

him.—April 4th, 1872. He came to see Mr. Rivington at the hospital. He had gained power over the limb, and could flex and extend and raise the hand to the mouth.—April 11th. He was gaining more power over the limb every day, and was much pleased with the result.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

SURGERY.

CHEMICAL PROBES.—M. Deneux, of Calais, in order to recognise in wounds from fire-arms the presence of metallic foreign bodies, employs threads impregnated with acetic acid fixed to the extremity of a sound or stylet. Withdrawn after contact with any metallic body, the tissue is submitted to a reactive agent (iodide of potassium, cyanide of iron, ammonia), which indicates immediately and accurately the nature of the metal. According to M. Legouest's report to the Academy of Medicine, the oxidation of the iron interferes with the test, and its efficacy is doubtful for zinc, copper, and bronze: it affords an excellent test for the presence of lead. M. Legouest has his own probe for lead—the stem of a clay pipe. In probing, he insists on the advantage of placing the wounded man in the position in which he received the wound. He discovered thus, in the enormous wound of Marshal Mac Mahon, a large fragment of lead lodged near the iliac spine, which had previously escaped the observation of the attending surgeons.

MULTIPLE SPONTANEOUS OSTEOMYELITIS.—Dr. B. Wenzel relates under this title (*Deutsche Zeitschr. für Chir.*, 1872) the case of a girl aged 13, a patient in the hospital at Hamburg, who had swelling of the knees and ankles, and œdema of the left leg, with febrile symptoms. The general symptoms soon abated; and the pain and swelling became localised in the outer ankles, and in the upper epiphyses of the tibiae and lower of the femora. At a later date there appeared a diffuse thickening of the shafts of the left femur and fibula, attended with much infiltration of the soft parts and the formation of large abscesses. These were opened; but no disease of the surface of the bones could be found. In about half a year, the disease had abated, leaving only some thickening of the epiphyses, slight suppuration, and ankylosis of the right knee.—*Centralblatt*, August 23rd, 1872.

REMOVAL OF THE IRIS BY INJURY.—Dr. J. J. Chisholm of Baltimore relates in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for July the case of a man named J. M., aged 37, who came under treatment for an injury of the eye. The left eye was of a bright blue colour, while the entire corneal portion of the right was black, with the exception of a white triangular scar at the lower edge. On ophthalmoscopic examination, this apparently unpromising right eye was found to be the sounder of the two; while the utility of the left was marred by a hazy cornea. The patient stated that, about three years previously, he had a fight, in which his antagonist tore his right eye. The next day, he found a piece of membrane hanging out; and in one or two days this came away. There was little or no pain, nor any symptom of importance: cold water was the only dressing applied; and, until the left eye became inflamed a month before he applied for treatment, both eyes had been in constant use, and he was not aware of any difference in vision. On examination, it was found that the iris had been completely torn away. The eye was myopic; but Dr. Chisholm could not ascertain whether it had always been so. With it, he could read No. 1 of Jäger's test-types at four inches, and No. 20 at eight feet.

TRAUMATIC DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA.—A. Popp relates, in the *Deutsche Zeitschr. für Chirurgie*, two cases of traumatic diaphragmatic hernia which had occurred in the Munich Hospital, and comments on the possibility of diagnosing the injury during life. In the first case, a penetrating wound of the eighth left intercostal space was followed by pleurisy; and, eighteen months afterwards, the patient died from a sudden attack of peritonitis with symptoms of strangulation. At the necropsy, there was found to be an opening in the diaphragm; a portion of the omentum and of the transverse colon lay within the thorax, and the omentum had become adherent to the lung and diaphragm. In the second case, a man aged 22 had been run over eleven years previously, and afterwards occasionally suffered from gastric symptoms, especially dragging pains, which, ten days before his admission, suddenly increased after violent exertion. He had all the symptoms of pneumothorax on the left side, and constant vomiting up to the time of his death. The diagnosis during life was, that there was displacement of the stomach into the left side of the thorax; and this was confirmed by the necropsy, the stomach being found displaced into the chest as

high as the second rib, through a fissure in the diaphragm four inches and three-quarters in length. Dr. Popp has collected the statistics of thirty-seven recorded cases of acquired diaphragmatic hernia. In nearly all the cases, the injury was traumatic—arising from stabs in twenty-one; in two, the œsophageal opening in the diaphragm was dilated. In thirty-two cases, the lesion of the diaphragm was on the left side.

MIDWIFERY.

RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES DURING PREGNANCY.—Dr. W. H. Campbell records in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* the case of Mrs. H., aged 22, who, in her second pregnancy, applied for relief from excessive vomiting. She stated that she was in her sixth month, and had vomited from the commencement, but could always retain some portion of her food till lately, and at the present time she vomited everything she ate. Dr. Campbell tried various remedies with no success; and at last, after consulting with another physician, he proceeded to induce premature delivery. On the evening of May 30th, he passed a sound into the uterus and ruptured the membranes. She vomited less that night, and next morning could retain food well. She improved from day to day, but no signs of delivery were manifested. On the afternoon of June 10th, however, twelve days after puncturing the membranes, she was delivered of a child which lived after birth about six hours. In this case, the foetus remained alive and well for twelve days after the discharge of—at least a portion of—the amniotic fluid. Another point of interest was the relief obtained, the vomiting ceasing as soon as the contents of the uterus were disturbed, and before they were fully expelled, and long before the separation of the placenta.

RARE MODE OF DEATH IN INFANTS.—At a recent meeting of the New York Pathological Society (*New York Medical Record*, July 1st, 1872), Dr. Janeway exhibited an interesting specimen. The infant died two days after birth. The mother had a very protracted labour, the first stage being twenty-six and a half hours. The child did well for the first twenty-four hours, when it grew pale, passed no urine, and in the course of the day died. At the necropsy, the peritoneal cavity contained eight ounces of thick black fluid blood, which had its source in a detachment of the peritoneum from the upper part of the right lobe of the liver. The area of detachment was two inches square. All the other organs were normal. The kidneys contained urates in the tubes. This was the third specimen of the kind Dr. Janeway had seen, and, as far as he recollected, in both of the others the labour was protracted. This was the only one, however, in which the effusion was upon the upper lobe of the organ.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

MESSRS. WYLY and Co., Coventry, have prepared a cod-liver oil cream with hypophosphite of lime, of which a limited trial induces us to report very favourably as deserving the attention of prescribing physicians and medical practitioners. It is a convenient, nearly tasteless form of prescribing a quite invaluable conjunction of remedies. Each tablespoonful contains two teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil, and two grains of hypophosphite of lime.

SALT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIS Catalogue is very creditable to this enterprising provincial firm. Mr. Salt has never been content to occupy any other than a leading place in the trade. He has signalled his firm by some well known improvements, especially in trusses and belts; and the excellent display of instruments which he contributed to the Birmingham Museum indicated a full acquaintance with the progress of the art of surgical instrument-making, and with the novelties introduced from time to time. This Catalogue will be found a very useful and convenient guide to surgeons. Such illustrated *armamentaria chirurgica* used to be among the treasured literature of a past age, and are only less valued now, perhaps, because so much more complete and accessible that they are commonplace.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

37, Great Queen Street, 24th October 1872.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Green Dragon Hotel, Workington, on Friday, November 1st, instead of October 30th, as previously announced; T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, or be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Secretary as early as possible.

HENRY BARNES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Carlisle, October 16th, 1872.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE autumn meeting of the above district will be held at the Norfolk Hotel, Arundel, on Tuesday, October 29th, at 2.45 P.M.; Dr. TYACKE, of Chichester, in the Chair.

The dinner will take place at 4.30 P.M. precisely; charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

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

Notices have been received of the following communications to be read at the meeting:—Dr. Tyacke: Remarks on the Condition and Supply of Drinking-Water in the District.—Mr. G. F. Hodgson: A Case of Severe Neuralgia of the Tongue.—Mr. W. J. Harris: On the Advantages of the Use of Smith's Clamp and Cautery in the Treatment of Hæmorrhoids and Prolapsus of Rectum.

Casella's improved Portable Spirometer will be exhibited.

WM. J. HARRIS, *Honorary Secretary*.

Worthing, October 21st, 1872.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the College Green Hotel, Bristol, on Thursday evening, October 31st, at 7 o'clock; T. G. STOCKWELL, Esq., President, in the Chair.

E. C. BOARD, } *Honorary Secretaries*.
R. S. FOWLER, }

Bristol, October 1872.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch was held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 7th, at 1.30 P.M.; J. W. PROCTER, Esq., President, in the Chair. Twenty-two members were present. A. G. Brookes, Esq., the retiring President, having briefly addressed the meeting, resigned the chair to J. W. Procter, Esq., who thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him, and expressed his earnest wish to merit and retain the confidence they had so kindly evinced by electing him to the presidency.

The Annual Report of Council was read. It will be published next week.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Vote of Thanks.—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the late President, Vice-President, and Council, for their valuable services during the past year; also to E. Andrew, Esq., M.D., on retiring from the duties of the Financial Honorary Secretaryship, which he kindly undertook in consequence of the illness of Dr. Styrap."

Report of Council.—"That the Report of the Council now submitted for the approval of the meeting—a copy of which was transmitted to each member on the 26th ultimo—be approved and adopted as the annual report of the Branch."

Election of Officers.—"That S. Betton Gwynn, Esq., be elected President, and W. A. Davis, Esq., Vice-President; and the following gentlemen members of the Council for the ensuing year, in the place of those who retire by rotation or otherwise:—J. W. Procter, Esq., J. Bromfield, Esq., E. Hall, Esq., W. W. Jones, Esq., and J. Rider, Esq."

Representatives of Branch in General Council and on Parliamentary Committee.—"That, in accordance with the eighth General Law of the British Medical Association, J. W. Procter, Esq., S. B. Gwynn, Esq., J. R. Humphreys, Esq., and Dr. Jukes Styrap be the representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year; and that the President, J. W. Procter, Esq., be the Branch representative on the Parliamentary Committee."

New Members.—Five new members were proposed by Dr. Styrap and duly elected.

Thanks to President.—It was resolved, "That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the President for the courteous ability with which he has conducted the business of the meeting."

Papers.—Owing to a protracted investigation by the Council of alleged unethical conduct on the part of a member, the general meeting was necessarily delayed beyond the appointed hour, and the reading of several papers was in consequence unavoidably postponed. Each of the following papers was succeeded by a short practical discussion.

1. On the occurrence of Partially Organised Casts of the Intrauterine Cavity as a Result of Incomplete Abortion, and a means of producing their expulsion. By J. W. Procter, Esq.

2. A case of Lithotomy under unusual difficulties. By A. Mathias, Esq.

3. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery for an Aneurism in the Groin. By J. R. Humphreys, Esq.

4. The value of Atropine as a Remedy in Obstruction of the Bowel. By E. Andrew, M.D.

5. The Hypodermic Injection of Morphia for Hæmoptysis of the third stage of Phthisis. By E. Andrew, M.D.

Dinner.—At 4 P.M., thirty-seven gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, under the presidency of J. W. Procter, Esq., the vice-chair being filled by S. B. Gwynn, Esq., President-elect. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Dr. Styrap proposed the health of the President in terms of warm eulogy, which met with a genuine and hearty response, and was acknowledged by him in feeling and grateful language. The pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by the strains of a select band of musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Brannin, of Liverpool.

EAST SURREY DISTRICT: SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

A MEETING was held at the White Hart Inn, Reigate, on Thursday, October 17th. The Chair was taken at 4.15 P.M. by Mr. HALLOWES, of Redhill; and twenty-five members and visitors were present.

Next Meeting.—It was arranged that the next meeting should be held at Croydon in December.

The Public Health Act.—The following resolutions was proposed by Dr. HOLMAN, seconded by Mr. NAPPER, supported by Dr. CARPENTER, President of the Branch, and carried unanimously—"That the President and Secretary of the South-Eastern Branch be requested to draw up a form of petition to Government, praying that the inspectors under the new Public Health Act shall be legally qualified medical men; and that, as far as possible, the analysts under the same Act should also be persons having a medical qualification. That forms of petition be sent by the Secretary to the secretaries of the various districts of the Branch, requesting them to bring them forward for adoption at the various district meetings."

Papers, etc.—1. Mr. HALLOWES gave the history of two cases of Puerperal Convulsions with Albuminuria which had resulted favourably, and made remarks on the treatment.—Mr. Roper, Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Holman took part in the subsequent discussion.

2. Mr. HOWSE read a paper on the Treatment of Necrosis.

The Dinner took place at 6.15 P.M. Mr. Hallowes occupied the chair, and twenty-three gentlemen were present.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE sixteenth autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the house of Mr. C. Daniell, Esq., The Limes, Stony Stratford, Bucks, on Tuesday, October 15th, at 2.30 P.M. Luncheon had been previously kindly provided by Dr. Mackay at his house. There were present A. D. MACKAY, M.B., President, J. M. Bryan, M.D., President-elect, and sixteen other members.

THE PRESIDENT gave a short address on the history of Stony Stratford.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Public Health.—A letter was read from Mr. R. Ceely, of Aylesbury, wishing to elicit the opinion of the Branch on the tenth clause of

the Health of Towns Bill. After some discussion, it was proposed by Dr. FRANCIS, of Northampton, seconded by Dr. PRIOR, of Bedford, and carried unanimously, "That the superior officers of health and inspectors should be members of the medical profession in carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act."

Mr. ASHDOWN proposed as a rider, "That the superior medical officer should be independent of private practice." This was carried *unanimously*.

Papers.—1. Dr. Macdonald (Woburn) read a paper on Colles's Fracture, advocating the treatment by Gordon's Splint. Specimens of splints were shown.

2. Mr. Ashdown (Northampton) read a case of Ovariectomy in a young girl, aged 17, who was operated upon by him successfully. He advised operating after once tapping, so that there may be few adhesions, and suggested that midway between the catamenial periods was the best time. He preferred the ligature to the clamp, and said that it was advisable to include the peritoneum in the sutures.

3. Dr. Francis (Northampton) read a paper on Epileptiform Neuralgia. The disease occurred in a man, aged 36, in good circumstances, who had neuralgia of the left side of the face for a considerable period, and occasionally accompanied with severe spasm of muscles of mastication, which lasted from a few seconds to a minute. On one occasion the spasm was so severe that fracture of the lower jaw was produced, and this soon became a double compound fracture; one end of the fracture projecting through the integument externally, and the other through the mucous membrane into the mouth. No remedy seemed to alleviate the symptoms, and the man died six days after the fracture. There was no disease of the bone, and no history of syphilis.

4. Mr. Goldsmith (Bedford) read a paper on a case of Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach, and produced the specimen.

5. A paper by Dr. Bryan on two successful cases of Tubercular Hydrocephalus in two children was not read for want of time.

The meeting, which was a very successful one, then separated at 5 P.M. The next annual one will be in 1873, under the presidency of Dr. Bryan.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

JOHN HILTON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Hydatids of the Heart.—Dr. PEACOCK exhibited a specimen of hydatids of the heart, taken from the body of a man aged 34, who had died after a few hours' illness, having during his lifetime and up to the morning of death shown no symptom pointing to any serious lesion. The hydatids formed on the posterior wall of the heart, and burst into the right ventricle.—Dr. MURCHISON asked if there had been any examination of the liver, and whether it had afforded evidence of the correctness of a statement of Dr. Budd, that hydatid of the heart was always associated with the same affection of the liver.—Dr. PEACOCK replied that there was no hydatid affection of the liver, and mentioned, as further disproving Dr. Budd's statement, that several cases of hydatid of the heart were reported in the *Transactions* of the Society in which the liver was not involved.—Dr. DUFFIN referred to a case he had seen in Dr. Budd's practice in which the heart, but not the liver, was affected.—Dr. CRISP stated that Dr. Cobbold quotes numerous cases of hydatid of the heart, but with the liver free from the affection.

Casts of the Bronchi.—Dr. PEACOCK showed some casts from the bronchi of a patient who had had hæmoptysis for twelve days. They were discoloured solid coagula.

Melanotic Cancer of the Liver.—Mr. LAWSON exhibited a liver containing patches of melanotic cancer, into and around which was a considerable amount of extravasation of blood. The patient, a female, was admitted into the Middlesex Hospital with a tumour in the groin of three months' duration, and with constant vomiting and other symptoms, leading to the impression that the case was one of strangulated omental hernia. The tumour after death was found to be a spindle-celled sarcoma. She had had a similar tumour previously removed from her shoulder.

General Xanthelasma.—Dr. HILTON FAGGE and Dr. PYE-SMITH brought forward the details and drawings of the appearances found in two cases of general xanthelasma. Their contributions were very important. The changes found were minutely and carefully described, and a microscopic description of Dr. Fagge's case by Mr. HOWSE was read. The authors both attributed the changes in the skin and the organs to chronic jaundice.

Diseased Suprarenal Capsules.—Dr. WILKS showed for Dr. Mar-

shall, of Preston, a specimen of Addison's disease of the suprarenal capsules. The usual symptoms were present during life. Dr. Wilks thought that the term chronic inflammation of the capsules might be used for these cases.

Specimen of Syngamus Trachealis.—Dr. CRISP showed specimens and microscopical drawings of the syngamus trachealis, the double worm that produces the "gapes" in young chickens, pheasants, partridges, and some other birds. Probably half a million of chickens were killed by it in this country, besides pheasants and partridges.

Cystic Epithelioma of the Eyelid.—Mr. SPENCER WATSON exhibited a specimen and microscopic drawings of an epithelioma of the eyelid, in which cysts were developed varying from the size of a millet-seed to microscopic dimensions. Tubular processes of epithelium were found occupying areolar spaces, which in some parts were empty, and formed the germs of the larger cysts visible to the naked eye.

Fibro-Cartilaginous Tumours Growing from the Heart.—Dr. KELLY showed a specimen taken from a woman, aged 40, who was admitted into King's College Hospital with the usual symptoms of cardiac dropsy. She had always had good health until within six weeks of her death, nor had she at any time suffered from shortness of breath or palpitation of the heart. No rub or bruit was heard during life, but the heart-sounds seemed muffled and distant. After death, several rounded and firm tumours were found over the heart, and chiefly around the large vessels; there were some on the parietal pericardium; they varied in size from a pin's-head to a mass an inch and a half in diameter. The cavity contained about thirty ounces of fluid, so that the opposed surfaces did not come into contact. All the tumours were rounded, smooth, faintly lobulated, and, on section, were of a yellowish-white colour, although in parts translucent. Under the microscope, islets of nearly full hyaline cartilage were seen, surrounded by other portions which had a fibro-cartilaginous appearance; no true bone was seen, but in many of the tumours calcareous salts had been deposited.—Dr. WILKS stated that there was a fibro-osseous tumour in Guy's Hospital Museum which had probably been at one time soft.—Dr. KELLY replied that there was not in the present instance any bone. It was true enchondroma.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1872.

C. HANDFIELD JONES, M.B., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Casual Communications.—Mr. FAIRLIE CLARKE narrated a case of Imperforate Anus in a male infant, operated on by him thirty-six hours after birth, who died two days after from exhaustion. No peritonitis was found at the *post mortem* examination; the gut terminated an inch from the anus. Mr. Clarke inquired the relative frequency with which male and female children were thus affected.—Mr. H. POWER operated on three cases at the Westminster Hospital; all were male infants; all died; one lived three weeks, another a year.

The PRESIDENT narrated two cases of Rheumatic Fever with unusual complications; in one case, followed by purpura, swellings of the thighs, back, penis, and scrotum, erysipelas of the head, and melæna; in the second, by severe purging and vomiting.

Paper.—Dr. W. H. DAY read a paper on Headache in Children. After remarking on the symptomatic value of headache, as a term, the author reviewed the commonest varieties of headache in children, and then dwelt especially on a peculiar functional form, of which he had met with several examples. These were associated, he believed, with some intricate, though undemonstrable, change, physical, structural, or chemical, going on within the cranium; giving rise to some confusion or abnormal sensation in the head, or to actual headache. This peculiar cerebral change is accompanied occasionally, but not of necessity, with enlargement of the head, wasting of the extremities, flabbiness of the muscles, and looseness of the joints; there are also pallor and debility, restlessness by night, irritability by day, a slow and sometimes irregular pulse, with dull and persistent headache; the temperature is normal. Dr. Day treated the early stage of the disease with bromide and iodide of potassium; and advocated later on the use of iron, bark, and cod-oil. Tonics did harm in the early treatment.—Dr. FARQUHARSON gave some interesting experience in relation to headache in children, based upon cases treated by him at Rugby. He referred to the importance of not overlooking headache as a symptom of slight sunstroke, and in connection with over-work; in the latter cases, the urine contained alkaline phosphates.—Dr. BROADBENT regarded persistent headache in a child as a suspicious symptom. Dr. Day's cases he considered examples of the headache of rickets or hydrocephalus. He advocated the use of small doses of mercury continued for a long time.

JOHN MACRAE, M.R.C.S., LEWES.

MR. MACRAE, the son of a merchant at Forres, Morayshire, was born at that town in 1811. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1832. He then went to India as a Surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's Service, but was obliged to return to England in consequence of ill-health, caused by the climate. On his return to England in 1834, he first practised his profession at Hurstmonceux, Sussex, whence he removed to Lewes in 1843. For the last twenty-nine years he carried on an extensive practice of the highest class, up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on September 27th, from syncope, caused by diseased heart. He was 60 years of age. He leaves a widow, a son, and seven daughters.

GLASS BLACK, M.D., M.R.C.S., TORQUAY.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Glass Black, M.D., of Torquay—the result of an accident. He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Black, Surgeon, of Exmouth, with whom he entered into partnership in the year 1823, after studying at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and passing the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Society of London. After a few years, he succeeded his father in a large practice, and remained at Exmouth until 1844, when he became an extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians by examination, and M.D. of Giessen. From Exmouth he went to reside at Torquay, where he retired from active practice, but freely gave up his time to minister to old friends or patients who valued his gratuitous advice. On September 30th last, whilst crossing the street, he was knocked down by a cart, and sustained such serious injuries that from that moment his medical friends who attended him had no hope of his recovery. On the following day, the symptoms became so alarming that the operation of trepanning was resorted to, with the result of causing an immediate mitigation of these; and this operation appears to have prolonged his life until Saturday, the 5th instant, when he died at the age of 71.

Dr. Black was a man of remarkably kind manners and high principle. He not only never spoke an ill word of any person, but he would never believe ill of any one. His kindness to all around him was very great, and all that he did was totally without ostentation. He was one of those who

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were duly admitted Licentiates of the College, on the 18th day of October, 1872.

Bacot, W. G., Blandford
Brown, J. L. O., Richmond House, St. George's Road, Southwark
Charlesworth, J., Hanley
Clapham, W. C. S., 4, Powis Place, Great Ormond Street
Elliot, N. B., Denmark Hill, Camberwell
Finzi, J. M., 105, Gower Street
Hands, A., Inkberrow, Redditch
Lineker, E. H., Widnes, Warrington
Lubbock, M., Guy's Hospital
Parker, G. W., 1, Selby Villas, New Cross Road
Pellereau, G. E., 40, Bedford Place, Russell Square
Sheppard, T. W., 8, Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill
Stern, M., 8, Maddox Street
Wood, R., Bromsgrove

The following gentleman, having passed in Medicine and Midwifery, will receive the College Licence on his obtaining a qualification in Surgery recognised by this College.

Bedford, Robert, 201, Euston Road

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—At the annual meeting of the Senate, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on Thursday, October 10th, the Most Honourable the Marquis of Kildare, Chancellor, conferred degrees in Medicine and Surgery as follows:—

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

First Class—R. J. Anderson, M.A., Belfast; J. K. Houston, Belfast; J. Magrath, Belfast. Second Class—M. J. Malone, Cork; H. M. Maybury, Belfast. Third Class—J. Strahan, Belfast. Passed—J. G. Adamson, Belfast; A. Adams, Belfast and Cork; G. W. F. Armstrong, Cork; J. B. Bailey, Belfast; G. Barkley, B.A., Belfast; P. L. Benson, M.A., Cork; S. Browne, Belfast; R. E. Burges, B.A., Cork; J. Bryans, Belfast; J. Burke, B.A., Galway and Cork; R. Campbell, Belfast; N. W. Colahan, Galway; J. G. Collis, Cork; T. Crowley, Cork; R. Davis, Belfast; H. A. Davis, Belfast and Cork; J. S. Dill, Belfast; J. Fleming, Belfast; C. Forsythe, Belfast; H. A. Fogarty, Cork; M. J. Gillespie, B.A., Galway; J. Graham, Belfast; J. Hegarty, Galway; W. Hickman, Galway; J. J. Holland, Galway; J. Hurley, Cork;

H. M. Johnstone, Cork; S. Johnstone, Cork; F. B. Kane, Cork; J. R. Leech, Cork; G. A. Macaulay, Galway; S. M. Cutcheon, Belfast; D. P. McDonald, Cork; S. M'Kee, Belfast; P. J. M'Quaid, Belfast; and Galway; P. J. MacNamara, Cork; H. J. Madders, Cork; J. A. Macomson, Belfast; W. Molloy, Belfast and Cork; T. Molony, Cork; W. E. B. Moynan, Galway; D. Mullen, Galway; K. J. Munro, Belfast; B. O'Brien, Cork; P. O'Connell, Cork; B. O'Connor, B.A., Cork; S. H. Owen, Belfast; T. Patterson, B.A., Belfast; R. Read, Galway and Belfast; J. Ring, Cork; J. N. Ryan, Belfast; J. M. J. Scott, Belfast; W. J. Smyth, Belfast; T. F. Sparrow, Cork; W. F. Spencer, Galway; W. Simpson, Belfast; W. Thompson, B.A., Galway; J. Wheeler, Cork; T. B. Whitton, Cork; H. C. Wilson, Belfast; A. Wylie, Belfast.

The Degree of Master in Surgery.

J. G. Adamson, Belfast; A. Adams, Belfast; S. Agnew, B.A., M.D., Belfast; G. Barkley, B.A., Belfast; M. Black, M.D., Belfast; S. Browne, Belfast; J. Bryans, Belfast; R. E. Burges, B.A., Cork; N. W. Colahan, Galway; J. G. Collis, M.D., Cork; T. Crowley, Cork; R. Davis, Belfast; H. A. Davis, Belfast and Cork; J. S. Dill, Belfast; W. Fleming, M.D., Galway; H. A. Fogarty, Cork; J. Graham, Belfast; J. Hegarty, Galway; W. Hickman, Galway; J. J. Holland, Galway; J. Hurley, Cork; J. K. Houston, Belfast; F. B. Kane, Cork; J. R. Leech, Cork; C. A. Macaulay, Galway; S. M'Kee, Belfast; D. P. McDonald, M.D., Cork; S. M. Cutcheon, M.D., Belfast; H. M. Maybury, Belfast; P. J. M'Quaid, Galway; T. Molony, Cork; W. E. B. Moynan, M.D., Galway; B. O'Brien, Cork; P. O'Connell, Cork; B. O'Connor, B.A., Cork; T. Patterson, B.A., Belfast; R. Read, Belfast and Galway; J. Ring, Cork; J. M. J. Scott, Belfast; W. F. Spencer, Galway; J. Strahan, Belfast; W. Thompson, B.A., Galway.

Diplomas in Midwifery.

J. G. Adamson, Belfast; S. Agnew, B.A., M.D., Belfast; P. L. Benson, M.A., Cork; J. Bryans, Belfast; J. M'M. Browne, M.D., Cork; M. Black, M.D., Belfast; R. E. Burges, B.A., Cork; N. W. Colahan, Galway; J. G. Collis, Cork; T. Crowley, Cork; R. Davis, M.D., Belfast; H. A. Davis, Belfast and Cork; H. A. Fogarty, Cork; J. Graham, Belfast; F. Healy, M.D., Cork; J. J. Holland, Galway; J. Hurley, Cork; J. K. Houston, Belfast; W. E. Johnson, M.D., Belfast; G. Johnston, M.D., Belfast; J. K. Kerr, M.D., Belfast; J. Knox, M.D., Belfast; C. A. Macaulay, Galway; R. M'Bride, M.D., Belfast; S. M. Cutcheon, M.D., Belfast; D. P. Macdonald, M.D., Cork; S. M'Kee, Belfast; H. J. Madders, Cork; J. A. Macomson, Belfast; W. A. Maybury, M.D., Galway; H. M. Maybury, Belfast; W. E. B. Moynan, Galway; B. O'Connor, B.A., Cork; P. O'Connor, Cork; S. H. Owen, Belfast; T. Patterson, B.A., Belfast; J. Ring, Cork; J. M. J. Scott, Belfast; E. E. Sloane, M.D., Belfast; J. Strahan, Belfast; W. Thomson, B.A., Galway; A. Young, M.D., Belfast.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND. At examinations held on October 8th, 9th, and 10th, the following candidates obtained both the licence to practise Medicine, and the diploma in Midwifery:—

Booth, Brabazon Shiels
Counsellor, William Parkinson
Daniel, James
Weld, James Charles

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 17th, 1872.

Brodribb, Francis Benjamin, Well Street, Hackney
Fletcher, George, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire
Humphreys, Henry, Amhurst Road, Hackney

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Davies, Peter Hughes, March, Cambridgeshire

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ALNWICK INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £105 per annum, furnished apartments, attendance, coals, and gas.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH—Treasurer.

CHORLTON UNION, Lancashire—Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the Workhouse at Withington: £10 per month, and residence.

CLIFDEN UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Kinville Dispensary District: £100 per ann., and fees.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL—Dispenser: £80 per ann. DAILY, Ayrshire—Parochial Medical Officer: £40 per annum, with the probability of being appointed Medical Officer to two Collieries in the parish.

DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, board and lodging.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, first-class rations, and attendance.

EYE INFIRMARY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Surgeon.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—Extra Physician to the Dispensary.

HASTINGS UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 3: £90 per annum, and extra fees.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square—Two Consulting-Physicians.

KIDDERMINSTER INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon and Secretary.

LANCASHIRE—Surgeon to County Prison at Kirkdale: £160 per annum.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY, Birmingham—Two Honorary Secretaries.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, Newman Street—Consulting Physician. Junior Physician.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer: £70 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.

NEWTON ABBOT UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for the Newton Abbot District and the Workhouse: £70 per annum.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION—Medical Officers for the Southsea and Landport Districts: each £70 per annum, and midwifery fees.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND—Member of the Court of Examiners.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE, Epsom.—Treasurer.
 SALOP INFIRMARY, Shrewsbury.—Two Physicians in Ordinary.
 SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon: £65 per annum, apartments, washing, and board.
 SOUTH CHARITABLE INFIRMARY and COUNTY HOSPITAL, Cork.—Resident Surgeon, Apothecary, and Secretary: £100 per annum, residence, coal, gaslight, attendance, etc.
 SUNDERLAND HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN.—Three Medical Officers.
 UCKFIELD UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Maresfield District: £85 per annum, and extra fees.
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Assistant-Physician.—Assistant Surgeon.—Assistant Medical Officer in the Skin Department.
 WALSALL, Staffordshire.—Medical Officer to the Borough Police.
 WALSALL UNION.—Medical Officer for the Stafford Street District: £70 per ann.
 WARNEFORD, LEAMINGTON, and SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.
 WEST SUSSEX PRISON, Petworth.—Medical Officer: £100 per annum.
 WINCANTON UNION, Somersetshire.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wincanton West District: £62 per annum, and fees.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*OGLESBY, Robert P., Esq., appointed Honorary Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary.
 WOODS, Oscar T., M.B. Dub. (late Clinical Clerk, West Riding Asylum), appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Warwick County Asylum, *vice* *J. B. Ward, M.D. Cantab., appointed Superintendent of the Warneford Asylum.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTHS.

HARDESTY.—On October 3rd, at Balgay Terrace, Lochee, Dundee, the wife of J. Jeffrey Hardesty, L.R.C.P. & S.E., of a daughter.
 JONES.—On October 18th, at Brookside, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, the wife of *J. T. Jones, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 THURSTON.—On October 18th, at Ashford, Kent, the wife of *Edward Whitfield Thurston, L.R.C.P. Lond., of a daughter.
 TOMKINS.—On October 21st, at 11, Euston Place, Leamington, the wife of *A. Wellesley Tomkins, M.D., of a daughter.
 WRIGHT.—On September 22nd, at Fort Buxar Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, the wife of Staff Assistant-Surgeon R. Temple Wright, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

*BINGHAM, John J., L.R.C.P. Ed., of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to Kate Laura, only daughter of John ROBINSON, Esq., Ethelbert House, Margate, at Holy Trinity, Margate, by the Rev. Gerrard Lewis, M.A., on October 17th.

DEATHS.

BODINGTON, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Kenilworth, aged 82, on October 17th.
 LISTER.—On October 23rd, at Newton-le-Willows, in her 40th year, Ellen Jane, wife of *E. Lister, L.R.C.P. Ed., of Haydock Lodge, near Newton-le-Willows.

TESTIMONIAL.—Dr. R. V. Fletcher has been presented with a silver salver and other substantial tokens of esteem, by the attendants at the Downpatrick District Lunatic Asylum, on his leaving to take charge of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, as Resident Medical Superintendent.

MANCHESTER ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The following is the award of scholarships and prizes at the Manchester School for the session of 1871-2. *Third Year Scholarship* (£20), J. T. Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire; first prize (£5 5s.), J. Green, Bolton; second prize (£3 3s.), F. W. Jordan, Manchester; third prize (£2 2s.), C. Kitchen, Newark; fourth prize (£1 1s.), E. A. Birch, Manchester. *Second Year Scholarship* (£15), T. Newsham, Great Eccleston; first prize (£5 5s.), J. M. Rhodes, Manchester; second prize (£4 4s.), W. Smith, Ashton-under-Lyne; third prize (£3 3s.), G. G. Tatham, Manchester; fourth prize (£2 2s.), C. E. Smith, Preston. *First Year Scholarship* (£10), J. B. Stelfox, Manchester; first prize (£5 5s.), F. H. Groscholz, Bowdon; second prize (£4 4s.), T. Annington, Manchester; third prize (£3 3s.), J. J. K. Fairclough, Manchester; fourth prize (£2 2s.), W. P. Brown, Warrington.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

On the Functions of the Sympathetic System of Nerves. By Edward Meryon, M.D. London: 1872.
 Ensaio sobre o Beriberi no Brazil. Pelo Dr. J. F. da Salva Lima. Bahia: 1872.
 Hematuria Endemica dos Paizes Quentes. These de Concurso do José Luiz de Almeida Couto. Bahia: 1872.
 A Manual of Microscopic Mounting, with Notes on the Collection and Examination of Objects. By John H. Martin. London: 1872.
 The Public Health Act, 1872: with Special Reference to Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport. By C. Bulteel, F.R.C.S. London and Plymouth: 1872.
 Syphilis: its Nature and Treatment. With a chapter on Gonorrhoea. By Charles Robert Drysdale, M.D. London: 1872.
 A Summary of the Principles of a Comprehensive Measure for the Improvement of the Sanitary Laws. By Henry W. Rumsey, M.D. London: 1872.
 The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of Women: including the Diagnosis of Pregnancy. By Graily Hewitt, M.D. London: 1872.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
 TUESDAY Guy'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.—West London, 3 P.M.
 WEDNESDAY... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 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, 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.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Spencer Watson, "Foreign Body in the Eyeball, necessitating Enucleation;" Dr. Edwards Crisp, "Two Cases of Hemorrhagic Small-pox." The paper of the evening by Dr. John Cockle, "On the Connexion between Occlusion of the Left Carotid Artery and the Existence of Laminated Clot in the Sac of Aortic Aneurism."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—There is no vacancy in the post of Resident Medical Officer at this Institution. The announcement of a vacancy made last week was erroneous.

VACCINATOR.—A pamphlet on Vaccination, with an examination of some of the arguments advanced against its employment, has just been published by Mr. Wm. Draper of York. It presents a complete *exposé* of the absurdities of antivaccination, and an interesting account of the history of Jenner's great discovery.

JONATHAN.—I. There is no impropriety in using the initials L.R.C.P. in the way indicated. 2. Unattached students at Oxford must matriculate and pass examinations like other students, but are not required to reside in college. Full information may be obtained by writing to the Registrar of the University. None of the diplomas mentioned would give any *ad eundem* privileges. A part of the medical and clinical courses would possibly count in the curriculum.

INGROWING NAIL.

I SEE in your pages many notices of remedies, rather than notices of many remedies, for ingrowing nail, and my personal experience quite agrees with that of your correspondents, that lint and patience are generally sufficient for the cure of this distressing ailment. Let me add one line as to the preventive treatment. If we took as much care of our toes as of our fingers, we should hear little of ingrowing nails. Corns will often melt away, and nails will generally cease to grow in, by attention to the shoes and the daily use of a

HARD NAIL BRUSH.

NATURE OF CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS.

Sir,—In a case of accident from Chloroform in the *Journal* of the 5th, we are told the Silvester method was tried, as also electricity to the heart. Then in the *post mortem* examination we have very full details, but the part of "Hamlet" left out, the condition of the right side of the heart; nor are we told if the head was opened after the heart, or before, which is essential to accuracy. These are accidental omissions, but render the case of no value as a precedent. I am, etc.,

Sackville Street, October 7th. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

P.S.—We want, I would humbly submit, a steady uniform trial of electricity to the lungs, not heart; not Silvester or Marshall Hall methods, but a gentle turning of the patient on the side; trial of electricity for at least two hours, acupuncture of the heart as a last forlorn hope. A fine needle should be introduced in the intercostal space so as to reach the heart's apex, the auricle to be avoided; and then where unhappily there is a *post mortem* examination the pericardium and front of the heart should be first noted, not after the heart cavities have emptied themselves, as I have seen it, by the assistant first opening the head two hours before the chest. In one typical most perfect instance at St. Thomas's, I saw the dissecting room porter open the head in preparation for the clinical clerk four hours before the examination. The case was described as having the auricle empty; but the right cavity of the heart had emptied itself by drainage, though previously full to bursting, and no entreaty could have the error corrected in this or three or four more mistakes of that nature, so that nearly all the old chloroform accident cases are of little real value, if not altogether mischievous.

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.

LOCAL PAIN IN PREGNANCY.

I.—In answer to your correspondent "H.", in the JOURNAL of October 10th, Dr. Tyler Smith says: "The distension of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles by the gravid uterus is occasionally the source of severe pain in these muscles. The muscular pain may be felt especially in the diaphragm, in the situation of its insertion into the ribs, in the course of the rectus, or in the bellies of the oblique muscles. It is relieved by an occasional warm bath, the use of frictions with olive oil to the abdominal surface, an anodyne embrocation, and especially by wearing a suitable bandage so as to support the strained muscles. I have sometimes seen these pains, after bleeding and leeching had been tried in vain, relieved at once by a well adjusted bandage." For myself, I have seen more benefit derived from rest and a bandage than from anything else.

THOMAS SAVAGE, M.D., Surgeon to the Hospital for Women.

Bordesley, Birmingham, October 19th, 1872.

II.—Your correspondent "H.", whose letter on the above subject appeared in the JOURNAL of October 10th, will find a good account of the symptoms, ætiology, and treatment of this most distressing complication of pregnancy, in Robertson's *Essays and Notes on the Physiology and Diseases of Women*. His explanation of the cause of the pain—viz., pressure of the gravid uterus against the liver—I believe to be correct; for relief is immediately experienced by a change of position from sitting to standing, and by leaning towards the left side, or lying on it.

Small doses of hydragryum cum creta, combined with soda, and followed occasionally by more active aperients, are the internal remedies which I have seen of most avail. Externally, pledgets of lint soaked in laudanum seem to give most relief. I have never found it necessary to employ leeching.

Tavistock, October 19th, 1872.

R. W. CRIGHTON.

III.—In answer to your inquirer, "H.", in reference to local pain in pregnancy, and in sympathy for the lady in question, I beg to say that, during an active practice of more than thirty-five years, I have met with several such cases, and in the times of depletion used to resort to the lancet with considerable success; but of late I have been in the habit of employing with benefit the following liniment.

R. Liquoris ammoniac fort. ʒiij; tincturæ belladonnæ, tincturæ opii, sing. ʒiij; liniment. sapon. ad ʒiv.

I am, etc.,

J. N. STEVENS.

10, Princess Square, Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1872.

P.S.—The exact cause, I am of opinion, must remain an enigma, in those who are the sufferers during pregnancy of this unpleasant effect of a natural and healthy function of the uterus. Why it should be so in the minority, and not in the great majority of cases, it appears to me very difficult to understand.

IV.—I would venture to suggest that the local pain in the right hypochondrium, mentioned by your correspondent "H." as occurring in the latter months of pregnancy, is probably due to irritation of and pressure on the hepatic nerves, which are chiefly derived from the solar plexus. Having had several similar cases lately, which have derived marked benefit from the following formula, I would recommend him to make trial of it, and shall be glad to know the result.

R. Potassii bromidi ʒj; tinct. hyoscyami ʒss; spiritus chloroformi ʒj; aquæ ad ʒviij. A sixth part to be taken three times a day.

Reading, October 22nd, 1872. H. H. PHILLIPS, M.B.

STOLEN.

SIR.—There was stolen from my consulting-room, on the evening of October 4th, a dark green morocco surgical instrument pocket-case, with bright green elastic band. If any of your readers happen to have purchased such a case, presented to their notice probably with some plausible story, and would communicate with me, on identifying the same I would indemnify them for all expenses incurred, and it might lead to the conviction of the offender, and thus be of benefit to our brethren in the metropolis, who are continually exposed to the same sort of robbery.

I am, etc.,

JAS. C. BYLES.

2, Victoria Park Road, E., Oct. 19, 1872.

MANAGEMENT OF SEWAGE.

SIR.—In the paper printed in the JOURNAL of the 10th, Mr. Stevens of Plymouth states, with regard to the downward intermittent filtration of sewage, as it is now carried on Merthyr Tydfil, that the filtration requires to be "repeated several times." This is entirely erroneous. The filthy sewage stream passes on to the prepared land, through six feet of the drained soil, out into the effluent drains, and thence, purified from every polluting matter, into the River Taff. The minute portion of oxydised organic matter (one part in two hundred thousand parts) which passes off in the rapidly flowing outfall stream would afford but scant nourishment to the most greedy of aquatic plants. Thus no second filtration is needed. Admirable as was your abstract of the paper I read at Birmingham, still the details could not be brought out so plainly as they would had the whole paper been printed. Those who desire to read the address in full will see in your advertising columns where it may be had.

I am, etc.,

T. J. DYKE.

The Hollies, Merthyr Tydfil, October 21, 1872.

AIR-FILTERS.

SIR.—In Mr. Eassie's description of various modifications of Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal air-filter as applied to purify air escaping from sewers, one is figured (No. 30, p. 452) which does not appear to be a filter at all, but only an arrangement for compelling the air to pass over, not through, the charcoal. Now, though it is true that if air containing but a small proportion of offensive gas or vapour is made to pass very slowly over a large surface of freshly burned charcoal, a large part, possibly all, of the offensive matter it contains may be absorbed, but there is not nearly the same security that it will be so, as if the air were properly filtered by being compelled to pass through a layer of charcoal; moreover, if it be true, as many believe, that it is not offensive gas or vapour itself, but living organised beings floating in foul air that we have most to fear, it is evident that merely absorbing that which makes air offensive may not be sufficient to render it safe, while passing it through a porous substance will prevent anything passing that is not smaller than its interstices.

I had occasion lately, when preparing a report to the Secretary of State on a proposed novel application of the air-filter to coffins, to put that invention to a very severe test, and found that air, mixed with the products of putrefying offal, drawn by an aspirator through charcoal, though containing abundance of carbonic acid, contained scarcely a trace of oxidisable matter, less indeed than the air of an ordinary room. The question may well be asked why should we change a

form of filter thus proved to be efficacious for one the effect of which is at best doubtful. Of course, the plan of passing the air over, instead of through charcoal, has been adopted either in ignorance of the mode in which the charcoal acts, with the idea of offering no obstruction to the passage of air by a filter, lest it should act as a stopper and force the air to escape elsewhere, a danger to be sedulously guarded against. It is, however, easily guarded against by the very simple expedient of making the filter so large, in proportion to the air to pass through, that its passage will be so slow as not to meet with any appreciable resistance, and the motion of air should be very slow to ensure the filter's perfect action.

The cost of charcoal, and of making a box to hold it a little larger, is so trifling, that there is no need to limit the size so as to incur any risk of causing sensible obstruction, or of having less charcoal than enough to ensure the decomposition as well as absorption of the organic matter, so that the same charcoal, if kept dry, will continue active an indefinite time until it gets clogged with dust.

I am glad you pointed out that Dr. Stenhouse generously gave his valuable invention for the public benefit; no one can secure its monopoly by patent, all any one can secure being the mere design of his own particular arrangement, if, indeed, that be original.

I am, etc.,

P. H. HOLLAND, Medical Inspector Home Office.

DENGUE FEVER.

SIR.—While reading the paper which appeared on the 5th instant on the above disease, by Mr. Dunkley of Stoke-on-Trent, I was much surprised to observe the total silence he keeps about the treatment of this complaint by quinine. During a visit which I made lately to Calcutta, the epidemic was at its height, and I therefore had the opportunity of hearing the opinion of medical men who were at the time actively employed in its relief. The treatment by a febrifuge mentioned by Mr. Dunkley was that which was most followed, but it was also found that quinine in rather large doses certainly relieved the high fever, the temperature being very frequently at the commencement of the attack as high as 103 degrees, and in some cases even higher. The quinine, however, did not relieve the pain, except in a few cases. Iodide of potassium was also given in large doses, for the relief of the acute pain which is always present, on the supposition that the dengue might have some relationship to rheumatism; this drug in most cases failed. One gentleman conceived the idea of uniting sulphate of quinine with the iodine of potassium in a mixture (of course this mixture was incompatible, the two drugs reacting upon each, forming, as he supposed, iodide of quinine); two or three doses he found generally to relieve the pain, if it did not go altogether away, and if continued, the fever appeared to be cut short, and relapses very seldom occurred. He tried the iodide of quinine by itself, but did not find any advantage from it; he therefore thought that the nature of the combination gave some peculiar effect to the drug.

I have had no personal experience of the last method of treatment; for, knowing the fever will run its course in most cases, if due care is taken, in about three days, I have generally pursued the expectant treatment, giving a febrifuge, I may say merely for the sake of the patient's peace of mind. I think it would be advisable for practitioners who have cases of this fever in hand to give the mixture of quinine and iodide of potassium a further trial.

I am, etc.,

W. J. BARKAS, L.R.C.P. Lond., etc.

Dental Hospital, Soho Square, October 10th, 1872.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, Oct. 19th; The Manchester Guardian, Oct. 23rd; The Bath Express, Oct. 19th; The Orkney Herald; The Kirkwall Guardian; The Irish Times; The Pembroke-shire Advertiser; The Scotsman, Oct. 14th and 15th; etc.

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

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