

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Opening of the Winter Courses.—Archebiogenesis.

THE winter courses of the Faculty have just recommenced. They have been subject to so many changes lately in the *personnel* of its professors, that your readers may not be sorry to have a list; the more so, as it will afford a synoptical view of the official course of instruction in this school, which is not quite so degenerate as my friend, your French correspondent, in his patriotic zeal for reforms, is led to believe and to state. His letters have attracted a good deal of attention here; and, while most persons admit that they have a large proportion of justice and truth, they are thought to be a little exaggerated in their tone of self-depreciation, and by some they are greatly resented.

Not to digress, the winter courses include *Medical Physics* (general physics, electricity, and light), by M. Gavarret—a course which, I presume, your correspondent Mr. Christopher Heath would recommend all students even for the higher degrees of the London University to eschew as rubbish, but which, in this school of “alleged degeneracy”, is considered to be absolutely essential even to students who aspire only to ordinary positions. These are given on Wednesday and Friday; and *Biological Physics* (the physical phenomena of vision), by the same lecturer, on three days a week: *Surgical Pathology*, by M. Cruveilhier, for M. Dolbeau, who has been worried into illness by the attacks on him for not saving a Communist prisoner who sought to escape from the hospital in disguise and by changing his name; *Anatomy*, by M. Sappey; *Pathology and General Therapeutics*, by M. Chauffard; *Medical Chemistry*, by M. Wurtz, our venerable Dean—General Chemistry twice a week, and *Biological Chemistry* (chemical phenomena of respiration and nutrition) three times a week; *Medical Pathology*, by M. Axenfeld; *Diseases of Genito-urinary Organs, Operations, and Surgical Apparatus*, by M. Tillaux; *Histology*, by M. Robin; *History of Diseases*, by M. Ollivier. The chair of *History of Medicine* is unfortunately vacant by the recent death of the learned and unfortunate Daremberg; during the winter, the duties of the professorship will be performed by M. Ollivier. The *Medical Clinique* will be conducted by M. Bouchard and M. G. Sée at the Charité, by M. Béhier at the Hôtel-Dieu, M. Lasègue at the Pitié; the *Surgical Clinic*, by M. Richet, M. Gosselin and M. Verneuil, an inexhaustible mine of learning, and an admirable teacher; *Accouchements*, by MM. Broca and Depaul; and *Diseases of Children*, by M. Roger. In this series you will miss courses on ophthalmic and aural diseases, of which we have no official winter courses and no highly qualified professors since Liebreich left us for your more favoured shores, where political differences do not embitter the world of science. We have never had a French aural surgeon of any greater repute than Bonnafont or Triquet, who count for nothing in the world of science, at home or abroad.

The opening is unmarked by any ceremony. We are spared the dozen or two of harangues which fill the English medical journals annually on such occasions. We have not even any sort of public gathering; that is because our students will not behave themselves, and are politically troublesome.

Advantage has been taken of the vacation to make additions and improvements in the buildings of the Faculty. At the École Pratique, a laboratory of biological chemistry has been added to the recently constructed microscopical laboratory. It is intended for senior students desiring to undertake researches in physiological and pathological chemistry, in preparing for their theses for the doctorate. The chemical laboratory of the Faculty has also been enlarged. The vacancy in the chair of *Pathological Anatomy of Operations*, formerly occupied by M. Denonvilliers, has been officially declared. MM. Félix Guyon and Léon Lefort are the principal candidates; for the chair of *History of Medicine*, vacant by the death of the lamented Daremberg, MM. Bouchut and Lorain. For M. Vulpian's chair of *Pathology*, his twin brother Charcot is the favourite candidate. Charcot and Vulpian were for a long time the Castor and Pollux of experimental physiology and pathology. Their work was done and published jointly. One was so accustomed to hear their names coupled, that, if one was announced in a room, the other was looked for. It was said that, when it was announced at the hospital that M. Charcot had become a father, every one asked, “Et Vulpian?” Charcot will probably succeed Vulpian on this occasion, as two men cannot sit on one chair. Vulpian has gracefully occupied for only a short time, and yields to his colleague. MM. Pasteur and Frémy are fighting at the Academy of Sciences

over Archebiogenesis, very much like Tyndall and Bastian, or Huxley and Beale. Pasteur could not contain himself at the last meeting, and incessantly interrupted Frémy at every sentence. Boiling over with irritation, he jumped constantly to his feet; and the two were often declaiming at once. Frémy insisted that he should like to repeat his experiments in company with Pasteur; but the Academy was fearful of the experiment of shutting two such excitable *sazans* in a laboratory together to compose their differences. Although each makes small account of the other, the Academy thinks highly of both; and it is probable that a commission will be appointed to examine their experiments. It is very unlikely, however, that it will be able to decide anything. If Dr. Bastian would send over a report of his experiments just now, it would be very *à propos*. Frémy is rather overweighted, and wants assistance.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE November meeting of the members of this district will be held at Mellison's Hotel, West Street, Brighton, on Tuesday, November 19th, at 3 o'clock; Dr. WITHERS MOORE in the Chair.

A contribution is promised by Dr. Milner Barry of Tunbridge Wells, entitled “A Note on the Treatment of Purpura Hæmorrhagica.”

Members are requested to attend prepared to express their views on the Public Health Act.

On this occasion, the Directors of the new Marine Aquarium offer free admission to the members from 3.30 P.M. to 5.30. The building will be illuminated, and the tanks lighted up, for the first time in public, by gas-light; and the manager, Mr. Lord, has kindly promised to conduct the members and direct attention to the characteristics of the more remarkable occupants of the tanks.

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

Dinner will be provided at Mellison's Hotel, at 5.45 precisely. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

By invitation of the Chairman, luncheon will be provided at the Hotel, from 1.30 to 3.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

35, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, November 1872.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE annual meeting will be held in the Natural History and Antiquarian Museum, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 1.30 P.M.; Dr. H. NELSON EDWARDS, President of the Branch, in the Chair.

Papers will be read, and interesting specimens and objects exhibited. Gentlemen intending to read papers will kindly communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The Dinner will take place at the George Hotel at 4 o'clock, for 4.30 exact time. Members can introduce friends.

SAMUEL WOOD, F.R.C.S., *Honorary Secretary*.

Shrewsbury, October 30th, 1872.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

SIR,—The view which you expressed in a leading article this week on the duty of the profession, if Mr. Cardwell persist in forcing offensive regulations on Volunteer surgeons, is unquestionably the right one. We must decline to have anything to do with the Volunteer movement in our professional capacity. It is evident, I think, that Mr. Cardwell is waiting until the indignant feeling shown by the Volunteer surgeons regarding the “twopence per week”, for compulsory attendance on members of the staff, subsides, when he probably fancies that the doctors will pocket their “coppers” and say no more about the matter.

It would be well, sir, I think, to impress upon Mr. Cardwell that this is not and cannot be the view of our profession. I await with interest the solution of Mr. Cardwell's reticence on the subject. It would be well to know if any Volunteer Surgeons have been officially offered remuneration for attendance on any member of the staff.

I am, etc.,

A VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICER.

November 2nd, 1872.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Vestry of St. Luke's, Middlesex, at its meeting on Tuesday, appointed the medical officer of health analyst, at a salary of £150 *per annum*. We understand that Dr. Pavy, in undertaking these duties, will employ the aid of a skilled assistant, whose services will also be devoted to the prosecution of the physiological and pathological researches carried on in his laboratory at Guy's Hospital.

WORKHOUSE DIETARY.

DR. W. DOMETT STONE has addressed to the *Times* a very sensible protest against the proposed exclusion of potatoes from workhouse dietaries at Marylebone and the substitution of peas, beans, and rice. He very justly dwells on the great value of potatoes as an antiscorbutic dietary, and recommends "that instead of expunging the potato—the most valuable of all succulent vegetables—from the dietary scale, a smaller quantity be given and the deficiency made up by onions, greens, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, watercress, sorrel, dandelion, oranges and lemons, or a small quantity of lime-juice, all of which may be reckoned among the valuable antiscorbutic vegetables." The impression had previously existed that a medical officer of the Poor-law Board was charged to superintend dietaries. Were these economical discoveries of Mr. Douglas submitted to his judgment? We observe that many other boards of guardians had prepared to follow the Marylebone example.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

In consequence of the statements which have appeared in the journals regarding the arrangements proposed to be made by the Local Government Board for carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Health Act, the Executive Council of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association (which council represents about 320 medical practitioners, resident chiefly in Surrey, Sussex, and Kent), held a meeting at Redhill, Surrey, November 7, 1872, to consider the Act and the new Adulteration of Food Act. It was unanimously resolved:

1. That it would be most unwise, and an impediment to the real progress of sanitary work, that the supervision of the sanitary wants of this country should be committed to men having no special knowledge of the sanitary or medical questions which they would be called upon to inquire into; and that the proposed appointment of non-medical men to be Inspectors under the Act would be a retrograde step, and certain to impede the objects for which the Public Health Act was obtained.

2. That, although it is requisite that the proposed Medical Officers of Health should have the active co-operation and assistance of every medical man holding an appointment under a Local Government Board (and which latter medical men should be paid for the extra services thus rendered) it is nevertheless highly desirable that the areas supervised by those Medical Officers of Health should not be of limited extent, but should generally be arranged with reference to the drainage or water-shed of the district, and independently of the parochial or parliamentary boundaries.

3. That in the appointment of analysts under the Adulteration of Food Act, preference should be given to men having special qualifications for such duties, and who would also be entirely independent of personal interest in the trade of their several districts. The ordinary dispensing chemists and druggists of this country are, therefore, not qualified for such posts.

4. That these resolutions be printed, and a copy sent to the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association, to the honorary secretaries of each of its Branches throughout the kingdom, and to the editor of its JOURNAL; likewise to the Members of Parliament representing the three counties included in this Branch of the Association.

5. That Dr. Alfred Carpenter (Croydon), President of this Branch; Mr. G. F. Hodgson (Brighton), honorary secretary of ditto; Dr. C. Holman (Reigate); Mr. Albert Napper (Cranleigh, near Guilford); and Mr. T. Heckstall Smith (St. Mary Cray, Kent); be deputed to obtain an interview with the President of the Local Government Board; and when an appointment has been made, to invite the other members of this Executive Council to accompany them, and join in impressing upon the attention of the President the importance of the matters herein dwelt upon.

MR. C. WILSON (Newtown Mills).—We should be opposed to appointing a medical officer for so small a district. The neighbouring unions should unite to appoint a medical officer over a much larger area.

MEDICAL NEWS.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

THE following table represents the numbers of students attending the classes of the provincial medical schools during the present session. As compared with last session, the present one shows an increase at all the schools except that of Bristol, where the number registered last year was thirty-six.

	Total registered.
Birmingham, Queen's College	59
Bristol Medical School	33
Cambridge University School	30
Leeds School of Medicine	40
Liverpool Royal Infirmary School.....	81
Manchester Royal School of Medicine	124
Newcastle College of Medicine	55
Sheffield Medical School.....	17

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows of the College, on the 31st day of October, 1872.

Cayley, William, M.D. Lond., Welbeck Street
Madden, William Herries, M.D. Edin., Torquay
Murray, William, M.D. Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Tetley, James, M.D. Edin., Torquay

The following gentlemen were duly admitted Members of the College, on the 31st day of October, 1872.

Bruce, John Mitchell, M.B. Lond., Gray's Inn Place
Spaiks, Edward Isaac, M.B. Oxford, Crewkerne, Somersetshire

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Second M.B. Examination, 1872. Pass List.

First Division.

Ashby, Alfred, Guy's Hospital
Barfoot, George Harry, University College
Birt, George, Birmingham General Hospital, and University College
Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, Guy's Hospital
Cane, Leonard, University College
Dalton, Benjamin Neale, Guy's Hospital
Eardley-Wilmot, Robert, King's College
Godlee, Rickman John, University College
Greenfield, William Smith, University College
Harris, Michael, Guy's Hospital
Harris, Robert, Guy's Hospital
Jones, Thomas, Guy's Hospital
McCann, Thomas Anthony Aloysius, University College
Nankivell, Charles Atkinson, University College
Ottley, Walter, University College
Perkins, Charles Edward Steele, Guy's Hospital
Philpot, Joseph Henry, King's College
Russell, Ebenezer Geer, Guy's, and Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley
Saunders, Henry William, St. Thomas's Hospital
Warner, Francis, King's College

Second Division.

Hoar, Charles Edward, King's College
Owen, Edmund Blackett, St. Mary's Hospital
Taylor, Herbert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Williams, William, Guy's Hospital
Yate, Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 7th, 1872.

Brady, John Charles, Lady Somerset Road, N.W.
Cowfield, Thomas, Chigwell, Essex
Duke, David, Kennington Park Road
Lyth, John Burdsall, Sheffield
Townend, Joseph Henry, Hackney Road

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Waller, William Bevan, St. Thomas's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Plimmer, William Thomas, Uttoxeter
Robertson, Frederick Freer Leslie, Camberwell Road

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

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

BRADFORD, Yorkshire—Medical Officer of Health: £500 *per annum*.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon: £50 *per annum*, board, lodging, and washing.

CAMBERWELL, Surrey—Dispenser at new Infirmary, Havil Street: £90 *per annum*, residence, coal, and gas.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Demonstrator of Anatomy: £150 per annum.

CHELSEA—Medical Officer for the South East District: £80 per annum, and extra fees.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—Assistant-Physician.

CONVICT PRISON, Spike Island—Medical Attendant: £300 per annum, rations, fuel, light, and unfurnished quarters.

COUNTY DOWN INFIRMARY, Downpatrick—Assistant-Surgeon and Registrar.

CRAIGNISH, Argyleshire—Parochial Medical Officer.

DERBY AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Medical Officer: £200 per annum and residence.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Northampton—Medical Officer: £180 per annum, with residence.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Northampton—House-Surgeon: £125 per annum, furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing.

HALIFAX INFIRMARY—Dispenser: £60 per annum.

H.M.'s NAVAL HOSPITALS—Dispensers.

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

HOWDEN UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Newport District: £32:10 per annum, and extra fees.

ISLINGTON—Medical Officer for the Canonbury District: £75 per annum.—Medical Officer of Health.

KILDALTON, Islay—Parochial Medical Officer: £70 per annum, and medicine for the paupers.

KING'S LYNN UNION, Norfolk—Medical Officer for the South District: £60 per annum.

LEICESTER PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

LIVERPOOL—Third Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Liverpool: £300 per annum.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer: £200 per annum, residence, coal, gas, and attendance.

MEATH INFIRMARY, Navan—Apothecary, Secretary, and Registrar: £52:13:8 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, and gas.

NEATH UNION, Glamorganshire—Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary District of the Union.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester—Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry and Junior Demonstrator in Chemical Laboratory: minimum income, £250 per annum.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, England—Member of the Court of Examiners.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Ireland—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

ROYAL EDINBURGH HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer: Assistant to the extra Physicians.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—Medical Registrar.

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 4: £50 per annum.

SUFFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bury St. Edmunds—Three Physicians.

TIVERTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Dispenser: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance.

TIVERTON UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for the Cadbury and Cadeleigh District: £20 per annum.—Medical Officer for the Washfield District: £15 per annum.—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £30 per annum.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard Street, Soho—Surgeon.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the New South Charitable Infirmary and County Hospital, Cork, the following resolution was passed: "That the best thanks of the trustees of the South Infirmary and County Hospital be given to Dr. Budds, who, for the last six years and a half, has held the office of house-surgeon, and who, during that period, has given the greatest satisfaction in the discharge of his onerous duties, and with whom they now part with regret."

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

Dr. George Johnson, London; Mr. J. W. Hulke, London; Dr. J. Warburton Begbie, Edinburgh; Dr. Duffin, London; Dr. A. Edis, London; Dr. Angus MacDonald, Edinburgh; Mr. Warrington Haward, London; Mr. S. Wood, Shrewsbury; Dr. Hollis, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. Hyslop, Church Stretton; Mr. Board, Bristol; Mr. R. Heard, Ramsey; Mr. Raby, St. Germans; Mr. Preston, East Grinstead; An Associate; Mr. A. T. Norton, London; Mr. Luke Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. H. H. Phillips, Reading; Mr. H. W. Jackson, Surrey Asylum; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; M.D. Edinburgh: Dr. Dickinson, 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. Wanklyn, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Mr. John Wood, London; Mr. Wheelhouse, Leeds; A Member; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. Kershaw, Littleborough; Mr. T. L. Gentles, Derby; Dr. H. S. Leverton, Truro; Dr. T. Gibson, Bedford; Mr. Bellamy, London; Dr. H. Tibbits, London; Dr. Ogston, Aberdeen; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Cheadle, London; Mr. Callender, London; M.D.; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. Dyke, Merthyr Tydfil; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society; Mr. Soutter, London; Mr. T. H. Bartlett, Birmingham; The Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians; Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Mr. H. Cripps Lawrence, London; Mr. Worth, Nottingham; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. Molony, Waterhead; Mr. S. Messenger Bradley, Manchester; Mr. G. Lawson, London; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. Harry Leach, Greenwich; Mr. G. C. Coles, London; Mr. Garstin, London; Mr. Land, Exmouth; The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. Morgan, Dublin; Dr. MacLagan, Dundee; Dr. S. Haynes, Malvern Link; Mr. Hodgson, Brighton; The Registrar of the University of London; Mr. Hunter, Lynn; Dr. Partridge, Stroud; Mr. Haynes Walton, London; Dr. Trollope, St. Leonard's; Mr. E. Harley, Saffron Walden; Mr. Groves, London; etc.

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. Bond, "A Case of Poisoning by Sulphuric Acid"; Mr. Bryant, "Dislocation of the Humerus"; Dr. Routh, "On Overwork and Premature Mental Decay and its Treatment."

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. The following specimens will be exhibited. Mr. Bellamy: The Parts, six years after Excision of the Astragalus. Dr. Crisp: Gordius in the Lungs of Sheep. Dr. Moxon: Abscess of the Liver bursting through the Hepatic Vein into the Cava and Right Heart. Dr. Moxon: Acute Interstitial Pneumonia. Dr. Tilbury Fox: A Case and Specimen of Scleroderma. Mr. De Morgan: Perforation of the Diaphragm and Intestine by a Fractured Rib. Mr. Fairlie Clarke: Specimen of Epulis. Mr. Spencer Watson: Five Recurrent Fibroid Tumours. Mr. Cooper Forster: Fracture of the Base of the Skull, from a patient who lived three months after the accident. Dr. C. T. Williams: Mediastinal Tumours and Dilatation of the Bronchi. Dr. George Johnson: Paralysis of the Vocal Cords associated with Aneurism of the Aorta. Mr. Nunn: Cast of the Inferior Extremity, showing Curvature of the Femur. Mr. Arnott: Epithelioma of the Labium Pudendi in a girl aged 20. Dr. R. King: Extreme Aortic Stenosis.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. W. H. Broadbent, "On Meningitis in Children."—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Rivington, "On Cases of Ruptured Bladder."

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Schliep, "On the Stomach-pump in the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh and Dilatation"; Mr. T. Nunn, "On Two Cases of Cancer of the Breast, illustrating the Chronic and Acute Forms of the Disease"; Mr. Hulke, "On a Case of (Esophageal Spasm in a Child"; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, "On Cases of the Pyrexia of Phthisis treated by Cool Baths."—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Mr. B. D. Jackson, F.L.S., F.R.M.S., "On the Fall of the Leaf."

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.

DR. MORGAN's paper and woodcut have been delayed in transmission, and shall appear next week.

DR. BRADBURY's paper is in type.

MR. S. WOOD (Shrewsbury) will find a notice of the subject to which he refers in the JOURNAL for October 19th.

THE evidence at the inquest on Rachel Hewitt, Hunslet, was instructive, as affording another example of the danger of delay in attending the summons to a lying-in woman. The surgeon, however, appears to have been suffering from illness and exhaustion.

M.D. EDIN. can obtain all particulars respecting the Swiney Lectureship on Geology by applying to J. Winter Jones, Esq., Principal Librarian, British Museum. Its connexion with the Middlesex Hospital School was only due to the fact that Dr. Cobbold, who last held the appointment, was a lecturer at the school.

MR. WORTH.—It is not possible to prolong the correspondence indefinitely. With Mr. Worth's two long communications, and Mr. James Lane's very able exposure of his errors and fallacies of statement, the subject may for the present be considered exhausted.

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

PREGNANCY AT AN ADVANCED AGE.—In the last number of the *JOURNAL* is a paragraph with the above heading. The following is a copy of a newspaper paragraph cut out some years ago. "The *Cincinnati Inquirer* says: Dr. W. McCarthy was in attendance on a lady aged 69 years, on Thursday night last, who gave birth to a fine boy. The father of the child is 74 years old. Mother and child are doing well. This a remarkable phenomenon, and has created much discussion among the physicians of the city."—S. H.

SIR.—"Inquirers" can effect the removal of a patient from one private asylum to another by getting the signer (if he be dead or incapable, then his representative) of the order on which the patient was admitted to write to the Commissioners in Lunacy (19, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.), with the name of the patient, and the asylum where he is, and where it is proposed to remove him to, for their "sanction." Upon the receipt of this from them, the patient, if not unfit to travel, can be removed, within fourteen days, to the asylum named, without new certificates, and, therefore, without any other expenses than those of removal. The superintendent of the asylum whence the patient goes sends his certified copy of the order and certificates with him to the superintendent of the asylum to which the patient goes. I am, etc.,

Nov. 12, 1872.

S. L. H.

MR. BRIGSTOCKE (Calne).—The Notes on a Cholera Epidemic shall appear next week.

HYPODERMIC USE OF STRYCHNIA IN ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL INFIRMITY OF SIGHT.

SIR.—In reply to the query of your correspondence, signing himself "Surgeon", in the number of Oct. 12, respecting the article in *Chambers' Journal* on the Hypodermic Injection of Strychnia for the cure or relief of "amaurosis", I beg to say that I expect the article in question derives its origin and importance from its being an extract from a monogram by Professor Nagles of Tübingen, in which he speaks most highly of this mode of treatment. I have under my care at the present time a gentleman who consulted the Professor during his visit to the Ophthalmological Congress; and, by his advice, I have been using the remedy for about five weeks twice daily, commencing with the sixtieth of a grain, until I have reached the twenty-eighth of a grain. I should add, however, that the patient had been taking strychnia in combination with iron over a long period of time. I have not noticed any manifestation of the effects of the drug on any occasion when injected. The case is one of organic amaurosis of long standing. The patient declares himself much improved, and finds his way about better. At all events, although I doubt the extent of improvement, I do think it has done something towards rendering the disease stationary. I am, etc.,

Oct. 19, 1872.

W. C. GARMAN.

SIR.—The following case may serve as a small contribution to the discussion of the above subject. About a month ago, I had a patient who had been complaining for some time of great weakness of sight, with large black motes constantly floating before the eyes. I injected hypodermically the one-hundred-and-twentieth of a grain of strychnia, using the ordinary liquor strychniæ of the *Pharmacopœia*, with considerable benefit. A few days later, I repeated the injection, using one-hundredth of a grain, which developed mildly the physiological effects of strychnia; and since then the motes have entirely disappeared and the eyesight is much stronger. I made no ophthalmoscopic observations. I am, etc.,

Buckie, N.B., Nov. 5th, 1872.

W. R. DUGUID, M.A., M.B.

SIR.—May I be permitted to append to the very comprehensive and obliging report of Mr. Howard Marsh on "The Means employed in the Medical Schools of Great Britain for the Preservation of Subjects for Dissection", which I have but recently seen, the remark, that I have found that, for obvious reasons, the injection of my antiseptic, in relation to the completeness of its results, is best accomplished by the femoral artery; the quantity varying, according to the bulk of the remains, from three or four pints to six; the colouring matter being injected, also by the femoral artery, the following day. By this method, and in all prevailing temperatures, I have always found the cuticle, when perfect, to remain intact. I am, etc.,

C. H. GASTIN.

JERSEY.—Grand fancy dress balls are, no doubt, very agreeable entertainments, but physicians are perhaps a little out of place in exercising profuse annual liberality to their townsmen in such a form; and, however much the local press may approve, it is not surprising that such annual entertainments are the subject of some ill-natured remark.

PRICE OF ETHER.—Ether of tolerable quality may be prepared even from "methylated spirit", and ought not to cost so much as one shilling per pound. "Sweet spirit", as it is called, would be as cheap as methylated spirit, if the legislature did not impose a duty upon it. We ought to demand that sweet alcohol for medicinal use should pass duty-free.

THE Aberdeen Daily Free Press says that a Dundee pie-glutton has accomplished the deplorably disgusting feat of eating sixteen pies in seventeen minutes. We are interested to know the pathological sequence.

STERILITY.

SIR.—In your last week's *JOURNAL*, under the heading of Column for the Curious, I noticed a very interesting case of sterility. I can bear testimony to a similar case, well authenticated, which for many years previous to pregnancy had been under several eminent medical men, one of whom was my late lamented friend Dr. Brinton. He believed her to be suffering from ovarian irritation, and recommended the bromo-iodine water of Woodhall Spa. She had been married fifteen years, and never conceived; she was about thirty-three years of age, in easy circumstances. She was placed under the Spa treatment. After three months she became pregnant; in about six weeks she miscarried; two months subsequently she again became pregnant, and aborted in about five months; she again conceived, and gave birth to a healthy daughter, who is now four or five years old. The mother has scarcely had a day's illness since; and there has been no increase of fertility. I am, etc.,

ROBERT CUFFE, M.R.C.S. Eng.

St. George's Square, N.W., November 4, 1872.

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.

PRECEDENCE IN HOSPITAL STAFFS.

ALPHA.—Where three physicians are elected on the same day at an infirmary, precedence is decided by the date of the required medical diploma, if they were all of the same grade in the college. If one of the number be a fellow, and thus of senior rank in the college, he would take also the senior medical rank in the hospital. The same rule applies as to surgical diplomas in the rank of surgeon at a new institution.

MR. LAWSON TAIT's letter has been handed to the General Manager.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

SIR.—Mr. Worth's letter on this subject in your number of the 2nd inst. is one of the most sensible I have seen from any opponent of these Acts, for he contents himself with stating his own opinion; without, as most of the opponents habitually do, misrepresenting the opinions of others, and objecting to the Acts for what they do not contain, such as licensing women to pursue a shameful trade, whom they do not licence, and certifying that they are "fit to use", whereas it is provided that no certificate shall be given to any prostitute at all. If all opponents of the Acts were as candid and reasonable as Mr. Worth is, they would soon come to an agreement with many of the supporters of these useful laws, the most important of whose objects would be attained if Mr. Worth's propositions were adopted; while much of what they even further desire might be accomplished by means to which he would probably offer little objection.

If a sufficient number of lock hospitals were maintained to provide for the curative treatment of all diseased women who are willing to resort to them, they could no longer urge the miserable excuse they now have that they must run the risk of spreading the disease or starve; and any who afterwards did spread disease might justly be severely punished, as all who wilfully endanger others ought to be, whether those others be consenting parties to the risk or not. One who assists another to commit suicide is guilty of murder; one who knowingly does what may endanger the health of another commits a very serious offence, which, if not legally criminal, ought to be made so, and the offender, whether male or female, may justly be made liable to punishment. It is probably true that such offence would be but rarely proved; but the liability to punishment for it must be a check upon its commission, and it might be more frequently proved than is expected.

It was found that the mere establishment of lock hospitals in the garrison towns worked very imperfectly, because on the arrival of a ship's crew or a new regiment many of the women not yet recovered left hospitals and spread disease amongst the new comers; while a great many who were diseased were never brought under treatment at all. The first evil would not occur in ordinary towns, while it is at least possible that the women might be gradually induced to resort to the hospitals; at any rate compulsion need not be resorted to until it is proved by experience to be needed, as I, for one, expect it will be.

There still remains the difficulty of providing and maintaining the requisite number of hospitals of this class. To support them by voluntary contributions, even if it were possible, would hardly be desirable, as a large part of such contributions would be withdrawn from the support of existing charities. I presume it will not be proposed to impose a license-tax on prostitutes or brothels, so as to make those who want such hospitals pay for them; but if not they must be maintained at the general expense as the supporters of the Acts design, and which is the only practicable plan. It will, of course, be objected that it is unjust to tax the virtuous to guard the vicious from the danger of vicious indulgence, and if none but the vicious suffered it might be so, but that is far from the case, and it might just as wisely be contended (as indeed it is by many) that it is unjust to tax the industrious to shelter the idle and improvident paupers from destitution, but as it is cheaper as well as safer to feed paupers than to allow them to live by theft and mendicancy, so it is better and cheaper to maintain lock hospitals than to force prostitutes to continue to spread disease, as they must and will if no refuge be opened for them.

The general establishment of a sufficient number of hospitals for the treatment of sufferers from the vice of others as well as of their own is a step in which both supporters and opponents of the Acts can agree; when that great task is accomplished, and after we have seen how far that has diminished the evil, we can decide what further step should be taken, but it must be decided by sound evidence and argument, and not by angry declamation by those who will not take the trouble of reading Acts which they do not hesitate to condemn. I am, etc.,

P. H. HOLLAND.

TABACCO AMAUROSIS.—A Detroit gentleman, 105 years old, has recently been troubled with a failing in his eyesight, and his doctor thinks it is the result of smoking to excess for the last ninety years or so.

PHOSPHORUS IN NEURALGIA.

SIR.—I regret that I did not discover, in time to prevent the error from appearing in the pages of your *JOURNAL*, that phosphorus is not soluble, as I stated, and as I was informed by the homeopathic chemist to whom I applied, in the proportion of ten per cent., but only of one per cent., either in alcohol or ether. Such is, however, the case, and it follows that the dose which my patient took under homeopathic guidance was one-fiftieth of a grain, and not one-fifth. Messrs. Ransome, chemists, in this city, inform me that ether is a slightly better solvent than alcohol, and I am at present using a preparation of phosphorised ether, made by them, which contains one per cent. of phosphorus. I find that this is quite strong enough for use, to be tolerable or tolerated; two drops in a wineglassful of water possessing a strong flavour of lucifer matches and warm flat-irons, which clings to the mouth for a considerable time. I am, etc.,

S. M. BRADLEY.

Manchester, Nov. 4th, 1872.

* * For fuller information on the subject, Squire's *Companion to the Pharmacopœia* or Bentley and Redwood's edition of Pereira may be consulted. A gelatine-coated pill is a more eligible form of administering phosphorus than phosphorated ether. Phosphorated ether is a preparation of the French Codex, and phosphorated oil of the Prussian. Ed. B. M. J.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The *Liverpool Weekly Albion*, Nov. 9th; The *Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 13th; The *Ulster General Advertiser*, Nov. 9th; The *Bath Express*, Nov. 9th; The *Scotsman*, Nov. 11th; The *Pembrokeshire Advertiser*; The *Lincolnshire Chronicle*; The *Norwich Argus*; The *Orkney Herald*; The *Yorkshire Post*, Nov. 11th; etc.