

in this field, to continue their observations in reference to typhoid, under the safeguards which more extended experience in the study of bacteria has made available.

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.

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 homoeopathic 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-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—A meeting of the West Kent District will be held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Friday, December 16th, at 3 P.M. Members wishing to read papers or show specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.—A. H. B. HALLOWES, Honorary Secretary, 11, King Street, Maidstone.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting will take place at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Thursday, December 8th, at 4 P.M.; M. C. Dukes, M.D., in the chair. The following communications, etc., have been promised: 1. Dr. M. C. Dukes: A Case of Nevus of Scalp successfully treated by Vaccination. 2. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: Some facts in reference to Diseases of the Tongue. 3. Dr. G. Ernest Herman: On the Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa by Dilatation of the Cervical Canal. 4. Dr. W. Rosser: A Case of Removal of Foreign Body from the Female Bladder; with specimen. Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M. precisely; charge 7s., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen who propose to dine are particularly requested to inform me two days previously.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held on Thursday evening, December 15th, at 8.30 P.M., at the New Town Hall, Hackney, when Mr. Timothy Holmes will open a discussion on the Metropolitan Provident Dispensary System.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary, 96, Cazenove Road, E., November 22nd, 1881.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A meeting of this Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital, Belfast, on Thursday, December 15th, at 12 o'clock noon. Members wishing to read papers will please communicate with JOHN MOORE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 2, Carlisle Terrace, Belfast.—November 21st, 1881.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held on Tuesday, the 29th instant, 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. The following papers have been promised: 1. Mr. Clement Lucas: On the Principles for regulating Taxis in cases of Hernia. 2. Mr. Manser: On the Removal of a Foreign Body from the Bladder by Median Operation. 3. Dr. Rankin: Scirrhus of the Pylorus. 4. Mr. Abbot: On Wire-Drains in Surgical Operations. 5. Dr. Johnson.—T. JENNER VERRALL, Honorary Secretary, 95, Western Road, Brighton, November 21st, 1881.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.

THE first meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, November 9th, at the house of Dr. Henty, Camden Road; the President of the Branch, Mr. EDWIN SAUNDERS, F.R.C.S., in the chair.

Secretary.—Dr. T. Stretch Dowse resigned the office of secretary, and Dr. G. W. Potter was appointed to succeed him. The meeting recorded its high sense of the value of Dr. Dowse's services as secretary to the district.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT, after a graceful allusion to the pleasure he experienced in presiding at the opening meeting of the

District Branch, announced as the subject of his address "The Medical Holiday." He contrasted the preholiday period of moderate work, rare relaxation and deference to public opinion, with the eager haste and strenuous toils of modern days, in which the choice lies between a frequent holiday and the abrupt termination of all labours by exhaustion of the nervous system; and he pointed out the advantages of travel and of contact with other minds, and varying scenes and circumstances. He characterised the present age as one of "brilliant scientific discovery", and thought that the annihilation of distance by steam and electricity contributed much to the progress of mankind, increased their intellectual pleasures, and hastened the advent of a higher civilisation. He concluded an eloquent address by eulogising warmly the Secretary-General and the "accomplished President" of the Medical Congress of 1881; the success of which, he said, was largely due to the admirable organising genius of the former, and the refined and elevating utterances of the latter.

Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.—Dr. HENTY read a paper on the Etiology and the Modern Treatment of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria. With regard to the treatment of the former, Dr. Henty, whilst showing a familiar acquaintance with various methods practised in this and other countries, inclined to Dr. Bristow's view, that each case must be treated on its merits, and that a judicious management of symptoms and complications would probably best commend itself to the thoughtful physician.—An interesting discussion ensued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR,—Mere justice to myself compels me to address you on the subject of several articles contained in your JOURNAL of this day's date respecting hydrophobia. I wish that the writers of those articles should refer to a paper of mine, contained in the *Nineteenth Century Review*, on Hydrophobia and Rabies; or to a reproduction of the same paper in a little volume published for me by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co., and obtained for the sum of 3s. 6d.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS WATSON.

16, Henrietta-street, Cavendish Square, W.,
November 19th, 1881.

A SCIENCE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—As so many gentlemen are anxious to show their sympathy with Dr. Ferrier by offering their guineas towards a testimonial, I think I shall not be causing him any displeasure by suggesting that, after his expenses are paid, all additional subscriptions should go towards forming a Defence Association, and in this way furthering the cause which Dr. Ferrier has so much at heart.

It is high time that the profession, and indeed the scientific world, should bestir itself. The Government, and Parliament too, I am sorry to say, seem to be influenced on some matters of legislation by the amount of pressure put upon them and the intensity of the clamour made around them. If this be so, they must know that there is another side of the question, and that they cannot ignore a large and important section of the community. Any number of petitions could be forwarded to Parliament by medical men and the scientific bodies of England, who should demand nothing less than the abrogation of the present law, and, in its stead, the granting of a license to all engaged in experimental studies, and which should give them perfect liberty of action. But more of this anon. I take up my pen now to stimulate further subscriptions towards the formation of a Defence Association.—Your obedient servant,
Grosvenor Street.

SAMUEL WILKS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DR. FERRIER.

SIR,—Everyone will be pleased to see that the suggestion first made in your columns is to be carried out, and that a subscription will be at once started for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Ferrier. Such a testimonial is wanted, not only as an expression of sympathy with Dr. Ferrier, but as a practical demonstration of the fact that the scientific world, and particularly the medical profession, are determined to support those workers whose lives are devoted to the pursuit of truth; and to protect them, so far as may be, from the very real persecution to which—one is ashamed to say—they are even at this present day liable at the hands of bigots, fanatics, and pseudo-humanitarians. The testimonial might also be made the occasion of a public expression of the united opinion of the profession as to the necessity of vivisection in physiological research; and the mind of the public might be at the

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 17th instant.

Messrs. Thomas B. Grimsdale, Liverpool; Thomas Johnston, Barnstaple; Alfred O. Knight, L.S.A., Tewkesbury; Charles A. Morton, Canonbury; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby, Lincolnshire; William A. Foxwell, B.A. Cantab, Weston-super-Mare; Edwin C. Green, Clapham; Percy H. Gardner, Ilfracombe; John L. Stretton, Kidderminster; William J. Pock, L.S.A., New Cross, S.E.; Charles Stonham, Maidstone; George Booth, Chesterfield; and Arthur Loft-house, L.S.A., Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire.

Fourteen candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 18th instant.

Messrs. Ernest G. Colville, Eastbourne; Oswald Giles, Oswestry; Sidney O. Stuart, Woolwich; William R. Pollock, Hanworth, Middlesex; Herbert E. Sieveking, Manchester Square; George P. Longman, Southampton; Harry Campbell, Belsize Park, N.W.; Francis W. Humphrey, Albion Street, Hyde Park; George F. Cooper, Reading; John F. Williams, L.S.A., Cosham, Hants; Arthur R. Rackham, Norwich; Charles Wray, Marston, Yorkshire; Austin C. Bissill, Sleaford, Lincolnshire; William H. Kempster, M.B. Durh., Battersea; and James Hayes, Leigh.

Seven candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 19th instant.

Messrs. Walter C. Dendy, Forest Hill; Oliver J. N. Treadwell, Brixton; Frederick Stroyan, Norwich; Robert F. Benham, King's Bench Walk, Temple; Archibald G. Andrews, Wolverhampton; David P. Harris, Watling Street, E.C.; Francis C. S. Sanders, B.A. Cantab, Lower Belgrave Street; Henry L. Laws, B.A. Cantab, Hendre, Carmarthen; Edgar Elliott, Wimborne, Dorset; Robert Sanderson, B.A. Oxon, Lancing, Sussex; Francis E. Marston, Ludlow, Shropshire; Frederick J. Ingoldby, Shepherd's Bush; William C. Adams, Regent's Park Road; Ernest W. Benson, M.A. Cantab, L.S.A., Gloucester Street; William H. W. Strachan, Penge; Thomas E. Carter, Uxbridge; Henry S. Wood, M.B. Melb., Palace Road, S.E.; and Henry C. Bevan, Talsarn, Cardiganshire.

Seven candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 21st instant.

Messrs. W. Scott Warlters, Warwick Street, S.W.; Henry W. Dodd, Hilldrop Crescent, N.W.; Percy Pope, Woodridings, Pinner; Ernest G. A. Walker, Retford, Notts; Charles J. Pike, L.S.A., Hobart Town, Tasmania; Frank Hewkley, Dalston; Gerald Nicholson, Wimbledon Park; Alfred G. C. Pocock, Streatham; Joseph Pollard, M.A. Cantab, L.S.A., Hitchin, Herts; Theodore H. Waller, Bedford; George L. Webster, L.S.A., Portsdown Road, S.W.; Francis H. Unsworth, L.S.A., Derby; Albert T. Coombe, Gloucester Road, N.W.; and Sidney Davies, Anerley, S.E.

Eight candidates were rejected.

With this meeting the examinations for Membership of the College for the present year were brought to a close.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 17th.

Lofthouse, Arthur, Bishopthorpe, York.
Mitra, Jogendra Nath, 22, Keppel Street, W.C.
Roy, Shira Prasad, 99, Camden Street, N.W.

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

Maye, John, London Hospital.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, November 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1881, the following candidates were successful.

For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—John Seymour Gelston, James Henry Kisby, Edward L'Estrange Ledwich, Alfred Alexander Donald McCabe, William Lane McCormack, Joseph Francis O'Carroll, Patrick de Basterol Skerrett.

For the Licence to practise Medicine only.—Richard Callan.

For the Licence to practise Midwifery only.—Henry Reynolds Peyton, Jeremiah Sugrue.

The following Licentiates of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership, were admitted Members of the College.

Benjamin George MacDowel, M.D. Dubl., 1858, F.R.C.S.I., 1845, Licentiate of the College, 1880; William Masters Rae, Surgeon R.N., Bermuda, Licentiate, 1875.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BARONY PARISH HOSPITAL, Glasgow.—Medical Officer. Salary, £95 per annum. Applications to Dr. Core, Medical Superintendent, by 1st December.

BURTON-ON-TRENT AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to Mr. N. Udall, 12, St. Paul's Street West, Burton-on-Trent, by November 30th.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Qualified Assistant to visit and dispense in large club practice. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to "Medicus", 87, Whiting Street.

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.

CYPRUS.—Two Assistant Surgeons for the Government Medical Establishment. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Assistant Private Secretary, Colonial Office, London.

DARLINGTON HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Application to Charles I'Anson, Esq., Fairfield, Darlington.

DENTAL HOSPITAL, Leicester Square.—Dental House-Surgeon. Applications by December 12th.

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

GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Douglas, Isle of Man.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by the 5th December.

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.

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

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY, 224, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N.—Dispenser.—Salary, £46 per annum. Apply at the Dispensary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Colney Hatch.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by December 13th.

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

NORWICH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Secretary.

READING AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to S. Griffin, Secretary, 9, Alfred Street, Reading, by November 30th.

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

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W.—Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary by December 12th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BOOTH, T. C., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Dispensary for Sick Children, Gartside Street, Manchester, *vice* R. C. Birch, L.R.C.P., resigned.

FOX, F., L.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the North-West London Hospital, 18 and 20, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

GABB, C. B., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the East Sussex, Hastings, and St. Leonard's Infirmary, *vice* D. W. Duke, L.R.C.P., resigned.

GOOD, W. Ernest, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Prison, Dorchester, *vice* John Good, M.R.C.S. Eng., superannuated.

GOULD, A. P., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the North-West London Hospital, 18 and 20, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

HYNE, Frederick A., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Visiting and Dispensing Medical Officer to the Jersey General Dispensary, *vice* W. G. Reid, M.B., resigned.

JONES, D. R., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Carmarthen and Joint Counties Asylum.

LAYCOCK, G. L., M.B., appointed Physician to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, *vice* W. A. Sturge, M.D., resigned.

MURPHY, John, L. & L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Assistant Physician to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin.

ORLEBAR, H. G., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., appointed Physician to the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, *vice* J. H. Philpot, M.D., resigned.

PENNY, W. J., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital, *vice* C. F. Pickering, F.R.C.S., resigned.

SEWARD, W. J., M.B. Lond., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Male Department of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, *vice* Edgar Sheppard, M.D., resigned.

WOODS, J. F., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Portsmouth Lunatic 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.

BIRTH.

LEES.—At Elton, Bury, on the 20th November, the wife of J. E. F. Lees, M.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS.—LODGE.—On the 22nd inst., at the Parish Church, St. Asaph, by the Rev. Aneurin Lodge, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Browne, Vicar of St. Asaph, and the Rev. J. Morgan, William John Williams, F.C.S., son of the late John Williams, Surgeon, Abergele, to Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of Llewellyn Lodge, Surgeon, St. Asaph.

DEATHS.

CHEESBROUGH.—On November 20th, at his residence, Blackburn, after a protracted and painful illness, Henry A. Cheesbrough, M.D. Edin., Consulting-Physician to the East Lancashire Infirmary, aged 44 years.

COOTE.—On the 17th November, 1881, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch Michael Coote, M.D. M.R.C.S., aged 39.—R.I.P.

SIR MASSEY LOPES has given £1,000 to the new building fund of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, with a request that one of the wards may be named after his residence, the Maristow Ward.

DR. GEORGE HOLT, the medical officer of the Leamington Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Medical Association, has committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of prussic acid. He had held the appointment for a few months.

WESTERN INFIRMARY, GLASGOW.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Resident Assistants in this infirmary for six months, beginning November 1st:—*House Physicians*:—John M. Young, M.A., M.B., C.M.; John M. Hunt, M.B., C.M.; Edgar Haydon, M.B., C.M.; George Dickson, M.B., C.M. *House Surgeons*:—J. Macpherson Lawrie, M.B., C.M.; Anstruther Davidson, M.B., C.M.; Fred. H. Clarke, M.B., C.M.; James W. Grange, M.B., C.M.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality last week, the forty-sixth week of this year, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 20.6 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Norwich 17, Leeds 17, Bristol 17, Plymouth 18, Sheffield 18, Bradford 19, Birmingham 19, Leicester 19, London 19, Oldham 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Wolverhampton 21, Portsmouth 21, Nottingham 22, Manchester 23, Salford 23, Sunderland 24, Brighton 25, Liverpool 26, and Hull 27. The highest annual death-rates per 1,000 from scarlet fever were 13.8 in Hull, 4.4 in Nottingham, and 2.4 in Brighton; from measles, 3.1 in Liverpool, and 1.7 in Manchester; and from "fever", 1.2 in Portsmouth, and 1.0 in Brighton. The 26 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty towns included 15 in London, and 6 in Portsmouth. In Hull, 41 more fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded, making no fewer than 470 that have been recorded since the beginning of July. The 11 deaths from measles in Manchester included 10 in the Crumpsall Workhouse. Small-pox caused 14 more deaths in London and its outer ring of suburban districts, and 2 in Salford; no fatal case of this disease was registered in any of the eighteen other large provincial towns. In London, 2,623 births and 1,434 deaths were registered. The deaths were so many as 302 below the average. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 22.4 and 22.3 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 19.5 last week. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 49.0°, and 7.3° above the average. The mean exceeded the average on each day of the week. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 87, complete saturation being represented by 100. The general direction of the wind was S.W., and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 15.8 miles per hour, which was 3.5 above the average. Rain fell on Wednesday and Friday, to the aggregate amount of 0.18 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 33 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone exceeded the average, especially on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following statistics, deduced from a table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return, afford useful indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. In the three principal Indian cities, the death-rate, according to the most recent weekly returns, averaged 32.6 per 1,000; it was equal to 26.7 in Calcutta, 28.4 in Bombay, and 36.2 in Madras. Cholera caused 22 deaths in Calcutta and 3 in Bombay, and 5 fatal cases of small-pox were reported in Madras. The death-rate in Alexandria was equal to 30.0, and showed a considerable decline from the rates in recent weeks; the recorded deaths included 3 fatal cases of typhoid fever. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate in twenty European cities was equal to 26.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, whereas the average rate in twenty of the largest English towns during last week did not exceed 20.6. The rate in St. Petersburg showed a further increase to 40.8, and the 524 deaths included 26 from typhus and typhoid fevers, and 15 from scarlet fever. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the rate did not average more than 18.1, the highest being 20.8 in Copenhagen; 3 fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Stockholm. The Paris death-rate was equal to 27.2, and the deaths included 54 fatal cases of diphtheria and croup, and 40 of typhoid or enteric fever. The usual return from Brussels is again absent from the table. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the rates averaged 22.1, and the highest was 23.3 in Amsterdam, where 2 fatal cases of scarlet fever were reported. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 27.1, and ranged from 21.4 and 21.8 in Berlin and Hamburg, to 29.3 and 32.1 in Buda-Pesth and Breslau. Small-pox caused 16 deaths in Vienna and 13 in Buda-Pesth; diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in

Berlin and Dresden. The death-rate in two large Italian cities averaged 26.4, and was equal to 28.5 in Naples and 21.7 in Venice; measles caused 16 and enteric fever 15 deaths in Naples. In four large American cities, the death-rate averaged 25.4; it was 21.5 in Philadelphia, 22.6 in Brooklyn, 27.5 in Baltimore, and 29.3 in New York. Scarlet fever and diphtheria caused a considerable mortality in New York, Brooklyn, and Baltimore; 6 fatal cases of small-pox were recorded in Philadelphia.

OBSTETRIC APHORISMS.—Dr. H. Webster Jones, of Chicago, as chairman of the Committee on Obstetrics, closed his report to the Illinois State Medical Society with the following sayings. With these as his guide, in the opinion of the *Michigan Medical News*, the practice of the obstetrician of to-day would furnish less work for the gynaecologist: 1. An intelligent confidence once thoroughly established between patient and physician does much to banish the terrors of the lying-in room. 2. It is possible to foresee and prevent the occurrence of the almost fatal form of eclampsia gravidarum. 3. Cleanliness is especially next to godliness, in the case of the accoucheur. Its absence renders one liable to professional homicide. 4. The modern midwifery must not be meddling, but must be mediatorial in the sense of palliating suffering, expediting nature's processes by well proven means, and removing scientifically all inexplicable, accidental or morbid states and conditions. Idleness is no longer an approved qualification for a degree of obstetrics. 5. The hand is the best uterine dilator. 6. The forceps should never be employed until the os uteri is dilated or dilatable, and then not unless the membranes have been ruptured and labour delayed unnaturally for at least an hour. Every practitioner should become skilful in their use, and they should never be left at home for fear of temptation. 7. Unnecessary and avoidable delays in labour are fruitful sources of gynaecological practice. They promote inflammation and sepsis. 8. The patient's hopeful confidence, and the physician's industrious attention, actually contribute to the physiological elements of labour. Anæsthetics here, are, to say the least, superfluous. 9. Bi-manual aid in effecting the deliverance of the placenta, is not only proper but advisable. Skilfully rendered, the cry of "uterine inversion" becomes no longer a bug-bear. 10. The continuous and intelligent counter-pressure over the fundus uteri during the child's exit, the delivery of the placenta and the period of frequent oscillation, be that a shorter or a longer time, is a safeguard never to be neglected. 11. Pursuant to the same end, the application of the bandage and its continuance, as long as the uterine globe can be felt and embraced by it above the pubis, contributes not only to comfort, but to speedy involution. After the seventh day, close pressure must be interdicted. 12. Puffiness of one ankle, with tenderness of the corresponding groin, and an abnormally quickened pulse, with or without copious sweating, noticed within the first ten days after labour, betoken the presence of phlebitis, and the possibility of embolism or thrombus, and resultant sudden death. 13. The duties of an obstetrician are not concluded until a careful examination, from six to eight weeks after parturition, proves the integrity of all the organs concerned.

THE REVENUE FROM PATENT MEDICINES.—A return just issued shows the number of licences to sell patent medicines taken out during the year ending the 31st of March last to have been 18,754, for which there was paid the sum of £4688 10s. The revenue derived from stamps for patent medicines during the same time amounted to £139,762 18s. 10½d., which represented 17,198,442 stamps of different values.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—Mr. Dyke's report on this district, for the third quarter of the present year, shows an alarming mortality from scarlet fever, no fewer than 68 deaths having been reported during that period. The epidemic first appeared in the first quarter of the year, and gradually spread over the whole of the district—causing, from January 1st to the end of September, 99 deaths. Of the 68 which occurred during last quarter, 21 (nearly one-third) were those of children above four years of age and not over seven years of age. Mr. Dyke urges upon his authority the necessity of the closure of infant schools in the infected districts, and of a strict examination of those children admitted to the upper schools—instancing, in support of his recommendation, two striking proofs of the cessation of the epidemic during the holidays of the children, and of its recurrence when children from an infected house were admitted to the schools. The general death-rate of the district was equal to 23.0 per 1,000; 33 per cent. of the total deaths (281) being of children under five years of age. Consumption caused 11 per cent. of the total mortality.

No fewer than 2,800 unwholesome houses have been pulled down in Edinburgh since 1867, and over half a million have been spent since that year in city improvements. In 1863 the death-rate was twenty-six per thousand per annum; now it is twenty per thousand.

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., 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., 2; 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. Dr. Routh: On the necessity of adopting a different mode of Burying Bodies the subject of Infectious Disease. Dr. Gilbert Smith: A case of Hæmorrhage into the Mesentery.
THURSDAY. —Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. First Harveian Lecture, by Dr. Alfred Meadows: Menstruation and its Derangements.

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.

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 VIRCHOW TESTIMONIAL.

SIR,—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions in respect of the above testimonial; and to say that, though I have already transmitted to Professor Küster of Berlin the sum of £88 16s., in order that it may reach him before the 19th, I shall still be happy to receive subscriptions.—Yours faithfully,

J. S. BRISTOWE.
11, Old Burlington Street, W., November 17th, 1881.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sir Thomas Watson, Bart.	3 3 0	Dr. Grigg	1 1 0
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A CASE FOR ARGUMENT.

SIR,—I am a country practitioner, and do not pay much attention to legislative changes, and I have not, therefore, made myself as familiar with the law of vivisection as perhaps I ought to have done. Consequently, it is with surprise and alarm I now learn, from your report of the proceedings against Professor Ferrier, at the Bow Street Police Office, that it is no longer lawful in this country to perform any experiment on a living animal without having a licence, or to keep any animal experimented on alive after the cessation of the experiment without a certificate, in addition to a licence. Now, sir, for upwards of forty years, ever since I passed College and Hall, I have been in the habit of performing at short intervals, in the privacy of the lying-in room, a decidedly painful experiment on a living animal (for I suppose a new-born baby comes under that category) with a view to the establishment of respiration. I confess at once that I have no licence for this experiment, and that it has invariably been performed with the deliberate intention of keeping the subject of it alive after its cessation, although no certificate sanctioning such a procedure had been obtained. Were I brought up before the magistrates, I should defend myself by arguing that, at the inception of the experiment, the subject of it was not truly living, but only a lump of tissue possessing potential vitality; but to my professional brethren I must needs admit that this would be a technical objection, not to say a quibble; for, of course, this handy operation is often resorted to merely to strengthen and confirm the respiratory process when it is already established, and when any interference with it by a woman would amount to infanticide. That the operation is an experiment cannot be denied; for it is often undertaken in great uncertainty as to its result, or the advantages likely to accrue from it; and that it is painful must be allowed if lusty squalling coupled with cutaneous erythema, are to be regarded as signals of pain. Now, sir, what I want to know is, do I stand in jeopardy if I continue to perform this experiment without a licence? Am I liable to penalties if, having no certificate, I keep the infant alive after its cessation? and may my excellent coadjutor Mrs. Mugford get into trouble for standing by with a smile on her expansive countenance, and taking an interest in the experiment as I perform it? If a licence be absolutely necessary, will a gun-licence do, a gun being an instrument specially designed for the performance of painful experiments on animals?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

OBSTETRICUS OBFUSCATUS.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me whether, in the following case, I acted in an unprofessional way, or whether my course of action was not in accordance with the generally accepted rules of medical etiquette?

A stranger, lately arrived, and living in the neighbourhood, and previously not having employed any medical man in the district, has one of his children suddenly taken ill with convulsions. He sends his servant to the nearest medical man, A., with instructions, if he is not at home, to proceed to B., and ask him to come down and see the case. A. being out, B. goes, and treats the case.

Who ought to continue the case? B. thinks he ought to. C., a partner of A.'s, who hears that A. has been sent for, and turns up about two hours after B. has been, considers B.'s conduct unheard of in claiming the case as his own. The patient is an entire stranger to all three. I enclose my card and address; and remain, yours faithfully,

B.
** We have only B.'s *ex parte* statement to guide us; but, supposing it to be in all points correct, we think that he has acted within his ethical rights in retaining the patient.

SIR,—I should like to have your opinion, and that of any professional brethren, as to whether I acted correctly or not under the following circumstances.

Mr. Brown, whom I have attended for many years, marries Miss Green, all of us residing in the same town. In her confinement, Mrs. B. is attended by another practitioner (who had never previously attended her) residing five miles off. A few weeks after the confinement, Mr. B. called upon me to consult me professionally. I said: "No! Where I have not the confidence of the wife, I do not care to attend the husband." I need scarcely add that, after this, he consulted his wife's doctor.

—I am, sir, yours obediently,

SELF-RESPECT.

** Our correspondent acted with dignity.

PARTNERSHIP AND UNION BONUSES.

SIR,—A. and B. are partners; the district union appointment, together with the public vaccination, stands in B.'s name; B. has received a bonus; is not A. entitled to his share?—I am, etc.,
AN OLD ASSOCIATE.

** Unless the deed of partnership distinctly show to the contrary, A. is entitled to his share of all the proceeds of the business. The fees for vaccination, and any bonus for successfully and diligently performing the same, are an item, and may be a large one, in the matter of the partnership accounts.

INSURANCE OFFICES AND CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

SIR,—I am asked by a solicitor to certify (on a form provided by him) as to the cause of death of a man whose life is insured. What fee should I charge?—Yours faithfully,

G. O. McKANE, L.R.C.P.Ed.
Byers Green Hall, Spennymoor, Durham, November 19th, 1881.

** £1 is; which money should be forwarded ere the certificate be parted with.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

SIR,—Those who are desirous of seeing medical practice freed, as far as possible, from its present anomalies and defects, and its dignity and usefulness correspondingly enhanced, will perhaps be prompted to give their wishes a practical shape by the perusal of the following card, which I have had printed for the admission of the public to the scheme. It is the result of long and careful deliberation, in which, I believe, all the *pros* and *cons* have been considered; but if the readers of the JOURNAL have any suggestions to make on this practical aspect of the question, I shall be glad to receive them.

"Medical Providence, for the Prevention and more Effective Treatment of Disease.—A system of Medical Practice whereby attendance and advice are always available, in health or in sickness, for a definite annual sum. Annual fees: from 10s. to 40s. for each individual, according to circumstances. Extras excepted. Medicine included or not included, according to agreement. The extras are:—Midwifery, fractures, dislocations, serious injuries resulting from accident, and surgical operation involving much trouble or requiring special skill. Every person residing at a greater distance than one mile from the house of the medical attendant will be expected to pay 1s. per annum for every mile, or fraction of a mile, of total distance. Fees to be paid quarterly or half-yearly in advance. Extras to be paid for according to agreement, either as per account, in the usual way, or by voluntary contribution, as the patient values the services rendered, or conscientiously feels he can afford to pay. Clients will be visited as often as may be necessary to afford the full advantages of the scheme, and they will be at liberty to come to the medical attendant for information and advice on all matters pertaining to the health, whenever occasion may require. No person can be admitted to the scheme who is ill at the time of application, except on payment of a whole or half year's fee, according to the case, in addition to the ordinary subscription. Some cases of established chronic ailment, especially in advanced life, will be liable to a higher fee. A reduction is made in the rates for more than four members of one family residing together. The fees agreed on are subject to annual revision."

These provisions are, I trust, sufficiently elastic to suit a variety of circumstances. To those who have read my previous description of the system, their advantages will, I think, be obvious, while the pecuniary results will be found to be fully equal to those of the still surviving professional custom of a less enlightened age.

It is so pertinent to my subject, that I cannot conclude without asking you to let me protest against the growing tendency of members of our profession to give preventive advice in season and out of season, asked or unasked, without fee or reward. I do not wish them to keep silence as to prevention. To teach the people how to avoid disease is, I maintain, not only a function, but the highest and most useful function of our profession. Is it not, therefore, the most worthy of reward? The principle by which a man is paid in an inverse ratio to his usefulness is one which it would be hard to vindicate either on public or professional grounds. It would surely be well to remember that we have a duty to ourselves and to our medical brethren as well as to the public; and I submit that the free lectures now being given by medical men in various places, the professional letters to the newspapers, and the frequent paragraphs in a medical contemporary, all intended to convey instruction to the public on the preservation of health, are a distinct infringement of that duty. The prevention of disease is a natural development of medical science, and the spread of knowledge on the subject is one of the necessities of the times. We must not, therefore, try to limit our exertions in this direction. Let us rather increase them; but let us see that we are paid for them. All this is provided for in a comprehensive manner by the system I am advocating, and by no other means with which I am acquainted.—I am, etc.,

W. F. PHILLIPS.

St. Mary Bourne, Andover, Hants, October 3rd, 1881.

SWEATY HANDS.—I shall be obliged to anyone who will tell what to do for a man whose hands (palms) sweat so much that he is unfitted for household service.

WILLIAM OGLE, Derby.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO EMIGRATION STEAMSHIPS.

SIR,—The Board of Trade, in its wisdom, has very properly thought fit to appropriate the medical officers attached to the various emigration steamships sailing from ports in the United Kingdom, and no one can hold such a position without a formal appointment, signed by an official of the Board. Is it too much to ask the Board to look a little after its own, and to instruct its medical inspectors to report confidentially upon the accommodation, or lack of accommodation, afforded by the steamship companies generally to their medical officers? It may surprise the Board, as it did myself, to discover that the cabin assigned to the surgeon is, in most cases, inferior to the one given to the chief steward, and is almost always as inadequate to his professional requirements as it is unfit for an official weighted with the gravest responsibilities. I inclose my name and address.—Your obedient servant,

A PASSENGER.

Turnham Green, November 12th, 1881.

SEA-SICKNESS.

SIR,—As attention has recently been called to sea-sickness and its remedies in your correspondence columns, allow me space for a few observations on the theory of it.

1. Anæmia of the brain is unquestionably a cause of vertigo, nausea, and vomiting. Witness the occurrence of all three in hæmorrhage, and, in weakly habits, when the erect position is suddenly assumed in the morning.

2. Where the anæmia of the brain is not the result of a physical cause such as hæmorrhage or position, irritation of the vagus is the great means of producing it, partly by inhibiting the heart, partly by the depressor branch causing dilatation of the splanchnic arteries, and so withdrawing blood from the brain to the abdominal viscera.

3. The phenomena of sea-sickness are produced by all motions which imitate the sensations we have, when sick and giddy, from some cause having its seat within the body. The sensation of the floor sinking beneath the feet, and the rising and falling of the walls of the room, or their spinning round, are especially connected with giddiness and nausea; and these are the motions which are most liable to produce sea-sickness. It is not necessary that there should be any descent of the body to produce nausea. I once got inside a water-wheel, and set it in motion by walking up the buckets. Of course, I did not change my position, but my standing was continually going away from under my feet, and the wheel was whirling round me as the room appears to do in giddiness. I found that, in a very short time, intense nausea was produced.

4. I conclude that sea-sickness is a case of the "association of sensations". We associate the sensation that the walls of the room or other ordinarily fixed objects are moving, with the sensation of sickness; and, when the walls actually do move, the sensation of sickness is produced. I believe that it is the vagus which is thus sympathetically irritated; and that it is the nerve of sea-sickness, just as it is the

nerve of epilepsy. In the latter case, the inhibition of the heart's action is complete, and a convulsion fit is produced.

5. The rational treatment, then, of sea-sickness will be to lower the inhibitory action of the vagus by the bromides and atropia, and, at the same time, to get the association between the motion of surrounding bodies and the sensation of sickness broken partly by an effort of the will, but still more by having the mind directed to other objects.—Yours, etc.,

A. W. W.

SIR,—Can any of your members kindly recommend me a good Protestant school in France, tolerably easy of access, for a boy about sixteen, where he could learn the language thoroughly? If they could state terms I should feel greatly obliged.—I am, yours truly,

A MEMBER.

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

Mr. C. Stephens, Jedburgh; Dr. A. Ransome, Bowdon; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Old Saddle Bags; Mr. E. Jolly, Spalding; Dr. J. S. Bristowe, London; Mr. R. Dacre Fox, Manchester; Dr. MacMunn, Wolverhampton; Mr. T. Bryant, London; Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham; Mr. T. Annandale, Edinburgh; Dr. Markham Skerritt, Clifton; Dr. F. M. Pierce, Manchester; Dr. G. Buchanan, Edinburgh; Mr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Galabin, London; Mr. John Wood, London; Dr. Herman, London; Dr. A. W. Edis, London; Dr. Drummond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Theta; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Mr. A. Jackson, Sheffield; Mr. T. Jenner Verrall, Brighton; Mr. F. Wallace, London; Mr. W. Tomlinson, Beverley; Mr. H. A. Reeves, London; Mr. R. Winder, Bolton; Dr. Bacon, Fulbourn; Dr. M. Thomas, Glasgow; Mr. Reginald Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. W. E. Nourse, Brighton; Dr. Wolfe, Glasgow; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. F. Eve, London; Dr. Orlebar, London; Dr. W. Newman, Stamford; G. F. M.; M. D.; Mr. Charles Roberts, London; Mr. T. R. Fendick, London; Mr. T. Wells Hubbard, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Murrell, London; Mr. H. Lewis Jones, London; Dr. W. P. Mears, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. William H. Platt, London; Mr. Charles H. Collins, Bristol; Mr. Henry Sewill, London; Dr. G. W. Potter, London; Dr. Spencer Smyth, Forest Hill; Sir Thomas Watson, London; Mr. J. K. Burt, Kendal; Dr. R. E. Carrington, London; Dr. Farquharson, Aberdeen; Mr. G. H. Younge, Chatham; Dr. R. Bruce Low, Helmsley; Mr. W. C. E. Taylor, Scarborough; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; B. M. A.; Mr. E. H. FitzHenry, Mentone; Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. G. O. McKane, Spennymoor; Dr. Finny, Dublin; Mr. J. Ferguson, Perth; Rusticus; Mr. A. W. Dowling, London; Dr. E. L. Fenn, Richmond; Mr. A. Hallows, Maidstone; Dr. W. J. Mackie, Surrey; Dr. W. Smith, London; Mr. J. L. Whitmarsh, London; Mr. Louis Baillon, Nottingham; A.; Omega; Dr. Henry D. Littlejohn, Edinburgh; Mr. Morrant Baker, London; Mr. Francis Mason, London; Dr. W. H. Day, London; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. Long Fox, Clifton; Dr. Churton, Leeds; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. Furneaux Jordan, Birmingham; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. T. Jones, Manchester; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Sir H. Thompson, London; Dr. F. T. Roberts, London; Dr. Buzzard, London; Dr. Biss, London; Mr. R. Davy, London; Mr. J. W. Hulke, London; Sir Joseph Fayrer, London; Mr. Bellamy, London; Mr. F. A. Southam, Manchester; Dr. Whipple, London; Mr. H. T. Butlin, London; Mr. H. H. Clutton, London; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London; Mr. H. W. Page, London; Dr. Ross, Manchester; Dr. S. Mackenzie, London; Mr. J. N. Porter, London; Dr. G. Johnson, London; Dr. Hughlings Jackson, London; Mr. A. E. Barker, London; Mr. Knowsley Thornton, London; Dr. Fincham, London; Mr. Rushton Parker, Liverpool; etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

The Student's Hand-Book of Chemistry. By H. L. Greville, F.I.C., F.C.S. Edinburgh; E. and S. Livingstone. 1881.

Perfect Way of Diet. By A. Kingsford. London: Kegan Paul and Co. 1881.

Zoological Atlas. By D. McAlpine. N. and A. K. Johnstone. 1881.

Lectures on Diseases of the Chest. By E. F. Ingal, A.M., M.D. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1881.

A Manual of Histology. By T. E. Satterthwaite, M.D. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1881.

Lectures on the Physical Examination of the Mouth and Throat, with an Appendix of Cases. By G. V. Poore, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: J. E. Adlard. 1881.

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