

divided into three rounded nodules by the crossing of some false membrane, more recent than the firm but thin capsule which completely enveloped the organ, effectually opposing any inflation; this capsule peeled off without difficulty. It is noteworthy that the most prominent of the three nodules of lung was in actual contact with the inner surface of one of the lower ribs near the angle; and this doubtless afforded an explanation of the unusual distinctness with which the sounds of breathing were heard at the base of the chest, a distinctness quite disproportionate to the probable amount of fluid in the pleural cavity. The tissue of both lungs was perfectly healthy.

One other fact connected with the physical signs observed in the patient during life is worthy of observation. From the root of the right (the compressed) lung and from the mediastinum, a lamina of fibrous membrane, consisting of pleura which had attained the density of a thick fascia, ran forwards in connection with the pericardium, thence passed behind the trachea, adhering closely to that tube, though not compressing it, and advanced forward so as to form a dense fold finally attached to the sternal portion of the clavicle and to the first rib. The presence of this fold at once accounted for the loud amphoric breathing, which had been heard repeatedly in the subclavian space, at separate intervals, and had at first created some difficulty in the diagnosis. This sound was believed to be conducted from the trachea, but no solid matter lay between that tube and the sternum to convey it, and hence its presence was not fully explained until after death. This arrangement and the arrangement noted previously deserve observation, as they afford an illustration of the abnormalities which are apt to be produced in cases of chronic pleurisy, and may obscure the diagnosis; such phenomena are especially the effect of adhesions, and may give a peculiar complexion to any ordinary case. The heart weighed twenty-three ounces; the left ventricle was greatly hypertrophied, in agreement with the disease of the kidneys; the right ventricle was considerably dilated, in consequence of the obstructed circulation through the chest, occasioned by the sudden loss of one lung. The kidneys were in the second stage of chronic desquamative nephritis; they weighed together nine ounces and a half. The liver weighed sixty ounces; it was nearly healthy.

It is hardly necessary to observe that in this case the utility of aspiration was small. Of course, the operation was powerless to release the imprisoned lung; its benefit was confined to relieving the thoracic organs of the embarrassment occasioned by the presence of so much fluid—in itself no small benefit. But I have already stated the caution which I found it necessary to employ in drawing out the fluid, and the distress in breathing which ensued the moment an inconvenient vacuum in the chest was produced; and I have pointed out the danger of interfering with the circulation through the large intrathoracic vessels, by creating a vacuum not at once supplied by collapse of the chest-walls or by expansion of the opposite lung.

For such cases, the old operation seems preferable; and I should have employed it in this instance but for the presence elsewhere of other more serious disease.

BELFORD HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

TWO CASES OF SEVERE CORYZA, ETC., INDUCED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

(Under the Care of Dr. ALLAN.)

CASE I.—Duncan McC., an old man, was admitted to the Belford Hospital on November 11th, 1873, complaining of pain in the head—occasionally a sensation as if he could not keep his feet, and at times failure of vision. On the 12th, the following was his condition: Pulse 72; tongue clean; pupils normal; bowels inclined to be constipated; sleep pretty good; no appetite; heart-sounds normal. He was ordered to have the bowels moved, and to take three times a day a tablespoonful of a mixture containing forty grains of iodide of potassium in four ounces of infusion of quassia. Next day, the 13th, there were well marked coryza; puffiness round the eyes; watering of the eyes; "sniffing" in the nose, etc. The headache, the patient said, was greatly relieved. He had one dose of the medicine on the evening of the 12th, and another on the morning of the 13th; in other words, the symptoms appeared after the patient had taken ten grains of the iodide.

CASE II.—Eliza W., aged 39, was admitted on December 8th suffering from debility. She had had an attack of rheumatism nine months previously. There were swellings on the fingers, wrist, etc., the result of the rheumatic attack. She was put on tincture of muriate of iron. The rheumatic pains returned. Nitrate of potash and bicarbonate of soda were then administered. On December 23rd she was ordered to have, three times a day, five grains of iodide of potassium in infusion of quassia. On December 25th, the patient was found to be suffering from a very severe attack of coryza, etc., like "cold in the head". The

symptoms were very marked; they had come on the previous night. The woman had not taken more than six doses of her medicine, i.e., thirty grains of the iodide.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

PATHOLOGY.

THE ORIGIN OF PERFORATING ULCER OF THE STOMACH.—Dr. A. Böttcher (*Dorpat Medicinische Zeitschrift*, 1874) found, in characteristic cases of gastric and duodenal round ulcer, that the base of the ulcers was covered with a thin layer, which, among the *débris* of necrosed tissue, contained dense masses, which, from their resistance to acetic acid, glycerine, and caustic potash, he inferred to consist of micrococc. He hence believes that at least a part of such ulcers are of fungous origin.—*Centralblatt für die Medicin. Wissenschaften*, July 25th, 1874.

PATHOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, May 1874) gives an elaborate contribution on the above subject. The pathological importance of its study is summed up as follows. 1. It links together the most conspicuous external deformities, involving entire limbs, with lesions of internal microscopic groups of cells so minute as until recently to have escaped observation. 2. By exquisite localisation of pathological lesions, it confirms the doctrine of localisation of function and independence of morbid processes in special groups of nerve-cells. 3. It helps to establish a group of diseases bearing various relations of cause or effect to this same group of cells—anterior spinal as adult spinal paralysis, progressive muscular atrophy; finally, even bulbar paralysis, where the disease is confined to the groups of motor cells in the medulla. 4. Thus it helps to show the immense peculiar influence exercised upon the nutrition of muscles by the nerve-cells influencing their motor nerves. 5. As a localised myelitis, certain cases at least of infantile paralysis are to be considered in their relations to other forms of myelitis, localised or diffused, parenchymatous or interstitial. They are to be contrasted with cases of tabes dorsalis, in which the myelitis localised in the posterior cornua determines a fasciculated sclerosis of the posterior columns relatively more frequent and important than the anterior sclerosis; also with the anterior lesion of wasting palsy, which, from the slow march of the disease, may often depend on an extension of irritation from the periphery, and with acute diffused central myelitis, with equally rapid march, but where the lesion involves both neuroglia and nervous elements. 6. As originally confined to the latter, the lesions of infantile paralysis offer one of the best illustrations of the "parenchymatous inflammations" described by Virchow. 7. By its sudden invasion, infantile paralysis is symptomatically allied to such accidents of the vascular system as congestion or haemorrhage. But, as these are shown to be either absent or rare, or consecutive to an affection of nerve-cells, the capacity for independent morbid action possessed by these latter receives another confirmation. 8. These affections serve as a link between the so-called reflex or inhibitory paralysis and those dependent on marked lesions of the cord. 9. Finally, they trace minutely the successive steps in a morbid process that, beginning in a functional alteration of cellular nutrition, terminates in organic destruction of tissue, and thus dissect apart the complex phenomena both of inflammation and of general cell-life.

INNERVATION OF THE UTERUS.—Professor Cyon, in *Pflüger's Archiv (London Obstetrical Journal*, April 1874), gives the following results of experiments made upon the above point. Dogs and rabbits were used, some under the influence of curare during the experiments, and some not. 1. The uterine plexus is the most important, if not the only motor nerve which can produce effectual movements of the uterus by the irritation of its peripheral ends. Irritation of the central ends only gave rise to severe vomiting. 2. Irritation of the central ends of the first two sacral nerves produces in a reflex way powerful uterine movements, which cease after the uterine plexus has been cut through. Irritation of the peripheral nerves gives rise to powerful contractions of the bladder and rectum. 3. Irritation of the brachial, crural, median, sciatic nerves, etc., gives rise to no peristaltic movements of the uterus, but only causes a slight rigidity and paleness. 4. The effect of the irritation of these nerves disappears if the aorta has been previously compressed; but irritation of the central ends of the sacral nerves still causes, even after the closure of the aorta, peristaltic movements of the uterus. 5. Suffocation through continued interruption of respiration causes powerful peristaltic movements, probably through direct excitation of the involuntary muscular fibres by the accumulation of carbonic acid gas.

Pathology ; Professor Sappey, on **Anatomy** ; Professor Chauffard, on **General Pathology and Therapeutics** ; Professor Wurtz, on **Medical Chemistry** ; Professor Dolbeau, on **Surgical Pathology** ; Professor Le Fort, on **Operative Surgery** ; Professor Robin, on **Histology** ; Professor Lorain, on the **History of Medicine and Surgery** ; M. Hayem, acting for Professor Bouillaud, Professors Sée, Béhier, and Lasègue, on **Clinical Medicine** ; Professors Richet, Gosselin, Verneuil, and Broca, on **Clinical Surgery** ; Professor Depaul, on **Clinical Obstetrics** ; M. H. Roger, on **Diseases of Children**.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 5th, at 1 P.M.; the President, W. A. DAVIES, Esq., in the Chair.

Subjects for Discussion.—The Revised Tariff of Medical Fees ; The Proposed Tariff of Surgical Charges ; the Suggested Preface thereto. Cases and communications by members.

Dinner will be served at 3 P.M., for the convenience of the country members. Tickets, exclusive of wine, 7s. 6d.

Members have the privilege of introducing friends, on transmitting their names to the President.

Chamber Concert Music by a select band of musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Appleby of Liverpool, will be provided, as usual.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, etc., will oblige by communicating their titles (for insertion in the "circular note" of invitation), before the 8th proximo, to

JUKES STYRUP, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Shrewsbury, August 31st, 1874.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE eighteenth autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held on Tuesday, October 6th, at 2 P.M.—the President, ROBERT DE'ATH, Esq., in the Chair—at Tickford Lodge, Newport Pagnell, the house of H. Hailey, Esq., who will kindly provide luncheon between 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, etc., are requested to furnish the titles before the 28th instant, to Dr. Bryan.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D., { Hon. Secs.
W. M. MOXON,

Northampton, September 13th, 1874.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEBB FUND.

SIR,—I have to ask that you will kindly allow the space for a final statement respecting the "Webb Fund". Owing to the "law's delay" and other slight hindrances, the trust deed of the Fund has only just lately been signed, or the statement would have been sooner sent for publication. The Fund was closed on June 27th, and the following contributions received since the last announcement are now acknowledged :—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
A thank-offering from G. A. K. ...	5 5 0	Dr. Hardinge ...	3 3 0
Walter Coulson, Esq. ...	5 0 0		
Erasmus Wilson, Esq. ...	10 10 0	Amount previously	44 12 0
Sister Jane Wilkinson ...	2 2 0	acknowledged ...	2,029 9 6
R. R. Newman, Esq. ...	10 10 0		
W. Mercer, Esq. ...	6 0 0		
Dr. A. Henry ...	2 2 0	Total ...	£2,074 1 6

A meeting of the General Committee was held on July 1st, at 11, New Burlington Street (Mr. Augustus Churchill, honorary treasurer, in the chair), when the honorary secretaries reported that the contributions received amounted to £2,074 : 1 : 6, and with interest there was a sum of about £2,090 to be dealt with. The Committee then passed resolutions directing the investment of £1,981 : 5 to form a "Webb Trust Fund", electing trustees, and empowering the honorary treasurer and secretaries to have a trust deed drawn up and executed, to pay all expenses incurred on account of the Fund and the trust deed, and to pay over the surplus of the Fund to Mrs. Webb.

All this has now been done, the trust deed having been drawn so as

to carry out the intentions expressed at the first meeting of the Committee—viz., that any fund collected should be invested for the benefit of Dr. Webb's family, and to aid in the maintenance, education, and advancement of his children. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure :—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Amount collected ...	2,074 1 6	Invested ...	1,981 5 0
Interest ...	17 9 9	Dawson and Sons, advertising agents	17 10 6
		Law stationer ...	1 0 0
		Stationery, postage, etc. ...	2 13 5
		Balance paid to Mrs. Webb ...	89 2 4
		£2,091 11 3	£2,091 11 3

In closing their labours, the Committee have gratefully to acknowledge the generous response which has been made by the profession to the appeal on behalf of the family of the late Dr. F. C. Webb, and also the valuable assistance which has been afforded by the medical journals, and the generous kindness of the solicitors and some others who have given much time and trouble gratuitously.

I am, etc., WM. CHOLMELEY, Hon. Secretary.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT THORPE.

SIR,—I was extremely grieved to perceive, by the daily papers, that Mr. Francis had sunk under the injuries he sustained in the Thorpe collision. You alluded, in a late number of the JOURNAL, to the medical men who were in the train, and especially to those whose exertions at the Norwich meeting conducted so much to its success. Among those, you omitted to name Mr. Wentworth White of Norwich, who was most active and courteous during the meeting. This friend of mine was also in the unlucky train, and was extricated after three hours' exertions. He suffered from severe contusion of the shoulder and distressing nervous shock. I am glad to add that, according to the latest accounts, he is rapidly recovering.

September 22nd, 1874.

I am, etc., VICTOR DE MÉRIC.

TAPPING THE CHEST.

SIR,—As the designer of the little trocar which goes by my name, and which was originally devised especially for tapping the chest, I am naturally interested in the proposal to attach an aspirator to it, or to some modified form of it. When the trocar is in action, its conducting tube forms the long leg of a syphon, and probably assists in keeping up an equable flow of the fluid, *as long as the distended chest-walls contract, or the compressed lung expands*. To endeavour to do more than this, to create a partial vacuum, with the hope of more thoroughly emptying the pleural cavity, must be injurious. There must be a risk of the unbalanced atmospheric pressure causing haemorrhage from the vascular surface of the diseased pleura, or even rupture of the damaged lung itself. Thus, Dr. Russell recently (JOURNAL, p. 173) relates a case in which the opposite lung travelled over and occupied some part of the diseased side of the chest, under the action of the aspirator ; no doubt, to the imminent risk of rupturing its structure, and, as was certainly demonstrated, to the very urgent disturbance of the heart's action. Again, the house-surgeon of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children states that in paracentesis thoracis, with the aspirator, "more or less haemorrhage occurs in almost every case ; probably due to the rupture of the delicate vessels of the new membrane which forms on the pleural surface in cases of pleuritic effusion".

The danger of wounding the lung by the point of the needle, appears to me small by comparison with that caused by carrying the exhaustion of the fluid too far. When one remembers the enormous power of atmospheric pressure, as shown in the common experiments of rupturing a bladder stretched over a glass vessel, or of forcing quicksilver in a shower through solid wood, by simply withdrawing the air from beneath them, I think one should hesitate to put ever so little of such stress on a disabled lung.

Moreover, there is nothing to be gained by it, except that the puncture is smaller with the aspirator, inasmuch as the unbalanced atmospheric pressure will drive the fluid through a smaller tube. I doubt, if, in any case of pleural effusion, one ounce more could be withdrawn by the aspirator than by the trocar without some risk of damage.

I have had numerous testimonies to the efficiency of my little instrument, as first introduced and described in the medical journals of March 1858.

I am, etc., CHARLES ROBERT THOMPSON.

Westerham, September 21st, 1874.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE SOCIAL FESTIVITIES OF OCTOBER FIRST.

THE following social gatherings in connection with the medical schools are announced.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—The dinner of the medical staff and old students will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on October 1st, at a quarter past six; Henry Hancock, Esq., in the Chair.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The biennial dinner will be held at the Criterion, Regent Circus, on October 1st, at six for half-past six; Dr. Handfield Jones, F.R.S., in the Chair.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The annual dinner of the past and present students of the hospital and their friends will take place at St. James's Hall on October 1st, at half-past six; John Tomes, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The old students' annual dinner will take place on October 1st, at six o'clock; F. Le Gros Clark, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—After the delivery of the introductory address, there will be a *conversazione* in the Board-room.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The annual dinner will be held at the Great Northern Station Hotel on October 1st, at half-past five.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The annual dinner will take place at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Monday, October 5th, at seven o'clock; Dr. Ewing Whittle in the Chair.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ABERDEEN, University of.—Three Examiners in Medicine. Applications, 29th instant, to John Fyfe, Secretary, University Court.

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

BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Anglesey No. 1 District: £85 per annum, and fees. Applications, 13th October, to John Thomas, Clerk, Bangor.

BEDFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, board, rooms, etc. Applications, 3rd October, to the Chairman of the Weekly Committee.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN—Physician. Applications, 6th October, to the Honorary Secretaries.

BIDEFORD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

BIDEFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Abbotsham District.

BRIDGNORTH UNION, Salop—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and No. 3 District: £97 per annum.

BRIDGNORTH INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

CARMARSHIRE AND ANGLESEY INFIRMARY, Bangor—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and lodging. Applications, 13th October, to the Secretary.

CEYLON—Medical Officer to the Medical Aid, Pussilava District. Applications to R. B. Portal, Esq., 2, Idol Lane, Tower Street.

ETON UNION, Bucks—Medical Officer for the Iver District: £66 per annum.

GLASGOW MEDICAL MISSION—Superintendent: Not less than £250 per annum. Applications, 12th October, to William Sloan, Secretary, 73, Gordon Street, Glasgow.

IVER COTTAGE INFIRMARY—Medical Officer.

KENT—Public Analyst: 2s. per analysis for the first hundred; 10s. 6d. per analysis for the second hundred; 6s. per analysis beyond. Applications, 22th October, to F. Russell, Clerk of the Peace, Maidstone.

LANCASTER CASTLE—Surgeon. Applications to the Clerk of the Peace, Preston.

LINCOLN UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 6 District: £30 per annum, and fees. Applications, 6th October, to J. W. Danby, Clerk.

LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, with board.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire Square—Assistant House-Surgeon: board, etc. Applications to George Croxton, Secretary.

NEATH UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Llangoynoed District: £75 per annum, and fees. Applications, 28th September, to Howel Cuthbertson, Clerk.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Assistant Surgeon.

NORTHAMPTON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL INSTITUTE—Assistant Medical Officer: £100 per annum. Applications, to George Knight, Secretary, 22, Cromwell Street, Northampton.

NORWICH UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 8: £75 per annum.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester—Lecturer on Chemistry.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham—House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board, lodgings, etc. Applications, 30th instant, to Walter Young, Secretary.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board, lodgings, etc. Applications, 30th instant, to Walter Young, Secretary.

RATHDOWN UNION, co. Dublin—Medical Officer for the Stillorgan Dispensary District: £100 per annum.

RIPON DISPENSARY and HOUSE OF RECOVERY—Resident Medical Officer: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, etc. Applications, 30th inst., to the Honorary Secretaries.

ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport—Junior Surgeon (one of three). Applications, 30th instant, to C. A. Shapcote, Secretary.

ST. FAITH UNION, Norwich—Medical Officer for the St. Faith District and the Workhouse: £44 and £20 per annum respectively.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL—Visiting Apothecary. Applications, 14th October, to C. L. Todd, Secretary.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Medical Officer to attend patients at their homes: £60 per annum, board, and residence. Applications, 2nd October, to Joseph Barber, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE—House-Surgeon.

SHEDFIELD COTTAGE HOSPITAL—Medical Officer.

STOURBRIDGE DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Secretary: £130 per annum, furnished rooms, coals, and gas, with extras (about £25 per annum).

TOWCESTER UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Blakesley District: £60 per annum, and fees. Applications, 28th instant, to William Whitton, Clerk.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Applications, 1st Oct., to John Robson, B.A., Secretary to Council.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Junior Dispenser: £50 per annum, luncheon, dinner, and tea.

WEST NORFOLK and LYNN HOSPITAL—Surgeon.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BARKER, Samuel, M.D., appointed Honorary Physician to the Brighton and Hove Dispensary.

*BRAMWELL, Byron, M.B., appointed Physician to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, *vice* *E. Charlton, M.D., deceased.

DAVIES, William M., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Huntingdon County Hospital, *vice* *M. Foster, Esq., resigned.

HEDLEY, John, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the North Riding Infirmary, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

LONGBOOTHAM, George, M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the North Riding Infirmary, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

PRIESTLEY, Clement E., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, *vice* C. B. Plowright, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

REID, Alexander W., M.B., appointed Physician Superintendent of the Glasgow Fever Hospital.

SMITH, William, L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Junior House Surgeon to the Preston Royal Infirmary, *vice* Gamer, appointed Senior.

WOODS, Thomas A., M.B., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Isle of Man General Hospital, Douglas.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—On September 21st, at Northampton, the wife of Charles Jewel Evans, Esq., of a son.

THOMSON.—On September 18th, at Kingswinford, Staffordshire, the wife of *John Thomson, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PHILPOT—JONES.—On the 17th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, John Richard Philpots, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Moorcroft, Parkstone, to Lily Mary Jones, of St. Mary's Hall, Parkstone, younger daughter of R. W. H. Jones, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Jones of Nanaah, co. Wexford.

DOBSON—PIERCE.—On August 29th, at Clifton Parish Church, Nelson Congreve Dobson, F.R.C.S.E., of Clifton, to Louise Alice, only daughter of the late R. J. Pierce, Esq., of Clifton Grove.—No cards.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON, Joseph, M.D., late of Mullingar, aged 72, on August 6th. Dr. Ferguson had held the office of Surgeon to the Westmeath County Infirmary and Prison from 1825 until about a month before his death.

HUNT, Henry, Esq., L.R.C.P. Ed., at Belford, aged 61, on August 28th.

KING, Daniel, M.R.C.S., at Bridgeland Street, Bideford, aged 28, on Sept. 12th.

BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Ann Blackwell, of Ellison Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has bequeathed £1000, free of duty, to the Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Home, at Whitley, Northumberland.—The executors to the will of the late Miss Hannah Brackenbury have presented a donation of £500 to the University College Hospital, from the funds left by that lady for distribution to charitable purposes.

TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. J. H. Marshall of Wallingford has, on retiring from practice, been presented with a set of solid silver side-dishes, one hundred pounds, and an address on vellum, illuminated, and bound in morocco.

THE Corporation of Basingstoke have granted a lease for ninety-nine years, at a nominal rent, of a site for an infirmary of two wards, with four beds in each; and nearly £600 has been subscribed towards the building, etc.

THE WIRKSWORTH COTTAGE HOSPITAL.—The Secretary of this Cottage Hospital has just issued a satisfactory report of the year's work, and the cost at which it was accomplished. The balance-sheet shows a satisfactory financial state; and the report, in its entirety, presents a strong argument in favour of these useful institutions.

MR. RICHARD T. GOODALL of Clay Cross has met with a serious accident by being thrown from his carriage. He fell on rough stones, and was fearfully cut on the face and head; and, by the last account, was lying in a precarious condition.

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.

FRIDAY, September 25th.—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. (University College). Mr. T. Charters White, "On the Salivary Glands of the Cockroach".

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, 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, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The University of St. Andrew's admits yearly to examination for the degree of M.D. a certain number of practitioners whose age exceeds forty years. If our correspondent fall within that category, he should apply to the authorities of the University for information. Beyond this, we do not know any University where a reputable degree can be obtained without residence.

LOCAL OF GENERAL.

SIR.—Will you allow me to ask advice of some of our members on the following unpleasant case. The patient is just over sixty, of spare habit, has had good health, and takes a good deal of exercise; his diet is plain and regular, and he seldom takes more than a glass of sherry at dinner and one at supper. For the last two or three years he has had an itching about the anus, which soon passed off, but latterly he has been awakened and much distressed by it. Any application sets it going most cruelly. For years he has had two corns, which at times were no pain to him; then, independently of any hardened skin, one or both become tender to a degree, and then they get well for a time. He appears well and in health with these exceptions. Is the malady local or general? I think the latter. I have used every thing I can think of. Will some member give me his advice?

September 17th, 1874. I am, etc., A MEMBER.

VACCINATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SIR.—Would you kindly give me, or through the medium of the JOURNAL get for me, some information respecting vaccination on the Continent and in America? The laws respecting vaccination, and some statistics as to the results of vaccination, referring especially to deaths from small-pox in vaccinated and in unvaccinated persons, are what I principally want.

I am, etc., H. C. L.

MEDICAL TITLES AND MEDICAL ETHICS.

"H. F." asks: Is an M.D. Montreal and L.R.C.P.S Ed. entitled to put Dr., Physician, and Surgeon on his plate? The physician in question sells pennyworths of ointment and three-halfpenny powders, etc., and vaccines for 1s., etc.

** The practitioner referred to is entitled to use the designations mentioned; but if his practice be of the kind mentioned, it is much to be regretted.

REMOVAL OF GOUTY DEPOSITS.

SIR.—I am anxious to obtain the opinion of some of my medical brethren whether there is any reliable means by which the disfiguring deposits of gouty people can be removed. I therefore make an appeal to your subscribers to kindly give me their experience respecting this subject.

I am, etc., X. Y. Z.

THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

SIR.—If Mr. Spurgin's numerous correspondents will look at Formula No. 37, at the end of Tanner's *Index of Diseases*, or his *Practice of Physic*, they will get all the information they seek.

I am, etc., PERCY BOULTON, M.D.

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.

AN APPEAL.

In answer to Dr. D. de Berdt Hovell's appeal on behalf of the widow and daughters of the late Dr. T. C. Lewis, the following sums have been received by the Editor of this JOURNAL.

	£ s. d.
Dr. Heath, Colchester	1 0 0
Mr. C. Druce, Oxford	0 5 0
Mr. W. E. Stanton Stanley	0 2 6
R. McK.	0 5 0
Mrs. Gurney Barclay, per R. McK.	1 0 0
G. H. F.	0 12 0
J. D. C.	0 2 6
Mr. W. Y. Martin, Walkden	0 10 6
Dr. Jelly, Madrid	2 2 0
Mrs. Jelly, Madrid	0 10 6
	6 10 0

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE IN CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA.

SIR.—In the following case, I had the opportunity of testing the effects of the subcutaneous injection of chloral hydrate, successfully used by Dr. Hall in the treatment of epidemic cholera (*vide BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, August 22nd). Cases of a similar kind occur sometimes during the prevalence of epidemic diarrhoea, and the symptoms are very remarkable for their close resemblance to those of epidemic cholera; this resemblance induced me to try the new method of treatment. I may state that no diarrhoea prevails here at present.

M. P., wife of a farmer, aged 66, having gone to bed the previous night quite as well as usual, awoke at 5 A.M. on August 26th with violent pain in the bowels, followed immediately by a copious loose evacuation and vomiting. At 9.30 A.M. I found her in bed, apparently unconscious, with a sunken dusky countenance and cold surface: temperature 96 deg. in the axilla; pulse feeble, 90. She had passed frequent rice-water stools, and vomited similar matter. She had great pain in her abdomen, and agonising cramps in her legs. At 10 A.M., I injected 10 grains of chloral, dissolved in 100 minims of water, under the skin of her arms and legs; applied hot bottles to her sides and feet, and ordered her to drink only cold water. She had no urgent thirst, and her voice was weak but not whispering. The effect of the injection was almost immediate. In ten minutes the vomiting ceased, and the cramps became quite bearable, and soon the patient expressed herself as greatly relieved. At 11 A.M., the cramps were less severe: she had no vomiting; still passed rice-water stools under her; temperature 96: pulse feeble, 90. She had passed no urine since 5 A.M. At 1 P.M., the cramps were diminishing: she had no vomiting, but continued to pass colourless watery stools; temperature 97½: pulse fuller. She was ordered to take some cold brandy-and-water, which she vomited. At 6 P.M., she had no cramp, and had passed some urine under her. The purging was less; temperature 97. She was ordered to take 5 minims of tincture of opium and 10 minims of chloroform in half an ounce of water every hour. At 10 P.M., the temperature was normal, and the skin moist. There was no purging; and from this time she made an uninterrupted recovery. A slight redness and tenderness at the site of one of the punctures was the only inconvenience which arose from the injection.

I am, etc.,
Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Sept. 5th, 1874.

JOHN BRICKWELL.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Gazette, Sept. 21st; 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 Knaresborough 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; The Leighton Buzzard Observer; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Daily Telegraph; The Durham Chronicle; The Halifax Evening Reporter; The Elgin Courier; etc.

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

Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, Tarbet; Mr. W. H. Flower, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Geckie, Toronto; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Dr. Handel Griffiths, Edinburgh; Mr. J. H. Wathe, Fishguard; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, London; An Union Officer, Sheffield; Mr. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Mr. Brake Marshall, Clapton; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mrs. Jelly, Liverpool; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A Subcriber; Dr. J. W. Langmore, London; Mr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke, London; Dr. Acland, Oxford; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. J. J. Charles, Belfast; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. W. R. Gowers, London; Mr. J. Croft, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. R. O. Backhouse, Bridgnorth; Mr. Ferguson, Edinburgh; 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. Barkas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. S. Barker, Brighton; Mrs. Greene, Isle of Man; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. C. R. Thompson, Westerham; Mrs. Monckton, Rugeley; A Correspondent; Mr. Trepherd, Stourbridge; Dr. Leeper, Loughall; Dr. Percy Boulton, London; Mr. J. E. Ingpen, London; Mr. J. Thompson, Kingswinford; Mr. Victor de Méric, London; F.R.C.P.; Mr. Jones, Leicester; Mr. Alfred Ashby, Grantham; Sir William Gull, London; Dr. Jelly, Madrid; Dr. Cholmley, London; Mr. R. Smith, Sandown; Mr. Greenway, Plymouth; Mrs. Bates, Manchester; Dr. Marten, Walkden; C. C.; A Member; Dr. T. M. B.; Mr. Giddings, Leeds; Mr. Curton, Erith; Mr. Henry Smith, London; Mr. G. Brown, London; Dr. Fox, Manchester; Dr. Mackay, Elgin; Mr. C. St. Aubyn Hawken, London; Mr. E. Owen, London; Mr. A. Clark, London; etc.