

compression, he would be most certainly and most deservedly plucked. Mr. Bryant has a reasonable and laudable practice of quoting authorities, which in many parts of his manual, however, degenerates into the easy and unsatisfactory practice of merely cataloguing opinions. It is curious to note that, in the subject of the treatment of aneurism by galvano-puncture, which he dismisses in five lines, he seems to know of only one authority, Dr. Althaus. The paragraph is short, and so characteristic of the author's looseness of thought and expression, that it may be quoted here by way of illustration, though certainly not for the information which it affords. "The treatment by galvano-puncture is one of the most promising in theory, but in practice *it has not made its place*; it consists in the introduction of the two needles of a battery into the sac *around which clot is to form*. Dr. Althaus advises only the introduction of one, the negative. The practice is one that can only be entertained in exceptional and otherwise hopeless cases." How "exceptional", and how "otherwise hopeless"? What Mr. Bryant probably means is, "that it is chiefly applicable, if at all, in internal aneurisms, or in those cases in which the disease is so situated at the root of the neck, that the artery can neither be ligatured with safety nor compressed." That is the current doctrine of British surgeons, which, we are compelled to conjecture, Mr. Bryant may have had in his mind, and which Mr. Erichsen clearly expresses in the two lines we have quoted. We are disposed to take a rather more favourable view of the extended applicability of galvano-puncture to such aneurisms than Mr. Erichsen; and Ciniselli's latest results, of which Mr. Erichsen does not seem to be aware, since he relies chiefly on Bonnet's tables published in 1851, warrant the belief that the therapeutical value of galvano-puncture deserves further attention. The section on galvano-puncture in Hamilton's book, although short, more accurately represents the present state of knowledge on this subject than that of Erichsen.

The surgery of women is one of the subjects in which modern British surgeons are most interested, as including some of the greatest triumphs of modern skill. It is one to which Mr. Bryant is known to have given a great deal of attention. Turning to the chapter in his book which deals with this subject, we find a good deal of useful matter awkwardly expressed. Of clitoridectomy he has rightly but little to say. In the four lines in which he speaks of it, he twice manages to spell it wrongly as clitorodectomy. In the index—probably drawn up by another hand, who knows how to make Greek derivations—it is spelt rightly. Imperforate hymen is dismissed in a few lines. There is no mention of other forms of atresia vaginæ; and the whole section is utterly useless to student or to practitioner for the purposes of information, or as a guide for operation. The section on vesico- and recto-vaginal fistulæ is practical and useful, though not without its vulgar errors and drolleries of style. Thus we learn, on page 658, that a "good strong pair of forceps *are* required"; and, a little lower down on the same page, "that Dr. Meadows allows his patients to pass *their own urine* after the operation; and *I have done this in some cases without any bad result*." His account of ovariectomy is interesting, and contains some judicious reflections, couched in rather less confused language than is found in other chapters; but it omits many essential details, and signally fails as a guide to the intending operator.

We notice that throughout the book the author makes the most surprising distinction between the "actual" cautery and the "galvanic" cautery, as though the actual cautery could only be produced by putting a piece of iron into the fire, and as though he considered the white heat produced in metal or porcelain by galvanic action to be potential. "Gas-fire" also is distinguished from actual cautery. It is, however, quite possible for a house to be burnt down by the potential cautery of gas; and, in the case of such a calamity, the author no doubt would feel as much aggrieved as any one else if the insurance-offices should say that the house was not "actually" burnt down. In completing this chapter, Mr. Bryant says, under the head of Extirpation of the Uterus for Fibro-cystic Tumours filling the Abdominal Cavity, "that these tumours have often been mistaken for ovarian, and operated upon as such; the mistake in diagnosis having been discovered only during the operation." He adds: "They are usually low down in their pelvic position; they usually also attack women at a later period of life than ovarian tumours." Both these propositions are contrary to the fact in respect to those cases which simulate ovarian tumours.

It is to be remembered that, taking a somewhat narrow view as to the duty of the author of a manual, Mr. Bryant rather piques himself on making this his book a reflection of what he considers to be the practice of surgery at Guy's, than of the practice of surgery illustrated from a wider field. Some of his colleagues would probably take a different view from himself as to the success with which he has attained his declared object; and it is extremely doubtful whether they would be content to be represented abroad or in after years by this work. This

declaration, however, and the early history of the author's surgical opinions, sufficiently explain the unsatisfactory character of the chapters on excision of the joints. It is curious to compare the judicious and judicial chapters of Erichsen with the tedious special pleading of Bryant.

Of Mr. HAMILTON's *Surgery* we cannot say very much that is favourable. It professes to be a discussion of the principles as well as of the practice of surgery; the principles, however, are for the most part left wholly out of sight throughout the book. It is clearly written, and interesting to British surgeons in its sections on fracture and dislocation, as containing a good account of American practice, and illustrations of apparatus not generally used in this country, but sufficiently simple and effective to deserve attention. Among them are Hodgson's wire suspension splint, and N. H. Smith's anterior splint for fractures of the thigh. The illustrations are very poor; a large proportion of them are bad copies of old and well known plates. We do not know on what ground such a book can be considered to be necessary, or to whom it is likely to render any service. In so far as it diverts surgical readers from either Holmes, Erichsen, or Druitt, it will render them a disservice. It is not necessary to the reputation of a surgeon that he should write a work on the principles and practice of his art. The ambition to do so is only laudable, when it is stimulated by the conviction that he has gauged the merits and learnt to remedy the defects of existing manuals. It is not the call of a publisher or the satisfaction of a personal ambition which can justify a writer in undertaking the great and serious responsibility of presenting to young minds a book which is to furnish the basis of their knowledge and the groundwork of their practice; which is to supply them with principles by which their future course shall be guided, and with rules of practice accurately expressive of the best knowledge of the day, and fitted to enable them to fulfil their varied and responsible functions. A manual of surgery is, and ought to be, considered a work of the greatest importance. The author is bound to bring to it a mature experience, ample reading, a clear and critical judgment, a just sense of proportion, a well-balanced faculty of arrangement. He should possess that high and clear sense of justice to his subject, to his readers, and to himself, which would prohibit him from founding his work upon any narrow basis; from limiting himself to the resources of any one school; or from descending to the reprehensible carelessness shown in loose and inelegant diction, confused and obscure statement, and the substitution of strings of quotations for thoughtful and impartial judgment. As the honour and the usefulness of the task are great, if it be well executed, so it behoves every man to weigh well his qualifications before he undertakes it, and to spare himself in no wise in the effort to rise to the height of his self-imposed duty. It is right that such undertakings should be tried by a high standard, and that they should be judged with the severity which is kind to those whose wants such books profess to supply. So tested, neither Mr. Hamilton's nor Mr. Bryant's books ought, we think, to receive a favourable verdict. There is, however, no doubt that from many hands they will.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

PATHOLOGY.

DISEASE OF THE SPINAL CORD IN SMALL-POX.—Dr. Westphal lately brought before the Berlin Medical Society an account of the *post mortem* appearances in two cases of small-pox attended with hemiplegia. The patients were adult males; and in both the amount of eruption was moderate—in one, indeed, very slight. In one case, the paralysis appeared a week after the first premonitory symptoms of small-pox were noticed; in the other, on the eleventh day from the appearance of the eruption. One of the patients was regaining motor power in his legs when he died of perityphlitis; the other died of cystitis and bed-sores. In both, there was paralysis of motion of the lower limbs and of the bladder; sensation was unimpaired in one case, greatly reduced in the other. The membranes of the cord presented no unusual appearance; but in the lumbar region the grey matter presented on section a remarkable difference in colour; the right half having a simple grey appearance, while the left half (both anteriorly and posteriorly) had a dark brownish red colour. Higher up, both sides of the cord presented the last described aspect; but this gradually disappeared in proceeding upwards, and was entirely lost in the cervical region. The roots of the nerves were healthy; and no disease was found in the brain or its membranes. On making a further examination of the cord after hardening it in bichromate of potash, it was found that the disease was very irregularly distributed. In some parts of the cord, both the white and

the grey substances were affected on both sides; in others, one side alone was affected, or was more diseased than the other; in other sections, again, the white and grey substances were diseased in patches of unequal size and irregularly distributed. Between these diseased parts, lay portions of cord in a healthy state. The grey substance of the cord in the upper dorsal region, to the extent of about a *centimètre*, contained whitish purulent deposits about as large as pins' heads. A very large number of fatty nuclei were found in the diseased portions of the cord, both grey and white, as well as in the walls of the minute abscesses; there was also marked hyperæmia, limited to the diseased parts, but no trace of hæmorrhage. Dr. Westphal attributed the morbid appearances described to "disseminated myelitis"; and remarked that it was a question for further investigation, whether the paralysis and paresis following other acute and infectious diseases (including syphilis) were referable to the same cause. Dr. Oestel had apparently found a similar condition of the cord in paralysis following diphtheria; but here hæmorrhage had occurred at several points.

SYPHILITIC DISEASE OF THE ARTERIES.—At the last meeting of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, Dr. Heubner exhibited some preparations, illustrative of syphilitic disease of the arteries. The preparations were taken from a man who died in the Leipzig hospital, after having been under observation during a year. He had been syphilitic nine years when, in 1869, he had a sudden attack of loss of consciousness, which lasted five days, with occasional convulsions. After this, his vision gradually failed, first in the left eye, and then in the right; so that, when he was admitted into hospital in February, 1870, he was nearly blind. During his stay in hospital, he had several attacks of unconsciousness, sometimes attended with epileptiform convulsions. At the necropsy, there was found to be syphilitic infiltration at the base of the brain. One deposit corresponded to the anterior part of the pons; another was seated at the posterior part of the chiasma, and extended along the optic nerves; and a third was at the base of the anterior part of the left frontal lobe. The basilar and left carotid arteries were closely adherent to the deposits. Their external coat was thickly infiltrated with small nuclei. Unconnected with this, there was a deposit on the inner coat, closely resembling, but, as far as could be ascertained, not identical with, atheroma, reducing the calibre of the vessels; and a few nuclei like those on the outer tunic and in the deposits lay here and there in the muscular coat. Similar changes in the lining membrane were found also in much smaller arteries than the basilar and carotid; the *arteria centralis retinæ* was found affected in this way.

MIDWIFERY.

PREGNANCY WITH IMPERFORATE HYMEN.—Several cases have been at various times recorded, in which impregnation has taken place, although the hymen presented only a small opening. Dr. Karl Braun adds a remarkable instance. A married woman, aged 20, was sent to him from Galicia, to have the Cæsarean section performed, as she was pregnant, and the vulva was completely closed. On examination, there was found to be a membrane extending from the rectum to the urethral orifice, and presenting not the slightest trace of an opening. On introducing a catheter when the bladder was full, the result sometimes was the evacuation of a large quantity of urine, while, on other occasions, only some white acid mucus, apparently vaginal, escaped. It was also found that a fine sound could be introduced into this opening and felt through the rectum, while, at the same time, the bladder was emptied by the catheter; and it became evident that the vagina opened with the urethral canal into a common outlet. Dr. Braun divided the membrane from the urethra to the rectum. The patient was in due course delivered of a healthy child, and returned home a month afterwards. Dr. Braun also adds an account of another case lately under his care, in which the opening in the hymen was only two lines wide. —*Wiener Medizin. Wochenschr.*, November 9th.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS IN PREGNANCY.—R. Kalténbach comments in the *Archiv für Gynäkologie* (III, 1-83) on the albuminuria of pregnancy and parturition, and illustrates his remarks by a number of cases in the clinic at Freiburg. In childbed, albuminuria is closely connected with catarrh of the bladder. This rarely arises from traumatic causes, such as the long continued pressure of the foetal head; more frequently from diseases of neighbouring organs. Perimetritis may lead to stagnation of the urine and vesical catarrh by inducing paralysis of the wall of the bladder, parametritis by producing swelling of the neck of the bladder; and both may also act by direct communication of the inflammation to the bladder. A third cause of

vesical catarrh is the use of the catheter; by which, as Althausen has already pointed out, lochial secretion may be conveyed into the bladder. The secretion of endometritis, blennorrhœa, or diphtheritic inflammation, may also be conveyed in the same way. And even when, as is the case at Freiburg, great care is taken to cleanse the urethral orifice, catarrh still follows catheterism, and in this case can only be ascribed to mechanical irritation. The course of simple vesical catarrh was found always to be rapid and mild. Albuminuria may also attend general catarrh of the urinary passages, with pyelitis. In rare cases, this is idiopathic; but generally it arises from extension of the vesical disease through the ureters or through the retroperitoneal areolar tissue. The cases of pyelitis, characterised by rapidly supervening fever, pain in the loins, and the presence in the urine of epithelium from the renal pelvis, all ended favourably in a few days. In a third class of cases, albuminuria may arise from disturbances of the circulation; and fourthly, diseases of the parenchyma of the kidneys in childbearing women may be masked, when present, by vesical catarrh; or they may be produced through extension from the bladder, or may arise from stasis of the urine or from pyæmia. During pregnancy, albuminuria may have the same anatomical origin.—*Centralblatt für die Med. Wissensch.*, 1872, No. 20.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

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

LAROZE'S SYRUPS.

LAROZE's syrup of Seville orange with bromide of potassium is a preparation which is well worth notice. It is an extremely well prepared syrup, in which the active properties of bromide of potassium in the treatment of hyperæsthesia, neuralgia, epilepsy, sleeplessness, and nervous irritation, are attained under an agreeable and well devised form. The volatile oil and bitter principle of the orange make this syrup of bitter orange a very useful tonic and stomachic; and both the iodide and bromide of potassium are particularly well supported, and may be very conveniently administered in this form. Other preparations of M. Laroze, which are well known and much in use by French physicians, are the ferruginous syrup (syrup of orange-peel and quassia with protiodide of iron), and purgative capsules (an improved black draught). The London agents for Laroze's pharmaceutical products are—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Wilcox, 336, Oxford Street; and Jozeau, 49, Haymarket.

NIGHTINGALE'S INVISIBLE RESPIRATOR AND MOUTH-PROTECTOR.

THIS is a very simple, and yet, we think, an effective little invention, which is rather a substitute for respirators than itself a respirator. Every one knows that the air which has been warmed and moistened by passing over the mucous lining of the nostrils before it reaches the air-passages, is robbed of some of its most dangerous qualities. Cold air is adequately warmed; dry air is moistened; heavy and foggy air is filtered; a biting east wind is mollified. Practically, therefore, if we could all undertake to keep our mouths shut, we should get into much less trouble in going out into rough weather, and should "make fair weather", as the sailors have it, in spite of storms. But the habit of opening our mouths instinctively is too strong upon all of us to allow us to count with safety upon the strongest resolves; and so, for those who have to face cold air and sharp winds, for invalids with tender air-passages or susceptible lungs, Mr. Nightingale supplies a little shaped and valvular plate, which may be slipped between the lips and the teeth, and is provided with oblique slits, which prohibit inspiration by the mouth if it be properly used. We are inclined to think it a very useful, although a very simple little contrivance. It is free from a great many of the objections to respirators: it is very light, invisible, easily worn, slips into the waistcoat-pocket, and may prove useful to a great many who are compelled to face sudden gusts of cold air, and find that their air-passages resent the change on passing from warm rooms to cold streets or commons.

Henry, the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Counties Branch. The officers were authorised to take the necessary steps for preliminary organisation.

FORMATION OF A MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE WEST RIDING.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the profession was held this week in Leeds, on the invitation of Dr. Chadwick, to consider the desirability of establishing a Medical Society for Leeds and the surrounding district. Besides Dr. Chadwick, Dr. Heaton, Mr. Samuel Hey, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Pridgin Teale, Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Ikin, and numerous members of the profession in Leeds, there were present Dr. Myrtle and Dr. Deville, Harrogate; Dr. Crichton Browne and Mr. Wade, Wakefield; Mr. W. Haxworth, Kirkby Overblow; Dr. Rabagliati and Dr. Lee, Bradford; Dr. Scott, Huddersfield; Dr. Dolan, Halifax; and other gentlemen from various parts of the West Riding. Dr. Chadwick opened the meeting by stating the advantages of such a Society, and the large amount of support which the proposition to establish it had received. Besides the splendid assembly he saw before him, he had letters of assent from about thirty gentlemen. It was then resolved to establish the new Society, under the name of "The Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society", "whose object shall be to promote the study of medicine and surgery among practitioners by the communication of clinical and therapeutical facts and the exhibition of pathological specimens and discussions thereon." Dr. Chadwick was elected first President of the Society; Mr. Samuel Hey and Dr. Heaton were appointed Vice-Presidents; Mr. McGill and Dr. Symes, Secretaries; and Dr. Heaton, Treasurer. A provisional Committee was appointed to report rules and to receive names of intending members, to be submitted to the first general meeting. Mr. Ikin, as a member of the British Medical Association, hoped that the formation of the Society would not have the effect of withdrawing members from the Association. The Chairman sincerely trusted that such would not be the case; and intimated that, if he had thought such would be the result, he would not have taken part in the formation of the new Society. He rather hoped that the Society would be the means of adding members to the Association in the district. Nearly one hundred of the gentlemen present then gave in their names as members, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, December 12th, at 7.30 P.M.; T. G. STOCKWELL, Esq., President, in the Chair.

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

Bath, November 24th, 1872.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE forty-sixth meeting was held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on November 14th; Mr. WILKS of Ashford in the Chair.

Medical Officers of Health.—The report of the Committee appointed to draw up a plan in promotion of Mr. Reid's motion relative to medical officers of health was read, and adopted unanimously. [The resolutions passed were published at page 615 of the JOURNAL for November 30th.]

Papers.—1. Mr. Rigden (Canterbury) read a paper on the question—Are the number or extent of the Cicatrices of Vaccination a test of the security against Small-pox?

2. Dr. Joyce (Rolvenden) read a paper on a case of Acute Inversion of the Uterus.

The members afterwards dined together.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE November meeting of the members of this District was held on Tuesday, the 19th, at Mellish's Hotel, Brighton; Dr. WITHERS MOORE in the Chair.

Public Health Act.—A discussion took place thereon. Dr. Carpenter of Croydon, President of the Branch, attended to explain its pro-

visions; and the attendance of members at the deputation to Mr. Stansfeld on the 21st was invited. Mr. Hodgson (Branch Secretary) read the resolutions agreed to at the meeting of the Executive Council at Redhill, on the 7th; and at the close of the discussion (which was shared in by the Chairman (Dr. Moore), Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Fussell, Dr. Harland, and Messrs. A. Napper, Satchell, Monckton, etc.), the following was agreed to:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Branch at Redhill, on the 7th instant, deserve our unanimous support, and we hereby accord to the deputation our hearty assent to their proceedings."

The reading of Dr. Milner Barry's paper on the Treatment of Pura Hemorrhagica was postponed.

The Aquarium.—An adjournment then took place to the Aquarium, which, by the liberal invitation of the Directors, was thrown open for inspection. The tanks were illuminated by gaslight, and much interest was evinced by a study of their remarkable and varied occupants. The thanks of the meeting were awarded to the Directors for their courtesy through their manager, Mr. Lord.

New Members.—Dr. Seymour of Brighton, and Mr. A. R. Ticehurst of St. Leonard's, were nominated for membership of the Association and of the Branch.

The Dinner took place at Mellish's Hotel, when upwards of forty sat down.

The Next Meeting will be held at Hastings in March 1873; Mr. F. Ticehurst in the Chair.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, November 24th.

Canvassing for Vacant Fauteuils.—*Lady-Students.*—*Animal Heat.*—*M. Péan's Operations.*

WE have a peculiar habitude, which I conceive, your ideas across the Channel would not accept with ease. It is, that for every vacant arm-chair in our Academies, and for every vacant chair in the Faculty, the candidates must pay their personal homage to the Academicians, and solicit their benevolence and their votes. This obliges an amount of homage and an interchange of hypocrisies which your insular sense would reject, and which our republican institutions should forbid as contrary to virile habits of mind and to respect for oneself. It is, I fancy, quite unknown, except amongst us; for here, despotism has left such deep traces, that not even learning can dispense with a livery; and, to acquire the costume of a dress-footman on state occasions, we all consent to go through some of the humiliations which are natural to his position. There are eleven vacancies in the Academy of Medicine, and three in the Faculty: such a number of prizes were never before announced at once for distribution. For each vacancy, say six candidates: one of our *feuilletonistes* has calculated that the necessary number of visits of homage and solicitation is 5,280; implying an expenditure, in one way or another—in printing, coach-hire, etc.—of about three thousand English pounds sterling. And the bowings, and the promises, and the heart-burnings! We are promised a miraculous multiplication of votes; for by what other process eighty-nine voters can promise, say one hundred and thirty-two votes, it is hard to picture to oneself. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle; and, until men of science learn to despise these follies, and visits and personal canvassing are prohibited instead of being required with rigour, it is hopeless to see a truly manly spirit. Fancy the state of humility to which a candidate must be reduced, who consents to go through this ordeal of begging four or five times in succession. It is distressing.

The medical courses are now open. We have three or four ladies attending the *cliniques*; they are modest, well informed, and intelligent ladies, and are much respected and kindly received by the professors; and our students, turbulent as they are, know how to respect those who come among them as strangers appealing to their gentlemanly souls, and show a better example than your riotous students of Edinburgh.

The Academy of Sciences has seen a lively discussion between Dr. Bouillaud and Dr. Claude Bernard. The former eccentric and aged physician read a report, in which he took occasion to air his antique notions that the lungs are the focus of animal heat—the furnace of the body. Dr. Claude Bernard, of course, replied, by observing that it has long since been proved that heat is produced in the capil-

solutions be acted on, commit a breach of our laws, both of their own district and of the parent Association. I believe that the conferring of Honorary Membership of the Association is considered a very high compliment; and it seems suitable, therefore, that, according to Law 18 of the Association, it can be done only by an annual meeting of the parent Association. Again, Bye-laws 2 and 7 of the East Kent district itself contain the following sentences: "All members of the South-Eastern Branch can attend these meetings, and can introduce friends"; but "it shall be generally understood that a non-member of the Branch may attend only one meeting during the same session." . . . "No alteration or addition shall be made in these bye-laws, unless notice thereof shall have been given" . . . "and the approval of the Executive Council of the Branch must be subsequently obtained." . . .

I may add that the honorary secretary of the East Kent district forwarded me a copy of the resolutions some ten days since, and that I contemplated submitting them to our Branch Council at the earliest opportunity; for, as the East Kent district would not have another meeting before April, there seemed no need of my doing so immediately. That it was contemplated to publish the resolutions in the JOURNAL was not hinted to me, or I should have ventured to suggest that such a step was at least premature.

I am, etc.,

G. F. HODGSON,

Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Branch.

Brighton, December 2nd, 1872.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AND

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

THE Aylesbury Board of Guardians, which is the rural authority for Aylesbury, met on November 27th to discuss the Public Health Act and to decide if they should send delegates to the proposed conference at Aylesbury, or some central place in Bucks. After a long speech from the chairman, in which he expressed his incompetence to understand the Bill, and a discussion in which ignorance of details of the Act were clearly manifested, it was wisely proposed by the chairman that the Board should bind themselves to no resolution that day, but should wait and obtain more information on the subject, and that the Aylesbury Board should send delegates to confer with a deputation from the Buckingham Board. This resolution was negatived by a large majority; and, a desire having been expressed to keep their affairs in their own hands, it was finally resolved, "That it was not desirable to join any other sanitary authority in the appointment of medical officers or sanitary inspectors." This decision is severely commented on by the local press. At Amersham, the Board of Guardians met and unanimously resolved to send delegates to the Buckinghamshire Conference proposed by Mr. Henley.

BEER TO PAUPERS.

At a meeting of the Islington Board of Guardians, Mr. Longley, one of the inspectors of the Local Government Board, expressed his satisfaction that the guardians had reduced the supply of beer to the paupers. Giving beer to the paupers, he said, led them to believe that they were not bound to do any work without it; and this was the destruction of all discipline, for they should be taught that in return for food and lodging they were required to do any work of which they were capable without reward.

THE ADULTERATION ACT.

OUR Liverpool correspondent writes:—The milk-adulterators in Liverpool have succeeded in driving the traditional coach and six through the Act of Parliament. In a case lately heard in the police-court, Dr. Brown, the borough analyst, proved that milk sold as new milk by the defendant was adulterated by the addition of a large proportion of skimmed milk. It was urged for the defence that to come within the statute, adulteration must be proved to have been made by the addition of "some foreign substance;" and the stipendiary magistrate, while condemning the dishonesty of the practice, held that in law, the sophistication in question was not punishable. A case was granted for the court above, but the Health Committee, on the advice of their solicitor, have declined to carry the matter further, believing that the only effectual remedy will be found in an alteration of the clauses of the Act.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.D. Examination, 1872. Pass List.

Alford, Henry James, University College
Ball, James Barry, University College
Bruce, John Mitchell (M.A. Aberdeen), Aberdeen and Charing Cross Hospital
Burgess, Wm. Frederick Richardson, Guy's Hospital
Carter, Alfred Henry, University College
Griffiths, Thomas, University College
Hall, Francis de Havilland, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Lyell, Robert Wishart, King's College
Smith, Arthur William, Guy's Hospital

Logic and Moral Philosophy only.

Archer, Herbert Ray, St. George's Hospital
Gibbins, Alfred Thomas, King's College
Harris, James Alfred, Edinburgh University
Humphreys, John Henry, University College
Langinore, John Wreford (B.S.), University College and Middlesex Hospital
Morton, John, St. Thomas's Hospital
Read, Charles, University College
Vachell, Charles Tanfield, King's College
Wyman, John Sanderson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Second M.B. Examination, 1872. Examination for Honours.—Medicine.

First Class.

Dalton, Benjamin Neale (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital
*Ottley, Walter (Gold Medal), University College
Philpot, Joseph Henry, King's College
Greenfield, William Smith, University College
Barfoot, George Harry, University College

Second Class.

Jones, Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Perkins, Charles Edward Steele, Guy's Hospital
Godlee, Rickman John (B.A.), University College

Obstetric Medicine.

First Class.

Eardley Wilmot, Robert (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College
Greenfield, William Smith (Gold Medal), University College
+Philpot, Joseph Henry, King's College
+Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, Guy's Hospital
+Warner, Francis, King's College
+Jones, Thomas, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Dalton, Benjamin Neale, Guy's Hospital } equal
Harris, Michael, Guy's Hospital }
Cane, Leonard, University College
Godlee, Rickman John, University College

Third Class.

Ashby, Alfred, Guy's Hospital

Forensic Medicine.

First Class.

Harris, Michael (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital
Ottley, Walter (Gold Medal), University College

Second Class.

Greenfield, William Smith, University College
Godlee, Rickman John, University College
Dalton, Benjamin Neale, Guy's Hospital

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Scholarship.

† Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a Gold Medal.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—Third M.B. Examination. Examined and approved.

Balding, B.A., Caius
Fletcher, B.A., Clare
Galabin, M.A., Trinity

Moore, B.A., St. Catharine's
Oldman, B.A., Trinity
Shapter, B.A., Caius

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations, held on November 11th, 12th, and 13th, the following candidates successfully passed the examination for the License to practise Medicine.

Armstrong, Benjamin
Butler, Patrick
Carleton, David John
Healy, Joseph Keane
Johnstone, Charles A.

Loverock, Robert George
Peele, Edward
Sheehy, James
Sproule, Godfrey Knight
Sproule, Robert

The Midwifery Diploma was granted to—

Armstrong, Benjamin
Butler, Patrick
Healy, Joseph Keane
Johnstone, Charles Alex.

MacLaughlin, Frederick Peard
Peele, Edward
Sheehy, James
Sproule, Godfrey Knight

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 28th, 1872.

Beyers, Edmund Augustine, Oxford
Buck, William Elgar, Leicester
Charlesworth, Henry, Longnor, Buxton
Cleghorn, George, York Road, London

Jackson, Richard Atkinson, Lancaster
Moss, Herbert Campbell, Stratford, Essex
Northey, Gilbert William, Tavistock, Devon
Vines, Edward Prince, Reading
Whately, George Frederick, Great Berkhamsted

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

Boulger, Isaac, St. Thomas's Hospital
Couldrey, James, Charing Cross Hospital
Finemore, James Harman, London Hospital
Todd, William Hurford, London Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.
Butterfield, Edward, Northampton

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge—House-Physician.
ALDERBURY UNION, Wilts—Medical Officer for District No. 6: £75 per ann.
BALLYSHANNON UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Churchill Dispensary District: £50 per annum, and fees.
BANBURY UNION, Oxfordshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Banbury District: £102:16 per annum, and vaccination fees.
BOARD OF TRADE—Medical Inspector of Emigrants: £300 per annum.
CARNARVON—Admiralty Surgeon and Agent for.
CARNARVON UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £45 per annum.—Medical Officer for the Llanrug District: £60 per annum.
COVENTRY AND WARWICK HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and lodging.
DUNDEE ROYAL INFIRMARY—Dispenser: £35 per annum, bed, board, and washing.
GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION, etc.—Representative of the University of Durham.
GRANARD UNION, co. Longford—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Finea Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees.
HERTS REFORMATORY, Hertford—Medical Officer.
HOWDEN UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Newport District: £40 per annum, and extra fees.
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—Sixteen Assistant-Surgeons.
INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Visiting Physician.
INISHOWEN UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Buncrana Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and fees.
ISLE OF MAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer: £85 per annum, rooms, attendance, cooking, coal, and gas.
KINGSTON UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer for the New Hampton District: £25 per annum.
MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY—Senior House-Surgeon and (if present junior be appointed senior) Junior House-Surgeon: £84 and £63 per annum, respectively, board, and residence.
MEATH INFIRMARY, Navan—Apothecary, Secretary, and Registrar: £52:13:8 per annum, furnished apartments, coal, and gas.
NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, Bloomsbury—Assistant-Physician.—Surgeon.
NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE—Assistant-Surgeons.
NENAGH UNION, co. Tipperary—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Portroe Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees.
NEW ABBEY, by Dumfries—Resident Medical Officer: £40 per annum.
PERSHORE UNION, Worcestershire—Medical Officer for the Upper Snodsbury District: £41 per annum, and extra fees.—Medical Officer for the Eckington District: £65 per annum, and extra fees.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Ireland—Professor of Surgery.
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford—House-Surgeon: £75 per annum, board, residence, and washing.
SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Lower Seymour Street—Physician and Surgeon for Out-Department.
SHARDLOW UNION—Medical Officer of Health: £210 per annum.
SLIGO UNION—Apothecary to the Sligo Dispensary: £100 per annum.
SOUTH DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, Plymouth—House-Surgeon.
STOURBRIDGE UNION, Worcestershire—Medical Officer for the Kingswinford No. 2 District: £80 per annum.
WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, board, and lodging.

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.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTOCK, Alfred Stileman, Esq., Surgeon, of Horsham, to Ellen Southey, daughter of Thomas BAKER, M.D., Cutton's Hill, East Grinstead, at St. Mary's, Horsham, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Southey, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. F. A. Bowles and the Rev. Canon Hill, on Nov. 28th.

DEATHS.

HARWOOD, Alfred, Esq., Surgeon, of syphilis (contracted while attending on a diseased woman in labour) and pulmonary phthisis, at Cambridge, aged 29, on November 18th.
HUNTER, John, M.D., at Buncrana, County Donegal, aged 46, on November 18th.
YOUNG.—On December 2nd, at Headingley, Leeds, Isabella, the wife of *G. E. Young, M.D.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAYGuy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—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.
THURSDAYSt. 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.
FRIDAYRoyal 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. Dr. Sansom, "Case of Infantile Paralysis treated by the Continuous Current"; Mr. Thomas Bryant (President), "A Case of Disease of the Shoulder-joint"; Dr. E. N. Durant, of Marseilles, "Clinical Notes on Soft Tumours of the Larynx" (communicated).
TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. George Johnson, "On the Pathology of Chronic Bright's Disease, with Contracted Kidney, with especial reference to the Theory of Arterio-capillary Fibrosis."
WEDNESDAY.—Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Monat, "On Medical Statistics, with especial reference to Cholera and Syphilis."
FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. C. Theodore Williams, "On Cases of the Pyrexia of Phthisis treated by Cool Baths"; Dr. Tilbury Fox, "A singular Case of Fibroma"; Mr. W. B. Dalby, "Wound of the Portio Dura causing Facial Palsy"; Dr. Lockhart Clarke, "Case of Cysts in the Cerebellum"; Dr. Edis, "Case of Right Hemiplegia occurring during Pregnancy, with rapid Convalescence after Parturition."

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.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—Our Norwich correspondent must follow his own judgment and local knowledge. The salary named seems to us a fair one; but it should be, we think, for acting in conjunction with a principal health officer superintending a much larger area, not separately and subject to the local presence of surrounding farmers and tradesmen.

DR. CURRIE (Lydney) will have received a private letter.

DR. HARRIS (Redruth).—Published by Messrs. Churchill, New Burlington Street, London.

MR. THEODORE PRESTON.—Parkes on *Hygiene*; Wanklyn on *Water Analysis*; Hassall on *Adulteration*; Angus Smith on *Air and Rain*.

ERRATUM.—In the leading article on cholera in the last number, p. 603, line 5 from the top of the second column, for "the largest proportion," read "the smallest proportion."

LENTIL-MEAL.—Owing to the extended publicity given by the political press to an article in an earlier number of the JOURNAL on lentil-meal, we receive numerous applications to know where ground lentil-meal and rye-meal of the required degree of fineness can be obtained. It would be desirable that retail depôts should be established.

DENGUE FEVER.

SIR,—I did not until this week see the letter of Mr. Barkas in the JOURNAL of October 26th, in reference to the iodide of quinine in dengue fever. I used quinine in two or three cases, both in large and small doses, in the treatment of dengue. I also gave the iodide of potassium a trial, and in neither case did I obtain results which tempted me to continue the use of these medicines. I found the tincture of belladonna so useful, however, that I did not think it necessary to try other medicines. I used the sulphate of quinine in very large doses with excellent effect in intermittent fever. I gave as much as twenty-five or thirty grains to one lady shortly before the time when the attack was expected, and she only had three attacks under this treatment, although she had been subject to them continually in former years. I am, etc.,
Stoke-on-Trent, Nov. 25th, 1872.

WM. W. DUNKLEY.

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.

DEATH-RATE OF WATERING-PLACES.—A correspondent writes: On what principle are the death-rates of watering-places calculated? The death-rate depends on the population, as well as the number of deaths. The census is taken in spring, when most watering-places have few visitors. If all deaths be taken, the rate on the population, thus understated, becomes unfairly large. Are all the deaths of visitors deducted? If so, the rate becomes unfairly small. Is an estimated number of visitors added to the population during the season? What is the method officially adopted?

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL REMUNERATION.

"A VOLUNTEER SURGEON" would place himself in a false position if he received the 2d. per week per head in any shape whatsoever. It matters not to what object the money so received by him is applied. The War Office recognises only the fact that, in return for medical attendance given by him to members of the permanent staff and their families, including the supply of medicines, midwifery, splints, and other medical and surgical material, and including also travelling expenses, he has accepted 2d. per week per head. The surgeon is thus placed in a position he may find somewhat irksome. His attendance in this or that case is now not optional; it is compulsory. Moreover, he breaks faith with his brother officers, who all over the country resent the War Office circular as insulting. Mr. Cardwell is engaged in a revival of the clause on remuneration for medical attendance. It is hoped that he fully understands the feeling of Volunteer surgeons, that they decline to receive payment; but if a few isolated Volunteer surgeons accept the regulation of May last, he will think that the indignation has passed over, and that members of the medical profession are ready to accept any return, however small, for their services. Such being the case, he will find it much cheaper for the country to obtain cheap medical advice by compulsory service on the part of the Volunteer surgeons, than by raising the pay of members of the staff to enable them to meet the outlay for their daily demands and medical attendance.

SAFETY OF ANÆSTHETICS.

SIR,—Your valuable article on the administration of anæsthetics leads one to inquire whether, in consequence of their more general employment, they are manufactured and prescribed and given with less care than when first introduced, and whether the alleged increased mortality from the use of chloroform is a result of want of care. Anæsthetics are easily and spontaneously destructible fluids, requiring painstaking manufacture and preservation. We know how chloroform changes when exposed to too high a temperature or too much light. It would be interesting and important to learn whether the chloroform of any particular maker has been found less safe than that of others, and whether it has been kept with due precautions in those cases in which death has apparently resulted from the use of it.

I can bear testimony to the value of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and ether for producing anesthesia in some cases where extra precautions appear advisable: a larger quantity and more time are required, but the advantages seem quite to counterbalance the demerits.

November 1872.

I am, etc.,
STANLEY HAYNES, M.D.

SIR,—On November 22nd, I communicated the following facts to Mr. Settle, Coroner for the Stockton Ward: but, in the hurry to catch the post, I had not time to take a copy of the letter.

"On November 19th, Mrs. Alton, of West Cornforth, was taken in labour and sent for a midwife, who remained with her till 4 A.M. on the 20th, when she sent for Mr. Macneilage (an unqualified man practising on his own responsibility at West Cornforth). He tried all day to deliver her by forceps, but could not; so, at 6 P.M., he procured the assistance of Mr. Jolly of Kelloe (also unqualified). By the combined efforts of the two, the woman was delivered, but died six hours after." She was buried to-day.

His answer was—

"Stockton-upon-Tees, Nov. 23, 1872.

"Dear Sir,—I have received your letter in reference to the death of Ann Alton. If you had entertained any suspicion with regard to the case, your proper plan would have been at once to have communicated with the police in the district, so that if an inquest had been considered necessary, it might have been held before the interment of the body. As between medical gentlemen and their differences of opinion and practice, I cannot think of exhuming a body, and should only feel justified in doing so in such a case as this from the representation of relatives or friends or neighbours of supposed violence having caused death.

"Yours faithfully, "JOHN SETTLE, CORONER."

I simply lay these facts before the profession, and leave them to consider the justness of Mr. Settle's decision in not inquiring into the death of the poor woman.

I am, etc.,

Coxhoe, Ferryhill, Nov. 25th, 1872.

J. W. BLANDFORD.

Dr. G. (London).—Dr. Murchison's standard work on Fevers contains the information desired. We believe that a new edition is now in the press.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS FOR SEWERS.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a sketch of an air-filter in your JOURNAL of the 19th ultimo, in which the true principle of the charcoal air-filter, as first proposed by me in 1854, has been somewhat deviated from. Mr. Holland has, however, so distinctly demonstrated this in his letter in your last number, that I have but little to add to his observations.

I regard it as essential, in order to secure the proper action of the filter, that the foul air should be caused to pass through a sufficient layer of crushed charcoal, and not merely over it, as indicated in the sketch above alluded to. It is quite true that passing foul air slowly over a considerable surface of charcoal will remove the greater portion of the impurities, but nothing short of actual filtration through a layer of charcoal will insure complete disinfection.

The experience of the last sixteen years, during which my filters have been extensively employed, has abundantly proved that the charcoal used in the filters will, if kept dry, act for an indefinite period, the process of oxidation accompanying the absorption of the putrescent matter, and thereby preventing any diminution in its efficiency.

I am, etc., JOHN STENHOUSE, LL.D., F.R.S., etc.,

Formerly Lecturer on Chemistry in the Medical School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Laboratory, 17, Rodney Street, Pentonville, N., Nov. 1, 1872.

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.

DR. BROWN ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

SIR,—Let the ladies hear what Calderon says in their cause.

Rochester, Nov. 1st, 1872. I am, etc., FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D.

"For 'tis ascertained that women,
When to letters or to arms
They with resolute will apply them,
Often times surpass the men.
Thus it is, by envy blinded,
Fearing our unvanquished spirit,
Dreading the result to witness
Of our quick intelligence,
Lest all empire should be given
Unto us, to us have they
Swords and books alike forbidden.

Circe's address to Ulysses in *Love the Greatest Enchantment* (printed in 1641), translated by Denis F. Macarthy, M.R.I.A., 1861.

THE CEREBRAL MACULA.

SIR,—Mr. Balmanno Squire will find an accurate description of the cerebral or meningeal macula, or *tache cérébrale*, in the writings of Trousseau, and particularly in the lecture on Cerebral Fever which appears in the first volume of the Sydenham Society's translation of his *Clinical Medicine*.

On glancing again at my lecture, Mr. Balmanno Squire will perceive that he has been in error in representing that I have there attached any special significance to the cerebral macula when occurring in simple melancholia. Amongst the symptoms of that disorder, it is not referred to. It is, indeed, only incidentally mentioned as appearing in a case in which a certain kind of treatment was found beneficial. Whatever my views as to the true pathological meaning of the cerebral macula may be, my object in adverting to it under simple melancholia was merely to show, that that singular modification of the cutaneous vascularity is seen in other nervous diseases besides cerebral fever.

Though venturing only with great diffidence to differ from so distinguished an authority on dermatology as Mr. Balmanno Squire, I must here express my belief that he takes too narrow a view of his subject when he maintains that prurigo senilis is the only skin-disease associated with "a tendency to suicide", which may, I presume, be taken as equivalent to depression of spirits or melancholia. My own experience leads me to include several other skin-affections in such an association, and notably that very urticaria to which he alludes. I have been repeatedly impressed by the relation subsisting between urticaria and certain emotional states, and have felt satisfied in some cases that that troublesome malady was connected with brain-changes, tending to insanity, and especially to melancholia. The "placid and contented" and "very cheerful" aspect of Mr. Balmanno Squire's patients, who are suffering from chronic urticaria, bears strong testimony to the efficacy of the treatment which they receive at his hands, but does not exclude the possibility that "dreams may come", even beneath so much cutaneous equanimity, or that other victims of the disease when less skillfully managed may suffer from irritation and despondency.

I am, etc.,

J. CRICHTON BROWNE.

West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, Nov. 2nd, 1872.

GALVANO-EMESIS.

SIR,—In your issue of Nov. 2nd, among the Therapeutic Memoranda, there is an interesting note from Dr. Charles Fox on "Galvano Emesis". This treatment seems likely to be so useful in cases of narcotic poisoning that it would be satisfactory to have further details as to the *modus operandi*, and particularly as to the means of applying the suitable conductor (what was the "suitable conductor"?) to the œsophagus, etc.

I am, etc.,

E. D. TOMLINSON.

Curragh Camp, Nov. 4th, 1872.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, Nov. 30th; The Manchester Guardian, Dec. 4th; The Ulster General Advertiser, Nov. 30th; The Bath Express, Nov. 30th; The Scotsman, Dec. 2nd; The Pembroke Advertiser; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Norwich Argus; The Orkney Herald; The Yorkshire Post, Dec. 2nd; The Western Daily Times; The Lincoln Journal; The Oldham Evening Express; The Oldham Standard; The Western Daily Press; The Birmingham Daily Post, Nov. 30th; The Leeds Mercury; etc.

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

Dr. Cheadle, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Mr. T. R. Jessop, Leeds; Mr. Annandale, Edinburgh; Mr. James, Snitterfield; Mr. Hardesty, Lochee; Mr. Waller, Norwich; Mr. Soutter, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham; Mr. Adams, London; An Associate; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. Brighty, Leamington; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Dr. Foster, Birmingham; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. Currie, Lydney; Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., London; A Member; Dr. Day, London; Mr. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. Henry Churchill, Cheltenham; Dr. Durrant, Ipswich; Mr. Balmforth, Pershore; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Symes Thompson, 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; Dr. Joyce, Rolvenden; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Couper, London; Mr. Moore, Belfast; Mr. E. R. Morgan, Neath; Dr. Alexander, Halifax; Mr. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. Poole, London; Mr. Greenway, Plymouth; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. Church, Edinburgh; Mr. Russell, Neath; Mr. Manson, Howden; Mr. W. A. Hunt, Yeovil; Mr. G. Pollard, London; Dr. Rolleston, Oxford; Dr. Brett, Watford; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Mr. Teevan, London; Mr. Maclean, Applecross; Dr. Balfour, Edinburgh; Dr. J. W. Langmore, London; Dr. Brazier, Aberdeen; Mr. Osman Vincent, London; etc.