

room in the attic of No. 5, Keate Court, where of course all cooking, washing, etc., for the family was carried on. He was taken ill, and remained at home until the disease became pronounced. The remaining cases, with two exceptions, appear to have been sporadic. The first was Alfred M., aged 19, shoeblack, of 11, Flower and Dean Street, licensed lodging-house. Out all day, generally came home very tired; had supper, and retired to bed about 8.30 P.M.; never went into other houses. The second was Fred. D., aged 32, of 11, Flower and Dean Street; the third, Edw. M., aged 29, of 12, Thrawl Street; the fourth, Michael H., aged 32, no fixed address; he was taken to the infirmary on October 26th, and developed typhus the day after. The fifth was Thos. T., age unknown, of 33, George's Yard, a travelling tinker.

The two exceptional cases were those of F. M. and J. W. As regards the case of F. M., aged 5, 32, Baker's Row, the mother stated that her son had been staying with his aunt at Homerton, and, whilst there, was in the habit of playing with his aunt's errand-boy; the latter was taken ill, and developed typhus; the former was sent home, but two days later had to be conveyed to the Homerton Fever Hospital with typhus. J. W., aged 35, a rag and bone collector, occupying with his wife one room at 3, Charlotte Court, Charlotte Street. His landlady stated that he had lived at the above address for some time; but that, only a few days before he was removed, she found out that on two succeeding nights he had brought home the rags and bones collected during the day, and had deposited them in their room during the night—so that he and his wife had slept in this small apartment, and had inhaled the effluvia from this mass of filth during at least fourteen or fifteen hours. Notice to leave was immediately given to them; but the same day the man complained of feeling very ill, and two days later was removed with typhus.

It may be mentioned that, during the same period of time, several cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this district. Of course, in such hygienic conditions as have been above described, typhoid would almost of necessity be endemic; and, as far as we have been able to gather on this point, it is the case in this district.

The above facts emphasise in a remarkable manner the truth of the principles laid down by Dr. Buchanan, in his report to the medical officers of the Privy Council, on the Typhus Fever Epidemic in Liverpool, 1865.

The present epidemic in Whitechapel might have been foreseen by any expert in hygienic science. It has broken out afresh in houses which were condemned as unfit for human habitation five years ago. It is obviously high time that the lives of the poor people, who are forced to inhabit these houses, should be protected by those in whose power it lies to minimise the danger, and that the houses should be forthwith pulled down.

HEALTH OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

THE Annual Report of the Commissioners of Customs includes, as usual, the report of their medical inspector, Dr. W. Dickson, R.N., on the sanitary condition of the officers in his charge during the year 1880. The force in the port of London, 933 in number, is stationed on the river or its banks between London Bridge and Gravesend, in employments of diverse and multifarious character, one-fourth of them being chiefly resident on board-ship, distributed, for revenue purposes, in vessels from foreign countries on their arrival in the Thames. Such persons might be supposed to be peculiarly liable to contract disease of infectious character from the crews, cargoes, passengers, and baggage with which they are necessarily so much in contact; yet there has been this year, as almost always, an entire immunity from exanthematous or other zymotic disease in this class of officers. A few cases of the kind occurred among the officers resident in London; but in no instance was the disease contracted on duty, but was always traceable to their own family or neighbourhood. The febrile zymotic class of illness yielded only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total number of cases in the year, and only 3 per cent. of the whole time lost to the force by sickness.

Very different was the proportion of constitutional diseases, especially rheumatism and gout, which formed 18 per cent. of the entire amount of sickness, and were often associated with the pulmonary and cardiac disorders which occur in the course or as the sequel of arthritic affections. Pulmonary diseases, including phthisis, constituted 31 per cent. of the whole amount of sickness—a larger proportion than usual, and chiefly due to the very severe weather of January and October, almost unprecedented in English meteorology. Diseases of the nervous system, including insanity, were in the ratio of 10 per cent. Those of the digestive organs comprised 14 per cent. of the total number of cases, but only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire amount of sickness, calculated as time lost to the service. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and accidental injuries, contributed each about 10 per

cent. of the sum total, and are found to recur, in the experience of many years, in a more fixed proportion than affections of the internal organs.

As many of the Customs officers are well advanced in life, chronic and senile diseases are found in considerable numbers. The mortality is almost entirely caused by organic disease of long standing. In 1880, it was four in excess of the average, which for many years has been 13 per 1,000. The deaths were at the rate of 15 per 1,000, besides two others caused by drowning—in all, 17 per 1,000; the mean age of those who died having been fifty years. But the amount of invaliding or premature superannuation has been exceedingly small—only 2 per 1,000, at the mean age of fifty-four years. And herein lies the peculiarity of these statistics, which assimilates them more to those of ordinary civil life; for, as is well known, the great majority of cases of organic disease are at an early period eliminated by invaliding out of the Army, Navy, Police, and Post Office services; and therefore no accurate or even approximate calculation can ever be arrived at of their real mortality. The average age of those forces is, moreover, considerably lower than that of the officers of Customs, which is not much less than forty years. Considering the exposure to the weather that many of these officers undergo, their protracted hours of duty and broken rest, and the circumstance that no abatement whatever of their stipend is made during absence by sickness or accident, the proportion of men incapacitated from duty seems to be remarkably small. The daily number on the sick-list has been only 4 per cent. on strength; the ratio of admissions was 73 per cent.; the mean duration of each case was seventeen days and a half; and the time lost by sickness throughout the year by each member of the force averaged twelve days.

At Liverpool, where there are 400 officers of the same class, the ratios have been somewhat higher. The time lost by sickness has been sixteen days per man; the mortality rate has been 20 per 1,000, and the invaliding rate 12 per 1,000.

These are the general results; but full details of the occurrence of disease, its incidence on the various classes and at different seasons, are registered in the ample tables comprised in Dr. Dickson's report.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1882: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, January 18th, April 12th, July 12th, October 18th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than 21 days before each meeting, viz., December 28th next, March 22nd, May 22nd, September 27th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

November 4th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The first meeting of the present session will be held (by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty) at the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich Hospital, on Wednesday, November 23rd, at 8 P.M. Dr. Habershon, Vice-President of the Branch, will preside and give an address; after which a short paper will be read by the Honorary Secretary. Members desirous of bringing forward cases, or exhibiting specimens, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—H. NELSON HARDY, Honorary Secretary, The Grove, Dulwich, November 15th, 1881.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The second ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Bristol Museum and Library, on Wednesday afternoon, November 30th, at a quarter-past four o'clock; David Davies, Esq., President. Dr. Henry Marshall will propose the following resolution: "That this Branch hereby records its entire disapproval of the opinions expressed by the Readers of Addresses at the Annual General Meeting of the Association at Ryde in reference to consultations with homœopathic practitioners." The following communications are expected: 1. A Case of Litholapaxy, by Mr. W. H. Harsant; 2. A Case of Myoma Uteri, by Dr. C. Steele; 3. Seven Cases of Ovariectomy, by Dr. J. Greig Smith; 4. A New Form of Stem-Pessary, by Dr. J. G. Swayne.—E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, R. S. FOWLER, Honorary Secretaries.—Clifton, November 1881.

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Royal Cork Institution, on Saturday, November 26th, at 4 P.M. Members wishing to read papers, make communications, or exhibit pathological specimens, are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary. The annual dinner will take place the same evening at Lloyd's Hotel, at 7 o'clock.—T. GILSTON ATKINS, B.A., M.D., Honorary Secretary, 20, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork, November 7th, 1881.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held on Tuesday, November 29th, at the New Kentish Hotel, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Benjamin Rix in the chair. Meeting at 3.30 P.M. Dinner at 5.30 P.M.; charge 6s., exclusive of wine. Members intending to read papers should communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary.—T. JENNER VERRALL, Honorary Secretary, 95, Western Road, Brighton, November 7th, 1881.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The first general meeting of the present session will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday, November 24th, 1881, at 4 P.M.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton, November 6th, 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPOSED SUBSCRIPTION TO DR. FERRIER.

SIR,—Mr. Morton Smale has, I am sure, by suggesting the formation of a fund to defray the expenses which Dr. Ferrier may incur in the action about to be brought against him by the Antivivisection Society, anticipated the wishes of very many members of the profession. I shall be happy to subscribe a guinea; and if we cannot share the worry and annoyance to which Dr. Ferrier must necessarily be subjected, we can, at least, ensure that to these is added no pecuniary loss.—I am, your obedient servant,

C. T. BROOKHOUSE, M.D.

43, Manor-road, New Cross, S.E., Nov. 15, 1881.

SIR,—Should Dr. Ferrier be victimised by any fanatical proceedings of the antivivisectionists, many in the ranks of the profession would, like myself, feel it a privilege should they be allowed to take the opportunity of slightly acknowledging the debt of gratitude which the profession owes to him and workers like him.

I hope that he will allow himself to be indemnified in regard to any expenses that he may be put to, by the willing contributions of professional brethren and disciples, and that a fund may be opened for the purpose.—Yours obediently,

W. WILBERFORCE SMITH, M.D.

3, Eastbourne-terrace, W., 11th Nov. 1881.

SIR,—I am desired to send to you for publication the accompanying resolution, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, held this evening.—Yours very truly,

SIMEON SNELL,

Honorary Secretary to the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society.

“At the meeting of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on November 10th, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—“The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Sheffield beg to offer their hearty sympathy to Professor Ferrier under the attack which has been made upon him in reference to a recent vivisection, and to express their high admiration of his scientific attainments and researches, and their warm appreciation of the great services he has rendered to medical science and suffering humanity.”

SIR,—The subject of vivisection is being daily brought more and more prominently before both the profession and the public, and notwithstanding the able addresses delivered by Professor Fraser, Mr. Simon, and Professor Virchow at the recent meeting of the International Medical Congress, and the resolution proposed by Professor Humphry at the meeting of the British Medical Association in August last, and which was passed with only one dissident, yet nothing seems to have been done to check the action of “an unscrupulous band of agitators who, heedless of truth and reason, are prosecuting their cause with all the blind impetuosity of ignorance and misdirected sentimentality.” It surely is time that the profession should take decided and unanimous action, more especially when I believe I am correct in stating that a criminal prosecution has been undertaken by the Antivivisection Society against Professor Ferrier at the Bow Street Police Court for performing operations on monkeys without a license from the Home Secretary. May I be allowed to suggest that a meeting should be called to consider the advisability of forming an association, the objects of which should be the promotion of a more general knowledge of the reasons and results of so-called vivisection amongst the public, and the consideration of what steps can be taken to remove the impediments which at present stand in the way of scientific investigation in this country? By the “Cruelty to Animals Act,” 1876 (39 and 40 Vic., c. 77) painful experiments on animals are prohibited under heavy penalties, etc. It is possible that Professor Ferrier may be “mulct” of heavy damages; and, as it is a question which concerns each individual member of the profession, I consider that the legal expenses should be borne by the whole profession, and not left as a personal burden on the back of such a distinguished and eminent

worker as Dr. Ferrier. If the above proposal should meet with your approval, I shall be happy to send you my mite if you will undertake to receive subscriptions.—Yours, &c.,

W. J. H. LUSH, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S.E.

Fyfield, Andover, Nov. 12th, 1881.

“It will be seen that the British Medical Association has undertaken, and successfully carried through, the defence; of which it will, of course, bear the costs. We are of opinion, however, that a subscription to a fund, which should take the shape of a testimonial expressive of sympathy with Dr. Ferrier, admiration of his excellent work, and protest against the unjust persecution and the groundless obloquy to which he has been subjected, would be far from out of place; and we should gladly receive subscriptions for such a purpose.—Ed. B. M. J.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SIR,—We should be greatly indebted to anyone who would kindly supply us with the Christian names in full of the following gentlemen, who were orators of this Society:—Dr. E. Edwards, 1779; Dr. Sutton, 1791; Dr. Fryer, 1792; Mr. Saumarez, 1813; Dr. Blicke, 1836; and also of Dr. R. W. Bampffield, who obtained the Fothergillian Medal in the year 1824.—We are, Sir, yours obediently,

T. GILBERT SMITH,

EDMUND OWEN,

Hon. Secretaries to the Medical Society of London.

8th November, 1881.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE NEW SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR,—In the Educational Number of the JOURNAL of September 10th you announced that a new schedule was in course of preparation regulating the conditions of entrance into the Army Medical Department; and I now see the schedule in the JOURNAL of the present week. I have read the regulations carefully, and find nothing really new in them; they are in exact agreement with the recommendations on the subject in the report on the state of the Army Medical Department by the triumvirate of 1878, the fallacies of which were thoroughly exposed in a serious remonstrance published by the Board of Army Examiners of that time. They also accord with the terms of the warrant which followed those recommendations. I need not refer further to these documents; many able criticisms of them appeared in the JOURNAL of the latter part of the year 1878 and in that of the following year. The plan of nomination is reiterated with a little more emphasis and distinctness in the present schedule, but its features are not altered in any essential respect. The effect of a return to a system of nomination for admission into the medical service of the army is probably realised but by few persons. It has undermined the liberty and power of the department, and overthrown what it took many years for it to acquire. Its introduction would surely not have been permitted by the chiefs of a Liberal Government, had they had time, or had they regarded it as a matter of sufficient importance, to master its bearings. In all other branches of the public service, including those of the army, the principle of open and free competition has been steadily gaining ground; in the Army Medical Department alone has it been departed from. The profession and the public had the right of obtaining all appointments made in the military medical service by free and fair competition; that right has been seriously curtailed and shaken. True that it is conceded half the appointments shall remain open to public competition; but there is no reason why, as half have been taken away from public competition, the other half should not be also taken, if it be considered expedient, by those who may hereafter have the same power to do so as their predecessors. The *laudatores temporis acti* may well be pleased, for the re-introduction of nomination is a return to the system which was in force in the days, long past, when Sir James McGrigor was Director-General of the department. In those days the candidate whom the Director-General might nominate (ostensibly it was the Secretary for War who nominated) was first recommended by a teacher or governing body of some medical school, and was then sent to the military hospital at Chatham, whence a report had to be furnished as to the qualities of the novitiate before he received a commission. But even at that time there was an examination, before he was sent to Chatham, by a board in London, of which the Director-General was himself president. There was thus an additional test to what is now required by the present plan

Sir JAMES INGHAM : I would not say "cruel", but an "operation calculated to produce pain".

Mr. GULLY : Dr. Yeo, I may say, conducted it in strict accordance with the law, using anæsthetics, having a licence for the operation, and having a certificate for the keeping the animal alive during the period for which it was kept alive. Therefore everything was done in strict compliance with the law.

Sir JAMES INGHAM : The summons will be dismissed.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on the 10th instant, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. William Penhall, B.A. Cantab, Ernest K. Campbell, Charles R. Edwards, and William H. Bailey, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick A. Warner, Robert E. Molesworth, and Walter P. Squire, of St. George's Hospital; Ernest Webster, of the Manchester School; Thomas H. Miller, of Guy's Hospital; Wilson Pash, B.A. Cantab, of the London Hospital; Tom Scott, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and Ernest H. Goode, of University College.

Seven candidates having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months, making a total of thirty-one out of the ninety-one candidates examined, including three who had an additional three months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 14th instant.

Messrs. James Richmond, Preston, Lancashire; John Fryer, L.S.A., Batley Carr, near Dewsbury; Edward G. Ochiltree, M.B. Glasg., Victoria, Australia; Thomas R. Lewers, M.B. Melb., Melbourne, Australia; William H. Line, M.B. Dub., Daventry; T. P. Castaneda Y. Triana, M.D. Madrid, Habana; Thomas Greaves, M.D. New York, Charlottesville, Virginia; William M. Hurtle, L.S.A., Leeds; William Fligg, M.B. Ed., Edinburgh; Thomas H. Summerhill, Wolverhampton; Merwanji D. Karanjia, L.S.A., Bombay; Anthony G. Viljoen, M.B. Ed., Caledon, Cape of Good Hope; John Conway, M.B. Glasg., Glasgow; Daniel Riordan, M.D. Queen's Univ. Irel., Llandore, near Swansea; Matthew C. Sykes, L.R.C.P. Lond., Barnsley, Yorkshire; and Benjamin R. A. Taylor, L.S.A., Botisdale, Suffolk.

Eight candidates were rejected.

At this meeting of the Court, Mr. John Croft, of St. Thomas's Hospital, the recently elected member, took his seat.

The following gentlemen were admitted members on the 15th instant.

Messrs. John D. Evans, L.R.C.P. Ed., Llandovery; Ernest Martyn, M.B. Aberd., Southall; William J. Coles, L.S.A., Croydon; John G. Marshall, L.S.A., Wallingford; Richard Hingston, L.S.A., Liskeard; Hugh Rayner, Liverpool; Elliot Daunt, Launceston; Robert Williams, Liverpool; Henry E. Archer, Anerley, S.E.; Lauriston E. Shaw, Hastings; Thomas H. Chittenden, Maidstone; Edwin L. Adeney, Reigate; James E. Square, Plymouth; Bryce Gordon, Bombay; and William H. Hart, L.S.A., Streatham.

Thirteen candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 16th instant.

Messrs. John C. R. Husband, Ripon, Yorkshire; Robert G. Style, Chichester; St. Clair Thomson, L.S.A., St. Mark's Crescent, N.W.; George Fox, Huddersfield; George N. Pitt, M.A. Cantab, Sutton, Surrey; Hugh Kershaw, Brighouse, Yorkshire; Thomas R. C. Edwards, Gloucester Crescent; Ernest Birkett, Ramsgate; William F. Cleaver, M.D. Kingston, Stamford Street; H. Egerton Williams, Abertillery, Mon; George Greenwood, Dalston; Charles R. O. Garrard, L.S.A., Tickenhall, Derbyshire; Richard H. Cowan, L.S.A., Southsea; James Harrison, L.R.C.P. Ed., Manchester; Eldon Harvey, L.R.C.P. Ed., Bermuda; Herbert E. Deane, L.S.A., St. Peter's Park, W.; Benjamin Bertram, Cape Colony; and Francis Gotch, Bristol.

Twelve candidates were rejected.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 10th instant, Mr. Edward Hadduck, L.S.A., of Biddulph, Congleton, was elected a Fellow of the College, of which institution he was admitted a Member on October 21st, 1842.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 10th.

Cortes, Herbert Liddell, Guy's Hospital.
Cowan, Richard Hamilton, London Hospital.
Dummere, Howard Howse, Victoria Dock Road, E.
Hingston, Richard, London Hospital.
Richardson, Adolphus Joseph, London Hospital.
Rowell, Robert Henry, Houghton-le-Spring.
Yeatman, John Walter, Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate.

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

Edwards, Charles Augustus, London Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The following candidates have passed the first professional examination for the degree of M.B., October 1881.

M. S. P. Aganoor, Alfred Aikman, M. S. Altounian, J. M. Balfour, M. M. Basil, B. K. Basu, James Bell, G. L. Bonnar, Frederick Bond, J. E. Bottomley, Paul Bowes, Herbert Bramwell, D. M. Brown, T. A. Brown, J. R. Burns, J. M. Cadell, Henry Caudwell, Edward Carmichael, Thomas G. Churcher, E. W. Clarke, J. G. Cossins, A. H. Croucher, A. S. Cumming, Daniel Davies-Jones, Alexander Davidson, A. N. Davidson, D. R. Dow, Thomas Easton, Edwin Eckersley, George Fisher, J. W. Fox, A. E. Grant, Benjamin Griffiths, J. S. Haldane, P. B. Handyside, W. C. Helme, George Hewlett, W. H. Hill, Archibald Hood, T. A. F. Hood, Robert Howden, R. E. Horsley, C. W. Howatson, A. W. Hughes, B. E. Iastrzebski, R. Jackson, Hugh Jamieson, Hugh John, John Johnston, Thomas Johnstone, G. H. Kenyon, Henry Ker, Francis Kraemer, David Laing, W. S. Lang, A. W. M. Leicester, W. M. Little, H. J. Mackay, Wm. Mackay, F. L. McKenzie, J. H. McKenzie, N. J. McKie, John M'Myn, Archd. Macquene, G. D. Malan, J. W. Martin, D. J. Mason, Angus Matheson, R. T. Meadows, Wm. Miller, Duncan Menzies, Robert Mitchell, B. M. Moorhouse, A. E. Morison, E. J. B. du Moulin, Daniel Mowat, W. J. Munro, J. H. Neale, J. H. Neethling, Sydney Partridge, Ian Paterson, M. G. Pereira, F. A. Pockley (with distinction), G. Y. Polson, H. P. Pranker, H. H. Pridie, Joseph Priestley, J. M. S. Preston, E. E. T. Price, A. C. Purchas, Alwin Raimes, T. R. Raft, C. A. Renny, John Rigg, G. M. Robertson, John Robertson, J. S. Robertson, T. H. Robinson, Joseph Rutter, A. O. Schorn, William Shand, John Simpson, George Smith, William Sneddon, Y. S. Snitwong, Arthur Solomon, J. C. Steedman, H. F. D. Stephens, A. J. Stiles, H. J. Stiles (with distinction), J. W. Stirling, J. M. Stormouth, G. H. Symonds, John Sykes, T. S. Tanner, J. C. Taylor, William Taylor, Andrew Thomson, D. G. P. Thomson, H. A. Thomson, Thomas Thyme, Alfred Turner, J. W. O. Underhill, David Wallace, David Walker, E. F. S. Walker, N. P. Walker, L. W. Watson, A. K. Watt, E. G. Westra, G. E. C. Wood, J. E. Wolfhagen, J. C. Young.

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

Ernest Herbert Schäfer, Middlesex; John Gormley, County Roscommon; Theodore Mailler Kendall, Sydney, N.S.W.; Thomas Sharples, Preston; Searle Monteith Haward, London; Alexander Willox McFadyen, Stirling; Francis Gurney Mason, Newark; William Stephen Johns, Norfolk; Eustace Julian D'Gruyther, India; Odoardo Tomaso Achille Villani Van Vestrant, London; Edmund Eyre, Limerick; James Maher, Ballinasloe; John Gower O'Neill, Hastings; Robert Currie, County Antrim; Edmond Walsh, County Cork; Alfred Ellison Muncaster, Manchester; John Oldershaw, Derby; Arthur Wellesley Wales, Belfast; Frederick Cyril Joseph Capes, London; William Henry Clifton, Wiltshire.

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

John Thomas Dickie, Edinburgh; Louis Fitz-Patrick, Dublin; Robert Andrew Stirling, Melbourne; Thomas Sharples, Preston; Henry Simpson Wood, Melbourne; Alexander Macdonald Westwater, Edinburgh; John Rusby Seymour, London; Edwin William Reilly, Calcutta; Robert Hall Nailor, Madras; James Callaway, Gloucestershire; James McGregor, Portsmouth; Edgar Rastricke Hanson, Cornwall; John Henry Whitham, Cambridgeshire; William Henry Fretz, Colombo, Ceylon; Malcolm L. Cameron, Canada; Dadabhoj Sarabji Shroff, Bombay; William Gunn, Canada; Maurice Frank Jones, Bombay; John Buchan Spence, Berwickshire; Theodore Mailler Kendall, Sydney, N.S.W.; Haward Roxboro Elliot, Iriquois, Ontario; James Hayward Hough, Cambridge; Duncan McTavish, Canada; William Cormack, Canada; William Ebenezer Berryman, Madras; Francis William Joshua Cirencester; Ernest Offord Stuart, Woolwich; Alfred Llewellyn Perkins, Cwm Amman; John Trimble Elliott, County Armagh; John Mackenzie, Sutherlandshire; Harold Athelstane Baines, Melton Mowbray; John Oliver Chisholm, Jedburgh; Robert Joseph O'Farrell, Galway; Michael Augustine Lyden, Galway; Frederick Erskine Paton, Broughty Ferry; John Norman Thompson, Madras; William MacGregor, Ceylon; William Bird, Yorkshire; James Ballantine Hogg, Edinburgh; Anthony Bailey, Yorkshire.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College, on October 21st.

George Haddow, Galston; Alexander Bruce Low, Edinburgh; Alexander Stookes, Liverpool; Rudolph John Maas, Michigan, United States.

The following gentleman, having passed his final examination for the diploma in Dental Surgery, was admitted L.D.S. on October 20th. Matthew Finlayson, Alloa.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced :—

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by 23rd instant.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by December 6th.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand—Assistant Physician. Applications by December 3rd.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—Physician to Out-patients. Applications by November 23rd.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £210 per annum. Applications to Mr. J. Jordon, Honorary Secretary, 2, Side, Newcastle, by 23rd instant.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Gloucester, and GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INSTITUTION—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications by December 7th.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF ST. MARY, Islington—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications by November 22nd.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Medical Registrar. Honorarium of £52 10s. Applications by 23rd instant.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Dispensary Improver, 10s. per week. Applications, by letter, to the Secretary, 49, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM, Barming Heath, near Maidstone—Third Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to F. Pritchard Davies, M.D., Superintendent, by November 30th.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Assistant House-Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £108 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by November 22nd.

LOWESTOFT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE—Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to John Hammond, 84, Bevan Street, Lowestoft, by December 1st.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications by 21st instant.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by November 30th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS—Examiners in Anatomy and in Physiology. Applications to the Secretary by November 19th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle Street, W.—Fullerian Professor of Physiology. Applications by 24th November.

RUBERY HILL ASYLUM, Bromsgrove—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications at once to the Medical Superintendent.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington—Medical Superintendent and Registrar. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by December 3rd.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, 54, Berners Street, W.—House-Surgeon. Applications by November 22nd.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.—Junior House-Physician. Applications by the 19th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASHTON, C. E., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the French Hospital, R. A. Busby, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

BURGESS, J. J. L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer for Annamore Dispensary District.

DASHWOOD, E. S., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital.

GULLIVER, G., M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, *vice* W. S. Greenfield, M.D., resigned.

LOWTHER, H., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Isle of Wight Union.

MARK, Leonard P., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital, Surrey, *vice* J. Robbins, M.B., resigned. (In last week's JOURNAL, this appointment was by error stated to have been made at the Richmond Hospital in *Dublin*.)

OGILVIE, George, M.D., Lecturer on Experimental Physics at the Westminster Hospital, appointed Physician to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Regent's Park.

PENNY, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital.

ROSS, Donald, M.B., C.M., appointed Surgeon to the South Sea Plantation Company, Samoa, Levuka, Fiji.

SPENCE, W. J., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

STUART, T. P. Anderson, M.B., appointed Assistant to the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Senior Demonstrator of Practical Physiology in the University of Edinburgh.

TURNBULL, A. R., M.B., Senior Assistant-Physician, Royal Edinburgh Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

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.

CASH.—November 9th, at Penton Villa, Torquay, the wife of A. Midgley Cash, M.D., of a daughter.

HARTE.—November 12th, at 30, Athenæum Street, Plymouth, the wife of Staff-Surgeon Mark Anthony Harte, Her Majesty's ship *Royal Adelaide*, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH.—On the 8th instant, at Sheffield, Charles Smith, B.A.Cantab, M.D.Edin., aged 57.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A Liverpool butcher has been summoned for exposing for sale several pieces of the carcase of a cow, unfit for human food. Mr. Vacher pronounced it to be part of a carcase of a cow that had died from a complication consequent on parturition. The defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

AN antivaccinator at Blackburn, named Thomas Duxbury, proprietor of a temperance hotel, has been summoned a second time for refusing to submit his child to the operation. He urged the magistrate not to inflict the penalty, in view of the promise of the Government to abolish repeated convictions for the same offence; or, if a penalty were imposed, to make it cover twelve months. The magistrate granted an order that the child be vaccinated within a fortnight.

It has been officially announced that His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has been graciously pleased to confer upon Dr. Alfred Meadows the Commandership of the Second Class of the Order of Wasa, as an acknowledgment of services rendered by him during His Majesty's stay at Bournemouth last spring, as well as to the Crown Prince of Sweden during his visit to England. The insignia of the order were officially presented to Dr. Meadows by His Excellency Count Piper, the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.

A NEW INFIRMARY IN WALES.—The Governors of the Glamorgan and Monmouth Infirmary have resolved to proceed at once with the erection of a new building, which is to cost £23,000. The site of the building is the gift of the Marquis of Bute, and sums of £1,000 have been contributed towards the cost of the proposed work by the Marquis, Lord Windsor, Lord Aberdare, Lord Tredegar, Mr. J. H. Insole, and Mr. James Ware. The architects are Messrs. Oames, Seward, and Thomas, Cardiff.

POCKET MONEY FOR A HOSPITAL.—The late Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, who died suddenly on October 24th, of acute apoplexy, being in his thirty-seventh year, gave early in life a proof of having inherited the benevolent characteristics of his family. When but a lad he saved up his "pocket money", with the then ambitious desire to build a hospital. With the help of his relatives, he was eventually able to accomplish this design, and erected a large hospital near Boulogne, in the administration of which he took great personal interest.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, GLASGOW.—The following gentlemen have been appointed house-physicians and house-surgeons for the next six months, beginning November 1st. *House-Physicians*: Jas. Limont, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M.; G. H. Mapleton, M.B., C.M.; P. A. Smith, M.B., C.M.; W. A. McLeod, M.B., C.M.; H. Jones. *House-Surgeons*: James A. Potts, M.B., M.R.C.S.; C. Buchanan-Hunter, M.B., C.M.; Thos. A. Dickson, L.R.C.S.; H. W. White; Chas. S. Young. *Assistant at the Throat Dispensary*: Thos. A. Dickson, L.R.C.S.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—The following scholarships have been awarded. Senior Scholarships: Chemistry, Benjamin Hosford. Junior Scholarships (fourth year), Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, Frederick E. Adams; third year, Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, James H. Swanton, William Barter.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—Trustworthy indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities may be derived from the following facts, compiled from a table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return. In the three principal Indian cities, the death-rate, according to the most recent weekly returns, averaged 31.2 per 1,000; it was equal to 27.0 in Calcutta, 28.3 in Bombay, and 30.8 in Madras. Cholera caused 15 deaths in Calcutta and 12 in Bombay, and 12 fatal cases of small-pox were reported in Madras. The death-rate in Alexandria was equal to 44.4 in the last ten days of October, and the recorded deaths included 19 fatal cases of typhoid fever and 11 of whooping-cough. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate in twenty European cities was equal to 25.9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, whereas the average rate in twenty of the largest English towns during last week did not exceed 22.4. The rate in St. Petersburg increased again to 38.7, and 497 deaths included 24 from typhus and typhoid fevers, and 20 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the rate did not average more than 19.0, the highest being 21.3 in Copenhagen; 2 fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Stockholm. The Paris death-rate was equal to 27.2, and the deaths included 28 fatal cases of typhoid fever, 53 from diphtheria and croup, and 9 from small-pox. The usual return from Brussels does not appear to have come to hand. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the rate averaged 22.7, the highest being 24.3 in the Hague, where 3 deaths resulted from scarlet fever and 2 from whooping-cough. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 26.6, and ranged from 20.5 and 21.2 in Dresden and Hamburg, to 28.3 and 30.2 in Buda-Pesth and Munich. Small-pox caused 26 deaths in Vienna and 11 in Buda-Pesth; diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in Berlin, Dresden, and Munich. The death-rate in three large Italian cities averaged 25.5, and was equal to 20.1 in Turin, 23.6 in Venice, and 28.8 in Naples; measles caused 20 more deaths in Naples, and typhoid fever showed more or less fatal prevalence in each of these three cities. In four large American cities, the death-rate averaged 26.5; it was 20.5 in Philadelphia, 26.4 in Brooklyn, 28.9 in Baltimore, and 30.0 in New York. Small-pox caused 9 and typhoid fever 20 deaths in Philadelphia, and diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in Baltimore, Brooklyn, and New York.

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.—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.—North-west London, 2.30 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; 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., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 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; 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, M. Th., 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. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; 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. Henry F. Baker: A case of Congenital Displacement of the Head of the Tibia backwards in both Legs, with Double Club-Foot. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie: Pityriasis Rubra (four cases) and its Allies. Dr. Routh: On the necessity of adopting a different Mode of Burying Bodies, the subject of Infectious Disease.
TUESDAY. —Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Spencer Wells: Case of Excision of a Gravid Uterus with Epithelioma of the Cervix; with Remarks on the Operations of Blundell, Freund, and Porro. Mr. T. M. Girdlestone (of Melbourne): On the Surgical Uses of Kangaroo-Tendons.
WEDNESDAY. —Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Port: Some cases of Hydatid Tumour of the Liver.
THURSDAY. —Abernethian Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Jessop: Genu Valgum.
FRIDAY. —Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Mahomed and Mr. Cripps: On Two Cases of Direct Transfusion of Blood for Hæmorrhage in Typhoid Fever. Dr. Whipple: Three Cases of Continued Fever, with Affection of the Spleen and Unusually High Temperature. Mr. W. H. Bennett: A Case of Talipes Equino-varus treated by Resection of a Portion of the Tarsus (patient will be exhibited). Mr. J. R. Lunn: Two Cases of Myxœdema, Male and Female (patients will be exhibited).—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Mr. W. H. Gilburd: On the Structure and Division of the Vegetable Cell.

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 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 Manager, 161A, 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.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

SIR,—Allow me to acknowledge in your columns the following subscriptions, in addition to those previously announced, towards the above testimonial; and to urge intending subscribers to communicate with me on the subject with as little delay as possible.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. S. Bristow.
11, Old Burlington Street, W., November 10th, 1881.

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DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS.

SIR,—In speaking of the hospital-distribution of London, in his late interesting communication published in your last issue, Mr. Burdett makes one omission, which I trust you will kindly allow me to supply. This is, that the north of London, with one million inhabitants, possesses but one hospital, viz., the Great Northern, with thirty-three beds. Until lately, this was correct; but about three years ago, the institution known as the North-West London Hospital was started to supply the pressing wants of the not very wealthy and crowded districts of Hampstead, Highgate, and Camden and Kentish Towns. This hospital contains twenty-six beds, which are always full, and is now furnished with all modern improvements and new specialities for the successful treatment of disease. The out-patients number daily about eighty, from each of whom, unless when recommended by a subscriber's letter, or when urgency presses, a small payment of sixpence or a shilling is demanded. This plan preserves the independence of the sick, and helps the funds of the hospital. The medical men here, as elsewhere, give their time gratis.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

D. H. CULLIMORE, Physician to the Hospital.

Connaught Square, W., October 24th, 1881.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

SIR,—During the late epidemic of small-pox, upwards of one hundred cases have come under my care, and not a few of these have seemed to furnish curious instances of the wonderful protective power of vaccination. The following are cases of the kind.

1. A woman suffering from small-pox suckled her child throughout nearly the whole period of the disease; the latter, vaccinated successfully a month before, never showed any symptoms.

2. Small-pox occurred in a German family, and the eldest of four children eventually succumbed to it. He was the only one in the family unvaccinated, and was nursed for nearly a week at home among the other three, all of whom escaped. The father told me he believed in vaccination, but, as he was living in the United States at the time of the birth of his eldest, where vaccination was not compulsory, he had omitted through carelessness to have the operation performed.

3. Small-pox broke out in a family of three children, none vaccinated. On the removal of the eldest, aged 7, to the hospital, I vaccinated the other two, both successfully; but, at the time of doing so, the mother said the second child, aged 5, was not very well; and accordingly, just ten days afterwards, as the vaccinal pustules were beginning to die away, a slight but distinct variolous eruption broke out over the body; but here what a marked contrast! The first child died of the disease; the second, although the variolous poison was in the system probably when I inoculated with the vaccinal lymph, could scarcely be said to have had any constitutional symptoms at all. This may, of course, be a coincidence; nevertheless, I could not help believing, as taught by most authorities, that the vaccine, owing to its shorter period of inoculation, had forestalled the more formidable virus, and that the preservation of my patient's life was not improbably the result of this fortunate fact.

It is experiences such as these, which occur in the practice of most medical men, that to my mind influence their opinions more than any statistics, however plausible; they cannot be said to afford absolute proof, for that is hardly possible, but they are sufficiently strong to carry conviction to the minds of the vast mass of our profession, that vaccination is a scientific truth, and one of no mean importance; that it has saved many lives, and will, we trust, save many more; and long will it be ere a time arrive when Jenner shall be looked upon as an impostor, and the labour of his long and arduous lifetime as a delusion, pernicious rather than beneficial, and a stupendous monument of the credulity of superstition of the human kind.—I am, etc.,

M. GREENWOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.

18, Queen's Road, E., October 26th, 1881.

ATTENDANCE ON FAMILIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association, at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amount may be sent in postage stamps.