

sparks. These three methods in the order here enumerated also represent the three degrees of intensity of franklinisation, the charge representing the mildest and the sparks the most intense method. The charge is thus given:—The patient is placed on the insulated stool (J, Fig. 2), and unites the bottles to the positive or negative pole of the machine, whereas the second pole is conducted downwards into the earth.

The electrical wind, which is also called the electrical air-bath, and also, though wrongly, general franklinisation, is produced in the following way:—The patient is placed on the stool, which is, as before, united to one of the poles of the machine; the second pole, however, is not conducted into the earth, but is brought into contact with an electrode terminating in a point, which can be approximated to the corresponding part of the patient by means of the hand, or by means of the stand St₂ (Fig. 2).

In general, the two last mentioned methods, in Professor Lewandowski's experience, had the same effect as induction currents; the only advantage they presented being that the patient might be electrified through his clothes, that he need not undress, a point of considerable importance in female patients. On the other hand, the three methods had also peculiar effects which could neither be obtained by the galvanic currents nor by the induction currents.

Dr. Lewandowski referred to his recently published work *Electro Diagnostik und Elektrotherapie*, and said that he had obtained very favourable results with franklinisation; the head-douche proved to be an excellent remedy for sleeplessness, as well as a general sedative. He could also confirm the statement which had been made that "influence" electricity had a good effect in hystero-epilepsy, but as to epilepsy, in spite of numerous experiments, he had not yet been able to arrive at certain conclusions. In another direction, he had, on one occasion, obtained a very remarkable success with franklinisation which could not be obtained with any other method of the application of electricity. In a case of Basedow's disease in a woman, he had succeeded by galvanisation of the neck, as well as of the spine, in diminishing, to a great extent after a few sittings, the exophthalmic goitre as well as the other symptoms, particularly the headache, weakness, and sleeplessness. He had not, however, succeeded either by galvanisation or faradisation in diminishing the frequency of the pulsations, or in regulating the heart's action. He then tried the effect of an electric discharge towards the cardiac region, and after a few sittings the frequency of the pulse became less, and the action of the heart more regular. Discontinuance of the treatment was soon followed by deterioration of the patient's condition in both respects. When the treatment was again applied and continued for a certain time, the patient completely recovered, and was dismissed as cured.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held at the Offices of the Association, No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

September 20th, 1888.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING FOR 1888.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Council will be held on October 17th, 1888. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, September 26th, and December 28th, 1888.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the Secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

REPORTS upon the two remaining inquiries, namely, that into DIPHTHERIA, and that into the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES, are in preparation, and will be published as soon as ready.

The following inquiry only of the first series remains open, namely, that on the ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.

A fresh inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA has been issued.

Memoranda upon these subjects, and forms for recording observations, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumn meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Whitehaven, on Friday, October 20th, at 1 P.M. Notices of papers or communications of any kind should be sent to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at the Grand Hotel after the meeting.—H. A. LEDIARD, 41, Lowther Street, Carlisle.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—An intermediate meeting of the Branch will be held at Warrington, towards the end of October. Gentlemen wishing to read papers, make communications, or show cases, are requested to write at once to Dr. GLASCOTT, 23, St. John Street, Manchester, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH-EAST HANTS DISTRICT.—An ordinary meeting will be held on Thursday, October 11th, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Queen's Gate, Southsea, H. B. NORMAN, Esq., F.R.C.S., President, in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making communications are requested to signify their intention at once to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner will be provided at 6.30 P.M.—J. WARD COUSINS, Honorary Secretary.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 18th, at 5 P.M.; dinner at 5.30 P.M. The subject for discussion after dinner will be: "What Connection, if any, exists between Hæmorrhage and Mal-hygiene?" The discussion will be opened by Dr. Meredith, who will read a paper on the subject. Members having any communication to bring before the meeting are requested to send notice of its title to W. M. KELLY, Honorary Secretary.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The fifteenth annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at the North-Western Railway Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, October 25th, at 3.30 P.M. An address will be delivered by the President, Dr. F. BOLDERS, Penkridge.—T. VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Oundle on Tuesday, October 2nd. Gentlemen who are desirous of bringing forward communications, etc., are requested to inform the Secretary of their intention as soon as possible. Mr. Calcott will introduce a discussion on the Treatment of Pleuritic Effusions. Mr. Hemming will read some notes from the late meeting at Glasgow. Mr. Crew will read a short paper on Diphtheria. Mr. Calcott invites the members to luncheon from 1.30 to 2.30, and gentlemen accepting the invitation will kindly send their replies to the Secretary not later than Thursday, September 27th. The meeting will be held in the School Buildings, at 3 o'clock. Through the kind permission of the head master the members will have the opportunity of visiting the new school buildings, sanatorium, etc.—CHARLES J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on Thursday, October 11th, at 4 P.M. C. HOLMAN, M.D., Treasurer of the British Medical Association, in the chair. Dinner at 6 P.M.; charge, 7s., exclusive of wine. The following papers will be read: "On Functional Albuminuria," by Dr. Ralfe. Mr. Edmund Owen will open a discussion on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diphtheria. Dr. H. W. DREW will describe a case where there was escape of cerebro-spinal fluid after avulsion of the lower limb (from an accident, with recovery). Members desirous of communicating papers or showing specimens are requested to write to the Honorary Secretary, P. T. DUNCAN, M.D., Croydon.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held on Friday, October 26th, in the Radcliffe Infirmary, at 3 P.M. Members intending to read papers or show cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, W. LEWIS MORGAN, 42, Broad Street, Oxford, on or before October 12th.—S. D. DARBISHIRE and W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretaries.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting was held on September 20th at Middlesbrough, in the Council Chamber of the new Municipal Buildings, kindly lent for the occasion by the Town Council. The Mayor welcomed the members, and was present at the meeting. In the absence of the President, Dr. PHILIPSON took the chair.

Dr. HEDLEY opened the business of the meeting by a very able and practical paper on the recent Epidemic of Pneumonia in the Middlesbrough district. This gave rise to an exceedingly interesting and animated discussion, in which Drs. MALCOLMSON, EASTWOOD, WALKER, KETCHEN, DRUMMOND, CLEGG, OLIVER, and

the CHAIRMAN took part.—Dr. HEDLEY replied. As an investigation into the whole subject is pending, and information is as yet incomplete, a wish was expressed that another discussion should take place next year.

Dr. DRUMMOND displayed a series of most beautiful and interesting Drawings of Pathological Specimens, illustrating Diseases of the Brain, Liver, Stomach, etc.; but, unfortunately, he was not able to bring them forward, as the discussion ran on beyond the time allowed for the meeting. The other exhibitions of specimens and papers had also to be postponed—namely, Mr. RUTHERFORD MORISON: (1) Gall Stones removed by operation; (2) Microscopic Specimens and Drawings of a Tumour of the Bladder successfully removed by suprapubic operation.—Dr. HUME: Sarcoma of Thigh.—Dr. ELLIS: Polypus of Nose.—Dr. OLIVER: On Adonidine in the Treatment of Heart Disease.—Dr. ELLIS: On the Treatment of Noises in the Head.—Dr. HINSHELWOOD: Notes on some interesting cases of Syphilis.—Dr. MANTLE: Urticaria, with severe Abdominal Symptoms.

After the meeting, the members and their friends dined together at the Erimus Club. The Mayor and other visitors were present.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VIENNA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Iodoformum Bituminatum.—Transmission of Actinomycosis from Man to Man.

IODOFORM, though most valuable in the treatment of cutaneous ulcers, has hitherto been attended by certain drawbacks which have prevented its coming into general use. First among these is its disagreeable smell; next, the fact that it produces toxic symptoms in some persons after a longer or shorter time; thirdly, in ulcers with undermined edges, whilst the base under iodoform dressing becomes quickly covered with granulations, the undermined portion does not heal, but remains as a pocket for the retention of pus which gradually burrows further beneath the skin. Dr. Ehrmann, Assistant to Professor Neumann, of Vienna, after many experiments, was finally led to combine the iodoform with tar. He was led to this by the notion that the latter, being an oily substance, would diminish the volatility of the iodoform, which is evidently the chief cause of the diffuse erythema caused by that substance, and also because tar often brings gangrenous and septic ulcers into a healthy condition. After many experiments, Dr. Ehrmann finally succeeded in making a preparation in which the particles of tar and iodoform are so closely mixed that only hyaline plates can be discovered under the microscope; the characteristic crystals of the iodoform cannot be distinguished at all. The preparation can be very easily pulverised, and has a spicy odour. The odour is so feeble that it is only perceptible in large quantities of the preparation, and this slight scent, which is not at all disagreeable, can be disguised by adding a small quantity of "styrax liquidus" to the powder, and rubbing both substances together. The diseases in which Dr. Ehrmann has hitherto employed iodoform preparations are (1) soft ulcers; (2) as a dressing after the opening or excision of suppurating and strumous inguinal buboes; (3) gummatous ulcers; and (4) in ulcerations of the foot. The following is the method of application: the preparation is brushed over the part, which is then covered with a thin layer of Brun's wadding, over which an ordinary dressing is applied. The dressing is changed every twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In soft ulcers situated over parts in which they are necessarily moistened by urine or where the suppuration is very profuse, the dressing is changed twice a day.

Dr. R. Baracz, of Lemberg, in a recent number of the *Przegląd Lekarski*, reports two cases of actinomycosis in man. In the first a small painful swelling over the left lower jaw developed after the extraction of a tooth. The tumour, which was of the size of a walnut, showed distinct fluctuation over some parts, and could be moved on the bone. Its margins were solid. The skin over the swelling was red, and hotter than natural. The patient could open his mouth only slightly and with pain. The unusual appearance of the tumour, its slow growth, and the fact that the patient was a cabdriver, caused actinomycosis to be suspected. The man, however, did not sleep in the stable, and he had not

been in contact with any animals but his own, which were healthy; he used, however, to buy the hay for his horses himself. Dr. Baracz incised the tumour at two spots where there was distinct fluctuation, with the view of performing a radical operation if the microscopic examination of the contents of the abscess confirmed the diagnosis of actinomycosis. The cavity was washed out with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and an iodoform dressing was applied. The microscopic examination proved that the suspicions were correct, but as the patient had a fainting fit during the opening of the abscess, he would not consent to any further operation. The wound healed in a couple of weeks, and no trace of the swelling remained; the patient felt quite well. In the second case the patient was a woman, aged 23, who was betrothed to the cabdriver whose case has just been described. She had an abscess of the size of a walnut on the alveolar process of the left lower jaw. The abscess was opened, and half a coffee-spoonful of pus discharged from it; an antiseptic dressing was applied. Microscopic examination revealed the presence of actinomycosis. The wound healed in a short time, and only a solid prominence remained behind over the spot. A second small abscess formed later on on the alveolar process of the left upper jaw, which burst spontaneously and soon healed. Though the etiology was not quite free from uncertainty in the first case, there could be no doubt as to the transmission of the disease from the man to the woman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURES AT THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL TEACHING.

SIR,—The work of professor in a special subject may be held to differ in many important points from that of a teacher whose duties are more of a tutorial nature, especially when they concern the imparting of elementary knowledge, and preparing students for examination. There are among the great body of scientists men whose special subjects of life interest and research do not readily find a place in the curriculum of any special school or examination, but who are able from long study of a subject to put forward ideas on the higher sides of their subjects to men of understanding and advanced training. If the work of such men lies outside the usual university course, their position is one of great difficulty, and one that may be deserving of more support and appreciation than they receive; by their efforts new subjects of useful study may be introduced. The value of such courses of professorial lectures is not to be estimated by the size of the audiences they attract, but by their originality, and their scientific and philosophical character. The outcome of some men's work is better put before those who can understand, and criticise, and use it in the form of lectures than in the shorter form of scientific papers communicated to the societies where what are called practical papers are mostly appreciated. As examples of the kind of work referred to may be suggested courses of lectures on bacteriology, the relations of animal and vegetable biology to human physiology, mental science, and the connection of Charles Darwin's work and theories with medicine.

Much good work has been done in all these subjects, and much more might be placed before the profession if further encouragement were given to men willing and capable of giving professional teaching. The royal colleges might do more in this way to encourage men to put forward their work and its application to medical practice. The College of Surgeons advertise vacancies among their Hunterian professorships, and elect from among the candidates; why should not the College of Physicians follow a similar course?—Yours, etc.,

F.R.C.P.

September 22nd.

DENTAL SCHOOLS AS DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

SIR,—In an interesting article in the current number of the JOURNAL on "Dental Schools as Departments of Medical Schools," Mr. Newland Pedley has again alluded to a subject of great importance, and one which is evidently dear to his heart—namely, the desirability of fusing the dental with the medical schools, so that the entire teaching of a dental student should be conducted in a general hospital.

Now, Sir, at the present time the dental student attends at a general hospital for instruction in anatomy, physiology, medicine,

The appointment of Surgeon-General J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., C.S.I., late Bengal Establishment, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, recently announced, should have been to be Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, *vice* Inspector-General W. A. Green, deceased.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

MR. JOSEPH ADAMS, M.B., has been appointed Acting-Surgeon to the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment (late the 9th Lancashire).

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

THE QUEEN v. GLOSTER.

MR. JAMES GLOSTER, B.A. Dublin, M.B., M.Ch., was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on September 24th and 25th, on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Eliza Jane Schumacher. Mr. Poland, in opening the case, made serious charges against the defendant, which, as he was precluded from supporting them by evidence, we do not reproduce. The judge ruled that a declaration, made by the defendant shortly before her death, was not admissible in evidence, and the jury, upon his direction, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Gloster's counsel stated that he had a mass of evidence to be called, if necessary, on the part of the defence, and was prepared to show that Mr. Gloster could not have been guilty of the offence charged against him. With reference to this we have received the subjoined letters:

DR. H. MACNAUGHTON JONES (141, Harley Street), writes: As I was one of those who was afforded an opportunity of seeing the uterus of the deceased (which, together with the discovered wadding, I, in company with Drs. Bland Sutton and Hamilton Bland, carefully examined on September 23rd), I desire to say that, having also carefully read all the depositions in the case, I was prepared, if called on, to state as my conviction "that, taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, the wound was inflicted by some absolutely ignorant and reckless person, if not by the unfortunate deceased herself, in furtherance of her acknowledged desperate resolve to procure abortion." A more typically normal, multiparous, unimpregnated womb it would be difficult to find than in this woman whom the accused was assumed to believe to be in the fourth month of pregnancy.

DR. LOMBE ATTILL, Ex-Master of the Rotunda Hospital (91, Merrion Square, Dublin) writes: Having come to London at the urgent request of Dr. Gloster's friends to give evidence in his favour at the recent trial, and having been prevented doing so by its abrupt termination, I think it but justice to Dr. Gloster to state what the purport of my evidence would have been. I have known Dr. Gloster for many years, and firmly believe, from his high moral character, he would have been incapable of committing the crime imputed to him. He was a pupil at the Rotunda Hospital during my mastership of that institution, and was a most attentive and painstaking student, and was in consequence awarded by me a special certificate in gynaecology, which I gave to a very limited number of pupils. Had Dr. Gloster been tempted by any possible motive to attempt the induction of criminal abortion (and no motive was alleged, the patient being very poor and admittedly almost a stranger to Dr. Gloster), it is impossible to believe that, with his special education, he could have done it in such a bungling manner. The instrument employed must have been strong and great force used, for the wound traversed the whole length of the uterine wall from just inside the os uteri to very near the fundus, and the instrument used evidently had carried before it a large piece of cotton wadding. Even the medical witnesses for the prosecution were obliged to admit that it was hard to believe that a skilled hand had inflicted that wound. Lastly, I should have stated that, in my opinion, from all the facts of the case, it was either inflicted by some very ignorant person, or more probably by the patient herself.

IRREGULAR DEATH CERTIFICATES.

In a case tried before the magistrates at the Royton Police Court on September 19th, an unqualified medical assistant was charged with giving an improper certificate of death. The novel defence was raised that the qualified practitioner to whom he was assistant was in the habit of signing certificates in blank, and that his assistant had filled up this particular certificate without his authority. The case was adjourned for a month in order that the district registrar might communicate with the Registrar-General with regard to what further steps should be taken.

"COVERING" UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.

W. C. F. writes: We have in this town an unqualified man practising medicine, surgery, and midwifery, driving about with horse and trap and man in livery. He employs a qualified assistant, but sends the account out in his own name. I should like to ask the following questions: (1) If prosecuted, can the assistant swear that the practice is his? (2) Can the qualified assistant's conduct be brought before the General Medical Council?

. (1) It is impossible to say beforehand what a man can or will swear; but on the facts stated the assistant will not be able to claim the practice as his. (2) The assistant's conduct can, of course, be brought before the Council, but a more definite charge than any now suggested will be necessary. Our correspondent would do well to read the report of the proceedings of the General Medical Council on May 21st, 1888, published in the JOURNAL of May 26th, p. 1120.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

A. R. G.—In compliance with the express wish of "A. R. G.," we have exceptionally taken the trouble critically to re-examine the whole of the lengthy correspondence that has passed between Dr. McC. and himself, with the result that we entertain no doubt whatever of the medico-ethical justness of the opinion expressed on the case in question in the JOURNAL of August 18th, in further reference to which we note with regret his apparent resolve to maintain an indefensible position, which, in our opinion, he will do well to reconsider and withdraw from.

CHARGES TO THE PROFESSION.

W. D.—The mere possession of the diploma of M.R.C.S.E. does not necessarily entitle the holder thereof to the gratuitous services of the profession; and inasmuch as, in the case in question, the gentleman has not only never practised, but is possessed of independent means, we are distinctly of opinion he cannot justly lay claim thereto, and our correspondent will be justified in charging him and his family, in accordance with the principle laid down in the *Medico-Chirurgical Tariff*, to the ninth, tenth, and twelfth pages of which we would refer him.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY COURT.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen University Court on September 24th, the following were appointed examiners in medicine for one year: W. D. Halliburton, M.D.; D. Lowson, M.D.; Robert W. Philip, A.M., M.D.; W. Robert Smith, M.D.; Seymour Taylor, M.D.; F. Buchanan White, M.D. The Court approved of the following appointments of assistants for the ensuing session, made by the respective professors: in Natural Philosophy, William Ingram, A.M.; in Anatomy, Charles Angus, M.B.; in Medical Jurisprudence, Alex. Macgregor, M.D.; in Materia Medica, John Gordon, M.B. The Court took up consideration of the applications which had been sent in for the vacant Chair of Chemistry. There were in all nineteen candidates. After lengthened deliberation, the Court resolved to meet on Tuesday, October 2nd, for the purpose of making the appointment.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

HONG KONG.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE, HONG KONG.—The first professional examination (including Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Elementary Anatomy, Elementary Physiology, Materia Medica, and Clinical Observations) was held in this College in August. The Examiners in Anatomy were Mr. Cantlie, Dr. Ayres, and Surgeon Thomson, M.S.; in Physiology, Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Jordan; in Materia Medica, Dr. D. Gerlach and Mr. C. Niedhart; in Clinical Observations, Dr. Patrick Manson and Surgeon Sparrow. The written examinations extended over four days, and the *vivâ voce* examination held in the City Hall was open to the public. Twelve students presented themselves for examination, of whom seven passed. The following is the list of the successful candidates, with the percentage of marks obtained by each: J. Wong, 82; Trong Wing Wan, 75; Sun Yat Sen, 71; U. J. Kai, 59; Kong Ying Wa, 55; Kwan King Teung, 55; Lan Sze Fuk, 50. Two scholarships, of the value of 60 dollars a year, were awarded to the gentlemen whose names stand first and second in the above list. The winter session opens on October 1st, when the prizes will be distributed, and the Rector will deliver his public address.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ISOLATION OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE METROPOLIS.

MEMORANDUM BY THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on September 22nd, the following Memorandum, prepared by the order of the Chairman (Sir E. H. Galsworthy), was read by the Clerk:

"At the Board meeting on February 13th, 1886, the managers received an application from the South-Eastern Hospital Committee for authority to receive any cases of diphtheria into that hospital for whose admission proper application might be made, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the General

Purposes Committee for consideration and report. On February 27th, 1866, the General Purposes Committee, in reporting upon this reference, recommended that a representation should be made to the Local Government Board to the effect that application had been made to the managers for the admission into their hospitals of cases of diphtheria; but that, inasmuch as the managers were precluded by the orders of the Local Government Board from receiving patients suffering from that disease, the managers were desirous, before further considering the matter, of being furnished with the views of the Central Board on the subject. To these representations the Local Government Board, in a letter dated July 28th, 1866, replied to the effect that, if cases of diphtheria are to be admitted into the fever hospitals of the managers, there should be express legislation for this purpose, and that the question whether legislation on the subject should be proposed would receive the consideration of the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board at the same time enclosed the following extract from a letter which they had received from the Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians with regard to the question whether persons suffering from diphtheria could be regarded as patients suffering from fever within the meaning of Section 69 of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867: 'I have submitted your letter of the 8th instant to the President of the College, and his opinion is as follows: "If the words in the Act had been for patients suffering from fevers, I should most certainly have considered diphtheria to be included under the term 'fever,' but the separation of small-pox from fevers seems to signify that the word fever was intended to include only fevers of a special type—those cases, that is to say, to which the word fever is specially applied, as scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever." This letter from the Local Government Board was also referred to the General Purposes Committee for their information and consideration, but no further action was taken thereon at the time. At the Board meeting on February 11th, 1888, the managers received a communication from the guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, forwarding a copy of a letter from two medical men in practice at Streatham, in which attention was called to the fact that several very severe cases of diphtheria had occurred in that place, and asking whether the managers could assist in the matter. The General Purposes Committee reported to the managers on February 25th, 1888, the purport of their reply to the guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, which reply was to the effect that inasmuch as the Local Government Board had decided that, if cases of diphtheria are to be admitted into the hospitals of the Asylums Board, there should be express legislation for the purpose, and had, moreover, intimated that the question whether legislation should be proposed was still under the consideration of the Local Government Board, the managers were unable to remove the cases of diphtheria from Streatham to which the guardians had directed attention. At the same time the committee recommended that the attention of the Local Government Board should be again directed to the matter. This was done, but the Local Government Board did not appear to be taking any further action in the matter up to the present time."

After some discussion, the memorandum was ordered to be forwarded to the Local Government Board, and to the coroner by whom an inquest was held on September 19th in St. Pancras on two cases of diphtheria.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.—During the week ending Saturday, September 22nd, 775 births and 436 deaths were registered in the eight principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality, which had been 16.0 per 1,000 in each of the two preceding weeks, rose again to 17.3 during the week under notice, but was 0.7 below the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns, the lowest rates were recorded in Leith and Perth, and the highest in Glasgow and Paisley. The 436 deaths in these towns during the week under notice included 57 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.3 per 1,000, which was 0.7 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Edinburgh and Paisley. The 194 deaths registered in Glasgow during the week under notice included 15 from diarrhoea, 4 from scarlet fever, 2 from measles, 1 from whooping-cough, and 1 from "fever." Four fatal cases of diphtheria occurred in Edinburgh, and 8 of measles in Paisley. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 3.4 per 1,000, against 2.2 in London.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- BOROUGH HOSPITAL, Birkenhead.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 with board, lodging, etc., and fees. Applications by October 2nd to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.
- BRISTOL DISPENSARY.**—Medical Officer. Applications by October 18th to the Secretary, Castle Green, Bristol.
- CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.**—Three Clinical Assistants.
- CHELTEMHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by October 6th to the Honorary Secretary.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.**—Lecturer on Dental Surgery and Pathology. Applications by October 8th to the Dean.
- ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments, board, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.**—Physician. Applications by September 29th to the Secretary.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.**—House-Physician. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by September 29th to the Secretary.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.**—House-Physician. Applications by October 13th to the Secretary.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY (Monsall Fever Hospital).**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 6th to the Chairman of the Board.
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Albany Memorial), Queen Square, Bloomsbury.**—Senior House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments and board. Applications by October 5th to the Secretary Director.
- PARISH OF CRAMOND.**—Medical Officer to the Parochial Board, and Local Authority to the Parish. Salary, £45 and £10 per annum respectively. Applications by October 10th to James F. Mackay, Esq., Whitehouse, Cramond, N.B.
- ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL, Liverpool.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £63 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications by October 10th to the Chairman of the Medical Board.
- SALOP INFIRMARY, Shrewsbury.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, etc. Applications to the House-Surgeon.
- ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Leicester Square.**—Assistant Physician. Applications by October 1st to the Secretary.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, W.**—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by September 29th to the Secretary.
- ST. OLAVE'S UNION.**—Resident Medical Officer to the Infirmary, Lower Road, Rotherhithe. Salary, £300 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications by October 10th to the Clerk to the Guardians, 30, Tanner Street, Bermondsey.
- SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by October 8th to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Staff, Public Hospital, Sheffield.
- STOURBRIDGE DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc., and an allowance for horse hire. Applications by October 6th to G. Perry, Esq., Fairfield, Pedmore, near Stourbridge.
- THE COUNTY ASYLUM, near Dorchester.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by October 7th to the Medical Superintendent.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, S.W.**—Fourth Assistant Physician. Personal application on October 2nd.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, S.W.**—Administrator of Anæsthetics. Personal application on October 2nd.
- WESTON-SUPER-MARE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 18th to the Honorary Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BLACKER, A. B., B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.S.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith.
- BROWNING, Edgar, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Resident House-Surgeon and Assistant Secretary to the Belgrave Hospital for Children, *vice* A. Blacker, M.B., resigned.
- BUCK, Joseph, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Édin., L.F.P.S.Glas.,** appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Union Infirmary, Leeds.
- CAMPBELL, S. J., L.R.C.P.Édin. and L.M.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Winchmore Union (No. 2 District), *vice* C. Penruddocke, L.R.C.P.Édin. and L.M., resigned.
- HOLROYDE, J., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health for Chatham, *vice* Dr. Jardine, deceased.
- LUNDIE, W., M.B., C.M.Édin.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, *vice* E. Morton, M.B., C.M., resigned.
- MASON, F. J. G., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,** appointed Resident Surgeon for the Branch Dispensary, Cheltenham General Hospital, *vice* W. R. Buckell, F.R.C.S., resigned.

SHAW, Hugh Grosvenor, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Lambeth Infirmary, vice G. L. Rugg, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

SPENCER, H. Alex., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, vice T. E. Stuart, resigned.

THOMPSON, R. N., M.B.T.C.D., C.M., appointed Physician to the Newtown Mount Kennedy Fever Hospital, vice R. C. Gage, M.B.T.C.D., deceased.

WATKINS, Frank Augustus, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Newport and County Infirmary, vice Dr. W. F. Clarke, resigned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO DR. CLAUDE TAYLOR.—Dr. Claude Taylor, one of the best known and popular of Nottingham medical practitioners, was drowned on Tuesday last in the River Lochy, near Kingussie, Inverness-shire. He was fishing near Muccomer Falls when he slipped off the rock. A gallant attempt was made by one of the party to save his life, but without success. Dr. Taylor was a son of Mr. Henry Taylor, J.P., and, with his two brothers, carried on an extensive practice in Nottingham. The deceased had a brilliant career as a student, taking numerous prizes, and being the first man of his year at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.B. and C.M. in 1867. Dr. Taylor practised for some years at Colston Bassett, and there formed the acquaintance of Major Davey, whose guest he was when the fatal accident happened. For eight years past he had been one of the honorary surgeons of the Nottingham General Hospital, and this year was gazetted surgeon to the South Notts Yeomanry. Dr. Taylor was about 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children, for whom general sympathy will be felt.

MELBOURNE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.—We learn from the *Australian Medical Gazette* that a tablet has been placed on the wall at the entrance to the Genevieve Ward Wing of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, to commemorate the gift of £2,500 by that lady; a tablet has also been placed in the same situation to commemorate the large share which the Chinese community took in organising a bazaar, which realised £1,000 in aid of the funds.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The amount received on behalf of the workshop collection of this fund for the fortnight is about £300 in excess of the sum in hand during the same period last year, the total amounting to about £7,000. It is expected that subscriptions will continue to be forwarded until the end of next month.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Percy John Rendall, M.D., assistant colonial-surgeon, has been appointed by His Excellency the Acting Administrator of Gambia, West Africa, a justice of the peace and Commissioner of the Court of Requests for that settlement.—Mr. D. B. Balding, F.R.C.S., of Royston, coroner for Herts, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cambridge.

NEW INFIRMARY AT LANCASTER.—The new infirmary about to be erected in Lancaster will be on a site in close proximity to the town. It is thought that from £10,000 to £15,000 will be required for a suitable building and a permanent sustentation fund. Mr. Williamson, M.P., has offered £5,000 towards the building fund.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Dr. John Phillips, Mr. Bland Sutton, and others. Dr. Champneys: Description of a New Operation for Vesico-Uterine Fistula. Dr. John Phillips: On the Value of Pilocarpine during Pregnancy, Labour, and the Lying-in State.

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 announcement.

BIRTH.

OLIVER.—At Consett Hall, Co. Durham, on September 25th, the wife of Thomas Oliver, M.D., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RYAN-MOFFAT.—On September 5th, at Christ Church, Kingstown, by the Rev. H. E. Noyes, John Ryan, L.K.Q.C.P.I., etc., The Limes, Northleach, to Charlotte Leonora, second surviving daughter of the late Thomas B. Moffat, M.D., etc., Hawarden, Flintshire.

DEATH.

KIDD.—On September 20th, at Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, Gertrude Hilda, infant daughter of Percy and Gertrude E. Kidd, aged 16 months.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY......10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopaedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY......9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); St. Mary's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Westminster; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: West London; Cancer Hospital, Brompton.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

WEDNESDAY......10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: London; University College; Westminster; Great Northern Central; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Peter's.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

THURSDAY......10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; St. Thomas's (Obstetric Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: North-West London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.

FRIDAY......9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal South London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY......9 A.M.: Royal Free.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; 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; 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, Th., 9; Dental, Tu. S., 9.30; 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, Tu., 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. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.

ST. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. T. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Tu., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., S., 9, Th., 1.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; o.p., M. Th., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M., 2.30; 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30; Operations, Tu. 1.30; Ophthalmic Operations, F., 9.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W., 12.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetrics, 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., 10.30.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST POST ON WEDNESDAY.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the Journal, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL, be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication. CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

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

QUERIES.

PRURITIS VULVÆ.

C. R. C. asks for suggestions as to the best treatment for pruritis vulvæ. The patient is 46 years of age, and has suffered for several years; most troublesome at night, and especially during menstruation. At first one side was affected, now the other, and is accompanied by twitchings of the thigh. She has tried argent. nit., borax, and boracic acid, etc., but with little benefit.

CHORDEE.

SURGEON C. would be glad of suggestions as to cause and treatment of the following case which has come under his notice: The patient, a married gentleman, aged 60, suffers from chordee at periods of erection of the penis, the organ being then bent back upon its dorsal surface towards the abdomen, causing pain and inconvenience. No venereal disease is or has been present, nor indications of peripheral irritation of any kind.

HUELVA.

CARVER asks for information about Huelva (Spain). A phthisical patient contemplates spending the winter there. Is there a good hotel with perfect sanitary arrangements and superior cuisine?

THERMOMETERS.

PYREXIA writes: I should feel obliged to any member of the Association who could tell me where to obtain the following information: (1) The origin and subsequent history of the clinical thermometer and its varieties. (2) Any experiences they may have had with the thermo-electric apparatus as applied to the taking of temperatures.

FOREIGN INSTITUTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OPIUM HABIT.

A MEMBER writes: I am desirous of finding some institute on the Continent for the cure of opium addiction. The climate should be warm. My patient has been rapidly improving, having dropped from 3i to 3iii daily to mxx, and sometimes even less; but there is still great muscular and nervous debility, the slightest change of weather causing extreme depression, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other troubles. A warm climate for a few months under proper treatment will, I think, effect a speedy cure.

ANSWERS.

DR. R. L. PEART.—We have no information.

TREATMENT OF SEBORRŒA CAPITIS.

DR. LESLIE PHILLIPS (Birmingham) writes: This disease is due to the development of a fungus consisting entirely of spores, which is allied to the pelada fungus. It attacks the epithelial cells of the scalp, causing the desquamation, and interferes with the nutrition of the hair by obstructing that part of the hair follicle which underlies the sebaceous glands. Successful treatment must recognise the parasitic nature of the disease. Wetting the head favours the development of the fungus. The combs and brushes must be washed in potash or ammonia to prevent re-infection, and great perseverance is required in treatment.

The following pomade is recommended: Turbith mineral (tri-mercuric sulphate) and lard, in the proportion of 1 in 15, applied every eight or fifteen days. If this does not succeed, I would suggest a trial of ung. potassæ sulphurate. The following will be found a good palliative treatment: Rub the scalp occasionally with linimentum saponis co., wash, dry, and afterwards rub in unguentum plumbi acetatis.

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Clayton-le-Moors) writes that he has effected a cure in two cases of the disease with unguent. hydrarg. oleat., 10 per cent.

DR. J. O'CONNOR (Manchester) writes: Let "A Member" try equal parts of lanolin and vaseline applied three times a week to the scalp, and use as little water to the head as possible.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

M.D. EDIX. will probably obtain information as to an institution in which a blind boy could be placed, and probably also most valuable assistance, by writing to S. S. Forster, Esq., Blind College, Powyke, near Worcester.

"TENNIS LEG."

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Clayton-le-Moors) writes: I find that the remedy for this painful affection is acupuncture. The exact site of the pain having been accurately determined, I pass a stout, sharp needle down into the substance of the affected muscle—avoiding superficial veins, of course—and the relief experienced is immediate and permanent.

"PORT-WINE" STAINS.

DR. GEORGE CRICHTON (Twickenham) writes: "R. P. J." should use sodium ethylate, applying it with a glass rod. It requires no anæsthetic; the pain may be moderated by the application of chloric ether—which likewise checks the action of the caustic. The result is a black eschar for a few days, but afterwards no mark is perceptible.

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

Dr. W. Ewart, London; Professor Stephenson, Aberdeen; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Clayton-le-Moors; Mr. J. F. Rymer, Maidstone; Messrs. Sells, London; Mr. R. G. Kellett, Halstead; Mr. J. G. D. Kerr, Bath; Mr. T. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Haughton, Christchurch; Dr. Leslie Phillips, Birmingham; Dr. P. Kidd, London; Mr. J. Hamilton, London; Mr. W. H. Bennett, London; Mr. J. D. Windle, Southall; Mr. A. G. Creagh, Port Nolloth; Miss Howe, Bancroft; A. B., Dublin; Mr. J. F. McGregor, Ditton; T. M. Bonar, M.B., Staplehill; Dr. J. O'Connor, Manchester; Dr. R. A. Peart, North Shields; Mr. Anthony Bowlby, London; Dr. C. E. Gross, London; Dr. J. Johnston, Bolton; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. W. J. Colborne, Portsmouth; Mr. H. Peck, Liverpool; Dr. R. Neale, London; Dr. P. R. Russell, New York; Mr. E. F. Neve, Kashmir; Surgeon-Major P. J.

Freyer, M.D., Moradabad; Mr. P. Hall, London; Messrs. Burroughs, Wallcome, and Co., London; Mr. A. Fraser, Dublin; M. S.; Mr. J. C. Culling, Colchester; Dr. L. Henry, Melbourne; Dr. H. Masters, Clifton; Mr. W. L'H. Blenkarne, Leicester; Aspirand; Mr. H. Scott, Camberley; Mr. B. Owen, London; Dr. Lewis Marshall, Nottingham; Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., London; Mr. Hurry Fenwick, London; Dr. Mears, Newcastle; Professor Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. Scattergood, Leeds; Mr. E. A. Fardon, London; Mr. John L. Green, London; Dr. M. Thomas, Glasgow; Mr. H. Brooke, Birkenhead; Messrs. T. and R. Annan and Sons, Glasgow; Mr. H. Wickham, Ormskirk; Dr. E. G. Whittle, Brighton; Dr. F. Tresilian, Ebbw Vale; C. B. Paterson, M.B., Broadmoor; Mr. W. L. Dickson, London; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Mr. J. M. Scott, Penicuik; Mr. W. Martindale, London; Dean of the St. George's Hospital Medical School, London; Mr. W. Duncan, Bristol; Mr. A. H. Baines, Birkdale; Mr. J. C. McLachlan, Halifax; Mr. J. G. Kiernan, Chicago; Mr. W. H. Sturge, New Eltham; Messrs. Jeyes and Co., London; Mr. C. J. Wright, Leeds; Mr. J. H. Gray, London; Mr. G. Rendle, London; Mr. J. F. Dixon, Richmond; Dr. R. Savage, London; Mr. D. F. Franklin, Dover; R. Walker, M.B., Aberdeen; Dr. H. Spencer, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Mr. C. Degiacomi, Flims; Dr. J. Wigmore, Tiverton-on-Avon; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. G. P. Field, London; Mr. J. B. Counce, Twyford; Mr. T. E. Burroughs, London; Mr. R. H. Syrett, Bathurst, Gambia; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. E. D. Bower, Gloucester; Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict, London; Dr. J. Curnow, London; Mr. Holroyde, Chatham; Dr. L. Atthill, Dublin; Dr. G. H. Savage, London; Surgeon-Major Wyckliffe Jones, Bray; Dr. J. Crichton, Twickenham; Mr. P. H. Davis, London; Dr. B. Anningson, Cambridge; Dr. Duncan, Croydon; the Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, London; Dr. Gillespie, Perth; Mr. H. G. Dyer, Ringwood; Dr. J. Horne, Scarborough; Mr. H. M. Bate, London; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, London; Mr. F. J. Beresford, Heckmondwike; Dr. W. Easby, Peterborough; Mr. G. E. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Birmingham; Discontented; Mr. T. Bates, Worcester; the Secretary of the University College, London; Dr. Bertram Windle, Birmingham; *The Charity Record*, London; Dr. Thomas Oliver, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. A. H. Allen, London; Mr. S. Spokes, London; Mr. J. Buck, Leeds; Mr. H. G. Shaw, London; Dr. R. Bell, Glasgow; Mr. W. L. Morgan, Oxford; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Mr. C. Stonham, London; Dr. F. H. Spencer, Exeter; Dr. C. B. Taylor, Nottingham; Dr. D. C. McVail, Glasgow; Mr. Towers Smith, London; Mr. M. C. Moxham, Stroud; Messrs. T. Pease, Son, and Co., Darlington; Mr. W. Morris, Weston-super-Mare; Mr. J. B. Stuart, Wigan; Mr. W. C. Thompson, West Drayton; Mr. A. Fraser, Dublin; Mr. E. G. Barnet, Eye; Mr. S. Stevens, London, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Hunterian Lectures on the Development and Transition of the Testis. By Charles Barrett Lockwood, F.R.C.S. London: Williams and Norgate. 1888.

A Manual of Ophthalmic Practice. By Charles Higgens, F.R.C.S.E. With Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1888.

Elements of Practical Medicine. By Alfred H. Carter, M.D. Lond. Fifth Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1888.

The Art of Dispensing. London and Melbourne: Chemist and Druggist. 1888.

A Textbook of Physiology. By M. Foster, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. With Illustrations. Fifth Edition, largely revised. London: Macmillan and Co. 1888.

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