

obstinately refusing to right themselves, notwithstanding the treatment, until the patient began to sink, and was perhaps attacked with peritonitis, the result of perforation" (page 380).

There are many other observations which we would willingly quote did space permit, but we would particularly direct attention to the rules which Dr. Stokes lays down for the feeding of fever-patients, and to the indications for the use of stimulants derived from those morbid phenomena of the heart and arteries in fever, to which he was the first to call attention. Altogether, the volume is one which will further enhance the great reputation of its author, as well as that of the Dublin School of Medicine.

CLINICAL MEDICINE: LECTURES AND ESSAYS. By BALTHAZAR FOSTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in Queen's College, and Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1874.

THE subject-matter of this work has already appeared from time to time in various medical journals, and has justly gained for its author the reputation of being an earnest and careful physician. The material is now collected in one volume under the above title, having been tested by additional experience, and revised by further observations in the same direction.

Essay I is on the Treatment of Ulcers of the Stomach. In this troublesome affection the principle of complete rest—generally from six to ten days—is strongly insisted upon, and cases are given which point to the importance of strict adherence to this rule. The efficacy of using a long rectal tube, for the purpose of allowing a larger amount of fluid to be introduced and retained in the canal, is worthy of note; while the subcutaneous injection of morphia in one case added very materially to the patient's comfort and relief.

Essay II treats of Cyanosis from Patent Foramen Ovale; two children of the same parent, aged respectively three years and eight months and two years, being the patients from whom the symptoms are drawn. In the one, a murmur was heard, synchronous with the first sound, chiefly with the latter half, loudest at the base, but not propagated along the pulmonary artery or aorta; in the second, it had the character of muffling or slight prolongation of the first sound, increased in proportion to the pulmonary congestion. The clinical facts in the one case were verified by a *post mortem* examination. The mother of these patients, again becoming pregnant, was delivered of another cyanotic child, which, at the end of two months, appeared to have lost all traces of the morbid condition, which was never attended with any alteration with the heart-sounds.

In Essay No. III, we have a good specimen of the scientific method in therapeutics in regard to the administration of Ether in the Treatment of Phthisis. The physiological action is first worked out, and then the therapeutical application to a special class of cases is fairly considered and judiciously noted.

In the fourth Essay, on Digitalis in Heart-disease, there are some practical rules of a sound kind as to its administration, while its action is discussed without prejudice, and free from much of the conjectural reasoning which frequently surrounds the attributes of this potent drug.

Rupture of the Aortic Valves from Accident forms an interesting chapter comprising the fifth Essay; and in the sixth, the Synthesis of Acute Rheumatism displays the care with which the author has weighed and recorded the theories of others as to the influence of lactic acid on the causation and treatment of this disease.

One of the most complete accounts we have of the peculiar affection known as Duchenne's Paralysis is given in the seventh Essay, which may be read with much interest.

The subject of certain observations in Diabetes Mellitus is exhaustively dealt with in the eighth Essay, and the following divisions are explanatory of the disease: 1. Defective power in the liver of assimilating and storing up the sugar formed from starch during digestion, or diabetes from defective glyco-crypsis; 2. Increased production of sugar in the liver, or diabetes from excessive glycogenesis; 3. Abnormal production of sugar in the liver as regards quality, or diabetes from abnormal glycogenesis. The effect of various remedies on the progress of this malady in these different classes, the temperature in diabetes, and the influence of cold, are the subjects of a series of trustworthy observations of much value and practical importance.

One of the most noteworthy of these interesting essays is the last but one—No. x—relating to the use of the Sphygmograph and Cardiograph in the Study of Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels, particularly as we are not aware of any published case which illustrates the form of the heart-beat in the several valvular diseases. Marey's observations in 1868, on the cardiographic signs of aortic insufficiency, fol-

lowed two years after those of Dr. Foster, who had previously shown that the heart-tracings in this complication may be present in other valvular diseases also. Cases 5 and 6 are admirable clinical specimens, while that of tricuspid stenosis—Case 8—diagnosed during life, and confirmed at the necropsy, indicate the acumen brought to bear by scientific aids to the revelation of disease in this special organ. The book closes with the record of a case of embolism following thoracentesis by aspiration in an instance of pleuritic effusion, and forms a pathological study at once rare and suggestive.

Not the least of the attractions of this volume is the clear and distinct arrangement of details in the cases treated of, an element which will render the perusal free from effort. The views which the author has put forth as explanations, and the deductions made, have throughout a clinical bearing of a reliable character, worthy of the dedication aptly given to his former eminent teacher, Dr. Stokes. The book may be taken up with advantage and profit, read with confidence as to its genuineness, and laid down with a feeling of admiration of the author's appreciation of clinical facts, and his facile and reasonable method of putting them.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

PATHOLOGY.

RARE CONCRETIONS IN THE URINARY ORGANS.—Dr. C. Fürstner reports in Virchow's *Archiv*, vol. lix, the case of a man aged 72, who had been troubled for two years with symptoms of stone, and died of rigors five days after the first attempt at lithotomy. At the necropsy, the bladder was found to be small and hypertrophied, and to contain six smooth concretions of uric acid of the size of pigeon's eggs, without facets, "like eggs in a bird's nest"; each of them was embedded in a shallow pouch. The mucous membrane of the bladder and ureters was in a state of hæmorrhagic inflammation. The kidneys were enlarged and hyperæmic, and there were hæmorrhages in their capsules. In the cortical substance of the kidneys were numerous yellow softish deposits, partly round, partly radiated; they followed the course of the urinary tubules and passed into the medullary substance, and were a result of the immigration of parasites. The urinary tubules were filled with shining globular bodies, which were not changed by alkalies, acids, alcohol, or ether; and the tubules in this condition formed the centre of the round yellow deposits. The lithotrite had been carefully disinfected before being introduced, and the bladder was afterwards washed out. Another case described by Dr. Fürstner is that of a man aged 62, who died of tuberculosis. There had been no symptoms of disease of the urinary organs during life. The left kidney had a dilated pelvis; and the ureter was enlarged immediately after its origin into a sac, which contained a mulberry calculus of the size of a walnut. Below this, the ureter was of normal size, and received a second ureter, which arose from the upper part of the kidney. The ureter opened into the bladder immediately above the urethra. The right ureter was formed by the union of six roots, which took the place of the pelvis of the kidney.

THERAPEUTICS.

APOMORPHIA AS AN EXPECTORANT.—Dr. Jurasz writes (*Centralblatt für die Medicin. Wochenschr.*, July 4th) that hydrochlorate of apomorphia has been used with success as an emetic in the hospital at Heidelberg during nearly two years; and that he thought it probable that, like other emetics, it would act as an expectorant in small and divided doses. In this expectation he has not been disappointed; for the drug has been proved to be an useful expectorant in all the cases in which it has been used—comprising cases of tracheitis and bronchitis, and also inflammation of the larger and smaller bronchial tubes. The tenacious sputa were in all cases readily dislodged, and their discharge was greatly facilitated. The rhonchi, at first dry, blowing and whistling, became moist, and always diminished. The remedy was administered according to the following formula: Hydrochlorate of apomorphia, 1 to 3 centigrammes (0.4 to 1.2 grains); distilled water, 120 grammes (4 ounces); hydrochloric acid, 5 drops; simple syrup, 30 grammes (about 1 ounce): a tablespoonful to be taken every two hours. The amount of apomorphia in each dose was thus from 1 to 3 milligrammes (0.04 to 0.12 grain). The patients stated that the first spoonful caused slight uneasiness, which, however, did not follow the administration of the second dose. The hydrochloric acid was added to remove the tendency of the apomorphia to assume a green colour when in solution.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Natural History and Antiquarian Museum, at Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, September 9th, at 1.30 P.M.; WM. EDDOWES, Esq., jun., President.

Papers on Hydrophobia and Chorea will be read, and others are promised.

The dinner will take place at the George Hotel at 4.30 P.M.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Honorary Secretary*.

Shrewsbury, August 14th, 1874.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE President of the above Branch, T. SYMPSON, F.R.C.S., intends to hold a quarterly meeting at Boston during the month of September.

Members desirous of reading papers, are requested to communicate at once with

C. HARRISON, *Honorary Secretary*.

Lincoln, August 1874.

NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Royal Hotel, Inverness, on Saturday, September 12th, at 11 A.M. J. J. Ross, Esq., M.D., of Inverness, *President*.

Particulars by circular.

The Council will meet in the same place at 10 A.M.

J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, *Honorary Secretary*.

Elgin, August 25th, 1874.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, on Thursday, September 17th, at 1.30 P.M.; Andrew Legat, M.D. *President*.

The following papers have been promised.

1. Dr. H. J. Yeld: The Health and Mortality of Towns and Villages, as affected by Sanitary Legislation.
2. Dr. J. W. Macdonald: Catarrhal Pneumonia.
3. Dr. J. W. Eastwood: Case of Insanity, complicated with partial Paralysis.
4. Mr. J. T. Parkinson: Case of Chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys (small contracted variety).
5. Mr. J. T. Parkinson: Case of Paracentesis Thoracis.
6. Dr. G. H. Philipson: Case of Hydatid Disease of the Liver, treated by puncture.

Gentlemen who desire to make communications at the meeting are requested kindly to communicate with the Secretary without delay.

Dinner at the Alexandra Hotel, Saltburn, at 4 P.M. Tickets, exclusive of wine, six shillings.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 26th, 1874.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MECHANISM OF FLIGHT.

SIR,—It is extremely distasteful to me to have to reply to the anonymous assertions of one who either does not understand what he writes about, or, understanding, wilfully perverts the truth. Your correspondent, who designates himself "A Physiologist", endeavours to claim for Professor Marey of Paris, what Marey's own countrymen and the whole Continent have awarded to me, viz., the discovery of the true principles of flight. He does this in the face of Professor Marey's original statement to the French Academy of Sciences (*Comptes Rendus*, May 16th, 1870), to the following effect:

"I have ascertained that, in reality, M. Pettigrew has seen before me, and represented in his Memoir, the figure-of-8 track made by the wing of the insect; that the optic method to which I had recourse is almost identical with his. . . . I hasten to satisfy this legitimate demand, and I leave entirely to M. Pettigrew the priority over me relatively to the question so restricted."

If, as your correspondent asserts, Professor Marey, in his last work, *La Machine Animale*, published in 1874, states that "his theory and mine differ radically from each other", then I can only say that Professor Marey has shifted his ground since 1870, and that I cannot, as

your correspondent avers, be accused of a want of courtesy if I prefer his first statement to his second. The following passage from your correspondent's letter will speak for itself:

"As to the fact that the French physiologists do not eagerly vindicate Marey's claims, I regret to have to say that the cause of this indifference is well known. Jealousy is very rife among the physiologists of Paris, and Marey is too original and too able a man to please his elder colleagues. . . . Meanwhile, his compeers and competitors are not unwilling to exalt Dr. Pettigrew, if, by so doing, they can do even a little damage to Professor Marey."

This is a truly humiliating statement! Is it possible that any member of our profession could so degrade himself as to malign, in this shameful manner, honourable and illustrious scientific men, merely because their testimony nullifies his own unwarrantable assertions? I leave to others to form their own opinion of the motives of "A Physiologist" who thus recklessly and unscrupulously impeaches the conduct of such men. The jealousy attributed by "A Physiologist" to the French savans could not possibly influence the Germans; but these, as I showed in my last letter (*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, August 8th), award me priority of discovery over Marey in the matter of the figure-of-8 movements described by the wing in flight. The Italians, too (who can scarcely be supposed to be actuated by motives of jealousy in this case), uphold my claims to be considered the discoverer of the true principles of flight, as the annexed extract from a testimonial, furnished me by Dr. Schiff, Professor of Physiology in the University of Florence, will show.

"The work *On Flight*, without being a complete treatise of the mechanical conditions of this mode of locomotion, is generally and justly considered as the base of all the modern advances of our knowledge about the mechanical appliances by which flight is attained. It is known that the principal discovery it contains has been since confirmed by other methods quite different from those of the author."

So much for Continental opinion. If I turn homeward, the support I have received is not less hearty. Dr. Lauder Brunton, whose familiarity with Continental literature is well known, in advancing my claims for the Edinburgh Chair of Physiology, writes as under:

"Dr. Pettigrew's works have been translated into foreign tongues, and are highly prized by Continental physiologists, while his countrymen are proud to think that the credit of first discovering the mechanism of flight is fairly and admittedly due to an Englishman."

The *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* is not less emphatic. As recently as April 1874, it states:

"But one of the most powerful of all the powers of locomotion is the fact, that motion in all animals is produced after one definite and simple method or plan. We have long been familiar with Dr. Pettigrew's 'figure-of-8'. It is many years since the author first made the discovery of the prevalent and extensive distribution of this peculiar mode of arrangement of muscular fibres in certain organs. Year after year Dr. Pettigrew has continued his investigations, and the more extended they have been, the more they have evidently convinced him of the truthfulness of his discovery, and also of the extensive applicability of this ellipsoidal factor of active motion. There can be no doubt that other authors have contributed facts in support of the beautiful theory of figure-of-8 motion. But it must be granted that Dr. Pettigrew was the first to discover it. If, then, M. Marey has made independent discoveries, we must ask the question how far these discoveries have been influenced by the previous labours of Dr. Pettigrew. Every one who enjoys the privilege of his acquaintance knows well that, long before 1868, Dr. Pettigrew was at work on this subject, and that his views were well known to the scientific public. There can be no doubt that, before Dr. Pettigrew's investigations and publications upon the figure-of-8 movements, little or nothing had been done. It is easy to extend the application of a discovery once made. The discovery is the chief difficulty, and he who first discovers deserves more credit than he who improves upon, or elucidates something new from, that discovery."

Your correspondent has a convenient way of getting out of difficulties. Those journals which express an opinion contrary to his own are "utterly wanting in scientific authority"; those gentlemen who, in the cause of science, and, let me add, of truth, have felt constrained to side with me, "are personal friends and former fellow-students," and, therefore, not entitled to credence. I rely upon the good sense of your readers. Such one-sided logic can, I fancy, have very little weight with them. I may, however, be permitted to mention, that I altogether deny your correspondent's statement when he says: "As recently as January of this year, the whole matter was gone into by thoroughly competent writers in both the *Athenaeum* and *Nature*, and the utter fallacy of Dr. Pettigrew's pretensions was simply and forcibly exposed in reviews of his book on Animal Locomotion." The reviews here referred to,

SCOTT, Thomas H., L.R.C.P.Ed., to the Easky Dispensary district of the Dromore West Union.

HACKETT, John B., L.R.C.P.Ed., to the Ballyraggett Dispensary district of the Castlecorner Union.

KEYWORTH, John W., M.D., to the Aston Road district of the Aston Union.

BREWSTON, William, M.R.C.S.Eng., to the New Radnor district of the Kington Union.

LLOYD, Thomas Ll., L.R.C.P., to the Cheswardine district of the Drayton Union.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—List of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examinations held at Burlington House, on August 10th, 1874. Twenty-eight candidates competed for fourteen appointments, and all were reported qualified.

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Stocker, R. N.	2340	8. McCartie, C. J.	1898
2. Bomford, G.	2190	9. Lucas, J. C.	1885
3. Barclay, A.	2156	10. Adams, A. F.	1840
4. O'Hara, W.	2135	11. Swetnam, M.	1800
5. Tootell, E.	2065	12. Oliver, J. P.	1795
6. Gray, H. A. C.	1935	13. Hume, T.	1755
7. O'Keefe, J. L.	1910	14. Parakh, D. N.	1720

ARMY MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon SAMUELS has arrived at Athlone, from Enniskillen, and taken medical charge of the troops in that garrison.

Surgeon-General BALFOUR, M.D., has embarked for Gibraltar, to assume the duties of principal medical officer at that station.

Surgeon-Major M. PARISH has been posted to the 17th Lancers for five years, in place of Surgeon-Major Greer.

Surgeon BARROW has received instructions from the War Office to proceed from the Eastern to the Northern District for duty.

Surgeon-Major GORE has reported his arrival in Dublin to the Surgeon-General, and has been posted for duty to the General Hospital.

NAVAL MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Staff-Surgeon Francis W. DAVIS, additional, to the *Royal Adelaide*.

Staff-Surgeon Patrick KEELAN (second class) to the *Sappho*.

Surgeon R. W. COPPINGER to the *Cambridge*, as supernumerary.

Surgeon H. A. W. RICHARDSON, to the *Topaze*.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 20th, 1874.

Key, Augustus Cooper, Elliott Road, North Brixton

Skinner, Edward, Red Hill, Sheffield

Stocker, Charles Joseph, Globe House, The Green, Stratford

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

Chadwick, George Richard, Guy's Hospital

Karop, George Charles, Middlesex Hospital

Pitt, Richard Joseph, Charing Cross Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ACCRINGTON and DISTRICT DISPENSARY—Medical Officer. Applications, 31st instant, to W. C. Parker, Secretary, *pro tem.*, 5, Croft Street, Accrington.

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, Glasgow—Professor of Chemistry. Applications, 1st September, to J. B. Kidston, Secretary.

ATKINSON-MORLEY CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer: £75 per ann., furnished rooms, and board. Applications, 7th October, to Charles L. Todd, Secretary, St. George's Hospital.

BALLYSHANNON UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Ballyshannon Dispensary District: £95 per annum, and fees. Applications, 19th September, to Robert Reynolds, Honorary Secretary, Mullins, Ballyshannon.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Additional Resident Surgeon: £130 per annum, rising to £150, £30 per annum for cab-hire, furnished rooms, etc. Applications, 29th instant, to A. Forrest, Secretary.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon: £52:10 per annum. Applications, 8th September, to Wm. Maw, Secretary.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant: £50 per annum, board, lodging, etc. Applications, 24th Sept., to Henry Fox, R.N., Secretary.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon: £90 per annum, with apartments, coal, gas, and attendance. Applications to Mr. Davidson, Honorary Secretary, 8, Devonshire Street, Carlisle.

CORK SOUTH CHARITABLE INFIRMARY and COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Resident Apothecary and House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, and furnished apartments. Applications, 2nd September, to the House Committee.

FORREST HILL DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

GLENTIES UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Doochary Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications, 31st instant, to John O'Donnell, Honorary Secretary, Knockletra, Stranolar.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISON—Surgeon: £175 per annum. Applications, 15th September, to George Riddiford, Clerk of the Peace, Gloucester.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL—Physician-Surgeon. Applications, 15th September, to A. Phillips, Secretary.

HULL AND SCULCOATS DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: £150 per annum, with house-rent, coals, and gas free. Applications, 2nd September, to G. W. Stourton, Hon. Secretary.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL, Huntingdon—Medical Officer. Applications, 15th September, to R. H. Gatty, Honorary Secretary.

LUNESDALE UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Hornby District: £30 and £70 per annum, and fees, respectively. Applications, 8th Sept., to Robert Stephenson, Clerk.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Physician. Applications, 3rd September, to R. Y. Green, Secretary.—Senior House-Surgeon, and Junior House-Surgeon, if present one should be appointed Senior. Applications, 15th Sept.

NEWPORT UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officers for the Ballycrocy and Achill Dispensary Districts: £100 per annum, each.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY—Dispenser: £100 per annum.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer. Applications, 7th September, to A. Boodle, Secretary.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road—House-Physician: £80 per annum.

SOUTHPORT CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent: £80 per annum to commence, with £10 additional each year to £100, with board, lodging, and attendance.

STOCKPORT URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst: £150 for one year, office, and stationery. Applications, 14th September, to Walter Hyde, Town Clerk.

SUNDERLAND AND BISHOPWEARMOUTH DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon: £60 per annum, with board and residence, with yearly increase of £10.

TYNEMOUTH UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £100 per annum.—Medical Officer for the Tynemouth District: £60 per annum.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

WESTMEATH COUNTY INFIRMARY—Medical Officer. Applications, 17th September, to J. Swift, Treasurer.

WEST WARD UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Patterdale District: £10 per annum, and fees. Applications, 2nd September, to the Chairman, Hackthorpe.

YORK DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer: £130 per annum, apartments, coals, and gas. Applications, 3rd September, to S. W. North, Esq., Castle-gate, York.

YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM—Resident Medical Superintendent: £300 per annum, house-rent and taxes free; coals, gas, vegetables, milk, and washing provided; £150 will be expended on substantial furniture. Applications, 19th September, to the Committee, under cover to R. D. Horne, Clerk.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*BARHAM, Charles, M.D., appointed Consulting Physician to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.

CADDY, Henry, M.R.C.S.E., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* W. Williams, M.D., promoted.

Crowe, George W., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

Crowe, John W., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed House-Surgeon to the Hartlepool Hospital.

FERRIER, David, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to King's College Hospital.

LLOYD, Edward J., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon and Secretary to the Denbighshire Infirmary.

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.

BIRTH.

LATTEY.—On August 21st, at Wood House, Southam, the wife of Walter Lattey, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KENNY—COLLINS.—On August 12th, at Holme-on-Spalding Moor, by the Rev. G. A. Shanahan, Pastor of Holme Hall, York, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Kenny, of Limerick, brother to the bridegroom, and the Rev. F. Gorelli, M. A. Kenny, L.R.C.P.Ed., to Annie Mary, only daughter of George Collins, Esq., Holme, York.

PAGET—PRICE.—On August 12th, at Standish, Lancashire, William S. Paget, M.B.Lond., to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of John Llewellyn Price, M.R.C.S., Standish.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A painful case of hydrophobia has been investigated by the Manchester coroner. Two or three months ago, a boy, named Dunstan, was bitten by a bull-and-terrier dog, and the wounds were afterwards cauterised and bathed. The wounds healed in a fortnight; but, shortly afterwards, all the symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves; and, after enduring frightful agony, the boy died on Monday last. The doctor who made the *post mortem* examination was of opinion that the boy had exhibited all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia.

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.

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Tuesday, September 1st, at 3 P.M. Ovariectomy Lithotomy (female); Removal of Exostosis. By Mr. W. F. Teevan.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, in forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

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.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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.

DE. JOYCE (Cranbrook).—It is not possible, nor, under the circumstances mentioned in our correspondent's letter, would it be proper for us to offer an opinion on the merits of the case. We would, however, strongly advise him to hold firmly to the position which he has taken.

THE SONG OF THE UNION DOCTOR.

SIR.—It appears to me that the "Song of the Union Doctor" is written in very bad taste, and from a morbid and discontented disposition. No one is bound to accept office under the Local Government Board; and whoever elects to do so, does it with a general knowledge of the inconveniences of a post that can be resigned at will, and ought not to be grumbled at so long as it suits the incumbent to retain it.

That the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association has not effected the good that might have been expected of it is due less to its fault than the supineness of those who should have supported it. Let Dr. Campbell set a good example with his £10, and send it to Dr. Rogers, who will be very much obliged for it, on behalf of the Association, which the latter has established with great self-sacrifice, and by which much good has been done.

Ledbury, August 22nd, 1874.

G. S. SYMMONS.

SIR.—The letter from Mr. Monckton, in your last issue, is of considerable importance, in showing to those interested in the treatment and welfare of the sick poor one of the quarters from whence opposition to an improved system of medical relief is likely to be offered. Mr. Monckton thinks that those who complain should resign their appointments. The fallacy of this plausible suggestion is the fact, that it would apply no remedy, for changing the medical officers would not change the system; and no one would be justified in giving up, on sentimental grounds, a post, the weak points in which he had consistently and honourably called attention to, in favour of another, who could not be more satisfied with the state of affairs even were he less inclined to make known his convictions. It is one of the (sacred) duties of the authorities to see that the medical officer has such facilities as to be able to afford proper time and consideration to each and every case under his care; and the time that he requires for compounding and dispensing could be far better occupied in mental and scientific culture and research in aid of the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Allowing medical officers to pay for drugs is not defensible on any grounds, and that such is the case was admitted when dispensaries were instituted in some places. Perfect unanimity on these subjects is hardly to be expected, as there are sure to be some who, being better paid, or having their work done by assistants (perhaps unqualified), or living out of their districts, or practising, or expecting to practise, among their guardians, or being in weak health, and looking forward to a pension from their guardians, or other personal motives, may reasonably be expected to keep aloof, or even to be antagonistic; but let others take courage; it may take time to obtain what is required, but the common sense of the country is strong, and will prevail.

I am, etc.,

LAM-ALPH.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 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.

THE TITLE OF DOCTOR.

M.B., C.M., asks: Will you or any of your readers inform me if the British Medical Association would sanction the holder of M.B., C.M., to put the courtesy title of "Dr." on his door-plate? If not, should the name and diplomas be both printed on the plate?

HOTEL-KEEPERS AT NORWICH.

T. Q.—We have received, with regret, many complaints of the rapaciousness of the hotel-keepers at Norwich during the late meeting. It should, however, be borne in mind that the influx of a large number of visitors into a city like Norwich, where the hotel accommodation is comparatively limited, is likely to drive up prices, and to tempt the inhabitants, to use a homely illustration, "to make hay while the sun shines".

THE NON-MERCURIAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

SIR.—It appears to me that the time has arrived for some independent member of the profession to expose, as far as possible, the fallacies and dangers of the non-mercurial treatment of certain diseases, and to lay bare the audacious manner in which mercurialists have been cited in support of antimercureal doctrines. This disingenuous trick has certainly had a startling effect upon the minds of the public. Almost daily I see patients who refuse mercury in any form whatever; and even medical men have a fashion nowadays of prescribing the drug in the most timid, inefficient, and vacillating manner possible. It is useless to urge the *laissez aller* system in this matter: it has been tried and found wanting. The reviewer of a pamphlet by myself, in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, August 1874, says: "There is no doubt that though the cry raised against mercury in syphilis has not influenced the profession much, yet it has had some effect on the public, and that to the great annoyance of practitioners and the injury of their patients, who sometimes refuse to take even the smallest dose of mercury."

In order to counteract these injurious tendencies, a pamphlet bearing my name will be circulated right and left throughout the kingdom. This explanation, I think, is due both to myself and to the profession.

I am, etc.,

R. Sisson, M.D.

37, Warwick Road, Maida Hill, August 24th, 1874.

* * We sincerely trust that, for his own sake as well for the sake of the profession and the public, Dr. Sisson will not carry out his threat. The more than doubtful advantages of the end will certainly not justify the obvious impropriety, folly, and mischief involved in the use of the means. Practitioners who are in the habit of prescribing mercury do not need the intervention of Dr. Sisson between themselves and their patients to reconcile their patients to their prescriptions. The public do not need to be stirred up to use mercury on their own account; and when it is prescribed by the medical attendant, he may be left with advantage to influence his patient's heart without the aid of popular pamphlets. A popular crusade in favour of mercury would be a thing ludicrous to contemplate, if it were not even more shocking than ridiculous. Popular counterblasts are full of danger and degradation in such a matter; and if Dr. Sisson should persist in carrying out his threat, he must expect to be judged and treated with as much severity as if his motives were as evil as his course would undoubtedly be.

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

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Gazette, Aug. 24th; The Lincoln Gazette; The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury; The Leeds Mercury; The Blackburn Times; The Leicester Advertiser; The Cork Constitution; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Carlisle Patriot; The Macclesfield Advertiser; The Auckland Times and Herald; The Northampton Mercury; The Knarborough Post; The Wrexham Advertiser; The Northern Daily Express; The Eastern Daily Press; The Western Daily Mercury; The Ulster General Advertiser; The Brighton Examiner; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Melbourne Argus; The Isle of Wight Observer; The Accrington Times; etc.

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

Dr. Edward Waters, Chester; Dr. Embleton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Henry Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. W. Williams, Liverpool; The Secretary of the Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor; Dr. W. Draper, York; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. J. Batty Tuke, Edinburgh; Mr. B. J. Vernon, London; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. C. Harrison, Lincoln; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; An Old Member; Dr. J. Morton, Glasgow; Mr. Walker, Glasgow; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, Wakefield; Dr. Moxon, Brigg; Mr. G. S. Symmons, Ledbury; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Sisson, London; Dr. Webb, Wirsborough; Dr. G. M. Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. Odell, Hertford; Dr. Pettigrew, Edinburgh; An Associate; Dr. Russell, Birmingham; Dr. Grigg, London; Dr. Hardie, Manchester; Dr. Jolly, Birmingham; Mr. T. Holme Nicholson, Manchester; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. D. Toler D. Maunsell, Dublin; Lam-Aleph; Dr. Harris, Redruth; "Personally Indifferent"; Dr. A. W. Edis, London; Dr. James Thompson, Leamington; Dr. Madge, London; Dr. Cheadle, London; Dr. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Dr. Goodell, Philadelphia; Mr. Wm. Date, Crewkerne; 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; Mr. G. E. A. Moir, London; Dr. Martin, Portlao; Blighted Warrant of 1864; Dr. Beverley, Norwich; Dr. Batty Tuke, Edinburgh; Mr. Chauncy Puzey, Liverpool; Mr. Gornall, Warrington; Mr. Jackson, Birmingham; Dr. Menzies, Naples; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. E. J. Clarke, Sheffield; Mr. Piggott, Stoke Ferry; Mr. Haviland, Northampton; Dr. Drury, Fulham St. Mary; Mr. W. F. Teevan, London; etc.