

prospects of private practice much more encouraging. The institution of local village hospitals, containing half a dozen beds, with a good, well-trained nurse to attend each, was one of the greatest desiderata in Ireland at present. Very great advantages would be afforded by them. In minor cases, patients would be spared the humiliation of going to the workhouse hospitals; in more complicated ones the delay, inconvenience, and danger of travelling fifteen or twenty miles to the county infirmary; while, at the same time, the local surgeon would have his experience largely improved by having them from the outset under his own supervision. Institutions of the kind were to some extent established in England. They would cost very little, and he trusted that some gentlemen of property in Ireland would soon make a move in that direction.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

THE fourth annual meeting of the above Branch will be held on Thursday, November 23rd, at 3.30 P.M., in the Gloucester Infirmary.

Members wishing to bring before the Branch any matter of professional interest, will kindly communicate with the Secretary prior to the meeting.

The chief business of the meeting will be the election of officers for 1872.

At 6 P.M. a dinner will be provided at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Gloucester. Price, 4s.

ALFRED FLEISCHMANN, *Honorary Secretary.*

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the members of the above District will be held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1871, at 3 o'clock. The Chair will be taken by the President of the Canterbury Medical Society.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends.

The following papers have been promised:—1. Hernia, with cases of operation for strangulation.—2. Remarks on the diagnosis and surgical treatment of Fibroid Tumours of the Uterus.—3. Variola in Pregnancy and its results.—4. Rupture of the Aorta within the Pericardium.

Gentlemen who wish to be present at the dinner, are particularly requested to inform me *on or before* Tuesday, the 21st instant.

CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

2, St. James's Street, Dover, Nov. 14th, 1871.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE November meeting of the members of the above District will be held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Friday, November 24th, at 3.30 P.M.; Dr. ALFRED HALL in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at 5.15 P.M. precisely. Charge (not including wine), 5s.

All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce professional friends.

Gentlemen who propose to stay to dinner, are requested to inform me the day previously.

Notice of the following papers has been received:—1. A Remarkable Case of Fecundity occurring after the Cure of Endometritis, etc., which had been the cause of Sterility. By A. Hall, M.D.—2. The Danger of Ill-constructed or Neglected Cisterns. By J. Jardine Murray, M.D.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D. Cantab., *Hon. District Secretary.*
35, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, November 8th, 1871.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the General Hospital at Maidstone, on Tuesday, November 28th, at 4.15 P.M.; Dr. ALBERT DAVIES in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Mitre Hotel at 6 P.M.

Business to be transacted.—The election of a member of the Medico-Ethical Committee of the district, *vice* Joy, resigned.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Rochester, November 13th, 1871.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

The Whalebone-Loop in Midwifery.—Selection of Cases for Asylums.—Pure Air in Sick Rooms.—Misplaced Heart.

THE autumnal meeting of this branch was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Wigton, on Wednesday, October 25th. The President, DR. ELLIOT, of Carlisle, occupied the Chair, and opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks on the usefulness of such a society, and the amount of good which might be effected by individual members contributing statistics on certain subjects, which might be collated by the Society. This was independent of the papers and discussions which came before the meetings.

Communications.—1. DR. SHANNON (Wigton) read a paper on the Use of the Whalebone Loop in Midwifery Practice. He had first seen the whalebone loop used by Dr. Tiffen of Wigton, about ten years ago, and had used it constantly since that time. The instrument which he employed was a modification of the fillet used by Dr. Westmacott, and was of very simple construction. Only a small amount of damage resulted from the unusual amount of pressure occasionally exerted. In opposition to the views of Ramsbotham, it was pointed out that the instrument acted not only by direct traction but by leverage also. It was the most common substitute for the short forceps, over which it had the advantages of simplicity of construction and ease of application; and it would also very often take the place of the vectis. The cases in which he had employed it most frequently were those in which the progress of the head became delayed at the outlet. He had also used it with success when the head was arrested at the brim, and where others would have had recourse to long forceps. In occipito-posterior and in face presentations the instrument would be found useful.—DR. TIFFEN (Wigton) stated that in the earlier years of his practice he found that delays in labour cases were very common, and he often wished for some means for facilitating the progress of labour. He used to give ergot very frequently, but it acted badly on the child; and on looking out for some simple means he fixed upon the "loop." He now used it in every second or third case, and considered it one of the most universally applicable of instruments.—DR. MILLER (Aspatria) found the loop most useful in pulling down the occiput when fixed behind the symphysis pubis, but for ordinary cases he thought Denham's whalebone forceps more useful.—DR. DICKSON (Whitehaven) often employed Denham's whalebone forceps, but had not tried the "loop." He thought that as much as possible ought to be left to nature.—DR. DODGSON (Cocker-mouth) thought that instruments ought to be more frequently used; always, in fact, when they could be used with safety.—DR. I'ANSON (Whitehaven) had found a whalebone fillet in a very old collection of obstetrical instruments, many of which were upwards of a hundred years old. He had never used it, and preferred his forceps, which gave him good results.

2.—DR. CLOUSTON (Carlisle) read a paper on the question—What Cases should we send to Lunatic Asylums, and When? [This paper will be published in the JOURNAL].—In the discussion which followed, DR. MACLAREN (Carlisle) referred to the difficulties of home treatment, especially among the working classes.—DR. TIFFEN thought that some cases were rendered permanently incurable by being kept out of asylums, and would like to have information regarding those cases which were most suitable for detention in workhouses.—DR. HENRY BARNES (Carlisle) said that his greatest difficulty in treating cases of insanity at home was, the obtaining of experienced attendants; and that relatives did not usually make good attendants. He referred to the difficulties in the home treatment of cases of acute mania and general paralysis, and thought that the information which Dr. Clouston desired, as to the results of the two kinds of treatment, might easily be obtained through the agency of the Branch.—DR. TIFFEN moved, and DR. DICKSON, seconded, a resolution, to the effect that Dr. Clouston draw up and circulate a series of questions, in order to elicit the information required, and report at a future meeting.

3.—DR. MILLER (Aspatria) read a paper on some Diseases of the Uterus. He related the history and treatment of three series of cases which had recently been under his observation; viz., 1. Cases of simple ulceration of the os uteri; 2. Cases of pedunculated polypus; 3. Prolapsus.

4.—DR. ELLIOT (Carlisle) read a paper on the best means for Maintaining the Purity of the Air in Sick Rooms when ventilation is not easily practicable. The ozonising influence of certain essential oils, recently demonstrated by Dr. Angus Smith, was referred to, and the oil of turpentine was mentioned as having given good results in the hands of the author, particularly in cases of abscess of the lung. Cloths saturated with it were hung about in various parts of the room, and were found to keep the air of the room pure.

5.—DR. ELLIOT related the particulars of a case of Misplaced Heart

in a lady. She had recently come to be insured, and he found the apex-beat of the heart on the right side of the sternum, and the liver dulness in left hypochondrium. She was the mother of two children, and had been under observation for several years.—DR. WICKHAM (Penrith) had seen a similar case in a new-born child.

Dinner.—At four o'clock the members and their friends sat down to dinner. The President of the Branch occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. Wm. Schnibben, Vicar of Wigton, Mr. J. M. Hodgson, etc.; and the vice-chair was filled by Dr. Tiffen.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

*Report.—Officers.—Femoral Aneurism.—Eccentric Hypertrophy.
Rupture of Auricle.*

THE annual meeting of the Section was held on October 27th; present, FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq., in the Chair; and thirty-two members. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Mr. Alfred Baker, (President) and Mr. J. H. Houghton, of Dudley.

Report.—The following Report of the secretaries was read and adopted. The secretaries, in presenting their report, have to congratulate the Section on its continued prosperity. In the amount of work done, in the interest of the discussions, and in the attendance of members, the third session has realised the promise suggested by the early history of the Section. As regards the work, the secretaries feel that the amount of material brought before the members during the year, must have given a beneficial impulse to the study of Pathology in the Midland district, both on account of the excellence of many of the specimens, and the accurate observation entailed on the exhibitors. Although the Birmingham hospitals have afforded, up to the present time, the larger share of the preparations presented to the Section, it is hoped that during the ensuing six months there will be a considerable increase in the proportion of specimens from other sources. The secretaries look with confidence to the officers of the newly opened hospitals of the district, to increase the richness of the meetings by the addition of the results of their new and special opportunities for observation. From the foundation of the Section the attendance at the meetings has been large; and it is gratifying to observe that there has been a steady increase in the numbers present during the past session. The smallest attendance was over thirty. During the year several members have been lost, either from change of residence, or alteration in the list of members of the Branch, or death. Nevertheless, the members now number a hundred and twenty-two, which is an increase of seven on the roll of last year. This increase has accrued, it may be mentioned, without any special effort to obtain new members; the secretaries feeling that there is no special strength in a large number of members who do not attend, for a society which, being prosperous financially, and having only scientific objects in view, seeks importance from the active co-operation of its members rather than from their number. The reports of the meetings have, with one exception, been published in the JOURNAL. The exception was due to the inability of the secretaries to obtain a complete record of the proceedings. To prevent any such exception in the future, and also in order to facilitate the publication of the proceedings of the Section, the secretaries recommend that the following rule be adopted, and issued to the members, viz.—That the reports for publication in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL be given to the secretaries at the meeting at which the specimens are exhibited; and that the reports be written in a form fit for printing, with the name of the member exhibiting at the commencement.

The Treasurer's Report, which showed a balance of £12:7:5 in favour of the Section, was adopted.

Officers.—On the motion of Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON, seconded by Mr. GEORGE YATES, Mr. J. Hyde Houghton, of Dudley, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Furneaux Jordan was re-elected Treasurer; and Dr. Foster and Mr. Vincent Jackson (Wolverhampton) were re-elected Secretaries for the ensuing year.

Vote of Thanks.—It was moved by Mr. J. F. WEST, and seconded by Mr. W. C. GARMAN, and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of this section are hereby given to Mr. Alfred Baker, for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of Chairman of the Pathological and Clinical Section during the past year."

Communications.—1. Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON showed a man, aged thirty, a potato salesman, who had consulted him on May 6th, 1871, for a rapidly increasing Femoral Aneurism on the left side, already extending an inch above Poupart's ligament. There was a history of syphilis at eighteen. No known cause could be assigned for the aneurism. The patient was admitted to the General Hospital, and the external iliac artery was tied by ordinary ligature, on May 27th, very high up.

The ligature came away on the twenty-first day. Complete recovery followed, but with a tendency to hernia at the seat of division of the muscles.

2. DR. A. UNDERHILL showed a specimen of an eccentrically Hypertrophied Heart. The patient was exceedingly plethoric, weighing twenty stone, and was admitted into the Queen's Hospital, suffering from chronic bronchitis with emphysema. On *post mortem* examination the heart was found to be hypertrophied, with its cavities enlarged, and when emptied it weighed 2lbs. 2½oz. There was no valvular disease, and no atheroma of the aorta.

3. MR. BENNETT MAY exhibited the Heart with its Pericardium, of a little boy ten years old, which showed a Rupture of the wall of its Right Auricle, caused by a kick from a horse in the face and chest—there being no external marks of violence. He was seen shortly after the injury, and had the following symptoms. He was unconscious, but apparently in great agony, screaming loudly. He was cold and collapsed, and the pulse beat forty at the wrist, was feeble and intermittent. The pupils were invariably unequal. After vomiting freely, he died just a hour and a half after the infliction of the injury. On *post mortem* examination, the only external mark of violence was a slight bruise on the forehead. There was no fracture of the ribs or sternum, and no bruising or discoloration within the chest. The pericardium was bulging, and distended with blood, of which it contained four or five ounces, in a coagulated condition. The heart was firmly contracted and empty. In the muscular wall of the right auricle was a laceration, about half an inch in length with irregular edges. The structure of the heart was perfectly healthy.

4. DR. MACKEY showed a Cirrhotic Liver, from a woman aged 45, not a drinker, but ill-nourished. The symptoms began with general failure of strength twelve months ago; a sallow colour, and "queerness of head" appeared six months ago. Ascites and anasarca followed about three months ago; vomiting was frequent, but she suffered little pain, and died comatose. The organ was small, and its surface was nodulated; the cut surface was rather hard, showing hepatic lobules distinctly. The hepatic cells were atrophied, and showed fat-globules.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSIRE BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Town Hall, Cardiff, on November 7th, at 1.30 P.M.—the President, GEORGE PADLEY, Esq., in the Chair. Nearly forty members and visitors were present.

After the minutes of the annual meeting had been read and confirmed, thirteen new members were elected to the Branch, fourteen new members having been previously elected to the General Association by the Council.

Communications.—1. W. Taylor, M.D. (Cardiff). Excision of the Knee-joint. The paper was illustrated by two patients who had undergone the operation, and by photographs.

2. A. Sheen, M.D. (Cardiff). Sayre's Splint shown applied on a patient suffering from Hip-joint Disease. Attention was drawn to the relative cost of getting the splint made in London (£2:10) or the country (about 15s.)

3. J. H. Wathen, Esq. (Fishguard). Case of Lithotripsy. Mr. Wathen also showed a stone, of the size of a walnut, removed from a female patient *per urethram*.

4. A. Sheen, M.D. (Cardiff). Case of Popliteal Aneurism cured by Pressure, with subsequent Amputation of the opposite Limb for Popliteal Aneurism on that side.—Case of severe Compound Comminuted Fracture of Tibia and Fibula: recovery with an useful limb.—Both patients were shown five years after having been under treatment. They were both under Dr. Taylor's care in the Cardiff Infirmary in 1866.

5. J. Milward, Esq. (Cardiff). On Placenta Prævia.

6. C. T. Vachell, M.B. (Cardiff Infirmary). Exhibition of Microscopic Pathological Specimens, and of some Microscopic Specimens kindly lent by Dr. George Johnson (London), showing the Circulation in the Kidney.

7. J. G. Hall, Esq. (Swansea). A case of Embolism, and one of Carotid Aneurism.

Dinner.—At 4.30 P.M., twenty-nine gentlemen and six guests sat down to an excellent dinner; the President in the Chair, supported on his right by Mr. T. J. Dyke, President-elect, the Vice-chair being occupied by Dr. Sheen, one of the honorary secretaries. After the dinner, some discussion, introduced by Mr. James Lewis of Maesteg, took place on the desirability of establishing a Convalescent Hospital somewhere on the sea-coast in the county of Glamorgan.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH :
GENERAL MEETING.

THE second general meeting of this Branch was held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on November 9th—OLIVER PEMBERTON, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present fifty-three members and visitors.

New Members—Eight new members of the Branch were elected.

Communications.—1. Mr. ARTHUR BRACEY exhibited the patient whom he had shown at the last meeting of the Branch, and in whose eye the Lens had been disorganised and Dislocated. The operation for removal was performed by making a corneal incision with a Von Gräfe's knife and withdrawing the lens by the scoop. A good result was obtained.

2. Dr. ALFRED HILL read a paper on Old and New Methods of Water Analysis. He began by referring to the care which the ancient Jews, Romans, and Greeks, took in order to obtain supplies of pure water. The writing of Hippocrates showed the importance which the Greeks attached to the purity of water for drinking purposes. He then gave a description of the various methods of analysis of water, and showed how in late times attention had been principally given to the estimation of organic matter and to a discovery of its chemical nature. The different processes were reviewed *seriatim*. The simple incineration process and its modifications were stated to be defective. The permanganate process gave different indications with the same quantities of different kinds of organic matter, and therefore was not trustworthy. The processes of Messrs. Wanklyn and Chapman, and that of Dr. Frankland and Mr. Armstrong, were examined; and Dr. Hill stated that, after having used the last named process upwards of three years, he was more than ever impressed with its superiority and utility.

3. Dr. B. W. FOSTER read a paper on the Lactic Acid Treatment of Diabetes.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1871.

WILLIAM W. GULL, M.D., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

Wound of Intestine in Ovariectomy.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH read a paper on a case of wound of the intestine made during ovariectomy, with recovery. The patient was under his care in the Hospital for Women in November 1870, suffering from an ovarian tumour, which had been repeatedly tapped, and for the removal of which an attempted ovariectomy had been undertaken by another surgeon a year before. The patient was worn out with pain and sickness, and was anxious that another attempt at ovariectomy should be made. This was undertaken by Mr. Heath on November 25th, 1870, when very extensive adhesions to the surrounding structures were found. On enlarging the abdominal incision with scissors in the ordinary way, an empty coil of small intestine, which was closely adherent to the wall, was divided in three-quarters of its circumference. The removal of the cyst was accomplished with considerable difficulty, the pedicle being tied and dropped. Mr. Heath then attached the bowel to the skin with silk sutures, forming an artificial anus, and closed the abdominal incision with wire sutures. The patient made a perfectly good recovery, *fæces* and flatus passing by the artificial opening on the second day, and solid motions *per anum*. The silk sutures were removed on the eleventh day, and the patient was moving about at the end of a month. Three applications of the actual cautery were made to the edges of the fistula to contract it, but it did not close, and the patient left the hospital in April 1871. She was presented to the Society in a very comfortable and healthy condition, the use of a belt and air-pad satisfactorily retaining all *fæcal* matter, and the patient having regular stools.—Mr. MAUNDER thought the moral of the operation to be, that in such circumstances we should be cautious not to use scissors.—Dr. EDIS had been present at the operation, and alluded to the difficulties of the case. He believed that the accident was unavoidable, and that Mr. Heath deserved all credit for having shown himself equal to the occasion by taking care of the gut, and sewing the cut edges to the abdominal wall, instead of leaving the injury alone in the belief that there was no hope for the patient.—Mr. JOHN SCOTT also referred to the unusual difficulties of the operation, at which he was present. Had a director been used, the result would have been the same as had occurred in the use of the scissors. The gut could not be separated from the peritoneum.—Mr. DE MORGAN, in expressing surprise at the favourable termina-

tion of Mr. Heath's case, referred to the extraordinary differences observed in the recovery of patients from ovariectomy. Cases in which great interference with the abdominal viscera has been found necessary, the tumour being perhaps torn away, recovered; while others presenting the most favourable conditions for recovery proved fatal. He then related several illustrative cases, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Heath showed great aptitude and skill in treating the case as he did.—Mr. LAWSON remarked that serous membranes which had been long inflamed, might be interfered with to a very great extent, as, for instance, the tunica vaginalis, which might be dissected out without producing alarming symptoms.—The PRESIDENT, after complimenting Mr. Heath on his honesty in bringing forward the case, expressed his desire to know in what position of the small intestine the opening was, and what Mr. Heath had to say about the propriety of using the scissors.—Mr. HEATH, in reply, said that he was in the habit of using the fingers first, but was not prepared for the existing state of things. He disagreed with Mr. Maunder, however, about the use of the scissors in the case. He could not give any definite answer regarding the position of the wound in the intestine. The contents hardly possessed a *fæcal* odour.

Thoracentesis in Pleuritic Effusion.—Dr. JOHN MURRAY read a paper on thoracentesis in a case of simple pleuritic effusion. The patient, a healthy-looking and muscular man, aged 38, was the subject of very extensive serous effusion into the left pleura, the heart being pushed entirely over to the right side of the chest, and the left lung completely compressed. His respiration was generally about thirty per minute, his pulse 120, and the temperature 101. Although the acute symptoms had subsided a month after the commencement of the attack, and a fortnight after the pleura had become completely filled, still there were no evidences of diminution of the fluid, notwithstanding that many of the usual remedies had been tried. The ultimate and complete recovery of the left lung was being endangered, and the healthy one and the heart and large vessels interfered with, while the man's general health was suffering. Dr. Murray decided to employ thoracentesis. Accordingly, Mr. Hulke performed the operation, and drew off thirty-five ounces of clear serous fluid by means of Nyrap's modification of Bowditch's aspirator, the trocar being passed into the chest between the fifth and sixth ribs, where the digitations of the serratus magnus meet those of the obliquus externus muscles. The effect of the operation was to diminish in six hours the respirations, pulse, and temperature in a remarkable manner. Ten days after the operation, all evidences of fluid were gone, and vesicular breathing had returned to a considerable extent over the upper two-thirds of the lung. The man was discharged five weeks after the operation with evidences of a good recovery. The breathing and percussion-resonance were still deficient over the left side, and friction-sound was everywhere heard; but he suffered no inconvenience from the last symptom, and appeared in excellent general health. Dr. Murray thought that paracentesis thoracis was the proper treatment in this patient's case; and expressed his opinion, after quoting the experience of Dr. Bowditch of Boston and others, that in all cases of extensive and uncomplicated serous effusions, the operation should be performed at least immediately after the subsidence of the acute symptoms.—Dr. MOXON related a case in which the patient rapidly recovered during treatment by the dry method, by diminishing the amount of fluid in the diet; and asked Dr. Murray if this plan had been adopted in his case.—Dr. ANSTIE referred to the dry method of treatment as painful and doubtfully effective. He asked why we should continue to give in such cases as that brought forward, iodide of potassium, diuretics, and the like, when we had the means of withdrawing the fluid at once in a safe manner. If properly performed by Bowditch's aspirator, air need not enter the pleura; and the operation produced little or no pain. The trocar furnished, also, the means of completing the diagnosis without harm.—Dr. PLAYFAIR testified from considerable experience to the good results obtained by the operation. When the fluid was serous, as much should be removed as would allow the remainder to become absorbed; but the aspirator was costly, and the fluid might be readily withdrawn by a tube under water. In empyema, when it was desirable to effect a continuous drainage, to reduce absorption to a minimum, he was in the habit of employing, at the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, with much benefit and comfort to the patients, a plan whereby this constant drain was kept up by passing into the chest a drainage-tube, which was conducted below the bed and kept under water. By this means he had found a rapid diminution of pus in a very short space of time.—Dr. THOROWGOOD thought that the operation was now much more successful; but this was due, not to the complicated instruments in use, but to a more careful selection of cases. In empyema, he thought it a matter of little importance whether air were admitted into the pleura or not.—Dr. WILKS asked what advantage the instrument employed in the present case possessed, and whether it assisted the lung to expand.—Dr.

refinement, courtesy, and gentleness of manner, that made him a favourite with his patients and their friends. His character as a Christian gentleman was well known. He cordially united with his fellow-citizens in support of the numerous philanthropic, benevolent, and educational institutions in York. The County Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Penitentiary were especial objects of his interest and care. For forty years he was a preacher in the Society of Friends.

JOHN HANCOCK, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., WEDMORE,
SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. John Hancock, surgeon, who died on November 6th, after one week's illness. In 1834, he was appointed medical officer for the parish of Allerton; and, upon the formation of the new Poor-law arrangements, he had other parishes in addition placed under his charge. Finding the work too heavy, he resigned part of his district, but retained the remainder until 1849, when he resigned on account of insufficiency of salary. A vacancy occurring in 1854, he was reappointed at an increased salary, and continued to attend the poor until 1867. His professional skill was great, and his kindly genial manner endeared him to all; and his loss is deeply felt. His patients and friends were getting up a testimonial for him at the time of his death, as a token of respect and regard. He has left a widow and one child.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Trinity College offers one or more scholarships of the value of £80 a year for Natural Science. The examination will be on April 5th, open to all persons under the age of 21.—St. John's College offers an exhibition of £50 a year. The examination, on April 12th, in Chemistry, Physics, and Physiology, will be open to persons under 20 not members of the University, and to under-graduates in their first term. The tutors of the College will supply further information.

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 November 14th.

Adams, Robert, Gunnislake, near Tavistock (University College)
Atkins, Francis Grant, Barbadoes (St. Mary's)
Baber, Edward Cresswell, Thurlow Square, Brompton (St. George's)
Barlow, Thomas, Greenethorne, near Manchester (Manchester School)
Biggs, Moses George, Welford, Northamptonshire (University College)
Davies, Arthur Evelyn, Newport, Monmouthshire (University College)
Davoren, John Lucius, Wandsworth (Dublin School)
Giffard, Douglas William, Guernsey (St. Bartholomew's)
Godrich, Alfred, Fulham Road (St. George's)
Hammond, Robert Edward, St. Helen's, Lancashire (Manchester School)
Hayes, Aylmer Ellis, Tavistock Crescent (St. Mary's)
Hill, Thomas Wood, South Kensington (St. George's)
Hodson, William Edward, Bishops Stortford (Charing Cross)
Jackson, James, Wootton Bassett (St. Thomas's)
James, William Dale, Yong Park, Islington (Sheffield School)
Lang, John Messiter, Hatcham, Berks (St. George's)
Lawrence, Henry, Clifton, Somerset (Bristol School)
Lyth, John Burdsall, Sheffield (Liverpool School)
Maisey, Frederick Thomas, Cheltenham (Guy's)
Marshall, John, Bolney, Sussex (Guy's)
More, James Huson, Manchester (Manchester School)
Newberry, William John, Liverpool Road (St. Bartholomew's)
Price, Charles William, Merthyr Tydfil (University College)
Raines, Charles, Hull (Hull School)
Randolph, Charles, Milverton, Somerset (Bristol School)
Seymour, Francis, Odham, Hants (Guy's)
Sinclair, Daniel Archibald, London, Canada West (Toronto School)
Thompson, Henry, Hull (Hull School)
Tims, Thomas Lamb, Warwick (Guy's)
Turner, Francis Charlwood, M.A. Cantab., Guy's Hospital (Guy's)
Wacher, Frank, Underdown, Kent (Guy's)
Walker, Robert, Melbourne, Australia (St. George's)
Webb, Charles Frere, Basingstoke (King's College)

The following candidates were admitted members on November 15th.

Bailey, Thomas, Birmingham (Birmingham School)
Beech, Lionel, Grays, Essex (London)
Bridgman, Henry Edward, Torcross, Kingsbridge, Devon (St. Bartholomew's)
Cockburn, John Alexander, Birkbeck Road (King's College)
Coulter, William, Belfast (Belfast School)
Coupland, Sidney, Streatham, Surrey (University College)
Duke, Douglas William, Upper Norwood (Guy's)
Dustan, Henry, Jersey (University College)

Elliott, Frederick William, Turnham Green (University College)
Hosking, Ethelbert, Woburn Square (King's College)
Jackson, Thomas William, Leyland, Lancashire (Guy's)
Kilner, Walter John, Bury St. Edmunds (St. Thomas's)
Mackenzie, Lewis, *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship, Deptford (London)
Meredith, William Henry, Netherton, near Dudley (Birmingham School)
Parnell, Gerald Crecy, Sussex Place, Regent's Park (St. Bartholomew's)
Richmond, Onslow Robert, Hornsey (King's College)
Thane, George Dancer, jun., Montague Street (University College)
Wall, William Barrow, Wedmore, Somerset (University College)
Wesley, William Ken, Gloucester (St. Bartholomew's)
Wheeler, Daniel Martin Brumwell, Chelmsford (Guy's)

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 9th, 1871.

Graham, George William, Winchester
Mayne, Thomas, Devonport
Seymour, Francis, Odham

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Edwards, Alfred, University College
Griffith, William Edwin, Middlesex Hospital
Hawthorn, William Thomas, London Hospital
Woodward, George, St. George's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Wolff, Edward Parker, Evelina Hospital, Borough

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BALFRON, Stirlingshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.
BISHOP STORTFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Braughing District: £35 per annum.
BOSMERE and CLAYDON UNION, Suffolk—Medical Officer for the Claydon District: £42 per annum.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Surgeon-Dentist.
DERBYSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Mickleover—Superintendent-Physician: £400 per annum, lodgings and rations.
ENNISCORTHY UNION, co. Wexford—Medical Officer for the Oulart Dispensary District: £115 per ann., Vaccination and Registration Fees, and residence.
EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road—Medical Registrar.
GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham—House-Governor and Secretary: £200 per annum, board and residence.
KENT and CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—House Surgeon: £80 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.
LINCOLNSHIRE—Medical Officer for the County Gaol for the parts of Lindsey: £120 per annum.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Physician.
MOUNTMELLICK UNION, Queen's County—Medical Officer for the Coolrain Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees.
PORTSEA ISLAND UNION—Medical Officer for the Landport District: £70 per annum.
REETH UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Muker District: £22:10:0 per annum, and extra fees.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Aberdeen—Physician.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Edinburgh—General Superintendent: £420 per annum, and house rent.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY for WOMEN and CHILDREN, Manchester—Medical Officer.
SLIGO UNION—Apothecary to the Sligo Dispensary: £50 per annum.
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton—Physician's Assistant: £100 per ann., with board, washing, and furnished apartments.
SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton—Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon.
TEIGNMOUTH, DAWLISH, and NEWTON DISPENSARY and INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, and board and lodging.
VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Chelsea—House-Surgeon.
WEM UNION, Salop—Medical Officer for the Prees District: £40 per annum.
WESTHAMPTONNETT UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Rumboldswyke District: £100 per annum, and extra fees.

ERRATUM.—By an accidental confusion of names, it was recently stated, incorrectly, that District No. 1 and the Workhouse of the Pewsey Union were vacant: there is no change in the appointments in question.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*BOTTLE, Alex., M.D., appointed Resident Physician to the Birmingham General Dispensary, *vice* C. W. Philpot, M.D., resigned.
GRANT, Hugh, L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity.
LOMAS, William, M.D., appointed Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, *vice* Wm. Abbotts Smith, M.D., resigned.
PHILLIPS, Alfred, Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Finsbury Dispensary, *vice* J. L. May, Esq., resigned.
SHERIDAN, Michael J., M.D., elected Medical Officer for the Wexford Dispensary District of the Wexford Union, *vice* Robert J. Furlong, L.R.C.S. Irel., deceased.

ADDENBROOKE HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE.—The annual audit shows an excess of expenditure over income amounting to £682:8:5.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAYGuy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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.—St. Thomas's, 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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

FRIDAY.....Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Prosser James, "On Ozæna." An adjourned discussion on Dr. Alfred Carpenter's paper on the Two Cases of Muscular Anæsthesia. Dr. Spencer Watson's Case of Skin-grafting under Continuous Irrigation.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. The following specimens will be exhibited:—Dr. Dickinson, Intracranial Aneurism the cause of Sudden Death; Dr. Bäumlér, Aneurism of the Innominate Artery, compressing the Pneumogastric Nerve; Dr. Hawkes, Horse-shoe Kidney; Mr. Spencer Watson, Ulcer of the Lower Eyelid removed by Dr. Swift Walker; Mr. H. Arnott, Results of Excision of the Elbow-joint.

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Ward, "On Cases illustrating the Sequelæ of Ague and Malarious Remittent Fever."—Society of Arts, 8 P.M. Mr. Hyde Clarke, "On the Present State of the Through Railway Communication to India."

FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Mr. M. C. Cooke, M.A., "On the Tremelloid Uredines."—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Glover, "A Case of Uncomplicated Aphasia"; Dr. Moxon, "On Symptoms of Cranial Tumours destroying Nerves cured by Iodide of Potassium"; Dr. Habershon, "On Cases of Heart-disease." Also, papers by Dr. Anstie and Dr. Ogile.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with *halfpenny* stamps for the amount.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

For replies to questions concerning Poor-law medical questions, see Poor law Medical Department, under charge of Mr. Benson Baker, London, and Dr. Maunsell, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Dr. Colville Brown (Berwick-on-Tweed) writes:—"Perhaps you are quite right in saying that 'I should have received four circulars'; but you are quite wrong when you say 'I have no doubt received them.'" We are sorry to hear it; the applications should have come from the General Secretary, Dr. Brown not belonging to a Branch.

MR. HILL's communication as to operations at the West London Hospital, arrived too late.

DR. W. NEWMAN (Stamford).—With pleasure. *Quanto plus brevitatis, tanto plus gratiæ.*

VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.—In a recent number we referred to a memoir by M. Hubert on Vomiting in Pregnancy. At the Obstetrical Society, on April 5th, 1871, Dr. Graily Hewitt read a paper on the same subject. He appears to have anticipated M. Hubert. An abstract of his paper was given in No. 538 of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ALUMNUS, St. Bartholomew's.—Yes, to both questions.

THE BROWN HOSPITAL.

When J. N. N. next comes to town, he may be more successful in his search. Our contemporary was wrong in placing the hospital in the Walworth Road. It is in the Wandsworth Road, where it is in operation. We shall, at the proper time, give some further account of it. We regret J. N. N.'s mishap, but we are not responsible for other people's errors. He has addressed his complaint to the wrong office.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. F. H. HEATHCOTE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

CAUTION.

It having come to the knowledge of the Publisher that circulars have been distributed calculated to mislead advertisers as to the circulation of this journal, he feels it incumbent on him to state that its circulation far exceeds that of any other medical periodical, and that it has for many years past steadily increased, and is still increasing.

EXEMPTION FROM JURIES.—For the satisfaction of Dr. Haynes, I may state that, though not registered, physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, actually practising, are exempted from serving on juries, by 6 George IV, c. 40.—B. W. LARA, London.

FEES AT INQUESTS.

SIR.—With reference to your reply to Dr. Haining in the JOURNAL of October 28th, about House-Surgeons and Fees for Necropsies, I beg to inform you that I forwarded a copy of it to our borough coroner, requesting a fee of £1:1 for a *post mortem* examination, made at his request, upon the body of a patient who recently died in this hospital. He replied, that the Act gave him no authority to pay me for my work, as it was not for his information, but to enable me to tell the jury the cause of death. Will you kindly inform me, through your columns, if I could legally recover in a County Court, as the coroner gave me a very unsatisfactory and evasive answer to your reading of the Act?

I am, etc.,

GEO. S. ELLISTON, House-Surgeon.

East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich, November 1st, 1871.

*** The answer of the coroner in this instance is clearly not satisfactory. All information by an expert is for the information of the jury and not of the coroner. Having performed the inquest in this instance, without previous notice that he should require a fee for doing it, we do not think Mr. Elliston would be wise to push the matter further. The question should be raised when the order is given: raised courteously, but fairly. Whenever the coroner requires a duty to be expressly performed for the information of his jury, he ought to pay for it. If the *post mortem* examination has already been performed as part of the routine duty of the hospital, he clearly cannot and ought not to pay for it. This is not an authoritative reading of the law; but it is a question which may fairly, we think, be raised.

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

SIR.—A patient of mine was foolish enough to send his six guineas to the Institute of Anatomy, conducted by Dr. Hunter, and took the medicine for the prescribed time of eight weeks. As the only complaint which he had was a little nervousness, he naturally found himself no better at the end of the eight weeks than he was at the beginning, but, fortunately for him, he was no worse. As the doctor required another fee to continue the treatment, my patient thought better of it, and came to me to show me the enclosed letter, which I send, because I think it a good specimen for publication.

I am, etc.,

AN ASSOCIATE.

October 30th, 1871.

"44, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, April 27th, 1871.

"Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your favour and enclosure, for which we now offer you our best advice under the peculiar circumstances of your case. It is with much pleasure we can inform you that, although you have done yourself considerable injury by the practice you speak of, the evil is not irreparable, and its direful results may be entirely prevented by the employment of a course of remedies which, during our extensive and, we may confidently say, highly successful practice, we have never yet known to fail when our patients have implicitly abided by our instructions; much depends upon the firmness of the patient himself; and if you will rigorously conform to our instructions, the results will realise your most sanguine hopes. The bottle containing the urine we duly received, and have submitted the same to a very careful examination; and we readily and at once, by the aid of the microscope, detected the spermatozoa in the urine in large quantities, and are of opinion that the semen has been unnaturally escaping in the same way for a considerable time. The effect this would have upon the generative system ultimately would be a gradual wasting of those organs, which would cause impotency, and the least excitement would occasion the loss of your virile power, which, as no doubt you are aware, has a very debilitating effect upon the whole frame, bringing on palpitation of the heart, nervousness, and other organic diseases, because your system is deprived of that support which nature requires. The seat of your disease is in the seminal ducts or vessels conveying the seed from the testicles, which have become weakened by the practice mentioned, and are unable to retain their contents, the mouths of these vessels opening into the urethra behind the prostate gland have become enlarged, and the semen escapes in the manner described. The removal of these symptoms cannot, however, be effected in a day or a week; but if you place yourself under our care for about eight weeks, we have not the least doubt of effecting a permanent cure; our usual fees for which, in cases like your own, are six guineas, which sum includes consultations, remedies, etc. On receipt of this amount by post-office order or otherwise, we will forward full instructions for your subsequent guidance, together with the necessary supplies of the remedies. In the course of treatment we adopt, no particular change of diet is necessary, neither is it requisite to neglect business, nor alter the general habits of life. No deleterious ingredients are employed by us, but the cure will be imperceptibly, safely, and surely effected by the remedies we administer. The medicine we now send is for the purpose of preparing your system for the peculiar alteratives and tonics we intend to employ; and we feel satisfied that in a short time we shall deserve, and we trust receive, your heartfelt thanks for our exertions in promoting your temporal happiness, and ridding you of those distressing feelings of which you now complain. The dose of the medicine is one tablespoonful three times a day; the first and second doses to be taken half an hour before breakfast and dinner, and the third the last thing at night, which will prepare your system for the remedies described. Awaiting your reply,

"We are, yours faithfully,

J. & W. HUNTER."

SIR.—Will you permit me to inquire if there is any gentleman in London who will undertake to assist a country medical man in preparing for the fellowship examination? The writer of this notice, having been in active practice for several years, has got rusty in anatomy and physiology, and wishes an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the subjects examined in.

November 9th, 1871.

I am, etc.,

ASSOCIATE.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.—Sir: A Poor Curate is, I fear, suffering from the effects of impure water. I cannot analyse the water, and he is unable to pay a large fee for so doing. Will any of your readers inform me how or where I can get it done cheaply? Address Mr. Chas. M. Thompson, Sevenoaks.

ERRATUM.—In the article on "Abdominal Puncture in Tympanitis," Nov. 11th, page 563, the tenth line of the extract from Sir Thomas Watson's Lectures, the word "impossible" is a misprint for "improbable".

SUBCUTANEOUS FOREIGN BODIES.

SIR.—As the following cases appear somewhat difficult of explanation, I shall feel obliged if you can find space for their insertion in your JOURNAL; and I shall be happy to learn the opinion of any of your readers respecting them, and to ascertain whether similar instances have been met with.

About sixteen years ago, I was requested to see a child, three years old, who had a small swelling in the calf of one of the legs. On examination, I found there was something movable under the skin; and, on making a small incision, a little serum escaped, when I extracted an entire crochet-needle. The parents could offer no explanation of the case; they had never known the child to complain of any pain, and had never observed any lameness. There was no external wound before I made the incision; and as a little serum then escaped, the needle was, no doubt, encysted, and had probably been *in situ* for some time. How had it entered? It could hardly have penetrated the skin and become imbedded subcutaneously without considerable force, which must have caused pain and lameness that could not have escaped the notice of those having the care of the child. Although needles have been known to pass some distance from the part where they have originally entered, yet one can scarcely suppose that this crochet-needle was accidentally swallowed, and then passed from the stomach to the place where it was found, as it could not have traversed the hip and knee-joints without causing much lameness.

Soon after this case occurred, I saw a schoolboy, about ten years old, who had a small swelling in his left side near the sternum. I readily detected some foreign body under the skin; and, on making an incision, a sewing-needle was extracted. In this case, there was no external wound when I saw the boy; he had no recollection of a needle having entered the skin, and had had no pain until just before I saw him. When his mother was informed of the occurrence, she said that she remembered having swallowed a needle when pregnant of him, which she had never seen afterwards. In this case, I suppose the needle must have passed from her stomach into the gravid uterus, and thence into the child, where it remained for some years without its presence being revealed.

Two months ago, an infant, aged six weeks, was brought to me on account of a small swelling near the left nipple. I was told that, a day or two previously, the child, until then quite well, had appeared feverish and restless, as if in pain, and a few hours before I saw it, the swelling in the side was observed. As there was evidently something under the skin, I made an incision, when I extracted a darning-needle, measuring two inches in length. Neither the mother nor nurse had any recollection of a needle having entered the child; and there was no wound, or mark of one, when it was brought to me.

I am, etc.,

JAMES ORWIN, M.D.

Granville Terrace, Notting Hill, October 1871.

BRITISH MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, by Dr. KENNEDY, late of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. This work was promised to the members of the Old Sydenham Society in the 1849 Report. Has it been published? if so, when and where?—G. S. S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

THE following were the questions submitted to the candidates at the primary examination in Anatomy and Physiology. 1. Describe the Anatomy of the Colon, including its minute structure. State its position in reference to the exterior of the abdomen; and mention the internal parts and structures with which it is in close relation.—2. State how the first act of Breathing is induced in the New-born Infant, and explain the physiological effects of respiration.—3. Describe the dissection required to expose the Internal Maxillary Artery; then give its course, relations, and branches in the order in which they arise, and their distribution.—4. Give the position, attachments, and function of the Ciliary Muscle. Describe its microscopic structure.—5. Describe the Os Hyoides, and mention the muscles and ligaments connected with it; and state the nerves by which the former are respectively supplied.—6. Enumerate the various Excretions. Give the principal constituents of each, their mean amount in the healthy adult subject in twenty-four hours, and the sources whence each of these constituents is derived.

The following were the questions on Surgery, etc. 1. Describe the action of a ligature and of torsion in arresting hæmorrhage from a severed artery; and state what is the effect of a ligature upon an undivided artery, as in an operation for Aneurism; and how the continuity of the artery is permanently interrupted after the separation of the ligature.—2. Give the Surgical Anatomy of the Ulnar Artery as far as the wrist; and describe the operation for its ligature in the middle of the forearm, indicating the precise relations of the vessel at the point at which it is tied.—3. Describe the symptoms, consequences, and treatment of chronic enlargement of the Prostate Gland.—4. Mention the different tissues and localities in which the formation of Pus causes the greatest local pain and constitutional disturbance. State (giving examples) the circumstances that would induce you to open an abscess early, and those in which delay or non-interference would be preferable.—5. Describe the deformity produced by simple Dislocation of the Foot outwards at the ankle; mention the structures which are necessarily broken or lacerated in this accident. State the mode of reduction and the means you would have recourse to under circumstances of unusual difficulty.—6. Mention the various kinds of Cataract; give the diagnostic characters of each, and state the usual conditions under which the different forms occur; and describe the operation of Extraction.

The following were the questions on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. 1. A day or two after exposure to cold, a patient is taken with feverishness, difficulty of breathing, and uneasiness at the chest. What are the different forms of disease which may probably be commencing, and how would you severally distinguish them?—2. What are the chief deposits which may be found in the urine? Under what circumstances do they severally occur? and how would you recognise each form?—3. Mention the remedies which are commonly described as *nerve tonics*, and state in what cases you would use them, and the doses in which they may be given.—Write a prescription for the exhibition of one of these medicines.

SIR.—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me what books to study on the manufacture, and mode of fixing in the mouth, of artificial teeth?

Byers Green, November 13th, 1871. I am, etc., G. O. McKANE.

H. A. B.—We have read attentively, since receiving our correspondent's communication, the article to which he refers. It is not at all surprising that our contemporary should, under the circumstances, be ignorant of its part, and oblivious of its endorsement of the suggestions with which it now asserts it did not coincide. But the careless ignorance displayed in the course of the article is to be regretted. It involves a gross injustice to the many eminent men, medical and others, who have, at a heavy sacrifice, devoted an unusual combination of skill and varied knowledge to a work of charity, which, under great difficulties, they administer with singular success and with ability of which all the skilled critics who really witnessed the result have testified their warmest admiration.

DR. MARKHEIM (Paris) and DR. CHRISTIE (Ealing) are requested to complain to the Post-office authorities. Their journals are duly posted. Some four thousand journals are weekly transmitted by post from this office. This work is a great labour which, so far as our inquiries enable us to judge, is performed with conscientious care. An average failure of arrival occurs in about one per thousand. Sometimes, however, a marked carelessness is shown by the Post-office officials at particular places; and we are always desirous of being kept informed of the instances in which the journals are not carefully delivered. In the metropolis, an extensive hand-delivery is organised; and part of our circulation passes through the hands of agents. In any case, it is requested that complaints of want of punctuality may be made to the chief office, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Shrewsbury Chronicle, Nov. 10th; The Dudley Guardian, Tipton, Oldbury, and West Bromwich Journal, and District Advertiser, Nov. 1st; The Brighton Herald, Nov. 11th; The New York Tribune; The Liverpool Albion, Nov. 13th; The Morpeth Chronicle; The Irish Times; The Deptford Chronicle, Nov. 11th; The North British Daily Mail, Nov. 14th; The Isle of Man Times; The Freeman, Nov. 1st and 12th; The Irish Times, Nov. 1st and 12th; Saunders's News, Nov. 1st and 12th; The Dublin Evening Telegraph; The Liverpool Albion, Nov. 11th; The Croydon Times; The Brighton Advertiser; The North Middlesex Advertiser; The Edinburgh Courant, Nov. 14th; etc.

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

Dr. W. Stokes, Dublin; Dr. Wilks, London; Mr. Husband, York; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Sansom, London; Mr. Hill, London; Mr. Dalby, London; Mr. Augustin Prichard, Clifton; Dr. E. Symes Thompson, London; Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, London; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Kidd, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Hilliard, Glasgow; Dr. Althaus, London; The Secretary of the London Institution; Dr. Behrend, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Chas. Steele, Bristol; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; The Secretary of the Manchester Medical Society; Dr. Wm. Roysds, Reading; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Messrs. Johnson and Sons, London; An Associate; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Mr. H. J. Broom, Pembrey; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Dr. Shapter, Exeter; Mr. Bartleet, Birmingham; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society; Dr. G. Symes Saunders, Exminster; Our Vienna Correspondent; Mr. T. Charters White, London; Mr. Van Praagh, London; Dr. John Ogle, London; Dr. Martin, Stonehaven; Dr. John Dougall, Glasgow; Dr. Maunsell, Dublin; Dr. Morley Rooke, Cheltenham; Dr. Newman, Stamford; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Mr. Andrews, Plymouth; Major Leicester, London; Dr. Christie, Ealing; Dr. Markheim, Paris; Dr. Styrup, Shrewsbury; Dr. Brown, Berwick-on-Tweed; Dr. Finney, Dublin; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Meadows, London; Dr. Percy, London; Mr. Thompson, Sevenoaks; A Member of the Association; Mr. Robert Freeman, London; The Registrar-General of England; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. St. George Mivart, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Mr. Osman Vincent, London; Mr. Milner M. Moore, Devonport; Dr. Bruce, Glasgow; Mr. A. Matthews, London; Mr. J. M. Hobday, Aylesbury; Dr. Wrangham, Wragby; Mr. Abbott, Earls Colne; Mr. Bradford, Bournemouth; Mr. B. Browning, Littlebourne; Dr. J. H. Balfour, Edinburgh; Dr. Thorowgood, London; Mr. Barber, Manchester; Dr. Ritchie, Edinburgh; Mr. Hinton, Warminster; Our Berlin Correspondent; Our Leeds Correspondent; Miss Murphy, London; Mr. Campbell De Morgan, London; Mr. Hulke, London; Mr. Erichsen, London; Dr. A. Hollis, Dorchester; The Editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal"; Mr. Benson Baker, London; Mr. Gray, London; Dr. Jagielski, London; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Mr. G. F. Weston, Stafford; The Secretary of State for India; Dr. Turnbull, Bombay; Dr. Bottle, Wolverhampton; Dr. Parsons, Dover; Dr. Roberts, Chester; Dr. J. N. Vinen, London; Mr. H. G. Hardy, Byers Green; Mr. J. Waley, Stoney Stratford; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Mr. Fleischmann, Cheltenham; Dr. S. Haynes, Malvern Link; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Tewkesbury Rural Hospital, 1871.
Monthly Report on the Health of the Parish of St. Marylebone during October 1871. By John Whitmore, M.D.
The Water-Supply of London: a Speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 23rd, 1871. Also, a Preface on the Metropolis Water Act. By N. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P. To which is appended, by permission, a Speech delivered on the same Debate. By Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., F.R.S. London: 1871.
Notes on the Treatment of Skin-Diseases. By Robert Liveing, A.M., M.D. Cantab. Second Edition, with Additions. London: 1871.
Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1870-71. Bombay: 1871.