculiar Opacities in the Vitreous Body after Injury".

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.

THE NEWCASTLE THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL.

SIR,—In reference to a letter in your correspondence of October 16th, and signed "R. Torrance", I am sorry to be compelled to characterise that production as a misstatement of the fact so far as regards the working of this hospital. I append statements to that effect from the secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Joseph Slack; from the assistant-surgeon; and from the dispenser. The hospital is recognised as one of the charities of the town, and has a properly constituted committee, and receives aid from our Hospital Sunday Fund; daily we attend patients sent by other practitioners, which is an additional mark, I presume, of the confidence placed in us.—I am, yours, etc., RICHARD ELLIS, F.R.C.S. Edin., etc., Senior Surgeon.

SIR,—In addition to what has already been stated by Dr. Ellis concerning the Newcastle-on-Tyne Throat and Ear Hospital, I may say that, for almost eight months, I have acted as Assistant Surgeon to the same institution. During that time, I can most confidently affirm that no irregularities have taken place in the working of the hospital, which is generally recognised as a distinctly charitable institution.—I am, etc., SAMUEL MACAULAY, L.R.C.P. (Ed.), etc., Assistant-Surgeon.

SIR,—In reference to a letter in your issue of the 16th instant, signed "R. Torrance" I may say that the said R. Torrance was co-secretary with myself until December 4th, 1879. On that day he resigned; and since then I have been sole secretary; and since April 1st, 1880, have acted as treasurer also. Since December last, all the accounts have passed through my hands, and I can truthfully assert that this hospital is not "a private provident dispensary", as is most erroneously asserted by the said R. Torrance, for the only paid persons connected with it are the dispenser and the matron. I can confidently assert, from a thorough knowledge of its working in every part, that it is doing an immense amount of good as a public institution, and has been recognised as such by those who have the division of the stream created by those who support the public institutions of the town.—I am, etc., JOSEPH SLACK, Curate of St. James's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Newcastle Throat and Ear Hospital.

SIR,—I act as dispenser to the Newcastle Throat and Ear Hospital, and as such keep an accurate account of all prescriptions written by the surgeons. During the last six months, I have given medicine five hundred times to free patients.—I am, etc., J. T. ROBINSON.

MR. SLACK.—Mr. Torrance announced the fact last week. The MSS. from which his paper was printed have been for some months in our possession.

MANCHESTER MEDICO-ETHICAL ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—In your issue of the 16th instant, in answer to T. St. Sutton, it is stated that the tariff of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association may be had by writing to the Secretary, Dr. Haddon. Permit us to state that the tariff can only be had from Cornish Brothers, Booksellers, Manchester and Birmingham; and that the secretaries of the Association are the undersigned, and not Dr. Haddon.—We are, sir, yours truly, A. WAHLTUCH, M.D. } Secretaries.
27, King Street, October 18th, 1880. JOHN BROADBENT. }

MIDWIFERY ENGAGEMENTS.

SIR,—Whatever may become of the unhappy fee which threatens to ruin the friendship which seems hitherto to have existed between your correspondents "L." and "G.", I sincerely hope they will not in the end allow it to cause a rupture in their intimate relations. Such friendships are far too uncommon among us. From past personal experience, as well as from observation, I am quite sure that, if neighbouring medical men asked each other to dinner or supper once a week or once a fortnight, no jealousy would exist between them. All difficulties relating to patients and fees would be arranged as if by magic. For, after all, to take a common cause of heartburning, when A's patient chooses B. to attend him, it is not B's fault, but the patient's. But A's human nature includes B. in the feeling of resentment (if any) thus caused, unless he knows B. intimately, when (I speak from experience) no such feeling is raised with respect to him. Do not let this idea be scouted as chimerical. I know two villages with two practitioners in each; in both cases, the rivals are fast friends, and laugh over their troubles and their patients' (and their own) whims, and advise each other about their difficult cases, while they smoke the veritable "pipe of peace". In a town with which I am well acquainted, six medical men, all living in the same district, met once a fortnight at the home of one of them, taken in rotation, discussed a subject, or one or more bad cases brought forward by any of them, and afterwards had a substantial supper, and then a pipe, and it may be, a drop of grog. The only break which ever occurred in the harmony of this arrangement was caused by the death of some of the members; while living, not one single difficulty ever arose. They had very few "rules"—perhaps the chief of them being one forbidding the introduction of sparkling wines at their suppers, at which generally only one lady besides the hostess was present. It is scarcely possible to imagine anything better for the patients and for the doctor than such an *entente cordiale*. If anyone doubts this as to himself, let him cultivate the acquaintance of his next neighbour during the next six months. As to the effect upon his patients, I will only say that I can well imagine that "when doctors quarrel, the devil laughs".—I am, sir, your obedient servant, C.

SURGEON-MAJOR RINGER.—We are obliged to make it a rule not to insert charitable appeals having no reference to the medical profession.

of the Act.—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours, H. W. ACLAND.—R. H. S. Carpenter,
Esq."

“Medical Alliance Association, 130, Stockwell Road, October 11th, 1880.

“My dear Sir,—The clause xxxi you refer me to says that “every person registered under this” (the medical) “Act shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practise medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty’s dominions, and to demand and recover in any court of law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, and visits, and the costs of any medicines or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients”, etc. Now, I wish to ask you, on my own behalf, if this clause means what it says, whether, having registered my Hall qualification, I have, by so doing, acquired a legal right to practise medicine in either Scotland or Ireland? The clause you name states that I can practise “according to my qualification”; and that qualification states upon the face of it that I am entitled to practise medicine in England or Wales, but it says nothing about Scotland or Ireland; and the Apothecaries’ Act of 1815, under which it was granted, does not pretend to give a right to practise elsewhere than in England and Wales. Since the Medical Act was passed in 1838, has there been a single legal decision or ruling that would tend to support, even indirectly, the impression so prevalent in the profession, that “reciprocity” was established by that Act? If so, I should feel greatly indebted to you by your pointing it out to me. But, on the contrary, have there not been both legal decisions and legal rulings which have shown, to the cost and mortification of the plaintiffs in the cases I am alluding to, that “reciprocity” was not established by the said Act? Twenty years since I sent to the Medical Council a fee of £5 for the registration of my Hall licence. I sent it under the impression that registration would give me a legal right to practise medicine where I pleased “in Her Majesty’s dominions”; and as you are the President of that Council—I say it with all due respect for every member of your Council—who received that fee, I think you are in honour and justice bound to give me clear and definite answers to the questions I have put to you, and to do your best to show that “reciprocity of practice” is not, what I now allege it to be, a monstrous sham which, for more than twenty years, has been practised upon the profession by the Medical Act of 1838.—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours, R. H. S. CARPENTER, Hon. Sec.—H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., President of the General Medical Council.”

*** It may be held as a general rule that, prior to the Act of 1858, a degree or diploma obtained in one country did not give the holder a legal position to practise out of that country. The words of the Act which we have italicised in Mr. Carpenter's letter give a legal qualification to every registered person to practise in any part of her Majesty's dominions without reference to other places at which his qualification has been obtained. The *Register* is the proof of qualification.—[ED. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.]

SURGEON.—1880. 1. By the editors of the respective papers. 2. By the Council of the New Sydenham Society.

PHLEBOTOMY IN ACUTE DISEASES.

SIR,—I was very pleased to find in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of Sept. 25th a letter from Dr. Greenwood, of Newton Hall, near Leeds, on bloodletting in inflammatory diseases. I perfectly agree with him in his remarks; and, as a practitioner of long standing, I feel the profession will have to go back to phlebotomy in all acute diseases. I have seen great benefit, almost immediate in some cases, from bleeding in pleurisy, pneumonia, and acute rheumatism at the commencement of the attack. I remember that, forty-eight years ago, whilst an apprentice at Royston, I had to bleed persons belonging to a certain brewery, "at their own request", without any injury to them. This practice, of course, I would not recommend.

I would here state I have deeply repented not bleeding of late years in acute diseases at the first; and I believe that, if I had done so, I should have been more successful in my practice; and am certain in my own mind, if the younger branches of the profession were to adopt this principle, we should not hear of so many persons having pleuritic adhesions and heart-disease after acute rheumatism.

At the late meeting of the Association at Cambridge I had an opportunity of seeing many old friends, some who have retired from practice, who quite agreed with me on this subject. Since then, I met a celebrated professor of Cambridge in consultation, who was of my opinion.—I am, etc., R. S. ELLIS.

Willingham, St. Ives, Hunts, September 30th, 1880.

BINAURAL STETHOSCOPES.

SIR,—In reply to "Physician", I strongly recommend him to obtain a stethoscope such as I am using. It consists of an ebonite chest-piece about the size of a walnut, and, attached to it, two caoutchouc tubes, ending in ear-pieces. The chest-piece is held in position by two fingers, and the ends of the tubes are inserted into the ears. I bought mine at Wood's, King Street, Manchester. It is much less costly than the ordinary double stethoscope, and carries quite easily in any pocket. The only objection to it is that the ear-pieces often slip out of the ear.—Yours, etc.,
Heaton Chapel, Stockport, October 6th, 1880. F. W. JORDAN.

HOW TO COVER THE ODOUR OF IODOFORM.—The odour of iodoform is, of late years, generally considered "disagreeable." This term is more particularly applied to it since it has begun to be used as a remedy in venereal affections; and a portion of the odium which has fallen upon it is no doubt owing to a sort of interconnection of ideas between the cause and the remedy. The odour of iodoform is really not being unpleasant if inhaled in moderation, and as long as it is not heated artificially, or the heat of the body. Of course the odour of iodoform in certain kinds of disease has become so well known, that it is of considerable importance to be able to neutralise this disagreeable property without interfering with its therapeutic activity. Several methods have been proposed, the best of which, according to the editor of *New Remedies*, are the following. 1. Tannin, mixed with iodoform, in equal parts, destroys its odour. (Dr. J. R. Cole in *New Rem.*, 1877, 307.) Although this probably depends upon a chemical change, the mixture is nevertheless as active as iodoform alone. 2. Oil of peppermint is recommended by Dr. Vulpius, to be added in quantities of one or two drops to every 10 grammes (154 grains) of iodoform (*New Rem.*, 1879, 146). 3. Lavender water and eau de Cologne were recommended by Keyworth (*New Rem.*, 1878, 298), but are not quite as effective as the preceding. 4. Balsam of Peru is a very good vehicle to hide the odour, according to Dr. Lindemann. Good formulae are the following: iodoform, 1 part; balsam of Peru, 3 parts: vaseline, 8; or, in place of the latter, alcohol, collodion, or even glycerin. 5. Oil of sweet almonds, added to an equal quantity of iodoform, is recommended by Dr. Martineau. 6. Essential oil of bitter almonds, in small quantities, by Dr. Constantine Paul. One or other of the first two methods is probably to be preferred.

TREATMENT OF PRURITUS SCROTI.

SIR,—In reply to "M.R.C.S.," I would recommend a trial of cod-liver oil as a local application in pruritus scroti. My father at one time suffered much from pruritus ani, and found almost immediate relief from its use.—Yours truly,

MR. W. J. M. READY (Newport, Monmouthshire) writes that, for two cases of pruritus scroti, he used the following remedies. The part was first washed with carbolie soap and warm water; then dried with a soft towel; and sulphurous acid was freely applied two or three times a day. He also gave, in increasing doses, liquor arsenicalis, with bicarbonate of potash in infusion of gentian. Both cases quite recovered in about twenty days.

A LARGE FAMILY PARTY.

THE *Journal de Neuchâtel* is responsible for the following statement: There live, it appears, at Saint Leger aux Bois, in Neuchâtel, Monsieur Dumont, aged 86, and his wife, aged 84. This venerable couple were married in 1817, and had seven children, six boys and a girl, who were all married. They, in their turn, enriched the State with thirty-one children, of whom two sons and a daughter are also married, and have conceived children to this flourishing family. It follows that M. and Madame Dumont if they were to assemble all their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, might have a family dinner-party consisting, with the host and hostess, of seventy-four persons.

SIR,—Having a friend who has a great admiration of Malthus and his writings, and being totally unable to convince him of his mistake, I should be much obliged if your correspondent Mr. Atkinson would kindly inform me where I can obtain the work he alludes to in the *JOURNAL* of the 9th; what is its cost; and whether it is a large work; my leisure time being limited.—I am, etc.,
D. A. H.
Wickham Market. Suffolk.

EPSOM COLLEGE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me why there are so many boys running away from Epsom College. No less than six last week I am told. Surely some cogent reason can be given for the wholesale exodus, and it cannot entirely be the fault of one side. There is a screw loose somewhere. I enclose my card, and remain yours truly, A LIFE GOVERNOR.

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

SIR JAMES PAGET, London; Mr. W. H. Pollard, Ramsgate; Mr. T. Gaddes, London; Dr. Thin, London; A Member; F.; Dr. Malins, Birmingham; Dr. Graham Browne, Edinburgh; Ignorant; Dr. P. Cross, London; A Graduate; Dr. Alfred Wise, Davos Platz; Dr. H. W. Jeffries, London; Mr. W. Fletcher, Warrington; Dr. C. Holman, Reigate; Mr. John Parks, Bury; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. A. Brown, London; Dr. J. B. King, Brighton; Mr. J. Murray, Inverness; Mr. Shirley Murphy, London; Dr. F. H. Spencer, Bath; Dr. W. C. Wicks, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. James Adams, Ashburton; Dr. Gillespie, London; Dr. J. Henry, Rochdale; Dr. R. Hilliard, London; Dr. Partridge, Stroud; Mr. Geo. Eastes, London; Mr. H. C. Gill, York; Mr. P. D. Hopgood, Stow-on-the-Wold; Mr. C. Ashenden, Hastings; Mr. C. J. Devis, Hereford; Mr. H. Culeford Hopkins, Bath; Mr. J. Christy, London; Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; Mr. W. G. Tracey, Bradford; Dr. J. C. McVail, Kilmarnock; M.D.; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Luke Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Samuel Macaulay, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. T. Gelston Atkins, Cork; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. J. S. Knott, London; M.B.Cantab; Dr. A. B. Brabazon, Bath; Justitia; Dr. Henry Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Brailey, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. T. S. Dowse, London; Mr. Arthur Kempe, Exeter; Mr. Robert Bentley, London; Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, London; Mr. John Wilson, London; Mr. A. F. McGill, Leeds; M.B.M.A.; Mr. A. O'Brien Jones, Epsom; Mr. W. F. Phillips, Andover; Mr. T. Charles White, London; Mr. E. Russell, London; Mr. James Startin, London; Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester; Dr. Donkin, London; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

San Remo and the Western Riviera. By A. H. Hassall, M.D. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1880.

A Practical Treatise on Tumours of the Mammary Gland. By S. W. Gross, M.D.
London: H. K. Lewis. 1880.

Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Washington. 1880.

Croonian Lectures. By William Cayley, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.

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