

for the Annual Meeting of the Association next August is to be held on Monday next, when it is expected that the business arrangements will be fairly set going. The Local Secretaries are receiving promises of support and assistance from almost all of the leading medical men of the city and neighbourhood.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### MIDLAND BRANCH.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Branch will be held in the Board Room of the County Hospital, at Lincoln, on Friday, December 18th, at 7 P.M.; T. SYMPSON, F.R.C.S., President; A. H. DOLMAN, M.R.C.S., President-elect.

*Business.*—To elect an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the Branch, and eight ordinary Members of Council, according to Rules 7 and 8; to elect an Honorary Secretary for Nottinghamshire; to elect new Members, and transact other business.

The laws governing the Branch, passed at a general meeting held at Boston, on 24th September, were confirmed at a meeting of Committee of Council held at Birmingham on November 4th.

In order to facilitate arrangements, members intending to be present are requested to communicate at once with

C. HARRISON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Lincoln, November 28th, 1874.

## REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

### MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1874.

J. E. MORGAN, M.D., President, in the Chair.

*Case of Cyanosis.*—Dr. LEECH brought before the Society a young man aged 24, with cyanosis, which had existed since he was five months old. He was subject to attacks of syncope and dyspnoea, but was not precluded from following an occupation. He had hypertrophy of the lips and congestion of the nose. There was hypertrophy of the left side of the heart, with a *bruit* which was heard most distinctly in the fourth left intercostal space near the sternum. The *bruit* was very limited, and was intensified during an inspiratory act. In addition, the patient had abnormality of the ribs on the left side. Dr. Leech believed a communication between the two ventricles to exist. —In conjunction with the above case, Dr. Leech also showed a case of cyanosis which had been before the Society at a previous meeting, and in which there was pulmonary stenosis.

*Malignant Tumour of Cerebellum.*—The PRESIDENT showed a malignant tumour of the cerebellum. The patient, aged 45, was admitted into the Royal Infirmary on February 16th. The chief symptoms were dizziness, constant cephalalgia, vomiting, and obstinate constipation. Sometimes he would remain without evacuations for nine days. There was also double optic neuritis. The patient died comatose. On *post mortem* examination, a tumour of the size of a pigeon's egg was found involving the left cerebellar lobe, encroaching on the corresponding side of the medulla so as almost to obliterate it, and extending into the fourth ventricle. The tumour was contained in a distinct sac, which had a delicate lining membrane, and out of which a quantity of apparently puriform fluid escaped. This, when examined microscopically, consisted of granules, and cells of various sizes with granular contents. The harder portions of the tumour were made up of cells of rounded shape, and containing one or more nucleolated nuclei. These cells were separated by fine intercellular substance, and were closely packed in spaces formed by the blood-vessels.

*Medicinal Paint.*—Dr. RANSOME showed a form of paint for medicinal uses which he had extensively tried, and found very efficacious.

*Myxoma of Parotid Region.*—Mr. LUND showed a myxomatous tumour removed from the parotid region. It was situated over the masseter muscle to some degree, was slightly movable, and was said to have existed twelve months. No cause could be assigned; no blow, nor tendency to hereditary cancer. The tumour was removed on July 28th by a nearly horizontal incision. No special vessels were divided. There was slight oozing hæmorrhage. A small portion of the socia parotidis was removed, attached to the tumour. There was slight facial paralysis after the operation. This had, however, almost entirely disappeared under faradisation. Microscopically, the tumour consisted

of stellate cells, their fine processes forming a network. There were also groups of rounded nucleated cells.

*Sarcoma of the Iris.*—Dr. DRESCHFELD exhibited a sarcomatous tumour of the iris, and showed microscopical sections. He remarked on the extreme rarity of this kind of tumour in this situation, and referred to certain peculiarities of several of the sections, which threw some light on the etiology of the growth.

*Cranio-tabes.*—Dr. SINCLAIR made a few remarks on a case of cranio-tabes, and showed a specimen.

*Treatment of the Fetus.*—Dr. THORBURN read a paper entitled Suggestions towards the Medicinal Treatment of the Unborn Child. It will be published *in extenso* in the forthcoming volume of the *Manchester and Liverpool Reports*.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

### INCREASE OF SALARY OF A POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE medical officer of the Cardiff Workhouse, Dr. Sheen, has recently, after five years' service, had his salary increased from £104 to £120 *per annum*, the guardians undertaking at the same time to provide all drugs, etc., for the house in future. We are glad to note the recognition of a principle we have always strongly contended for; namely, that the medical officer should be remunerated for his professional services alone, and should be relieved of the iniquitous burden of having to provide drugs, etc., for the sick poor under his care out of his usually insufficient salary. We are informed that the Cardiff Board of Guardians have, within the past two years, erected a hospital, to accommodate 120 patients, on the most recently improved principles of hospital construction; and it gives us considerable pleasure to record such acts of consideration for the sick poor, and of generosity towards their medical officer, on the part of Poor-law guardians, who are usually only too slow to recognise their duties in these two directions.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE vacancy as head of the Statistical Branch of the Army Medical Department, created by the death of Deputy Surgeon-General A. Barclay, M.D., has been filled by the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B., V.C., who served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55 with the 8th and 13th Hussars, including the battle of Alma, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps and Turkish medal); decorated with the Victoria Cross for persevering bravery and admirable conduct in charge of the wounded men left behind the column when the troops under General Havelock forced their way into the Residency of Lucknow on the 26th September, 1857 (medal with clasp and a year's service); served in the New Zealand campaigns of 1863-65 (C.B., special promotion to the rank of surgeon-major and medal).

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.B., doing duty 13th Bengal Lancers, assumes medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, at Meeran Meer.—Surgeon H. Kay M'Kay, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, assumes medical charge of the 44th N. I. at Debrooghur.—Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, M.D., is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 12th N. I.—Surgeon H. Whitwell, assumes medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his other duties.—Surgeon W. E. B. Moylan, M.D., proceeds to Bareilly, and assumes medical charge of the 11th N. I., as a temporary measure.—Surgeon-General Gordon, M.D., C.B., has assumed the duties of principal medical officer in Madras, *vice* Surgeon-General S. Currie, M.D., C.B., moved to Simla.

### NAVAL MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMS, Staff-Surgeon Archibald, to the *Excellent*.  
BERNARD, Staff-Surgeon John, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for service with the Plymouth division of Marines.  
BIDDULPH, Staff-Surgeon Robert W., second class, to the *Asia*.  
DOBBYN, Staff-Surgeon J. S., second class, to the *Duncan*, additional, for service at Yarmouth Hospital.

respect fitted for the post; and I am quite sure the profession will agree with me, that a medical man who has served his country zealously and well, in all climates and in all dangers, is worthy of some consideration. Up to the present, it appears to me to be the rule to work military and naval surgeons until quite "worn out", then put them on half-pay when no longer able to work. If a new system were adopted as above, it would, I am convinced, prove highly beneficial to Her Majesty's military and naval medical service; for instance, men of twenty years' service and over might be induced to take a civil appointment under Government and retire on half-pay, thus creating a flow of promotion; secondly, greatly increased inducement would be held out to young medical men to enter Her Majesty's service; thirdly, it would enable Government to lay their hands on a "reserve" of experienced military and naval surgeons for home service in the event of invasion or great emergency; fourthly, it would go some way towards bridging over the gulf which at present appears to separate civil from military and naval medical officers. I am, etc., SURGEON-MAJOR.

#### NAVAL SURGEONS: RELATIVE RANK.

SIR,—The following case in instance very fully evidences the anomaly of our present relative rank in the service; and I should like to call the attention of the Admiralty towards the same, in the hope that it may awaken them to the fact that in the question of relative rank we really labour under a substantial grievance, and have a very just cause for complaint.

Three of us entered at an university in 18—, graduating in arts together. My two friends left to enter the service—one as a chaplain, the other as a naval instructor, with the rank of lieutenant on entry. To qualify in medicine, I continued my studies for four years longer, until I had obtained my degree of M.D. Then, passing into the navy and receiving my commission, I found that my fellow graduates held the rank of lieutenant with four years' standing, I entering with sub-lieutenant's rank; consequently, they were my seniors by ten years. The consequence of my remaining for four years longer at my university to obtain a higher qualification results in a loss to me of ten years' time.

I remain, without further comment, yours, etc., M.D., R.N.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—On Tuesday, January 26, an examination will commence in the hall of Exeter College, for the purpose of selecting a scholar in Natural Science. The scholarship is of the annual value of £80, and is tenable for four years from the date of election. Candidates are not disqualified by any limit of age, and will be examined in biology, chemistry, and physics. Special knowledge is not expected of more than one of the above subjects, and preference will be given to a candidate who excels in biology or one of its branches. The candidate selected will have to satisfy the electors that he has sufficient classical and mathematical knowledge to enable him to pass responsions, and will be expected to read for honours in biology in the Natural Science School. Candidates are requested to call on the rector between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., or 8 and 9 p.m. on Monday, January 25th, bringing with them certificates of birth and testimonials of character. It is further requested that candidates will at once communicate with Mr. Ray Lankester, Fellow and Lecturer in Natural Science at Exeter College, stating the extent and direction of their studies in natural science up to the present time.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS IN STATE MEDICINE.—The Vice-Chancellor presided at a meeting of general members of the senate, held on December 3, for the consideration of the report of the Board of Medical Studies. There were but few members of the senate present. With regard to the part of the report proposing the institution of an examination in State Medicine, the Vice-Chancellor said that of late great public interest had been evinced in this matter, and the duty and responsibility of the general sanitary board had been great indeed. The public had felt that some guarantee of the capability of the officers was required, and it was now proposed to establish this guarantee by means of university examinations. One feature of the report, he thought, was a good one, namely, that it proposed to admit to the examinations not only members of the university, but candidates from elsewhere. He was sure that the small attendance was not to be taken as evincing a want of interest in this subject, but rather as a feeling of general con-

fidence in, and agreement with, the propositions of the board. Professor Humphry said it was but courteous to state that he had received by letter some objections from a graduate in medicine at Cambridge to the examinations being thrown open to all medical practitioners. That course had not been recommended by the board until after the most mature consideration. The persons appointed to the offices under consideration would exercise large legal functions, and the board felt that if the examination was confined to members of the university strictly their exertions in favour of the object proposed to be achieved would be rendered nugatory. It should be observed that this examination gave no grade or title, but merely a certificate. The only effect would be the extension of university influence over those who had not the opportunity and privilege of residing within the precincts of the university. He looked upon the extension of this influence as the most important need of the future, and thought that the university could achieve in this way was really incalculable. The board sought to establish this influence only so far as the faculty of medicine was concerned over the whole country. The Vice-Chancellor undertook to convey the tenor of the observations made to the syndicate.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.D. Examination.

Addy, Boughton, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Barfoot, George Harry, University College  
Barlow, Thomas, B.S., B.Sc., University College  
Bomford, Gerald, King's College  
Cockburn, John Alexander (Gold Medal), King's College  
Colgate, Henry, B.S., University College  
Coupland, Sidney, University College and Middlesex Hospital  
Dyson, William, B.A., University College  
Gibbins, Alfred Thomas, King's College  
\*Greenfield, William Smith, B.S., University College and St. Thomas's Hospital  
Harris, James Alfred, University of Edinburgh  
Mackey, Edward, Queen's College, Birmingham  
\*Skerrit, Edward Markham, B.S., B.A., University College  
Vachell, Charles Tanfield, King's College

### Logic and Moral Philosophy only.

Buck, Thomas Alpheus, Guy's Hospital  
Dukes, Clement, B.S., St. Thomas's Hospital  
Perkins, Charles Edward Steele, Guy's Hospital  
Yeo, Isaac Burney, King's College

### B.S. Examination. Pass List.

*First Division.*  
Duncan, Peter Thomas, University College  
Gould, Alfred Pearce, University College

*Second Division.*

Crocker, Henry Radcliffe, University College  
Houghton, Walter Benoni, University College  
Pope, Harry Campbell, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and University College

\* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Medal.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following members of the College having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, at meetings of the Court of Examiners on November 26th, 27th, and 28th, were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court; and, at a meeting of the Council, on the 10th instant, were admitted Fellows of the College, viz.:—

Messrs. Frederic Bowreman Jessett, L.S.A., Erith, Kent, diploma of membership dated December 20th, 1858, of University College; Arthur Fergusson McGill, L.S.A., Park Square, Leeds, November 18th, 1868, of King's College; Gustavus Hartridge, L.R.C.P.Lond. and L.S.A., Staplehurst, July 22nd, 1872, of King's College; and Edward Charles Stirling, M.A. and M.B. Cantab., Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, July 23rd, 1872, of St. George's Hospital.

Six candidates having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for twelve months.

At the same meeting of the Council, the following members were admitted Fellows by election, viz.:—

Messrs. Charles Derby Waite, M.B. Cantab. and M.R.C.P.Lond., Old Burlington Street, diploma of membership dated October 2nd, 1829; and Thomas John Starling, L.S.A., Higham Ferrers, Northampton, July 19th, 1841.  
Mr. Henry Figgins, L.S.A., Sharrow, Sheffield, July 20th, 1840, was admitted a Fellow by election.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—  
ABERYSTWTH INFIRMARY—Surgeon.  
ABBEYLEIX UNION—Apothecary for the Workhouse. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications on or before the 15th instant.  
ALVERSTOCK LOCAL BOARD—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications on or before the 15th instant.  
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and residence. Applications on or before December 14th.

**ATHY UNION**, co. Kildare—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £120 and fees.

**AXBRIDGE UNION**—Medical Officer for the Second District. Salary, £30 per annum.

**BAILIEBOROUGH UNION**, co. Cavan—Medical Officer for the Kingscourt Dispensary District. Salary, £80 per annum, and fees. Applications on or before the 16th instant.

**BASFORD UNION**—Medical Officer for No. 1 District. Salary, £40 per annum.

**BLACKBURN UNION**—Medical Officer for the Harwood District. Salary, £25 per annum.

**BRIDGEWATER INFIRMARY**—Dispenser. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent to Mr. E. Lilley, the Honorary Secretary, Bridgewater.

**BRIDGEWATER UNION**—Medical Officer for No. 2 District. Salary, £70 per annum.

**CARLISLE FEVER HOSPITAL**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Clerk of the Urban Sanitary Authority, Carlisle.

**CASTLEBAR DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Resident Medical Superintendent.

**CASTLE WARD UNION**—Medical Officer for the Ponteland District. Salary, £20 per annum. Also, the Workhouse. Salary, £30 per annum.

**CHORLTON UNION**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Residence and attendance to each officer. Applications on or before the 22nd instant.

**DUNDEE ROYAL INFIRMARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before the 30th instant.

**EAST SUSSEX, HASTINGS, and ST. LEONARD'S INFIRMARY**—Assistant-Surgeon.

**EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Southwark Bridge Road—Physician. Applications to be sent on or before January 1st next.

**FARINGDON UNION**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Shrivensham District. Salary, £70 per annum, with fees. Will also have to undertake the duties of Medical Officer of Health for the District. Salary, £10 per annum. Applications on or before the 15th instant.

**FIFE AND KINKOSS DISTRICT ASYLUM**—Assistant Physicianship. Salary, £80, with board, etc. Apply to Dr. Fraser, Medical Superintendent, Cupar-Fife.

**GLOUCESTER INFIRMARY**—Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon. Applications on or before the 31st instant.

**GRAVESEND and MILTON UNION**—Medical Officer for the District of Milton, and that portion of the Workhouse belonging to the parish of Milton. Salary, £70 per annum, and fees. Applications, on or before the 16th instant, to W. J. King, King Street, Gravesend.

**GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL**, Caledonian Road—One Physician and one Surgeon. Applications to be sent in on or before January 12th, 1875.

**HANTS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent, on or before the 22nd instant.

**HARRIS**, Parochial Board of—Surgeon. Salary, £66 per annum, including vaccination and medicine for the poor. The gentleman elected will get £90 per annum for attending the ratepayers and cottars within South Harris. Applications to be made to the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Harris.

**HEADINGTON UNION**—Medical Officer for the Wheatley District. Salary, £70 per annum.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE**—Twenty appointments as Surgeon. Examination in February 1875.

**MALE LOCK HOSPITAL**—House-Surgeon.

**MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM**, Hanwell—Assistant Medical Officer.

**MORVEN** (Parish of), Argyshire—Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Testimonials to be sent in on or before the 30th December, to H. A. Fraser, Morven, Fort William, N.B.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before the 26th instant.

**NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Hackney Road, E.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with attendance, rooms, coals, and light.

**NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL**—Physician. Applications to be made not later than the 16th instant.

**NOTTINGHAM FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTION**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £225 per annum, with residence, coal, and gas. Applications not later than the 17th instant to Mr. J. Lee, Upper Eldon Street, Swinton.

**PLOMESGATE UNION**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications on or before the 26th instant.

**POPLAR and STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT**—Dispenser. Salary, £2 2s 2d a week. Applications to be sent in on or before the 14th instant.

**PLYMOUTH UNION**—Medical Officer for No. 3 District.

**RATHMINES DISPENSARY**—Apothecary. £50 per annum.

**RICHMOND (Surrey) UNION**—Medical Officer for the Richmond District. £100 per annum.

**ROYAL EDINBURGH HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**—Assistant to Extra Physician. Salary, £52 10s per annum. Applications on or before the 16th instant.

**RYDE DISPENSARY**—Physician.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**—Assistant Physician.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS**—Second Clinical Assistant. Board and furnished apartments.

**SCARBOROUGH UNION**—Medical Officer for the Sherburn District. Salary, £30 per annum.

**SEVENOAKS UNION**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 2 District. Salary, £70 per annum.

**SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, gas, and washing.

**STRAIKINNESS**, Village and District of—Medical Officer. Salary, £10 to Parochial Board, with £110 from a workmen's club, exclusive of midwifery fees. Apply to Mr. A. Cowper, Kincaid, Cupar Fife.

**SWANSEA URBAN and PORT SANITARY DISTRICT**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £200 per annum, and fees.

**TORPHINS** in the Parish of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire—Parochial Medical Officer: £45 per annum. Applications to Chairman of Parochial Board.

**TRINITY COLLEGE**, Dublin—Professor of Chemistry: £500 per annum, and fees. Applications to the Rev. Dr. Haughton, Trinity College.

**WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY**, Marylebone Road—Physician in Ordinary. Honorary Physicians must be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and duly registered. Applications must be made to the Secretary on or before December 14th.

**WEST RIDING ASYLUM**, Wakefield—Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist.

**WOOLWICH UNION**, Kent—Assistant Medical Officer to the new Infirmary at Plumstead. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. An additional salary of £20 per annum will be given for dispensing for the poor of the Plumstead District.

**WORCESTER DISPENSARY and PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE**—Acting Medical Officer.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

**BENHAM**, William T., M.D., appointed Physician-in-Chief to the Chilian Government Asylum, Santiago.

**BUDD**, William A., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Surgeon to the Exeter Dispensary, *vice* J. W. Harris, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

**CLARK**, Henry E., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Dispensary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* J. Paterson, M.D.

**DEELEY**, William, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Malton Dispensary, *vice* George Colby, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**HARRIS**, John W., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Exeter Dispensary.

**HEPBURN**, David, L.D.S.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Dental House-Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London, *vice* Gibbings, resigned.

**HUGHES**, Posthumus W., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed House-Surgeon to the Carmarthen Infirmary, *vice* R. Williams, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.

**LAURIE**, James, M.D., appointed Dispensary Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* M. Charteris, M.D.

**LOTHEAN**, John A., M.D., appointed extra Dispensary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* H. C. Cameron, M.D.

**MC EWEN**, William, M.D., appointed Dispensary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* J. Dunlop, M.D.

**MATHER**, George R., M.D., appointed Dispensary Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* A. Lindsay, M.D.

**MONTGUTH**, James M., M.B., appointed Visiting Medical Assistant to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Dispensary.

**PALEY**, James H., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Ripon Dispensary, *vice* E. W. S. Wilkins, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

**PALEY**, W. E., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, *vice* D. W. Giffard, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**WEIR**, John, M.B., appointed Dispensary Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* A. Wood Smith, M.D.

**WHITSON**, James, M.B., appointed extra Dispensary Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, *vice* R. Smart, M.D.

## 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.

**KELLY**.—On December 4th, at 12, Plough Road, Rotherhithe, the wife of \*Bernard Kelly, M.D., of a son.

**MAXWELL**.—At Lahore, N. India, on November 5th, the wife of Theodore Maxwell, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Medical Missionary, of a son.

**PATON**.—On December 1st, at Brook House, Rockferry, Cheshire, the wife of \*J. Wilson Paton, M.D., M.R.C.S., of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

**FLOWER—LUSH**.—On December 3rd, at Fyfield Church, near Andover, Hants, by the Rev. C. A. Hodgson, Rector, \*Frederic J. Flower, Surgeon, Broad Chalke, Salisbury, to Eva Henrietta, third daughter of William Lush, of Fyfield House, Andover, and formerly of Damerham, Wilts.

**BEQUESTS**.—The late Miss Ellen Markland of Notting Hill left the following sums to medical charities, in addition to bequests to other institutions, all to be paid free of legacy duty: to St. Mary's Hospital, the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, the Leicester Infirmary, £500 each; to the West London Hospital, the Consumption Hospital at Brompton, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Medical Benevolent College, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street, the Royal Free Hospital, and the Cancer Hospital, £200 each; to the Dispensary, Notting Hill, £100.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Exeter Dispensary, to elect a successor to Mr. John William Harris, an address, handsomely illuminated and framed, was presented to that gentleman. It was as follows: "The Committee of the Exeter Dispensary cannot accept the resignation of their tried and valued friend Mr. Harris without putting upon record an expression of the sense they entertain of his long and faithful service. For twenty-eight years he has devoted much of his time, and all his skill, to the relief of the sick poor for whose benefit the dispensary was established, and they feel that the unusually long period of service demands from them their warmest acknowledgment. They beg that he will accept this expression of their grateful remembrance of his generous co-operation, and the assurance of their most cordial respect and esteem."

## 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. Mr. Spencer Watson, "An Astragalus and portion of the Os Calcis removed by Primary Excision for Compound Dislocation of the Astragalus, and Compound Communicated Fracture of the Os Calcis"; Mr. William Rose, "A Case of Cleft Palate" (patient shown); Mr. W. F. Teevan, "A Review of the Modern Methods of Treating Stricture".

**TUESDAY**.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Dickinson: Obscure Abdominal Tumour. Mr. Lawson: Sarcoma of the Sclerotic. Mr. J. Hutchinson: Cancer of the Tongue, shewing two quite separate Growths. Mr. J. Hutchinson: Intussusception of the Ileum into the Colon, in a Dog. Dr. Southey: Aneurysm of the Heart. Dr. Wickham Legg: Aneurysm of the Left Ventricle. Dr. Wickham Legg: Aneurysm of the Mitral Valve. Dr. Dowse: Cancer of the Abdominal Viscera. Mr. Wagstaffe: Papilloma of the Tongue (two cases).

**FRIDAY**.—Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Nomination of officers, etc.

## 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*.

**AUTHOR**, 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.

**DR. MENZIES**.—We regret that the letter was too long for publication.

**MR. GOURLEY** (West Hartlepool) should write to Professor Longmore, Netley.

**A CANDIDATE**.—The subject is now occupying the attention of the Dental Board of the College of Surgeons. There was a meeting last week, and we believe there will be another shortly. "L.D., R.C.S. is the title."

**A FELLOW**.—Mr. Henry Lee is the new Professor of Surgery and Pathology, and Mr. William Turner the new Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

**A COLLECTOR**.—In the library of the College of Surgeons there is an old book containing an "autograph" of Shakespere, and on another page his initials. There is, however, great doubt about its genuineness, as it came originally from the library of young Ireland, the forger of the manuscripts.

**MR. MARSHALL**.—The great lexicographer Johnson had a most exalted opinion of the medical profession, which he as often expressed, saying that "physicians did more good to mankind, without a prospect of reward, than any profession of men whatever". His physician Dr. Brocklesby, when he found that Government declined to increase his pension from £300 to £500, nobly came forward with the offer of £100 *per annum*.

**DR. WILLIAMS**.—There is an engraved portrait of Barth. Dominicetti by J. Vitalba. He established medicinal baths at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, for the cure of all disorders, in 1765. Soon afterwards, he took a house at Millbank, and had 16,000 people under his care. He ultimately became bankrupt, and disappeared.

**ST. THOMAS**.—About 1730, it was customary to appoint a stone-cutter to the London hospitals, who should cut also for hernia, but should not hold the appointment of surgeon to the hospital, or, in fact, be denominated surgeon, but simply "stone-cutter and rupture-curer". "That brute Ranby", as Queen Anne called him, operated on Her Majesty. He presented the large silver cup to the Corporation of Surgeons on its separation from the Barbers' Company in 1745.

**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, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

**AN ASSOCIATE** writes as follows:—A medical man in private practice has been officer of health to a borough town for some years. This time twelve months the salary was increased, the appointment was advertised, and was made for twelve months only. The same medical man was reappointed, he being allowed to practise. The same post is again advertised for, but with this difference, that henceforth it shall be a permanent one. Presuming the present holder intends reapplying for the office, would it be a breach of etiquette for another medical man to make an application, in which he promises to devote the whole of his time to the special duties?

\* \* \* The appointment being open to competition, we do not think that it could be called a breach of etiquette for a candidate to make a promise of the kind referred to in our correspondent's question.

## MENTAL STARVATION.

**DR. LAVIES** writes to us to correct some inaccuracies in a note referring to an inquest in which he gave evidence, bearing the above title, which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 21st. Dr. Lavies informs us that his recommendations, though not adopted, were all duly forwarded to the Home Office; secondly, that the *post mortem* examination revealed disease of the lungs, but not of the other organs; and, thirdly, that he never used the expression "mental starvation" in reference to the cause of death.

## FOREIGN DIPLOMAS.

**SIR**,—I see by a letter from "Cosmopolitan", in your issue of the 7th instant, that registered practitioners in this country can obtain a diploma (M.D., I presume) at Würzburg, Heidelberg, and other foreign Universities, by examination and without residence. As I am anxious for further information on the subject, perhaps he would kindly answer the following questions.

1. Which of the Foreign Universities will grant the diploma of M.D. for a fair practical examination, without residence, to a registered practitioner (M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.) in England?

2. Can you tell me what is the form of examination, and what the subjects are, at any of them? If not, to whom should I apply for the necessary information?

November, 1874.

I am, etc.,

M.R.C.P.

## EXCESSIVE MASTURBATION BY A CHILD.

**SIR**,—I have met with many cases similar to the one described by "An Old Member". Perhaps the most remarkable is that of Master C., aged 22 months, who several times a day used to roll on the floor till the penis became erect. If prevented from doing this, he used to rub himself by crossing his thighs. I have never known a case to resist circumcision and bromide of potassium, if the rectum and bladder were free from irritation; though in the treatment of girls, it is sometimes necessary to resort to mechanical appliances.

I am, etc.,

6, Seymour Street, W., December 1874. PERCY BOULTON, M.D.

**SIR**,—Under the above heading, in your last week's issue, an "Old Member" seeks advice. I should recommend him to raise a blister over the prepuce by painting it well with the acetum cantharidis (*B. P.*), and repeat it occasionally, so as to keep it sore for ten days or a fortnight. If that be not successful, he should circumcise.

December 7th, 1874.

I am, etc.,

G. W.

**SIR**,—In answer to "An Old Member", I have seen several cases of this kind relieved, if not altogether cured, by applying a small quantity of the liquor epispasticus to the glans penis; or, even should this be difficult to expose (as perhaps in the case described), I should advise trying a little upon the foreskin itself. I would advise him also to look after the child's nurse, and to prevent his associating with any companions who are at all likely to harm him in this respect.

Dec. 7th, 1874.

I am, etc.,

M.R.C.S. Eng.

**SIR**,—"An Old Member" writes for the advice and experience of others in regard to the cases of excessive masturbation, etc. I beg to give him my experience, which, I regret to tell him, is by no means small; and, unfortunately, the treatment, unless of an heroic nature, is but of small avail. I have now under notice four children in one family, varying from seven to twelve years, and each child continues to practise it at every convenient opportunity. The result has been excessive pallor, loss of flesh and brain-power; the children are unable to compete with others at school, their minds having no power of retention. The treatment I have adopted has been blistering the penis, or the application of a hot iron, so as to render the organ excessively sensitive to the touch; also, I have tried the influence of introducing a sound. Bromide of potassium, I have sometimes thought, has limited the tendency. But I will now speak of the heroic treatment—I mean circumcision; and if you can gain the consent of the friends, the sooner it is performed the better. Removal of the prepuce will cause the glans to become hardened in texture, and so limit sensibility, besides the moral effect of the operation, which is not readily forgotten. In a large Jewish institution with which I am connected, masturbation is unknown. I am aware that I am treading somewhat hardly upon a recent author's ideas in suggesting circumcision, but the baneful effects of masturbation must be my apology.

December 1874.

I am, etc.,

CIRCUMCISION.

## ON THE RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF THE PUERPERAL STATE.

**SIR**,—Rightly to comprehend the true philosophy of the question, it is necessary to revert for a moment to a consideration of the antecedent condition of childbirth. This, it may be briefly said, corresponds in some essential respects with that of a person undergoing a Turkish bath. In both instances, though from a widely different cause, the functions of organic life are exalted to the highest pitch, and the patient is bathed in a profuse perspiration. And just as at the conclusion of the hot-air bath the patient is subjected, with the greatest comfort and advantage, to the graduated cold douche, so likewise at the conclusion of labour—but for the exhaustion consequent upon protracted suffering and loss of blood—the graduated cold douche would be equally applicable and advantageous; and this brings to my mind a statement made to me many years ago by a lady, the mother of a large family. She related that on one occasion, whilst at Jamaica, she was attended during her confinement solely by a native woman, who, after the labour was completed, compelled her to get out of bed and stand in a wooden bowl. The woman then poured cold water all over her from a jug. In relating this circumstance, the lady laughingly declared that in none of her confinements, either before or since, had she made such a rapid recovery as on that occasion.

November 18th, 1874.

I am, etc.,

M.D.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

#### MARTIN'S SOLUTION OF TANNIN.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent, I have never used Martin's solution as an urethral injection. It is much too strong, and its consistence is not suitable for such use. A watery solution containing five grains of pure fresh tannin sometimes causes great irritation, and Martin's solution contains two-thirds of an ounce in the ounce. Glycerine of tannic acid may be used diluted with an equal quantity of mucilage or oil, the mixture containing a drachm of tannin to the ounce; but glycerine profoundly modifies the action of tannin, as it does of other drugs—carbolic acid, for instance. I have never used a watery solution of tannin stronger than ten grains to the ounce, in gleet or chronic gonorrhœa, with any satisfaction as to the result; in fact, I find far better results from mild injections—bismuth, or very weak leucolion. I am, etc.,

Bradford, York, Dec. 7th, 1874.

PHILIP MIALI, Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary.

#### MEDICAL DEGREES AND TITLES.

SIR,—In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 24th, a L.R.C.P.E. attempts to justify the assumption of the title of Doctor by the order of medical practitioners to which he appears to belong, and assigns as his reason for the commission of the abuse, that the question of medical titles is settled by the opinion of the populace and the use of an English dictionary: principles which, whatever weight they may have with the ungraduated licentiate, cannot be regarded as authoritative in reference to the question.

The term doctor, in its vulgar signification, is synonymous with medical attendant, and is, therefore, not only applicable to ungraduated Licentiates, but, in the opinion of the populace, and perhaps, also, in conformity with the meaning obtained from an English dictionary, may even include practitioners of a questionable character. In its proper acceptation, and as applicable only to University graduates, whether doctors of divinity, law, or medicine, the term implies that its possessor has been regarded by an University as *Doctus*, in the various branches of learning pertaining to the particular faculty, and is, therefore, entitled to receive the status and designation of Doctor (which does not signify physician); while, as applied to doctors of medicine, it not only implies the previous recognition of the element *Doctus* in the several departments of medical learning, but further confers the right to practise the healing art—a right which belongs to it in common with other recognised qualifications, which may find a place on the *Medical Register*.

Surgeons generally do not assume the title, though it is frequently conceded to them by the populace; but many ungraduated Licentiates, partly in consequence of their possessing a medical as distinct from a surgical license, partly from the connivance at the abuse by the corporations who have granted them that license, partly also from their own inherent presumption, and partly in consequence of the ambiguity in regard to the term, have not scrupled to avail themselves of such fallacious and equivocal reasons in order that they may invest themselves with a title to which they have no claim whatever. That the ambiguity attaching to the expression explains to some extent the prevalence of the impropriety in question, is shown by the absence of any similar attempt at the assumption of the title of Doctor among members of other learned professions, by those who do not possess the degree of Doctor of Divinity or that of Doctor of Laws. It has been stated, in justification of this abuse, that British Universities act "cruelly, unfairly, and unjustly", because they do not confer their degrees on candidates who have not studied within their walls; but "cruelly, unfairness, and injustice", even were such conduct true, do not warrant, on the part of ungraduated Licentiates, the assumption of titles to which they have no right. The correspondent who urges this excuse informs us that he possesses a foreign diploma, and that in consequence he is "well treated and much thought of"; and he thinks that "British Universities should be brought to their senses", because, in his opinion, they act "cruelly, unfairly, and unjustly". But as graduation at a British University not only denotes the honour connected with it, but, in addition, gives a voice in the election of its parliamentary representative and a power in the administration of its internal affairs, he has failed to show wherein consist the "cruelly, unfairness, and injustice", in reserving graduation with the rights and responsibilities which it involves only for former alumni. And if the charge preferred against them of being "out of their senses" mean anything, it implies that the minimum period of attendance which is enacted is too short in proportion to the status and powers which are conferred.

Another correspondent is of opinion that it is questionable whether ungraduated Licentiates "can be deprived of their right of calling themselves Doctors, and that it is fair that those who lend their names to this proposal should be made known to the medical profession". It is certainly not only questionable, but impossible, to deprive them of rights which they do not possess; but it is not questionable whether a successful issue would not attend the proposal to check a course of conduct founded on the supposition of the possession of rights which have no existence. Let him be assured that those who might not co-operate in the proposal would represent a minority of degenerate and disrespectful sons of an alma mater to whom they owe their position, and in the maintenance of whose status and interests they are morally bound to participate. Were such a movement commenced, it would doubtless meet with a hearty response—nay, more, some ungraduated Licentiates, holding in contempt their more pretentious brethren, would lend their aid in the suppression of that presumptuous affectation of which they have been guilty. I am, etc., M.D.

SIR,—I cannot help thinking that certain correspondents to your valuable JOURNAL have been rather hasty with respect to the right of L.R.C.P.s to the designation of "Dr." In the first place, let me, in all fairness to the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, acquaint M.D.Ed. that, during the last twenty years at least, the examinations for the College and Hall diploma, also for the L.R.C.P.Ed., have been very stringent and creditable, consisting of written, *visà voce*, microscopical, analytical, and clinical sections, extending over the space of at least two days. It does not appear to be doubted that a L.R.C.P.E. has a claim to the designation of physician; as much so as a M.R.C.S. is as much a surgeon as a F.R.C.S. Why, then, should not a physician, for the same reason, be called Dr.? Indeed, the College of Physicians admits the privilege. There is this marked distinction between an University physician and one who, though possessing the College and Hall diploma, also a special midwifery diploma, as in some cases, and one who has time for residence, and with means at command for obtaining the University degree, that the latter can put M.D. after his name. Let it be borne in mind, also, that even now a degree of M.D. can be obtained for filthy lucre. Would

there, then, be more honour due to a qualified medical man obtaining such a questionable degree, than to one who submits himself to a highly creditable, honourable, and Royal College for the honour of a physician? Let it be also borne in mind that L.R.C.P.E.s have the sanction of the Examining Board for doing what has called forth such over-zeal, and I was going to say, unfair comments. I have yet to learn that M.D.s of London have raised any objection to the dealings of L.R.C.P.E.s. I am, etc.,

November 1874.

M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.S.A., F.R.C.P.E., S.M.

SIR,—I have suddenly and completely changed my mind respecting medical titles. Hitherto I have stickled for legality; now I adopt the broad platform of courtesy, usage, and utility. The public style all medical practitioners "Doctors". Usage acquires the force of law. Surgical practitioners will probably eschew the title; they may please themselves. The title will be reduplicated in the case of M.D.s; but this is not a matter of consequence. We shall write—"Dr. Blank, M.D." Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1874. I am, etc., FREDK. J. BROWN, M.D.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Gazette, The Western Daily Press; The Manchester Guardian; The Ulster Advertiser; The Sussex Coast Mercury; The Broad Arrow; The Surrey Advertiser; The Bedale and Northallerton Times; The Hackney Express; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Scotsman; The Liverpool Mercury; The Glasgow Herald; The Stroud News and Gloucestershire Advertiser; The Bradford Observer; The Morpeth Herald; The Portsmouth Times; The Western Daily Press; etc.

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

Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Annandale, Edinburgh; Dr. Paget, Cambridge; Dr. Struthers, Aberdeen; Dr. Nevins, Liverpool; Dr. Hope, London; Mr. Lund, Manchester; Dr. Finlayson, Glasgow; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Macleod, Glasgow; Mr. Holthouse, London; M.D.; Mr. Plaxton, Hull; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. Jackson Cummins; M.R.C.S.Eng.; Mr. E. L. Jacob, London; A Country Practitioner; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. W. S. Savory, London; Dr. Felce, London; Dr. J. P. Cassells, Glasgow; A Resident; Surgeon-General Maclean, C.B., London; Mr. J. E. Burton, London; Dr. Fleming, Birmingham; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. James Stray, Shrewsbury; Dr. Balthazar W. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Wardell, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. A. E. Underhill, Great Bridge; Mr. D. H. Gale, Bath; 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. J. R. Lane, London; Honestas, Stockport; Mr. T. L. Dowie, Holloway; M.D.; Mr. Terry, Newport Pagnell; Dr. Taylor, Anerley; Mr. Thurston, Ashford; Mr. Ashburton Thompson, London; Mr. J. Simpson, Upper Norwood; Sir J. R. Cormack, Paris; Mr. G. Foote, Kingston; Dr. Fenton, Coventry; Dr. Thornson, Dublin; Mr. J. H. Stowers; Surgeon; Mr. E. Owen, London; Mr. Williamson, Ventnor; Dr. Shingleton Smith, Clifton; Dr. Hartshorne, London; Mr. Sedgwick, Boroughbridge; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. Humphry, Cambridge; "A University Man"; Dr. Egan, Dublin; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. Morgan, Neath; Mr. Miall, Bradford; T. W. S., Pershore; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Parsons, Goole; Dr. Menzies, Naples; Mr. C. H. W. Parkinson, Wimborne; Dr. De Chaumont, Netley; Circumcision; Mr. J. Crowdy, Edinburgh; Mr. A. Charlton, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Swindale, Binfield; "Audi Alteram Partem"; Dr. L Davies, London; Mr. J. B. Barnes, London; Dr. Coats, Glasgow; Mr. Thomas Jones, Manchester; Mr. D. Gale, Bath; Dr. Moss Campbell, Staunton; Dr. Meredith, Wellington; Mr. Joyce, Cranbrook; Dr. Duddfield, Kensington; G. W.; Mr. Welsh, Knighton; Dr. Langmore, London; The Secretary of the Society of Arts; Our Paris Correspondent; The Secretary of the Improved Dwelling Working Classes Association; A Member; Dr. Keightley, Tavistock; Mr. W. Lewis, London; Dr. Arnold Thompson, Southall; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. Ward, Grange-on-Sands; Mr. Poole, London; Dr. Hollis, London; Mr. James Lane, London; Dr. Crichton Browne, Wakefield; Dr. Batty Tuke, Edinburgh; L. R.; L. C. G. V.; Mr. Priestley Smith, Birmingham; Dr. Brown, Rochester; Mr. J. D. Grove, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; The Secretary of the Statistical Society, London; Dr. Bernard Kelly, Rotherhithe; Mr. S. Gourley, West Hartlepool; etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. xxv. London: 1874.  
Tumour of Lateral Portions of the Lower Jaw, removed without External Wound. By C. F. Maunder. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1874.  
Sanitary Report of the Province of Oudh, 1873. Lucknow: 1874.  
Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned Districts for 1873, with Appendices. Hyderabad: 1874.  
Tenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 1873. Parts I and II. Bombay: 1874.  
Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, 1873. Madras: 1874.  
The Influence of Social and Sanitary Conditions on Religion. By Henry W. Acland, M.D., F.R.S. Oxford and London: James Parker and Co. 1874.  
Statements of the Grounds upon which the Contagious Diseases Acts are opposed. By J. Birkbeck Nevins, M.D. Liverpool: 1874.  
Diseases of Tropical Climates, and their Treatment. By J. A. B. Horton, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill.  
Clinical Lectures on Various Important Diseases; being a collection of the Clinical Lectures delivered in the Medical Wards of Mercy Hospital, Chicago. H. Nathan S. Davis, A.M., M.D. Edited by Frank H. Davis, M.D. Second edition. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. London: Trübner and Co. 1874.  
Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy. By J. Solis Cohen, M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. London: Trübner and Co. 1874.