

calls upon one of the students to form his diagnosis, interrogates him on the case, and then leaves it to his entire management, the Professor, of course, proffering his advice when necessary. In addition to this, the student is required, not to read his observation, but to give a lecture on the subject within a given time (fifteen minutes), after which the Professor rectifies any faults made by the student. This plan has borne excellent fruit, if one may judge from the positions attained by many of M. Béhier's pupils, and it is desirable that all clinical professors should imitate the example.

Dr. Galezowski, one of the leading oculists in Paris, has just brought out a second series of his journal, *Recueil d'Ophthalmologie*, which is to appear quarterly. He is assisted in the work by Professor Richet and other surgeons and ophthalmologists, and the number before me is replete with interesting subjects. Article I contains an account of an autoplastic operation performed in the palpebro-temporal region by Professor Richet, on a man aged 41, who was wounded by the bursting of a shell in the Crimea. Article II is on keratotomy, or the manner of examining the cornea, by Dr. Cuignet of Lille; but the article that struck me as most interesting is a long one by Dr. Galezowski himself, entitled "The Study of Certain Affections of the Lacrymal Apparatus, and their Treatment." The journal is well got up, and will, I am sure, be welcomed as a useful addition to the few ophthalmological publications now extant.

Paris, just now, seems to be the rendezvous of living teratological specimens, for, besides the two hairy individuals referred to in my last, there is "the two-headed nightingale," Marie Christine, the same that was or were exhibited in London about three years ago. I need not trouble your readers with a description of this most wonderful specimen of teratology, as the subjects under notice are well known to your English readers. I may, however, observe that they are a puzzle alike to the French naturalists, metaphysicians, and philosophers, and the wildest speculations as to their unity or duality are made, either for the edification or the amusement of the Parisian public. The members of the Anthropological Society of Paris were specially convened, last week, to examine these creatures; but, to their great disappointment, they were not more privileged than the general public, the examination being confined to looking at and feeling the bond of union which united them in the back. Then the question arose as to whether they were two distinct individuals, or whether they were two halves of a whole. The weight of opinion bore on the first supposition, and that they were merely twins accidentally, or rather pathologically, united, and that they do not in any way represent a normal specimen of any special division of the animal kingdom.

The two little negresses, or rather, mulattoes, were, however, much admired for their intelligence and lady-like demeanour, and the artistic manner in which they danced and sang. On questioning a German lady (a doctress) who acted as interpreter, it was ascertained that the organs above the middle dorsal vertebrae were distinct and independent, but those below, that is, the intestines and pelvic organs, were common to both. "It may be true," pathetically observed a gentleman present, "that they have but one vulva; but each has her own heart" (using the term figuratively and literally); "so that, even psychologically speaking, they are decidedly two distinct individuals."

Among other curiosities of natural history, I may note the exhibition of giants and dwarfs, fat women, weighing between 300 and 400 lbs., women with moustache and beard (*femmes à barbe*), and a man with a beard nearly twice the length of his body! I have also seen an ox with a fore-leg growing from its hump, the other four limbs being normal in number and size.

MANCHESTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Subcutaneous Injection of Mercury.—*Qualification of Physicians.*—*Operations at the Infirmary.*—*Lectures by Professor Gamgee and Dr. Lankester.*

At a meeting of the Medical Society, held on the 3rd inst., Mr. Cullingworth read an interesting paper on the Subcutaneous Injection of Mercury in Syphilis. The author, after tracing the history of this mode of treatment, related the experiments he had himself performed. After trying several solutions of mercury, he gave his preference to the bichloride, as being the one least likely to produce local irritation.

A meeting of the Infirmary Trustees is convened for the 22nd inst., when the desirability of the Physicians being fellows or members of the College of Physicians in London will be discussed. This proposition is supported by the physicians themselves. Several interesting cases have been admitted into the wards of the Infirmary during the last few weeks, the most important, perhaps, being a case of Ence-

phoid disease of the upper part of the left leg, involving the knee-joint and following a blow on the limb. Mr. Bowring amputated at the hip-joint. The patient progressed favourably for a few days, when septicæmic symptoms set in, and she died of pyæmia on the 9th inst. This case will be reported fully hereafter. Lister's antiseptic method of dressing was not adopted in this case. The *post mortem* examination revealed an acetabulum full of putrid pus. Lister's aortic tourniquet was used, and all the vessels were twisted.

The method of arresting hæmorrhage by torsion has been almost exclusively employed at this Infirmary for nearly twelve months, and in no case has secondary hæmorrhage taken place. When torsion is inadmissible from any cause, catgut ligatures are used. The femoral artery has been tied twice lately, and these ligatures were successfully employed in each case. The bloodless method of operating has been tried of late at this institution, but the trials have been too few to furnish any definite results.

The Committee of the Eye Hospital having abandoned their original intention of appointing three surgeons in addition to the present three, now advertise for three assistant surgeons. Their duties will consist in seeing out-patients only.

The Managers of the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, at a meeting held on the 1st inst., decided to appeal to the public for subscriptions to enable them to open the Infirmary in connection with this valuable institution; at present only the Dispensary is in a working condition. It is, however, hoped, in order to meet the wants of the poor in this densely inhabited district, that the Committee will soon be in a position to admit patients into their Infirmary.

The Provident Dispensary system was favourably alluded to by some speakers at this meeting.

On the 9th inst., at the Hulme Town Hall, Professor Gamgee of Owens College, delivered a lecture on "Muscle and Nerve". The lecture, illustrated by several experiments, was one of the popular science course, first instituted by Professor Roscoe. Three very interesting lectures on the "Food Question" have been delivered at the Royal Institution here, by Dr. Lankester.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

An ordinary general meeting was held in Aberdeen on Wednesday, December 3rd, 1873. Present, twenty-one members and one guest; the President, Dr. GREIG (of Fyvie), in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were approved of, and applications for admission from four gentlemen were tabled.

Alteration of Law 14.—On the motion of Dr. JACKSON, seconded by Dr. ANGUS FRASER, the following resolution was agreed to, viz.:—"That Law 14 have the following words added to it. 'All conveners of standing committees shall be *ex officio* members of Council.'"

On the Plastic Surgery of the Eyelids.—Dr. A. D. DAVIDSON drew the attention of the Branch to the various operative procedures adopted for remedying deformities and destruction of the lids, illustrating his remarks on these heads by the exhibition of the following cases. 1. A male, with right lower ectropion resulting from typhus, cured by the V-shaped transplantation of Reil and Adams. 2. A female patient, with left upper ectropion from periorbital necrosis, cured by Fricke's transplantation of a temporal flap. 3. An infant, with congenital coloboma at the inner third of the left upper lid, with dermoid island on the cornea, cured by a quadrangular flap and unfolding of the mucous membrane. Dr. Davidson also showed a case of central leucoma of the cornea in process of cure by tattooing.

Provident Society and Scale of Fees.—Dr. FORBES (Aberdeen) read a paper on a scheme for a Provident Medical Society in Aberdeen, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. BURR:—"That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of revising the scale of medical fees within the bounds of this Society, for co-operating with committees of other medical societies similarly employed, for considering means to enforce payment of arrears due to medical men, for considering the scheme for a Provident Medical Society in Aberdeen, and to report." This motion was agreed to, and the following Committee was appointed, viz.:—Dr. Mackie, Insch; Dr. Keith, Aboyne; Dr. Jamieson, Peterhead; Dr. Leslie, Stonehaven; Dr. Greig, Fyvie; and Drs. Findlay, Wight, Johnston, Willock, Jackson, Angus Fraser, A. Ogston, Best, and Burr, Aberdeen. It was understood that the Committee consisted of two sections, the country members being appointed with special reference to the scale of fees, the town members also with

special reference to the Provident Society; Dr. Forbes convener of both sections.

The papers promised by two other members were postponed for unavoidable reasons.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE second meeting of the seventeenth session 1873-4 was held at Maidstone, at the General Hospital, on December 5th; GEORGE HENRY FURBER, Esq., in the Chair.

New Member.—John Dunbar Baskerville, Esq., of Chatham, was elected a member.

Next Place of Meeting.—A proposition was made by the Honorary Secretary to hold a meeting at Tunbridge Wells next March, conjointly with the East Sussex District. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements in the event of the proposition being found practicable.

The death of John Grantham, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Crayford, was announced, and the Secretary was directed to express the regret of the members to the friends of the deceased.

The Visiting List of Dr. Sheen of Cardiff, newly published, was handed round the room for inspection, and was favourably received.

Papers.—The following were read.

1. Aneurism of the Aorta, with Specimens. By John M. Burton, Esq.

2. Empyema successfully treated by Paracentesis and Drainage-tube in a child. By John M. Burton, Esq. The necessity of early interference by tapping was insisted on, and its benefits were ably shown by Mr. Burton.

3. A Demonstration was given by Matthew A. Adams, Esq., of Dr. Dewar's and Dr. M'Kendrick's experiments whereby the correlation of the function of the retina and galvanic electricity is shown.

4. Dr. Monckton exhibited a lad with incipient Vertebral Disease, in whom a swelling had occurred below Poupart's ligament, and who had been cured by two evacuations by the aspirator.

5. Dr. Monckton also exhibited some morbid specimens from a patient that died of chronic catarrh of the bladder, pyelitis, and contracted thickened colon with obliteration of the pouches.

After a vote of thanks for the use of the board-room in the hospital, the members and visitors adjourned to dinner at the Mitre Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. BARNES ON THE SEAT OF THE PLACENTA IN PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

SIR,—I have read with utter surprise in Dr. Matthews Duncan's paper on this subject at p. 600 of your JOURNAL, the following passage: "Simpson and Barnes, erroneously believing that the cervix is the placental site, and knowing that this part does not contract during and immediately after labour, as the body of the uterus does, have been led to unnecessary and misleading reflections based on these anatomical points. Simpson calls attention to the rarity of bleeding when the placenta is separated from this uncontracting portion of the uterus. Barnes describes the cervix as liable to paralysis for a time, and thinks this state is more liable to occur in labour with placenta prævia, and that then it is doubly dangerous. But such reflections on the influence of the placental site on the hæmorrhage are to be utterly disregarded, because founded on the anatomical error."

In support of this astounding impeachment, Dr. Duncan refers to p. 401 of my *Obstetric Operations*, second edition. On this very page is the following passage: "Stoltz, Riederer, Weilbrecht, and Matthews Duncan, clearly show that the cervix proper contributes in no way to the reception of the ovum. I have repeatedly felt the cervical canal entirely closed above by the narrow os uteri internum at the end of pregnancy. I have also ascertained the truth of this by dissection of women dying after labour."

More than this, in the very memoir of Dr. Duncan, which I quoted in that page, is a figure which I sent to him many years ago in proof of the proposition that the body of the uterus alone is the normal seat of gestation. Dr. Duncan thus describes it, "Figure 26 gives a tracing of a drawing made by Dr. Barnes, *ad nat.*, from a preparation of the uterus of a young woman who, in perfect health, destroyed herself by poison when at the beginning of the fifth month of pregnancy. The uterus was taken out entire and injected by Mr. Lane. The drawing is from a section—of course after the injection. The preservation of the cervix and cervical cavity at this stage of gestation is complete."

I do not hesitate to say that this figure is the best illustration given

in Dr. Duncan's memoir. It shows what is precisely the point in question, namely, the decidua vera dissected up from the inner surface of the body of the uterus down to the margin of the os uteri internum. The original drawing I have invariably shown in my lectures, in illustration of the fact that the body of the uterus is the proper and exclusive seat of gestation. I believe that Dr. Duncan is under a delusion if he imagines that any teacher in London is ignorant of this fundamental fact in physiology.

Upon what, then, does Dr. Duncan base his impeachment against me? He refers to p. 421 of my work, which contains the following passage: "This state (of paralysis) is more likely to occur in labour with placenta prævia, and it is doubly dangerous, because the cervix is the placental site."

But will any candid reader so misconstrue this expression as to infer that it means a direct denial of that which was so clearly expressed in the passage quoted above from p. 401? I have used, perhaps a little carelessly, the word "cervix" in the same sense in which, all through the lecture on this subject, I have used the term "cervical zone," meaning what no one can fail to understand as the lower zone of the body of the uterus.

In the next page, 422, are passages which might have removed any doubt from Dr. Duncan's mind. In the "Series of Physiological Propositions," which sum up my views, beginning on p. 421, No. 8, says: "That, in the case of partial placental presentation, *where an edge of the placenta dips down to near the edge of the os uteri internum*, the umbilical cord commonly springs from that edge." No. 9 further says: "That *adhesion of the placenta to the os uteri internum* impedes the regular dilataion of the part."

In the "Series of Therapeutical Propositions" on p. 423, No. 4 states, "That, in cases where labour appears imminent, with considerable flooding, *whilst the os internum uteri is still closed*," etc. No. 5 states: "That, since a cross-presentation, or other unfavourable position of the child at the *os internum uteri*," etc.; and, to finish similar references which might be multiplied, No. 9, p. 424, states: "That the artificial detachment of all that portion of the placenta *which adheres within the cervical zone of the uterus will at once liberate the os internum uteri* from those adhesions which impede its equable dilataion."

I make this correction with considerable reluctance. Into the merits of Dr. Duncan's argument I forbear to enter. I might not unfairly quote against them Dr. Duncan's own words, that his "reflections are to be utterly disregarded, because founded on error." I will simply ask any one who takes an interest in the subject to read Dr. Duncan's papers and the lecture in my *Obstetric Operations*, and judge for himself how far the views, physiological and therapeutical, therein set forth, are disturbed or confirmed, and how very little Dr. Duncan has added that is new.

Dr. Duncan has done me the honour to associate my humble name with that of the late Sir James Simpson in his impeachment. I will not examine how far Sir James is justly impeached. The peculiar zest with which the books of this illustrious man has been criticised by Dr. Duncan has long been so painfully conspicuous to every lover of science, that to defend Simpson against Duncan has come to be recognised as a work of supererogation.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT BARNES.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE OF THE OS UTERI.

SIR,—In your report of the last meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, in a paper on a case of the above kind, Dr. Snow Beck, in referring to a paper of mine in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, observed that the cases reported were not cases of cauliflower disease, but "encephalomatous" and other diseases of malignant nature. Yet they were cauliflower disease, notwithstanding Dr. Beck's exception to the term. "Cauliflower" is not a really scientific term, but an useful clinical one, which includes a group of the varieties of a cancroid disease affecting the mucous membrane of the os and cervix uteri, primarily or principally more or less the villi of that membrane, producing to the naked eye the appearance of a "cauliflower." Any one who has examined various specimens will agree with me that the degree with which the vascular portion of villi is affected varies with each specimen and in parts of the same specimen. The same may be said of the epithelial portion, and which I have shown in the paper quoted, at the one end of the series one places the apparently simple villous disease, at the other the forms approaching ordinary epithelioma. I say "apparently simple villous disease," as of the bladder; because I believe that the case is exceedingly rare where the at first simple villous growth does not, if the patient live, show unmistakable signs of malignant disease at the base. This opens up the old question as to the definition

appear to have been mild in character and readily amenable to treatment, the epidemic amongst the marines some months ago assumed a much more malignant form, and was associated with severe bowel complications.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM DALTON, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

WILLIAM DALTON was born at Swansea in 1802. He commenced the study of his profession at an early age as pupil to the late Mr. Prosser, who practised in his native town. After this he resided for some time with Mr. Merriman, of Kensington. On the completion of his apprenticeship at the latter place, he went through the usual curriculum at the united school of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London. After obtaining his qualification, he served for several years as surgeon to a whaling ship in the South Pacific. He used to be very fond of narrating his stirring adventures and experiences whilst in this capacity; and, indeed, he became so thorough a sailor, that he was offered the command of a ship. He, however, adhered to his own profession, and, on abandoning his seafaring life, settled for a time in Winchcomb in Gloucestershire, removing thence in a few years to Cheltenham. Here he spent the best part of his days—thirty years; and he there rapidly acquired a large and highly respectable practice. He for a long time enjoyed a leading reputation as an obstetric and general practitioner. His death will now be heard of with regret by many of the present and former inhabitants of Cheltenham.

For the last ten or fifteen years of his life, Dr. Dalton suffered much from ill-health. A severe attack of hæmatemesis, which was well-nigh proving fatal in 1856, laid the foundation. In 1869, he relinquished practice in Cheltenham, and removed to Bournemouth. He finally succumbed to his old complaint on November 12th.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE number of students in the medical school of the University of Cambridge has been greater than in any preceding year, which is, doubtless, in great measure, owing to the increasing reputation of the school, and to the excellent opportunities for the study of practical anatomy and practical physiology which are now afforded under the auspices of Dr. H. Wilson, and Dr. Michael Foster. The Regius Professor of Physic (Dr. Paget) also now gives a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine; and Dr. Bradbury gives a course on Pathology. The opportunities for instruction in chemistry have been increased by enlarging the University Laboratory, and by erecting a new Laboratory in Caius College, and the appointment of Mr. Apjohn from Dublin as Prelector in Chemistry. Moreover a spacious and admirably constructed laboratory for experimental physics is just being completed, and is already partly in operation under the superintendence of Professor Clerk Maxwell.

As first fruits of Physiological work going on under his direction, Dr. Michael Foster has edited part I of *Studies from the Physiological Laboratory in the University of Cambridge*, containing admirable papers on the "Development of the Chick", by F. M. Balfour of Trinity College, and various other papers by Dr. Foster and his pupils, with a dedication to Professor Humphry.

Two important measures affecting, or likely to affect, medical students have been passed by the University. First, the "Previous Examination" may, after next October, be passed in the first term of residence, so that students who come up sufficiently well prepared in their classics and mathematics to do this, may at once, in their second term at least, proceed with the study of natural science and medicine. This will obviously prove a great advantage to many, and will enable them to attain a greater proficiency in the natural and medical sciences. Secondly, in compliance with a request from the Committee now sitting in London for the purpose of maturing the plan for a conjoint medical examination in England, the University has passed a grace "that on the recommendation of the Local Examinations Syndicate, a student, though he is above the age of sixteen, may be admitted to the Local Examination for students under that age, provided that he produces a certificate signed by a graduate of the University, or a member of the medical profession whose name is on the Medical Register, that such graduate or member believes him to be *bona fide* intending to become a medical student; and that the names of stu-

dents admitted under this condition and satisfying the Examiners be sent to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, but that the ordinary certificates be not granted to such students." It is hoped that this provision for facilitating the admission of those who desire to be medical students to the Local Examinations of the University will be the means of rendering it unnecessary for the conjoint board to institute a special preliminary examination for such students. The Local Examinations conducted by the Universities in the various towns of England, are easily accessible, have acquired a high reputation, indeed may now be regarded as national institutions, and there seems no reason why they should not be largely utilised as preliminary examinations to the medical profession, and so render the special examinations held by the several corporate medical bodies, which scarcely fall within the legitimate functions of those bodies, unnecessary. We should gladly welcome such a change, and feel that the profession is indebted to the University for thus at once complying with the request which was made to it. It only remains for the Medical Council to recognise the junior Local Examination of the University as well as the senior; and we believe the standard of the examination is quite sufficient to justify this.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows on December 13th, 1873.

Cameron, John, M.D. Glasgow, 17, Rodney Street, Liverpool
Turnbull, James Muter, M.D. Edin., 86, Rodney Street, Liverpool

The following gentlemen were admitted Licentiates.

Appleyard, John, 38, Harrington Street
Bennett, William Henry, 33, Sloane Street
Birch, Robert, King's College Hospital
Colgate, Henry, 41, Albert Street
Davies, Henry Naunton, Cymer, Pontypridd
Ellis, Herbert Mackay, Chudleigh, Devonshire
Hale, Charles Douglas Bowdich, 48, Westbourne Park Road
Johnson, John James, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nicholson, Arthur, King's College Hospital
Paul, Frank Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Pilkington, William Bimms, Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall, Manchester
Skerritt, Edward Markham, University Hospital
Stericker, William, Victoria Park Hospital
Syme, William Holland, 241, Kennington Road
Thomas, George Tucker, 8, Ampton Place
Wilkins, James Sutherland, Guy's Hospital

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

Fry, John Farrant, Guy's Hospital

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—B.S. Examination, 1873. Examination for Honours.

First Class.
Colgate, Henry (Gold Medal), University College
Second Class.
Skerritt, Edward Markham, B.A., University College
Lucas, Richard Clement, Guy's Hospital
Third Class.
Barlow, Thomas, B.Sc., University College
Rayne, Charles Alfred, University College

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, December 4th, 1873.

Arthur, Walter, Oakley Street, Chelsea
Barnes, Arthur Richard, Faversham
Charnley, William, Lancaster
Mason, Samuel Butler, Denham, Uxbridge

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

Armstrong, Henry George, St. Thomas's Hospital
Bernays, Herbert Leopold, St. Thomas's Hospital
Evans, David Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Higgs, Augustus William, St. Mary's Hospital
Rees, Charles, Guy's Hospital
Smith, Sydney Lloyd, St. Thomas's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY, Manchester—Consulting Surgeon.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, apartments, board, and attendance. Applications, 20th instant, to J. C. Gell, Secretary.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY—Honorary Physician in Ordinary. Applications, 5th January.

BUCKINGHAM RURAL and URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS—Medical Officer of Health: £100 for one year. Applications, 20th instant, to Henry Hearn, Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS—Surgeons to Sir John James's Charity. Applications, 23rd instant, to John S. Greene, Esq.

CHELTEMHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and residence.

CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, residence and maintenance. Applications, 31st inst., to J. Jones, Sec.

CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stone—Assistant Medical Officer: £120 per annum, board, lodging, etc. Applications, 15th January, to H. F. Youle, Guildhall, London.

DUNSHAUGHLIN UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Ratoath Dispensary District: £110 per annum, and fees. Applications, 3rd January, to James Kelly, Hon. Sec.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, Bath—Physician.

EDINBURGH VETERINARY COLLEGE—Professor of Anatomy.

ENNSKILLION UNION, co. Fermanagh—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Enniskillen Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications, 1st January, to George Black, Hon. Sec.

FROME UNION—Medical Officer: £90:5 per annum, and fees. Applications, 23rd instant, to G. W. Bradbury, Clerk.

FULHAM—Public Analyst for one year: 21s. per analysis for first hundred, 10s. 6d. per analysis for second hundred, and 5s. per analysis for third hundred. Application, 31st inst., to Thomas Edward Jones, Broadway House, Hammersmith.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston—Honorary Medical Officer to the Eastern Dispensary. Applications, 29th inst., to A. Walbaum, D.D., Hon. Sec.

GODSTONE UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Southern District: £62 per annum, and fees. Applications, 23rd instant, to Evelyn Alston, East Grinstead.

HARTLEY WINTNEY UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Hartley Wintney District: £70 per annum, and fees.—Medical Officer for the Workhouse at Winchfield: £30 per annum, and fees. Applications, 24th inst., to Wm. Brookes, Clerk, Odiham.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Pendlebury, Manchester—Resident Medical Officer: £100 per annum, board, etc. Applications, 15th January, to the Hon. Sec.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—Eighteen Surgeons. Applications to Major-General Pears.

MANCHESTER DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTE—Surgeon.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY—Consulting Surgeon.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE—Surgeons. Applications, 12th February, to A. Armstrong, Director-General.

NORTH DISPENSARY, Liverpool—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications 23rd instant.—Dispenser. Applications, 20th inst., to W. Lister, Secretary.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill—Dispenser: £90 per annum. Applications, 23rd instant, to Ralph Hordley, Sec.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician. Applications, 10th March, to E. M. Kidd, Sec.

PERSHORE UNION, Worcestershire—Medical Officers for the Upton Snodsbury and Eckington Districts: £41 and fees, and £65 and fees, respectively. Applications, 23rd instant, to E. H. Pace, Clerk.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford—House-Surgeon: £105 per annum, board and lodgings.

ST. GEORGE'S PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Mount Street—Physician. Applications, 29th inst., to Col. Alcock, Hon. Sec.

SHEFFIELD—Five Surgeons to the Police of: £60 for the Central Division: £15 for the Attercliffe Division; and £10 each for the Bromhill, Walkley, and Highfield Divisions—all for one year. Applications, 22nd instant, to John Yeomans, Town Clerk.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon: £65 per annum, apartments, board, etc. Applications, 24th instant, to Dr. J. C. Hall, Hon. Sec.

SUNDERLAND AND BISHOP WEARMOUTH INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Surgeon. Applications, 18th instant.—Senior House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and residence. Applications, 25th instant, to John Kitts, Secretary.

SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford—House-Surgeon: £75 per annum, board, residence, and washing.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN—King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications 1st February, to J. Magee Finny, M.B., or Joseph Carson, D.D.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hemel Hempstead—House-Surgeon and Assistant Secretary: £100 per annum, furnished rooms, board, etc. Applications, 15th January, to F. G. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications, 10th February, to F. J. Wilson, Sec.

WORCESTER DISPENSARY and PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTION—Medical Officers in Ordinary.—Dispenser: £80 per annum, furnished apartments, etc. Applications 26th instant.

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.

CUTHBERT—CORBIN.—On Thursday, December 11th, at the Parish Church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. R. S. Ozanne, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Oates, M.A., Principal of Elizabeth College, Robert Thomas Powlett Cuthbert, Major H.M.'s 15th (York East Riding) Regiment, son of the late Colonel Cuthbert, formerly of the same regiment, to Genevieve Anson, youngest daughter of *M. A. Bazille Corbin, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Royal Guernsey Militia.

PATON—ALEXANDER.—At 25, Elmbank Place, Glasgow, on December 11th, by the Rev. David Brown, St. Enoch's, assisted by the Rev. W. C. E. Jamieson, B.A., St. Matthew's, John Wilson Paton, M.D., Rock Ferry, Cheshire, son of Robert Paton, Esq., Ayr, to Janet Ann, daughter of John Alexander, Esq.

DEATH.

***LINNE CAR**, Edward Harrison, Esq., Surgeon, at Shenley, Herts, in his 74th year, on November 21st.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 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.—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.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Farquharson, "Cases of Infectious Tonsillitis"; Dr. Pearson, "An Epidemic Sore-throat, with marked constitutional symptoms" (communicated by Dr. Farquharson); Dr. Dowse, "On Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, with Clinical Records"; Mr. Nelson Hardy, "A Specimen (living) of Persistent Papillary Membrane."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer and publisher, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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.

OWING to pressure on space, many articles in type are omitted, including the reports of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical and Clinical Societies, the letters of our Glasgow, Dublin, and Birmingham correspondents, and several letters and replies to correspondents.

MR. TEEVAN.—Without delay.

MR. R. H. B. NICHOLSON (Hull).—A very good medical family guide for colonists is the *Handy Book of Medical Information and Advice*, by a Physician (Nelson and Sons, London). The surgical information is, however, rather scanty; and, to meet this, there is a handy little book published by Hardwicke, of which the title escapes our memory.

WE regret that we have no information on the subject of Dr. Spencer Smyth's query.

DR. CASSELL (Glasgow).—The proceeding known as "Galvanisation of the Cervical Sympathetic Nerve", is described and illustrated in Dr. Althaus's *Treatise on Medical Electricity*, third edition, pp. 166 and 335.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.

SIR.—I presume that the letter I sent to you on Wednesday evening, in reply to Mr. Phillips's unwarranted censure upon the authorities of the London Fever Hospital, did not reach you in time, as it does not appear in last week's JOURNAL. Mr. Phillips apologises now to Dr. Mahomed for blaming him and the hospital authorities without cause; but he leaves his strictures, and the grounds upon which they were founded as regards the removal of the body of the late Dr. Gwynne Harries, just where they were. I, as the person wholly responsible for that removal, before I accept any blame for what I have done, shall be glad to know what sanitary authority he has for writing the sensational paragraph he did, beginning, "There is something grim," etc. I know no evidence whatever to support his view, that the body of a person dying of scarlet fever is capable of propagating that disease after decomposition has set in; nor do I believe in the efficacy of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, as Mr. Phillips evidently does when he assumes that even now some calamity may arise. As to the coffin leaking, I deny it *in toto*, for it was made of an inch-and-a-half elm planks, and thoroughly pitched, as well as an inner lid. The trace of carbolic acid to which he refers as being found on the shoulders of some of the men who carried it from the railway station to the house, must have come from the van, and not a defective coffin, for the sheet upon which it rested for two days afterwards was without speck or stain, nor was there the slightest trace of carbolic acid observed by the other men who carried it from the house to the hearse, to the church, and to the grave—facts which he could and ought to have made himself acquainted with to complete his case, before he wrote or spoke in the sensational terms he has to alarm the ignorant. I am, etc.,

JNO. MILLAR, Medical Superintendent, Bethnal House, E.

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.

INQUIRER.—No degrees in medicine whatever, obtained since the passing of the Medical Act 1858, except those of British and Irish Universities, are allowed to be recognised by the General Medical Council.

The subject treated in the letter of "An Original Member of the St. Andrews Graduates' Association" is one which might perhaps be fairly discussed at the annual meeting of that Association; but it would, we think, be ungracious and invidious if we allowed the proposition to be first broached in these columns in the form in which it is now sent to us. Every Association has the right to be consulted openly, in the first instance, as to its own objects, course, and *raison d'être*.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND ITS LICENTIATES.

SIR,—There was something masterly in the picture which you drew with a few strokes of the pen of the attitude of the London College of Physicians in the face of the profession in August last, which makes it linger in my imagination, and, I suspect, in that of many others. We shall not soon forget the sketch of the venerable and dignified corporation in Pall Mall, condemned by the failure of its registrar's letter, or by subsequent inquiries as to the safety of the penny post, to appear with both its hands in its pockets lolling against the door-posts in Pall Mall, and "whistling to the tune of *vacuus viator*", as the procession filed by in long procession of hundreds to partake of the hospitalities of King's College, of the College in Lincoln's Inn, Gower Street, and the Mansion House. I myself hurried past the College (carefully taking the Cockspur Street route), that I might not hurt the feelings of the *bedellus* by seeming to cast a longing lingering look at the walls of the College with which I am associated, and which I should have been proud to see busily thronged at that time, instead of being deserted, when others were preparing the signs of welcome. I imagined that he felt as Sir Robert Peel is supposed by Mr. Disraeli to have felt when the flower and chivalry of the Conservative party voted past him—their erstwhile leader in the House of Commons—to record their votes in an opposite lobby. No doubt, however, the frank explanations which passed between the College and the Association at the dinner in Lincoln's Inn did something to restore a feeling of cordiality.

But there still remains with us the hope that the questions then raised, and to which this incident was merely an accidental pendant, may not be suffered to fall into oblivion, and that the whole question of the relation of the College of Physicians to the profession will be kept in view. The large body of practitioners now becoming allied to the College as Licentiates, and the arrangements now being made to force the whole English profession (even graduates of Universities) through the doors of the College of Physicians, seems to require such a revision of the relations of the College to its licentiates as you called for. The College is, indeed, rapidly becoming one which includes the whole profession; and it is no longer accordant with the spirit of its constitution and objects to treat licentiates as persons outside it, and having no claim to do much else than pay their diploma-fees and turn their backs on the walls once and for ever.

I feel quite certain that the trumpet-call which you sounded will resound for long years to come through the corridors in Pall Mall; and it is to be earnestly desired that a deaf ear may not be turned to its echoes to those within the College walls, for it is certain that outside attentive listeners will be found, quick to catch and to repeat its faintest echoes—it may be a little out of tune and out of time.

I am, etc., M.B., M.A..

HOMEOPATHY.

SIR,—Amongst the many valuable contributions for which our profession have to thank Dr. George Johnson, none, in my opinion, has emanated from the pen of this distinguished physician of more practical import than his late *exposé* of homeopathy; and I trust from the revelations that occurred during the discussion on his paper, as also from your own most appropriate remarks and admirable strictures upon the subject in your late leading article, that some ultimate good will follow towards annihilating this dangerous delusion and *bona fide* swindle, still so rampant. I regret to say, even amongst those who, from their position in society, ought to know better than to place any credence in such buffoonery. If any proof be wanted to convince the greatest admirer of Hahnemann of the fallacy and dangers of his tenets, the following *dénouement* will, I trust, infallibly convert them. During my attendance a few years ago upon a lady—one of high rank among the nobility—who was indisposed whilst passing through Dublin at one of our hotels, she informed me that I was the first legitimate physician she had consulted for a long time, as she always was treated by a homeopath. On inquiring as to the cause of her desertion from the ranks of the globulists, she gave me the following very cogent reasons. She had a large family of children; and, when pregnant of her last child, and stopping at — in the South of France, she was attacked with symptoms of premature labour at the beginning of the seventh month. Two "globulists" who resided in the town were speedily summoned, as the hæmorrhage was most alarming, it being a case of placenta prævia. However, these bright luminaries were nonplussed, and stood by with their hands crossed whilst the blood of their deluded victim was rapidly ebbing away. They made no examination, used no plug or cold injection, not even wine, confining their treatment to giving their "comfits" all through this terrible ordeal. Their patient was insensible and unable to speak; but almost the last word she heard from her medical advisers was that she would be dead in an hour. At this stage, being appealed to by her husband if nothing could be done, they resolved to play their last card by ordering an injection of treacle and oatmeal to be thrown up into the vagina to arrest the bleeding. This preposterous and novel remedy was very properly not allowed to be used by her maid. In an agony of despair, her husband went for an English surgeon resident in the town, who promptly attended, merely stipulating that his predecessors should be expelled. The sequel need not be told. In qualified hands the life of this lady was saved, but almost miraculously, as on his arrival she was *in extremis*. After this she bade farewell to globules, and has striven since to make the *amende*, if possible, to our profession by expelling the globulists for ever from her family. Had this lady permitted her case to be made known to the public,

with her name appended, the death-knell of homeopathy was rung for ever. However, she gave me leave to mention the case, merely at present withholding her name. I have not done so before through any public medium; but now, as the subject has been ventilated, my further reticence would be highly culpable.

Although this case is a most convincing one even to the most ardent devotees of this popular fallacy, it is still not an isolated one; for during the thirty years that I have been in practice I have met with many such cases where life has been sacrificed whilst temporising with globules. It behoves every member of our profession, therefore, to raise his voice and use his pen in condemning this dangerous quackery, as also its twin sister, hydropathy, an equally fallible delusion. There is but one secure path of science in our art—one orthodox code of laws for its government; all others are intricate bye-roads and dangerous heresies, ending in bringing disgrace and confusion to the teachers and abettors of the monster swindle, and ruin in many instances to the unhappy throng of believers.—I am, etc.,

December 1873.

JOHN FRANCIS McVEAGH.

DR. MUSHET (Ealing) is, we fear, a little impatient.

"A DYING FAITH."

THE Editors of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* write to us:—"We must request you to state in your next number that, in the article from which you quoted, we remarked that a dose of from five to ten drops of the tincture of *nux vomica* is 'quite needless if *nux vomica* be prescribed only in cases to which it is homeopathic.' They add that the Duc de Cannarizzo, whose death was by Dr. Stewart attributed to his having taken three globules saturated with strychnine, was well known to have been alive and well for some years after the story of his having been poisoned by homeopathy was circulated.

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

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The North British Daily Mail; Allen's Indian Mail; The Retford, Worksop, Isle of Axholme, and Gainsborough News; The Scotsman; The Torquay Directory; The Carlisle Daily Journal; The Blackburn Times; The Newcastle Daily Journal; The Leeds Mercury; The Northampton Herald; The Bradford Observer; The Liverpool Weekly Albion; The Edinburgh Courant; The Salford Chronicle; The Melbourne Age; The Newcastle Daily Journal; The Blackburn Journal; The Carlisle Express and Examiner; etc.

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

Dr. C. Radclyffe Hall, Torquay; Dr. Dickinson, London; Mr. F. Jordan, Birmingham; Mr. W. S. Savory, London; Dr. R. P. Cotton, London; Dr. Lombe Athill, Dublin; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. G. Harley, London; Dr. Clouston, Edinburgh; Dr. W. Hope, London; Dr. Symes Thompson, London; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Mr. F. Mason, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Mr. Cowell, London; Dr. Richards, Hanwell; Mr. Graves, London; Mr. Millar, Bethnal Green; Dr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Mr. Berkeley Hill, London; Inquirer; Mr. Eastes, London; M.D.; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of England; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. Wanklyn, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Farquharson, London; Mr. J. W. Langmore, London; Mr. T. Keith, Edinburgh; Mr. W. D. Napier, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Whitehead, Manchester; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. A. B. Duffin, London; Mr. W. Adams, London; An Associate; Dr. G. H. Porter, Dublin; Mr. Callender, London; Dr. Lockhart Clarke, London; Dr. S. Martyn, Clifton; Mr. Barwell, London; Dr. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. W. S. Playfair, London; Mr. Mac Cormac, London; The Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Mr. Jessop, Leeds; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Mr. Holthouse, London; Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, London; Mr. Holmes, London; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Dr. Sieveking, London; Dr. Cobbold, London; Dr. Axel Key, Stockholm; Dr. G. W. Balfour, Edinburgh; Mr. Nelson Hardy, London; Dr. R. Barnes, London; Mr. Corbin, Guernsey; Dr. H. R. Haddon, Dublin; Mr. B. Blower, Liverpool; Dr. A. W. Barclay, London; Dr. Fraser, Edinburgh; Dr. Yeld, Sunderland; Dr. Mushet, Ealing; Dr. S. T. Smyth, Great Yarmouth; Dr. Bell, Bradford; Mr. Alderson, Hammersmith; Dr. Rumsey, Cheltenham; Dr. Bridges, London; Mr. Eassie, London; Dr. Squire, London; Dr. Crichton Browne, Wakefield; Mr. Liebreich, London; Mr. L. Rudd, London; Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Hull; Mr. Teevan, London; Dr. Cassell, Glasgow; Dr. W. B. Woodman, London; Mr. Little, Barnet; Mr. J. N. Chapman, London; Dr. Keith, Edinburgh; Dr. Charlton, Newcastle; Mr. John Gay, London; Dr. Marshall, Clifton; Mr. Southam, Manchester; Mr. Durham, London; Dr. C. J. B. Williams, London; Dr. Waters, Liverpool; Mr. T. P. Teale, Leeds; Mr. W. Stokes, Dublin; Mr. Thomas Smith, London; Dr. J. G. Swayne, Clifton; Dr. Rutherford, London; Dr. Tilbury Fox, London; Mr. Erichsen, London; Mr. John Marshall, London; Dr. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. Elliston, Ipswich; Dr. J. G. Wilson, Glasgow? etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. By S. M. Bradley, F.R.C.S. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1873.
Typhoid Fever. By W. Budd, M.D., F.R.S. London: Longmans and Co. 1873.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, 1873. London: Longmans and Co. 1873.
The Simplicity of Life. By R. Richardson, M.A., M.D. 1873.
Don Carlos: a Tragedy. By Schiller. Translated into English blank verse, by Andrew Wood, M.D. Edinburgh. Munro: 1873.

1874.

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The ANNUAL MEETING of the Association for 1874 will be held in NORWICH, under the Presidency of

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ADDRESSES will be delivered in MEDICINE, in SURGERY, and in OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

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Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Association should communicate their wish to the HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES, or to the General Secretary, F. FOWKE, Esq., 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for 1874,

Edited by **ERNEST HART, Esq.**

The JOURNAL includes the earliest *scientific, social, and political information* on all subjects interesting to the Profession; LEADING ARTICLES and Editorial Comments on the subjects of the week; ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LECTURES by the most eminent authorities; MEMORANDA and RECORDS of DAILY PRACTICE by Hospital and General Practitioners; Extracts from British and Foreign Journals; Reports of the Practice of the Hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland; Full Reports of the Proceedings of the British Medical Association and of its Branches and Committees; SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE from the principal cities and localities of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent; Reports of the principal Medical Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland; REPORTS on NEW INVENTIONS; SPECIAL REPORTS on SANITARY AND MEDICO-LEGAL QUESTIONS; REVIEWS of BOOKS; a Department devoted to the PUBLIC HEALTH and POOR-LAW SERVICES; a Department devoted to the MILITARY and NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES; University Intelligence; Lists of Vacant Appointments; Obituaries of Medical Men; NOTICES and ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Department devoted to the interests of the **PUBLIC HEALTH and POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES** has been recently largely developed, and the services of gentlemen of the highest authority and largest experience have been obtained. The Department will include notices and answers to questions from Medical Officers of Health and Poor-Law Medical Officers, and is intended to assist and support them in the performance of their difficult duties.

The Department now opened, which will be devoted to the interests of the **ARMY and NAVY MEDICAL SERVICES**, is intended to fulfil similar functions in respect to those services. It has been opened at the request of the increasing number of officers who desire to place themselves in union and sympathy with the Association, and to bring the affairs of the Services under frequent professional notice. It will include News, Comments, Correspondence, and Critical Discussions on all questions affecting the position of officers, and on the scientific, social, and professional matters which specially interest them.

Arrangements have been made for the further extension of the **SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE** from **SCOTLAND, IRELAND**, and the **PROVINCES of ENGLAND**, as well as from **THE CONTINENT**.

Supplements will be issued frequently to meet the necessary demands on space.

For the Annual Subscription of One Guinea, paid in advance, the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is forwarded weekly, free by post. Orders enclosing remittances should be addressed to FRANCIS FOWKE, Esq., at the Office of the Journal, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

In the forthcoming Volumes will be published—

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THE GOULSTONIAN LECTURES at the Royal College of Physicians. By **J. Frank Payne, M.B., F.R.C.P.**, Assistant-Physician and Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital.

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REPORTS and ABSTRACTS of CLINICAL LECTURES, by **Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.**; **Sir William Gull, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.**; **Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.**

PAPERS on ARTERIO-CAPILLARY DEGENERATION (FIBROSIS). By **Sir William Gull, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.**, Consulting-Physician to Guy's Hospital; and **Henry G. Sutton, M.B., F.R.C.P.**, Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital.

Lectures and other Contributions from the following Members of the Profession :

WILLIAM ADAMS, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the National Orthopaedic Hospital.—1. **ADDITIONAL CASES of SUBCUTANEOUS DIVISION of the NECK of the THIGH-BONE for BONY ANKYLOSIS**, with MALPOSITION of the LIMB. 2. On the **PATHOLOGY** of some of the **CASES of SO-CALLED SPINAL CONCUSSION** following RAILWAY and other ACCIDENTS.

T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, M.A., M.D., Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary.—**SHORT PAPERS on Typhoid FEVER**.

THOMAS ANNANDALE, F.R.C.S. Edin., F.R.S.E., Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.—**NOTES on CLINICAL SURGERY**.

LOMBE ATTHILL, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P., Examiner in Midwifery in the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.—**PAPERS in GYNÆCOLOGY**.

J. H. AVELING, M.D.—The Unsatisfactory Condition of ENGLISH MIDWIVES.

CHARLES BADER, M.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye at Guy's Hospital.

W. MORRANT BAKER, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer on Physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at Charing Cross Hospital.—**DISEASES OCCURRING in the EPI-PHYSAL ENDS of IMMATURE BONES**.

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JOSEPH BELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.—**PAPERS on SUBJECTS in SURGICAL PATHOLOGY and OPERATIVE SURGERY**.

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I. B. BERKART, M.D., Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—On **PERIBRONCHITIS**.

J. B. BRADBURY, M.D., Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and Linacre Lecturer in Physic, Cambridge.—**CASES of HYDATIDS of the LIVER: with Remarks**.

J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the Leeds School of Medicine.—1. **LECTURES on CEREBRAL PATHOLOGY**. 2. **PSYCHICAL THERAPEUTICS**.

LENNOX BROWNE, M.R.C.S.—Contributions to PRACTICAL LARYNGOSCOPY.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, A.M., M.D., Surgeon and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Professor of Anatomy in Anderson's University.—**CONTRIBUTIONS to CLINICAL SURGERY**.

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THOMAS CHAMBERS, M.R.C.P., Physician to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.—A CASE of **VEGETATING EPITHELIOMA of the UTERUS HEALED by DILATATION, the CURETTE, and LOCAL APPLICATION of TINCTURE of IODINE**.

J. LOCKHART CLARKE, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System.—**CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS on DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM**.

THOMAS S. CLOUSTON, M.D., Physician Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane.—**PAPERS on INSANITY**.

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JAMES G. DAVEY, M.D.—The Delusions of the INSANE: their Real Value as a Means of Diagnosis.

VICTOR DE MERIC, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Free and German Hospitals.—On SOME PECULIAR MODES of TRANSMISSION of SYPHILIS in MARRIED LIFE.

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ALFRED B. DUFFIN, M.D., Physician to King's College Hospital.

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ARTHUR W. EDIS, M.D., Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital.—**ARTICLES on DISEASES of WOMEN and OBSTETRICS**.

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