

SURREY.

The General Purposes Committee has reported that all the municipal and district councils have now agreed that their medical officers shall perform the duties referred to under the Midwives Act. The Committee is not of opinion, however, that county councils are empowered to remunerate medical practitioners called in to assist midwives, nor does it think that any amendment of the law in such direction is either necessary or desirable.

CONTRACT MEDICAL PRACTICE.

NOTICE AS TO DISTRICTS IN WHICH DISPUTES EXIST.

A notice as to places in which disputes exist between members of the medical profession and various organizations for providing contract practice will be found among the advertisements, and medical men who may be thinking of applying for appointments in connexion with clubs or other forms of contract practice are requested to refer to the advertisement on page 75.

MEDICAL AID SOCIETIES.

LUX IN TENEBRIS.—The society in question is one that exploits the medical profession in the country in order to procure dividends for its shareholders. Our correspondent cannot therefore be advised to become one of its medical officers.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE sixth Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in Rome in the spring of 1906.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—The name of Dr. Charles A. Hayman, of Clifton, has been added to the Commission of the Peace for Bristol.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Yellow fever is said to be spreading in New Orleans, 104 cases having been notified within forty-eight hours. The most stringent precautions have been adopted by all southern cities against arrivals from New Orleans.

BEQUESTS TO MEDICAL CHARITIES.—Under the will of the late Sir Theodore Henry Brinkman of Clewer, which has now been proved, St. Saviour's Hospital, Osnaburgh Street, receives the sum of £500, St. George's Hospital £200, and the London Fever Hospital and the Windsor Infirmary, £100 each.

A SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS IN MADRID.—A School for Mothers has been recently founded in Madrid by the Marquis and Marchioness de Casa-Torre. The medical director is Dr. Ulecia, who has charge of a dispensary for sick and weakly children. He gives regular instruction to mothers, making each case as it presents itself the text of a discourse in simple language on the best manner of feeding and generally caring for the child. All the mothers are present so that all may have the benefit of the demonstration. If sterilized milk is considered necessary, it is supplied; food and clothes are also distributed to deserving cases.

PROFESSIONAL EARNINGS IN SAXONY.—The Statistical Bureau of the Kingdom of Saxony has recently published figures which show the professional earnings of medical practitioners in that part of Germany. Of a total number of 1,568 practitioners in 1903, there were 90 with a professional income not exceeding £80; 165 whose earnings did not exceed £140; 290 did not make more than £215; and 320 not more than £315. Incomes ranging between that amount and £1,000 were earned by 611; the number of those whose professional income exceeded £1,000 was 92. The average age of practitioners whose income was from £140 to £315 was between 30 and 40, while that of most of those whose earnings exceeded £315 was between 40 and 50. These figures show that practitioners in Saxony are better off than their brethren in Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg.

THE CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—At an ordinary meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District held on July 22nd, the Children's Committee presented a report on the Local Government Board's letter of June 2nd last with reference to the proposal of the managers that feeble-minded children should be dealt with on medical advice and removed from the small homes in London to the working colony provided for cases over 16, and before that age when the circumstances warranted it. The Local Government

Board stated that they would raise no objection to the proposal of the managers, provided that in each case the child was unable to attend the special classes of the education authority, and that the managers would make proper provision for classification in the working colony. The Committee had informed the Local Government Board that the proposal referred to was intended to include not only the children unable to attend the special classes, but other children approaching the age of 16, who, while unable to attend the special classes, would, in the opinion of the managers' medical advisers, be more beneficially treated, and be more likely to do better at the working colony, and they had asked them to extend their approval to include those cases.

A DISEASE OF HORSES IN THE CAMEROONS.—To Dr. Hans Ziemann, who has already done great things on behalf of the progress of science in West Africa, belongs the credit of first describing a disease of horses and mules met with in the Cameroons (*Journal of Tropical Medicine*, May, 1905). The outstanding feature of the malady is a progressive enlargement of the superior maxillæ, and also of the horizontal veins of the lower jaw. The palatine arch is obliterated and the nasal passages occluded, though apparently no effect is produced upon the contents of the orbit. There is no abnormality of the urine, faeces, blood, or temperature; but, though the appetite is unimpaired at first, emaciation soon sets in, and in four to twelve months from the onset the disease proves fatal, chiefly by reason of the progressive obstruction of the nose and consequent difficulty of respiration, which, in horses and mules, is exclusively nasal. There is evidence that the disease is infectious, and treatment by iodides and inunction of mercury seems to be of value; but the prognosis is very unfavourable in untreated cases. *Post-mortem* examination shows that the swellings are subperiosteal, consisting of hyperaemic spongy tissue enveloped in a shell of compact bone; in the upper jaw the antrum of Highmore was obliterated. Microscopic examination gave no clue as to the nature or causation of the swellings; while the results of inoculation and cultivation of the nasal mucus, which is secreted in excessive quantities, were alike indeterminate. The natives of the Ivory Coast suffer from a very chronic enlargement of the nasal processes of the superior maxilla, which is known as "ngundu"; but Dr. Ziemann points out wide differences between this and the disease he describes, which is, however, in some respects analogous to diseases of bone met with in horses and mules in Madagascar and Indo-China.

THE HYGIENE OF INFANCY IN COSTA RICA.—That the science of midwifery and the care of the infant in Costa Rica leave not a little to be desired may be gathered from a perusal of Dr. Benjamin de Cespedes's carefully arranged little volume on this subject (*Higiene de la Infancia en Costa Rica*. Por Benjamin de Cespedes. Obra premiada con medalla de oro por la Facultad de Medicina. Cr. 8vo, pp. iii and 251.) When he tells us that it is a common custom for the mother to leave her bed on the third or fourth day, and for the attendants to fill the infant's mouth with salt and brandy if there is any difficulty in respiration, we may join with him in regretting that the proposal of the medical authorities to establish a school of midwives in the country was rejected. If patient and nurse will carefully read and follow Dr. de Cespedes's instruction, however, they will gain a good deal. He divides his book into four parts: the first treating in some twenty short chapters of the preventive hygiene of the new-born child, the second of the diseases of early childhood and their prevention, the third of hygienic education for children, and the last of the inter-relation of the State and the child—kindergartens, orphan asylums, lying-in hospitals, and so forth. The author is well acquainted with all the Continental and English authorities and frequently refers to them, but at the same time is no mere slavish follower of their teaching and often has original ideas of his own. He speaks in praise of banana meal, and we have often wondered that this has not been more used in Europe for children's diet, especially as it is now so easily obtainable. Dr. de Cespedes preaches the gospel of open air, cold baths, exercise, and games, and pleads for the introduction of "pelota," baseball, football, and lawn-tennis into the country, but we fear that his counsel is likely to fall on deaf ears. He draws a far from encouraging picture of the Costa Rican mother, whom he describes as a lymphatic, nervous creature, with a pallid face and flaccid muscles, whose chief characteristics seem to be an equal disinclination for exercise or the use of baths.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

IN the Convocation held on Tuesday, June 20th, a deputation from the medical graduates of the University presented the following address:

To the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.
We, the undersigned, Members of the University of Oxford, feeling the keenest interest in the welfare of medical education at our University, desire to draw your attention to the action which has been taken by a large number of the Oxford graduates in medicine.

We believe that although Oxford cannot successfully enter into competition with the metropolis and other large centres for the purpose of clinical teaching, the scientific training of the medical student can be most efficiently carried out in the University; and, as a part of the curriculum, we consider that the scientific aspect of pathology and bacteriology, as distinct from morbid anatomy, should be permanently provided for at Oxford.

This object can only be attained by an endowment, which will secure permanent provision for the teachers of pathology, and for the maintenance of the excellent laboratory the University already possesses.

In order to promote such endowment, a meeting of Oxford medical graduates was held upon December 20th, 1904, and the following resolution was passed:

"That with a view to showing the strong feeling the Oxford medical graduates have of the necessity for promoting the study and teaching of pathology, a fund be started for the purpose of assisting in this object; and that it be primarily for the establishment and endowment of a professorship in pathology."

In accordance with this resolution, a "Pathology Endowment Fund" has been started.

We have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servants,
W. S. CHURCH, M.A., D.M., Hon. D.Sc.,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
(Followed by the names of 164 Oxford
Medical Graduates.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

At a meeting of the University Council, recently held, a number of important regulations affecting students in the School of Physic, Trinity College, were approved.

One of the main objects of the changes introduced is to give more time for the study of the subjects in the preliminary science and the intermediate portions of the medical curriculum. This has been achieved mainly by a readjustment of the arts and medical time-tables and courses, and also by the granting of certain privileges with regard to the arts course to students of medicine. In future (after October, 1905) students will not begin their medical studies until they have passed, in addition to the public entrance examination, a special preliminary examination in arts (or its equivalent). A student who has completed this special examination, which may be regarded as an entrance examination to the medical school, will be granted certain professional privileges enabling him to devote far more time than has hitherto been possible to the study of preliminary scientific and intermediate subjects of the medical curriculum.

The preliminary science courses are to be improved by the introduction of practical courses in physics, zoology, and botany, and by the addition of a special course of instruction in mechanics. Medical students who have passed the special preliminary examination in arts and who have attended the first-year courses of the medical curriculum satisfactorily will in future be permitted to count the medical school examination in preliminary science subjects as equivalent to a portion of the final Freshman (Little Go) examination. Satisfactory attendance upon lectures and courses in the preliminary science courses will also exempt medical students from attendance upon certain arts lectures. At the final Freshman examination medical students who avail themselves of the privileges now granted will be required to pass in mechanics, logics, English, and one language.

The arts course for medical students is to be improved by the introduction of certain compulsory courses of lectures—including instruction in English essay writing—which will be given in the four undergraduate Trinity terms. Medical students who have attended these courses satisfactorily, have passed the modified Freshman examination, and who have completed a specified portion of the medical curriculum will be permitted to take their B.A. degree upon passing the examination in ethics and English composition.

In addition to the inclusion of the practical classes in connexion with the preliminary science course, already noted, the chief change in regard to the medical curriculum introduced is that in future the University will require a certificate of attendance upon a course of elementary hospital instruc-

tion which must be taken by students during the first winter session in which they begin their clinical work. In future, also, a record of hospital attendance will be required by the University in the case of each of its students.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on July 5th.

Advanced Lectures in Physiology, 1905-6.
The following scheme of advanced lectures in physiology for the academic year 1905-6 was approved.

At University.—S. B. Schryver, D.Sc.: Experimental Methods used in Experiments on Metabolism (eight lectures, Wednesdays at 5, October to December). E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.: Recent Researches on the Physiology of Digestion (eight lectures, Fridays at 5, October to December). W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.: On Vascular Innervation (eight lectures, Wednesdays at 5, January to March). W. Page May, M.D., D.Sc.: The Structure and Functions of the Basal Ganglia (eight lectures, Wednesdays at 5, May to July).

At King's College.—F. S. Locke, M.D.: The Excised Mammalian Heart (Monday, November 20th, at 4). C. J. Martin, M.D., F.R.S.: The Physiology of Defence against Invasion by Micro-organisms (Mondays, November 27th and December 4th and 11th, at 4). T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S., and W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.: The Proteids from the Chemical and Experimental Point of View (Mondays, January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, February 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, at 4). F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S.: Recent Neurological Methods and their Results (Mondays, March 5th, 12th, 19th, at 4). C. S. Myers, M.D.: Modern Researches on the Psychology of Memory (Fridays, January 12th, 19th, 26th, February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, March 2nd, at 6). C. S. Myers, M.D.: The Special Senses (Fridays, May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, at 4).

At Guy's Hospital.—A. E. Boycott, M.D., and F. A. Bainbridge, M.D.: On the Physiology of Lymph (eight lectures, Thursdays at 4, October to December). A. P. Beddoe, M.D., and E. I. Spriggs, M.D.: On Nitrogenous Metabolism (eight lectures, Thursdays at 4, January to March). F. G. Hopkins, M.D., F.R.S.: Chemical Physiology (four lectures, Thursdays at 4, May). J. S. Haldane, M.D., F.R.S.: On Respiration (four lectures, Thursdays at 4, June).

The Brown Animal Sanatory Institution.

The report of the Committee of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution was received. It stated that the number of new cases treated in the Institution last year was—out-patients 6,015 and as in-patients 437. The number of cases of suspected rabies forwarded to the Institution was very small, and in every instance the examination proved negative. Mr. Steinberger has presented to the Institution a thoroughly efficient lethal chamber.

Award of University Medals.

The University medals for the M.B., B.S. examination and the B.S. examination were awarded to Thomas Lewis (University College) and Thomas Percy Legg (King's College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital) respectively.

Incorporation of University College.

The University College, London (Transfer) Bill received the Royal assent on July 1st. The Act provides for the appointment of five Commissioners charged with the duty of making statutes to carry into effect the transfer of the College to the University. Of these Commissioners, two—Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy and Sir Edward Busk—were nominated by the University; and two—Sir John Rotton and Professor J. Rose Bradford—by the College; the remaining Commissioner is to be appointed by His Majesty in Council, and will act as Chairman. Sir Edward Fry, late Lord Justice of Appeal, has consented to allow his name to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for this post, and it is expected that the Order in Council announcing his appointment will shortly be published.

Vice-Chairmen of Committees.

Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, F.R.S., and Professor J. Rose Bradford, F.R.S., have been elected Vice-Chairmen of the Committee of the Medical Members of the Senate and the Physiological and Laboratory Committee respectively.

The Rogers Prize.

The Rogers Prize of £100 has been this year awarded to Mr. B. J. Collingwood, M.B., B.C., for his essay on Anaesthetics, their Physiological and Clinical Action. The essay submitted by Dr. A. G. Levy was highly commended, and the Senate awarded him an honorarium of £50.

Physiological Laboratory.

Dr. George Oliver has presented the sum of £100 to the funds of the Physiological Laboratory Committee.

The course of lectures on the chemistry of proteids, recently delivered by Dr. Schryver at University College, has been approved for publication under the auspices of the University.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine was held at the University of London, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1905, Dr. J. K. Fowler, the Dean of the Faculty, occupied the chair.

The Chairman announced that Dr. Lauriston Shaw had, in consequence of his election to the Senate, resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Faculty. A vote of thanks to Dr. Shaw for his services during the past five years having been carried, it was resolved to postpone the election of a successor till the October meeting.

A Committee on teaching and research in the "advanced" subjects of the curriculum, namely, those studied after passing the intermediate examination, presented an important report. The report contained proposals for the development of research in pathology, pharmacology, and clinical subjects, and made suggestions for grouping the lectureships in subjects such as hygiene, forensic medicine, and mental diseases. The report also dealt with the question of securing funds for the support of medical education and the manner in which such funds should be allocated to different institutions and different subjects. In the final section of the report the Committees made recommendations as to the periodical inspection of the University, of the Medical Schools, and the recognition by the Senate of practical work done by students in the wards and laboratories of the

schools as counting towards the results of the Final Examinations. The report was amended by the Faculty and adopted for presentation to the Senate.

The Faculty approved a report from the Board of Dentistry upon additional teaching required in London upon comparative odontology, the pathology of the teeth, and the mycology of the mouth.

Resolutions were passed indicating the procedure approved by the Faculty relating to theses for degrees in medicine and surgery.

The regulations prepared by the Board of Advanced Medical Studies for candidates desiring to take the degree of M.D. in Tropical Medicine were considered and approved.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The following candidates have successfully passed the examination in tropical medicine at the end of the eighteenth session of the School (May to July, 1905):

Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, (Colonial Service); Surgeon E. R. Stitt, U.S.N.; Dr. D. Mackinnon, Dr. F. E. Wood (Colonial Service) with distinction; Miss Commissariat; Dr. W. L. M. Goldie, Dr. J. S. Smith (Colonial Service); Dr. S. G. Allwood; Dr. E. V. Croker (Colonial Service); Dr. A. M. Wellington; Dr. E. Hopkinson, Dr. J. T. Waite, Dr. W. D. Inness, Dr. N. Beaumont (Colonial Service); Dr. R. G. Waters; Dr. T. E. F. Toovey (Colonial Service).

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Diploma in Public Health.—The following have satisfied the Examiners: G. G. Buckley, O. H. Chapman, C. W. Crawshaw, J. Howard, W. C. Rigby.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.
A QUARTERLY meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday, July 18th, Dr. PLAYFAIR (President), in the chair.

Admission to the Fellowship.

George Pratt Yule, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., Government Offices, Bloemfontein, was admitted by ballot to the Fellowship of the College.

Admission to the Membership.

Charles John Shaw, M.B., C.B., Murthly, was admitted by ballot to the Membership of the College after examination.

Admission to the Licence.

The Registrar reported that since the last quarterly meeting twenty-four persons had obtained the licence of the College by examination.

Curriculum and Examination.

The regulations regarding the single Licence and Membership and Fellowship of the College for the ensuing year, and the regulations for the triple qualification were approved.

School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges.

The Secretary laid on the table the annual statement by the Governing Board of the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges in terms of the Constitution. The report indicated that the number of classes during the Winter Session, 1904-5, was thirty-one, and during the Summer Session, 1905, forty-three, and that the number of students during the Winter Session was 1,122 and during the Summer Session 1,237, both so far as could be ascertained, as certain lecturers had not made returns.

Freeland Barbour Fellowship.

The Freeland Barbour Fellowship was awarded to Benjamin P. Watson, M.B., Ch.B.

Hill Pattison-Struthers Bursary.

The Hill Pattison-Struthers Bursary in Clinical Medicine, which is in the gift of the College, was awarded after examination to Mr. Robert Murray Fraser, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Expulsion of Licentiate.

By vote of the College, Richard Henry Darwent, a Licentiate of the College, was expelled from the College and deprived of his licence to practise, as granted by the College, and of all his rights and privileges as Licentiate.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

DR. GORDON STABLES, R.N.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us copies of two certificates signed in facsimile "W. Gordon Stables, C.M., M.D., Surgeon Royal Navy," in favour of the proprietary medicine called liquozone which recently came before the public in connexion with the death of a child. We do not know what scientific weight may attach to the investigations upon which Dr. Gordon Stables claims to express his opinion, but some of our readers may remember that in 1900 an advertising prospectus then issued by him fell into our hands, in the letter covering which, after asking for an advertisement for his forthcoming book, he said:

"Instead, however, of having a page advertisement at £10 10s. I should advise you to let me give you a page notice in the body of the work itself. This I will only charge £5 5s. for;" while in the enclosed prospectus he stated—"A testimonial will, as usual, be appended to each advertisement, and the doctor will make a point of frequently alluding to these in print, and in many other ways. If desired he will send an excellent brief commendatory letter on your speciality."

Dr. Stables is registered as M.D., Mast. Surg. 1867, Univ. Aberd.; he entered the Royal Navy, and was placed on the retired list on June 6th, 1871. We do not think this justifies him in signing himself as "Surgeon Royal Navy," without adding the word "retired."

SALE OF PRACTICE.

"CONTRACT" writes that he has recently sold his practice, and has received half the purchase money. The buyer now wishes to determine contract on the ground that he does not like the locality. The

vendor, who is advised to go to the South Coast on account of his health, does not agree to this. Can the purchaser fairly claim to be relieved of his contract, and, if so, on what terms?

** Under the circumstances the purchaser has no claim to relief from the vendor. He has purchased the practice, and if he desires to get rid of it, he must sell it in his turn to another purchaser.

MEDICAL MEN AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

J. O. S.—We know of no fundamental objection to a medical man acting as one of the advisory committee of an industrial exhibition; but as these are often promoted by trade coteries mainly for advertising purposes, he should be careful not to be drawn into any false position, such, for example, as finding his name placed upon certificates of merit which may be afterwards used as advertisements.

CERTIFICATES FOR INJURED WORKMEN.

H. R.—The employer is not called upon to pay for certificates given by medical men to persons claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, nor to contribute in any way to the medical expenses. The workman is not obliged to put in a medical certificate. If an insurance company requires one it should certainly pay for it.

THE EMERGENCY CALL.

SAMUEL FRASER.—A practitioner called in an emergency is entitled to be paid for his visit, although he surrendered the case to the regular medical attendant who arrived soon after him. If, however, the patient is poor, it might be more dignified to waive any claim and to regard the visit as a friendly assistance rendered to a colleague.

FEE FOR CERTIFYING LUNATIC.

T. W. R.—While the justice who directs a medical man to examine an alleged lunatic can make an order on the guardians for payment of such fee as he thinks proper, there does not appear to be any provision for payment of a medical man for visiting an alleged lunatic at the request of a policeman acting on his own initiative. But as the guardians may pay such fee (when the medical man, called in by the justice, has acted in the case) without an order on them from the justice so to pay, our correspondent might apply to the guardians explaining the circumstances.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.

W. R.—Our answer to "L. H." was written under the impression that the printed card to which he referred was a card to be placed in the window of one house in each village stating that he called at that house for messages. This is a practice which may be necessary in widely-scattered districts, but must be justified by circumstances. We had no intention of approving of the distribution of cards from house to house in such villages. This would in effect amount to advertising for the purpose of procuring patients, and would be an ethical offence which, if proved, would subject the offender to the censure of the ethical authorities of the Association, if not to that of the General Medical Council. In order, however, to establish the offence it would be necessary to show that there had been a general distribution of the cards.

THE FEES OF ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that, at the request of a well-known Accident Insurance Company, he made an examination of a case in which a dislocation had taken place, and the claim was in dispute; his report was instrumental in arranging matters to the satisfaction of both parties. After some delay he asked for his fee, and received a postal order for 10s. 6d., to which he demurred and claimed a guinea. The letter from the Company enclosing the additional half-guinea contains the following statement: "We get reports at that figure (10s. 6d.) from medical men of the highest standing (from medical baronet's onwards) for this amount," upon which our correspondent comments that while he has no wish to criticize the grammatical construction of the sentence, he should be glad to know what may be the recognized fee for such work, if any exists.

** A guinea is a very moderate fee for such an examination and report, and with all respect to the Company we should be sorry to accept the accuracy of their statement. It rests absolutely with the medical profession to obtain adequate remuneration for their services. The companies desire to obtain the assistance of medical men of good standing, and if such practitioners insist upon being paid a higher fee the companies will yield, as whenever litigation arises they must pay heavily for expert medical evidence besides the legal expenses, and they can protect themselves against such contingencies only by securing the best medical skill for the reports upon claims.

THE TITLE OF "DOCTOR."

DEVON asks whether a L.F.P. and S.G. and L.A.H. Dubl. would be correct in putting on his doorplate "Dr. —, Physician and Surgeon."

** The right to the title of "Dr." has been very much discussed, and great difference of opinion exists. We do not know that the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons has ever expressed any opinion upon the question. A resolution in favour of the assumption of the title of "Dr." by all registered practitioners was proposed at the Annual Representative Meeting of the Association at Oxford, and was lost.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

REMOVAL.—(1) We do not think the landlord could legally put up a notice to let until he has obtained possession of the premises—that is, after the expiration of the tenancy, but it would be unusual to insist upon the right to prevent him; (2) there could be no objection to a notice under the practitioner's doorplate to indicate the address to which he is moving; (3) a change-of-address card should only be sent to personal friends and bona-fide patients. Unfavourable comments are constantly made when such cards are sent beyond these limits.