

uterine injections, in place of applications, whether solid or liquid, filling the vagina with fluid through a speculum, so as to bathe the cervix or vaginal walls as the case may be, and other similar methods seldom employed in this country, are recommended. Few practitioners, we imagine, will be satisfied with the seven lines devoted to the treatment of acute vaginitis at pages 493-94.

The author, speaking of Graily Hewitt's cradle-pessary, asserts that "it is not only incorrect in principle, but experience shows that it is not well borne". He regards the method of treatment by intrauterine pessaries as very efficient in appropriate cases, and not particularly dangerous. He removes them during the catamenial flux, to avoid the risk of inflammation. The use of the chain-écraseur for the removal of intrauterine polypi "is by all means and altogether to be prohibited"; for "it is difficult of application, and is liable to amputate a considerable area of uterine mucous membrane". The single wire écraseur is the one recommended.

No mention is made of vascular growths in the urethra.

We have pointed out what appear to us a few defects in the volume; but, apart from these, the work is one of great merit, and does the author much credit. It is evidently the outcome of much honest and laborious work, and we have no wish to prejudice the professional public, who will not fail to appreciate its intrinsic merits. It is wonderful what an amount of information the author has succeeded in compressing into the space at his disposal; and, considering the rapid strides that have recently been made in the study of diseases of women, the reader will find that justice has been done to the subject regarded from a pathological point of view, and he will be glad to avail himself of the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the clear and concise view of these which the author has presented.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

S U R G E R Y.

REMOVAL OF OMENTAL TUMOUR.—Two cases of removal of omental tumour from the scrotum are reported by Dr. J. F. Miner in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* for August 1875. The first case was that of a healthy young man, who from youth had been troubled with a scrotal tumour, which had been supposed to depend upon some affection of the testicle. When an attempt was made to remove the tumour, it was found to be omental. The omental mass had probably descended with the testicle in youth, and had increased in size as the patient had grown fleshy. It was firmly adherent on all sides to the inguinal canal. A short ligature was thrown around the mass at the lower end of the canal, and the omentum cut away with scissors. The mass when removed weighed two pounds and a half. The patient, after a somewhat troublesome convalescence, returned home in about a month. The second case was less successful. It was that of a man, sixty-five years old, who weighed three hundred and twenty pounds. Eight years before he consulted Dr. Miner, he began to notice an enlargement of the scrotum. The various physicians whom he consulted seemed to arrive at no satisfactory diagnosis. At the time of the surgical operation, the mass was found, as in the previous case, to be enclosed in a peritoneal envelope, and to be firmly adherent to the margin of the inguinal canal. A ligature was applied as high up as possible. The removed mass was several inches in length and width, and weighed three pounds and a half. In five days, the patient died of peritonitis. Dr. Miner remarks that it is frequently the case that large portions of omentum have to be removed in operations for hernia, but he is not aware of a report of similar cases to the two which he describes.

EXCISION OF A GALL-STONE.—Dr. A. Mödel describes in the *Ärzliches Intelligenz-Blatt*, No. 41, 1875, the case of a man aged about 50, who had for a year and a half suffered from pain in the abdomen, at first coming on at rare intervals, but afterwards more frequently and severely. There was no hernia. He was habitually constipated, and his skin was rather sallow. On examination, some swelling and redness were found in the right hypogastric region; and a little more than an inch and a half below and to the outer side of the umbilicus, in the centre of the redness, was a minute opening, from which a small quantity of yellowish viscous matter escaped on pressure. A small sound introduced into the opening came into contact with a rough gritty substance at the depth of about seven-eighths of an inch. The opening was dilated with a scalpel, and the substance was removed. It was a calculus of the size and shape of a nutmeg, with a rough crumbly surface, of a dark brown colour; its outer layer, which

was comparatively soft, presented numerous fine fissures. On physical and chemical examination, it was recognised to be a gall-stone, containing, *inter alia*, 47 per cent. of cholesterine. It had become encysted in the abdominal wall, lying in a cavity nearly as large as a walnut, lined with a smooth membrane, which contained also an abundant thin, fibrous, yellowish, nearly transparent secretion. No connection with the gall-bladder could be traced. The wound was dressed with charpie, and subsequently touched with nitrate of silver, and was quite healed in ten weeks. The patient has since continued in perfect health.

AMPUTATION AT THE ELBOW-JOINT.—Dr. George W. Say (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, September 16th), alluding to amputation at the elbow-joint, says that two considerations have probably deterred surgeons from performing this operation: fear of ulceration of the cartilages, and a long, club-shaped, unwieldy stump. The first has been proved to be groundless. In many, if not in most cases, the flaps unite as readily over cartilages as over the sawn extremity of bone. Whether the second objection is of sufficient importance to overbalance the increased danger of higher amputation, is by no means proven. It is asserted by good surgical authorities, that the redundant size of the end of the bone becomes in time reduced, and leaves a very comely and useful stump. It is admitted by every one, that the less the part removed, the greater the chances for the patient's recovery. It is also admitted, that the more the sheaths of the muscles and the medullary cavities of the bones are interfered with, the greater are the dangers of pyæmia, osteo-myelitis, necrosis, profuse suppuration, etc. These are certainly strong reasons in favour of joint-amputations.

MEDICINE.

ECZEMA PRODUCED BY TINCTURE OF ARNICA.—Dr. Whittaker has (*Ohio Clinic*) lately encountered several cases illustrating the evils of the local application of tincture of arnica. One young man with orchitis applied it, and came to Dr. Whittaker with an extensive and profound eczema, which lasted for three weeks. Another man, having let a tempin-ball fall upon his toes, applied it to relieve the pain, and had a violent eczema, which was not cured for two weeks. At the society at which this communication was read, Dr. Longworth mentioned the fact as something peculiar about this drug that the majority of persons may use it with impunity, but it will now and then act as a virulent poison producing an eczema, not limited to the seat of its application, but which becomes universal, and is often very obstinate to treatment.

HÆMATURIA.—Dr. David Choate (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, September 16th) reports the case of a man aged 40, who was affected with what seemed to be a purely idiopathic hæmaturia, the effect of the changes induced in the system by the lack of proper nutriment and excess of alcohol. Albumen was present, but only in quantity proportioned to the amount of blood, which was always intimately mixed with the urine, and was never passed by itself, either in liquid or in coagula. There was neither mucus nor pus present, and no casts could be discovered. The loss of blood continued for about seven months, the patient finally becoming excessively weak and anæmic. All the ordinary astringents were administered; the only one which had even a temporary effect being gallic acid in doses of from five to seven grains every two hours. Hypodermic injections of one-fifth to one-fourth grain of ergotin were commenced, and were continued for five days, when the stomach became irritable, vomiting occurred, and they were stopped. At this time, the urine suddenly became clear, and continued so. Twenty-four hours later, the patient had a sharp attack of pain in the course of the right ureter, followed by the passage of a small coagulum, apparently moulded by the ureter. The patient gradually recovered from the condition of extreme anæmia into which he had sunk.

MATERIA MEDICA.

FORMULA FOR THE COMBINED ADMINISTRATION OF COD-LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHORUS.—Dr. Edward C. Mourn (*New York Medical Record*, September 18th) has employed the following mixture with the happiest results, patients taking it readily who could not bear the plain cod-liver oil at all. 8 Yolks of three eggs; cod-liver oil, 8 ounces; sherry wine, 4 ounces; phosphoric acid, simple syrup, of each an ounce; bitter almond water, 8 ounces; rectified spirit, a drachm. Rub the eggs up in a mortar, adding the oil spoonful by spoonful. Last of all, add the phosphoric acid.

to an observation made by M. Guéniot a short time ago, that infants made to lie always on the same side, or carried always on the same arm, are subject to the deformity in question, which is produced by the flattening of the parietal protuberance of the corresponding side of the skull. Generally speaking, the deformity is not of a permanent character; the head recovers its normal condition soon after the child begins to walk, though it may persist until adult age, or as a permanent deformity, as has been met with in some rare cases. This ought to be a good lesson to mothers and nurses; and obstetric practitioners would do well to bear this circumstance in mind, so that, by their timely advice, they might prevent a deformity which may have serious consequences in after-life.

With reference to the remarks made in my last letter on the inefficiency of clinical teaching in Paris, that measures were in contemplation to effect a reform in this direction, I have now to inform you that the committee that was appointed to investigate the subject has since sent in its report, and the following is a summary of its conclusions:—New chairs to be created for the following special subjects: syphilis, diseases of the skin, ophthalmology, otology, mental diseases, and odontology, which will be established at the different general hospitals already in existence, and be placed under the direct control of the Faculty, which will have the right to appoint its own professors. These latter may be selected not only from the list of *agrégés*, but from that of all the hospital physicians and surgeons. The appointment is for ten years, with the power of re-election, and the salary attached to it to be 5,000 francs (£200) *per annum*. For the Odontological Chair, however, all doctors of the Faculty are eligible. Thus it will be seen that specialism is now officially recognised by the Faculty of Paris; and indeed it could hardly be otherwise, when it is considered that it is simply impossible for any clinical professor to do justice to these various branches of medicine and surgery. It has been remarked that diseases of the throat and urinary organs have not been included in the schedule; but it is anticipated that ere long the utility of these branches will also be officially recognised.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

WITH a view to giving increase of prominence to the scientific proceedings of Branches, and to the improved classification of matter, we propose henceforth to report only the official and administrative business of Branches under the head of Association Intelligence, and to transfer their medical and scientific reports to the columns in which are recorded the proceedings of Societies generally. We shall be much obliged if the Honorary Secretaries will kindly arrange their MSS. accordingly.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A MEETING of the members of this district was held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Wednesday, November 24th, Dr. HENRY MOON, in the Chair. Twenty-six members present and two visitors.

Dr. MOON gave an introductory address.

Communications.—Sir CORDY BURROWS related a Case of Hip-Joint Disease occurring in a young lady. The most remarkable feature in the case was the passage of urine through a fistulous opening resulting from the formation of an abscess which had formed below the trochanter margin. Perfect recovery ultimately ensued.—Mr. HOLMAN of East Hoathly and other members mentioned cases of faecal matters passing *per urethram*.

Mr. F. WALLIS, of Bexhill, related the case of a Most Severe and Extensive Burn in a young lady aged 23. His object was to elicit the opinion of members as regarded some dressing which, while it checked the profuse discharge, would relieve the extreme pain.

New Member.—Mr. F. Dulton of Newhaven was proposed for membership of the Association and of this Branch.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. BRANWELL of Brighton gave notice, "That, in view of the very inadequate results arising from the working of the British Medical Association, he would move at the next meeting, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the objects, organisation, policy, and measures of the Association, and into the general plan and conduct of the JOURNAL."

The Dinner took place at Markwell's Hotel under the presidency of Dr. Moon. Twenty-two sat down.

The Next Meeting was appointed to be held at Tunbridge Wells on March 9th, 1876; Mr. W. Wallis of Hartfield to be invited to take the Chair.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE fifty-eighth meeting was held in the Library of the County Hospital, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 11th; FRANK WACHER, Esq., in the chair. Seventeen members and visitors were present.

Next Meeting.—Dr. WILKS of Ashford was chosen Chairman for the meeting at Ashford on March 9th, 1876.

Ethical Committee.—The SECRETARY reported that he had received from the Secretary of the Branch the following resolution, which had been carried at the last meeting of the Executive Council.

"That the communication on the subject of the formation of an Ethical Committee in East Kent be acknowledged."

Mr. REID brought up a report from the Ethical Committee, in which the following resolutions were embodied.

1. "That it be recommended that the tariff of the Shropshire Ethical Branch be adopted for the guidance of the members of the East Kent District meetings, and that copies be purchased and issued to the members of the district."

2. "That it be recommended that the medical men of the East Kent District should, as far as may be, discontinue the conventional custom of attending funerals of deceased patients; and let it be known in their neighbourhood that they do not attend funerals except in their private capacity as friends, nor accept the usual complimentary gifts."

These recommendations were carried unanimously.

Papers.—1. Mr. CLEMENT WALTER read a paper on Diabetes.

2. Mr. RIGDEN read a paper on the Comparative Birth-rate and Number of Conceptions at different Periods of the Year at Canterbury.

3. Mr. RIGDEN also read a paper upon the possibility, and therefore the advantage, of Turning in Extreme Cases of Shoulder and Arm-Presentation by means of the Craniotomy Forceps, in preference to Eviscerating the Thorax.

4. Dr. HORNSBY WRIGHT read a Case of Empyema treated by Aspiration.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE first meeting was held at Richmond on November 17th; Dr. LANGDON DOWN in the Chair.

Five New Members joined the Branch.

Next Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next meeting at Surbiton in February 1876.

Papers.—Papers were read by Dr. Milner Fothergill, Dr. Donkin, and Dr. Wiltshire. On account of shortness of time, Dr. Fenn's paper was postponed till the next meeting.

Dinner.—The members and visitors, to the number of eighteen, dined at the Greyhound Hotel. The numbers attending the meeting and dinner would, no doubt, have been greater but for the badness of the weather.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1875.

G. D. POLLOCK, F.R.C.S., President, in the Chair.

Molluscum Contagiosum.—Mr. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON showed some drawings illustrative of this disease, the peculiarity in each case being the copiousness of the eruption, and the fact of its occurring in adults. No history of contagion could be got at, though carefully inquired for. In one case, that of a man aged 50, the eruption was over the whole body. It resembled lichen at first sight, the spots being very small; but on the back it was more typical, and the true nature of the disease was at once apparent. Mr. Tay had seen a case at the Skin Hospital, Blackfriars, some time since. In this instance, the eruption had come out gradually, and had occurred over the whole body, except the face and scalp. There was no history of contagion, and no tendency to disappear spontaneously. In reply to Mr. Pollock, Mr. Hutchinson stated that the usual treatment was to excise them; but, in these cases, the eruption had been too extensive to allow this treatment. In one case, however, at the patient's own request, he had snipped off upwards of two hundred of these tumours. Microscopically, they consisted of collections of sebaceous material in hypertrophied sebaceous glands.—Dr. COUPLAND drew attention to two memoirs in which the authors, Boeck and Lukomsky, working separately, had

versity of Toronto), an appointment he held for ten years. His clinical lectures on surgery, at the Toronto General Hospital, were greatly appreciated. In 1872, he was elected Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Trinity College, Toronto. He invented, and himself made, several surgical instruments of great ingenuity and utility; one of which, an instrument for passing sutures in deep-seated parts, as in the operation for cleft palate, which was examined and admired by Brunel, the great engineer, and was considered by Tirmann, the surgical instrument maker in New York, to have been the origin of the Singer sewing machine, an opinion shared by Sir James Paget and communicated by him to the late Dr. Fraser of Toronto. An account of this invention was published in the *Medical Gazette* of 1836, and also in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*. Our friend, Mr. T. M. Stone, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who was a frequent correspondent of Dr. Beaumont, claims this discovery for his friend, stating that long before the sewing machine was known, Dr. Beaumont had shown, and subsequently presented to him, the instrument which he gave a few years ago with others to the College of Surgeons, in furtherance of the wishes expressed by Sir William Fergusson to form a collection of surgical instruments for the museum of that Institution. It may be there seen, described in the catalogue by Professor Flower as "D 111. Another instrument for applying sutures to cleft palate. Mechanism resembling modern sewing machine. Presented by Mr. T. M. Stone." Other instruments illustrating the great mechanical skill of Beaumont were presented by him to the same collection, to which he was a valuable contributor. The *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* deservedly states that Dr. Beaumont was a gentleman of a quiet and retiring disposition, a sound surgeon and an instructive lecturer, and his memory will be held in veneration by all with whom he came into contact.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.D. Examination, 1875.

Crocker, Henry Radcliffe, B.S., University College
Duncan, Andrew, King's College
Eastes, Thomas (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital
Philpot, Joseph Henry, King's College
Sturge, William Allen, University College
Yeo, Isaac Burney, King's College. (Obtained the Number of Marks qualifying for the Medal.)

Logic and Moral Philosophy only.

Hoar, Charles Edward, King's College
Houghton, Walter Benoni, B.S., University College
Leech, Daniel John, Manchester Medical School
Lewtas, John, University of Edinburgh and Netley Hospital
Lowe, Walter George, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Nicholson, Arthur, King's College
Rigby, James Arthur, Guy's Hospital
Taylor, Herbert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

M.S. Examination.—Logic and Moral Philosophy only.

Gould, Alfred Pearce, University College

B.S. Examination. Pass List.

First Division.

Hullard, Jean Arthur, B.Sc., University College
Maclean, Thomas Edwin, University College
May, Bennett, Birmingham General Hospital

Second Division.

Hobson, Lewis John, University College
Jameson, Leander Starr, University College
Rose, William, King's College
Voelcker, George Henry, University College

Examination for Honours.

First Class.

Hullard, Jean A., B.Sc. (Gold Medal), University College
May, Bennett, Birmingham General Hospital } equal
Rose, William, King's College

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, December 2nd, 1875.

Broome, Stephen Bernard, 89, Camden Street, N.W.
Elcum, Donald, Warwick House, Cheltenham
Houchin, Edmund King, 12, High Street, Stepney
Whitfeld, William Clarke, St. Owen Street, Hereford

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

Bailey, Henry Frederick, University College
Gairdner, John, University College
Rean, William Henry, London Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge—Dispenser. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications on before December 15th.

ARDWICK and ANCOATS DISPENSARY, Manchester—Resident House-Surgeon.

BERKS COUNTY ASYLUM, Moulsworth—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

BOOTLE BOROUGH HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

CARMARTHEN UNION—Medical Officer.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, RUSHOLME, and MOSS SIDE DISPENSARY, Manchester—House-Surgeon.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £85 per annum, with board, washing, and residence.

DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY ROYAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and washing. No salary. Applications to the Treasurer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Pendlebury, near Manchester—Superintendent. Salary, £100 per annum, with everything found.

GOLOCESTER INFIRMARY—Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon. Applications before January 27th, 1876.

HAMBLEDON UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer. Salary, £53 per annum, with extra fees. Applications on or before December 15th.

HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY—Physician.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Visiting Physician. Applications on or before December 16th.

LEEDS UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £300 per annum, with unfurnished residence, coals, gas, water, and rates. Applications on or before Dec. 29th.

MOFFAT HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT—Medical Man to take charge. Applications to Messrs. Bruce and Kerr, W.S., Edinburgh.

PARISH OF LISMORE AND APPIN, Lettermore—Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Rev. D. Dewar, Manse, Appin, Argyll.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board and furnished apartments. Applications on or before December 23rd.

ST. PANCRAS and NORTHERN DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with residence, and £20 for servant's wages.

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Physician. Applications on or before January 5th, 1876.

STROUD GENERAL HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, furnished rooms, attendance, and washing.

THARSI'S MINES, Province of Huelva, Spain—Medical Practitioner. Salary, £250 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, 136, West George Street, Glasgow.

TONGUE and FARR, District of, County of Sutherland—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, and house.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin—Professor of Botany. Applications on or before January 22nd, 1876.

WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM UNION—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, washing, gas, and coal.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BARLOW, Thomas, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* G. V. Poore, M.D.

BOODLE, Robert M., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Rochdale Infirmary, *vice* W. H. E. Burke, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

CREMONINI, John, M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the Hoxton House Asylum, *vice* W. J. Hunt, M.D., deceased.

HAYWARD, W. T., L.R.C.P. I., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children, *vice* A. James, M.B., resigned.

*JAGIELSKI, A. V., M.D., appointed Physician to the Margaret Street Infirmary for Consumption, *vice* Gilbert Smith, M.D., resigned.

JUMEAUX, Benjamin, L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed House-Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

MILNER, E., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon to Out-patients at the Lock Hospital, *vice* B. Shillitoe, F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon.

PURCELL, Ferdinand A., M.D., appointed Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary.

QUINTON, R. F., M.D., appointed Resident Medical Officer and Secretary to the Newark-on-Trent Hospital, *vice* W. A. Maybury, M.D.

*SHEVEN, Alfred, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

*SHILLITOE, Buxton, F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, *vice* J. R. Lane, F.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

WALTER, William, M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

*WINSLOW, Lyttleton S. F., M.D., appointed Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* W. J. Hunt, M.D., deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTH.

BARNES.—On December 4th, at 45, Lowther Street, Carlisle, the wife of *Henry Barnes, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—COWAN.—At 13, Mount Street, Aberdeen, on December 7th, by the Rev. Matthew Galbraith, M.A., John S. Wilson, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.G.S., Greenock, to Isabella Henderson, daughter of William Cowan, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, Great North of Scotland Railway.

DEATH.

*DANIELL, William Cole, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Calverton Limes, Stony Stratford, son of the late Edward Daniell, Surgeon, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, aged 40, on December 6th.

GRAHAM, George Young, Esq., Surgeon, at Stockport, aged 71, on December 2nd.

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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 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.—Guy's, 1.30 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.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London. Dr. Henry Lawson will exhibit M. Hayem's new mode of estimating the amount of Blood-Corpuscles. Dr. Alfred Freer, "A Case of Impalement, with *post mortem* Results four years and a half afterwards".

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 P.M.: Ballot. 8.30 P.M.: Mr. Marsh, "Case of Abdominal Section for Intussusception in an Infant"; Dr. Fagge and Mr. Howse, "Case of Abdominal Section for Intussusception in an Adult"; Mr. J. Hutchinson, "Case of Operation for Intussusception into the Colon".

FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College), 8 P.M. Mr. Henry Davis, F.R.M.S., "On a Larval Cirripede"; Mr. John E. Ingpen, "On the Measurement of Angular Aperture".—Medical Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Dr. U. Pritchard, "A New Form of Freezing Microtome"; Mr. J. Needham, "Specimens".

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.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow a senior student space for a few words on this subject? I have read with interest the letter of a Graduate in Medicine. His remarks and suggestions are admirable, and evidently result from careful and impartial observation on medical education; but is he not mistaken in saying that at most schools the lecturers are paid at fixed stipends? I strongly agree with your correspondent, that compulsory attendance at lectures is, under any circumstances, bad. Nearly all students with whom I have conversed on this subject—and their name is legion—agree that the majority of students learn little or nothing from lectures, but derive the knowledge necessary for their examinations entirely from other sources. Now, if this be the case, there must be something radically wrong. Is the fault in the students? Is it in the lecturers? Is it in the system? Perhaps in all three; certainly in the last. I am afraid that medical men are often induced to lecture more to further their own interests than from any disinterested conviction of their fitness for teaching. Many lecturers fail to acquire, and few possess naturally, that clear, explanatory, fluent address, which is a *sine qua non* in a good teacher. There are, I fear, more lectureships than men well qualified to fill them. Practical work is most important; but the more time students spend in attending lectures, the less they have in the wards or dissecting room. It is hard for students who are devoting all their energies to preparation for one examination to be compelled at the same time to attend lectures on subjects for another and more distant examination; yet this often happens. If the compulsory system were abolished, good lecturers would not find the students' attendance seriously diminished, while students would be spared the humiliation (which I have undergone for a certificate, *forsooth*) of hearing a man blunder and stammer through a so-called course of lectures with an oratory that would disgrace a nursery governess.—I am, etc.,

GLYNN WHITTLE.

Liverpool, November 29th, 1875.

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.

ANESTHETICS FOR THE MILLION.

We have seen with regret Mr. Ellis's letter in the *Times* on the case of Mrs. Childers. The main lesson which was taught by that sad event is the danger of the self-administration of anaesthetics. Their danger is not to be overcome by the use of any known mixtures. All tend to produce delirium and drowsiness, and to render the patient more or less unfit to take care of himself. We know of nothing which authorises Mr. Ellis to represent his mixtures as anaesthetic, and we can but regret that he should have taken the occasion of a very sad calamity to enforce a moral which is not, we think, conducive to the public safety, or in consonance with skilled opinion in the profession.

Dr. M. (Royal Navy) makes a suggestion that recipients of the gold medal of Sir Gilbert Blane, being members of the London College of Surgeons, should have some distinguishing mark in the calendar of the College, similar to that in the Navy List. This seems to us deserving of notice by the authorities. No doubt the Calendar might be made still more valuable and interesting by publishing the honours obtained by so many of its Fellows and Members, as M.P., J.P., Vice-Cross, Jacksonian and Collegiate Prize Essayists, F.R.S., B.A. or M.A. Oxon, Cantab., or Lond., Graduates in Medicine of Universities in the United Kingdom, etc.; but this might possibly involve official difficulties.

LEITER'S HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

SIR.—In to-day's JOURNAL, under the heading of New Inventions, appears Leiter's Hypodermic Syringe. We beg to inform you that we have for some time past made hypodermic syringes with spring, etc., as therein described, but possessing the additional advantage of injecting the solution immediately after the puncture. By simply pressing a small trigger, the spring is released, the needle inserted, and solution injected simultaneously. The instrument is known as Arnold's self-acting hypodermic syringe.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space, we remain, sir, your obedient servants,

35 and 36, West Smithfield, November 27th, 1875.

* * * We have seen one of the syringes in action, and it seems to us a very neat and satisfactory instrument. Messrs. Millikin inform us that they have made for some time a similar instrument.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR.—I should feel much obliged if you will let me know your opinion of the following case in your next issue, if possible. One of the surgeons of this town had a patient living in the country, who went on a visit to a friend, a patient of mine. While there, she was taken seriously ill. I was sent for, and attended, with the parents' consent, and also met their family medical man in consultation, who approved of my treatment, and left the case in my hands. In the course of some weeks she was sufficiently recovered to be removed home, where I was given to understand that I should continue my attendance; but it happened that the family medical man was attending on others in the same street, so the parents called him in as he was passing, and he took on the case without letting me know. Was that professional? and, if not, how should I act?—I am, sir, yours truly,

Frome, December 1st, 1875.

L. D. Y.

* * * We think the natural course of events was followed, and see no ground of complaint against the family medical attendant. The parents may have shown some want of courtesy.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following is a copy of the paper on pathology, therapeutics, and surgery, submitted to the candidates at the written examination for the Fellowship on Saturday, Nov. 27th. It was necessary to answer all four. 1. Describe minutely all the changes observed in the vessel, its branches, and its contents during the repair of a large artery after ligature. 2. What are the causes of non-union after fracture of a long bone? Describe the treatment you would adopt to obtain union. 3. Mention the conditions, local and general, coexistent with fracture of the skull which would guide you to a decision as to the propriety of trephining. 4. A man is the subject of strangulated inguinal hernia, with well marked symptoms. Taxis is applied, and the rupture passes back into the abdomen. Four hours afterwards, when the man is seen again, there is still urgent vomiting, and no relief to the other symptoms. Explain fully the view you take of the probable nature of the case, and the treatment you would adopt.

A MISPLACED ANNOUNCEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT forwards the following from the *Belfast News Letter* of Thursday, November 4th, which we read with regret.

"The Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, 25, King Street.—Yesterday, a child, sixteen months old, was brought to this institution in the most dreadful agony, and evidently at the point of death. After a rapid examination, Dr. Fagan operated for lithotomy, successfully removing a foreign substance of remarkable size, and affording immediate relief to the poor infant. The case is very unusual in one so young, and reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Fagan's promptitude and skill."

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN HAMBURGH.

M. B., L.R.C.S.E., writes:—I have an inclination to practise my profession on the continent, in either Hamburg or Bremen, both free towns. I want to know if I can go there and begin at once? If not, what examinations are necessary? Are the fees in general above or below those in Scotland?

ABSORPTION OF THE LUNG.

SIR.—I am able to corroborate the statement of Dr. Cottew regarding the occasional occurrence of entire absorption of one lung, without binding down or flattening against the vertebral column. Many years ago, I made a *post mortem* examination of a young male epileptic patient, an inmate of the old St. Peter's Lunatic Asylum, Bristol. In this case, the right cavity of the thorax was filled with perfectly limpid straw-coloured serum, entirely unmixed with purulent matter or shreds of lymph. All the tissues of the right lung had undergone absorption under pressure of the fluid gradually effused into the sac of the pleura. The shrivelled remnant of the lung hung free on the apex of the cavity of the pleura. At the time, I remarked to my pupils that all that remained of the lung was about the size of, and much resembled in appearance, a black kid glove, partially inflated, and afterwards crumpled and compressed.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS, M.D., M.R.C.P., etc., lately Medical Superintendent of the Bristol Lunatic Asylum at Stapleton.

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.

FROGS IN SANDSTONE.

At the Shieldmuir pit, near Motherwell, Airdrie, belonging to the Summerlee Iron Company, an extraordinary discovery, says the *Scotsman*, has been made. Mr. Wilson, manager, while superintending the driving of a mine through sandstone, was surprised to find from thirty to forty live young frogs issue from the centre of a mass of the stone that had been dislodged. The level in which the frogs were found is three hundred and thirty feet under the surface, and the mass of stone was fully a hundred yards from the pit bottom. No crevice or fissure could be observed in the stone; and all who were present are positive that the frogs came from a cavity in the centre of the block. The frogs, apparently quite fresh after their imprisonment, at once made for a pool of water, in which element they were of course quite at home.

MODERN CURIOSITIES.

J. M. H. forwards us two cuttings from the advertisements of a medical contemporary, which, placed in juxtaposition, he not unnaturally describes as "really curious". One runs:—"To Medical Practitioners.—Female Dispenser.—A young woman, aged thirty, is desirous of securing a situation in a private surgeon's as dispenser." The other:—"Special.—Wanted, by a Gentleman, a situation as Companion to a single Medical Gentleman. Can dispense, keep books, knows the regular routine of surgery work: can attend an ordinary midwifery case. Could, if required, take the entire domestic management. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home."

MIDWIFERY ENGAGEMENTS.

SIR.—I am a young country practitioner, and most of the confinements I attend are half-guinea and guinea cases. I have been very much annoyed for some time past by women engaging me to attend them, and then getting it over with the aid of a nurse without sending for me. I have several times been afraid to take a couple of days' holiday, as I had so many engagements; and perhaps only two out of a dozen have sent. In this way, one gets little money, none of the easy, and all the bad cases. Can you, or some of your readers, inform me, through the JOURNAL, whether I can make these people who do not send for me pay? Is it not a contract binding on both parties?—Yours truly,

H.

** It has, we believe, been decided more than once that, under such circumstances, the practitioner can recover his fee.

THE EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

We have before given an account of the very valuable exertions made by Mr. Van Praagh in this country to perfect the methods of instructing the deaf and dumb; they have been largely carried out under the auspices of benevolent members of the Jewish community. New and spacious buildings for the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home have been opened in Walmer Road, Notting Hill. The institution was originally founded by the Baroness M. de Rothschild, and the success which attended the system of lip-reading practised in it was so great as to lead to the establishment of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb of all classes and creeds. The association has its school for daily tuition in Fitzroy Square, under the management of Mr. Van Praagh. The Home in Walmer Road is under the direction of Mr. Schontheil, from the great institution of a similar kind in Vienna, where a hundred and fifty children are educated together. In Walmer Road, children born without the sense of hearing, or deprived of it by illness, are taught to read and speak not only English, but Hebrew, and to gather from the movements of the lips, unassisted by gestures or alphabetical signs, all that is said to them. Great care is also bestowed upon teaching them drawing. The girls learn needlework, and help in preparing meals. It was part of the proceedings at the opening of the Home that two little pupils—Phœbe Solomon and M. Jacobs—should recite addresses; and it was easy to catch the meaning of the words they uttered, though spoken in a foreign accent, and without the light and shade of expressional intonation. It was evident, from the manner of the children, that their intelligence had been remarkably brought out by good training; and they could be seen, and sometimes heard, chattering to each other by means of their lips with great volubility. The Chief Rabbi and the Rev. J. Samuel consecrated the building by prayer; and addresses were delivered by Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Professor Marks, Dr. Hermann Adler, the Rev. P. Magnus, and the Rev. Llewelyn Bevan. Dr. Richardson said, on the point of hygiene, that he had been through the Home, and could testify to its excellent sanitary arrangements. Mr. H. L. Cohen bore witness to the exertions of the Countess d'Avigdor and other members of the Ladies' Committee. Mr. Isaac Seligman, the treasurer, announced a deficit of £1,600, which was afterwards considerably lessened. Among the original subscriptions were £250 from Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., on condition of three like amounts being found; an anonymous gift of the required £750, through the Rev. Professor Marks; £300 from Baron Lionel de Rothschild; donations from Mr. Samuel Montagu, Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, and others.

A THEORY CONCERNING SLEEP.

OUR existing knowledge about the physiology of sleep does not go much beyond the fact, that the phenomenon in question is invariably associated with a comparatively bloodless condition of the brain. Pflüger attempts to take us a step farther by constructing an elaborate hypothesis of a physico-chemical order (*Pflüger's Archiv*, vol. x, quoted in *Dublin Medical Journal*, November 1875). Starting from the view that the functional activity of any organ, and more especially of a nerve-centre, depends upon a dissociation of living matter, which is itself only a modified form of albumen, the author goes on to speculate that the chemical potential energy which is used up in the formation of every molecule of carbonic acid is transformed into heat. In other words, the atoms of which this molecule consists are thrown into a state of very active vibration. These intramolecular explosions are propagated in all directions along the nerves to the muscular and glandular systems, which are in structural continuity with the nerve-centres. Frogs, deprived of oxygen, are thrown into a state of apparent death, precisely similar to sleep: from this they may be roused by a fresh supply of oxygenated blood. A certain proportion of intramolecular oxygen in the nerve-centres is thus essential to the waking state, since it enables a given number of explosions to occur in an unit of time at a given temperature. But, during the waking state, the energy of chemical affinity is used up much faster than the intramolecular oxygen of the grey matter of the brain can be replaced; consequently, the formation of carbonic acid steadily diminishes; and when the number of explosions per unit of time sinks below a certain minimum, sleep ensues. The entire energy of the brain is never really used up; but it sinks to a point at which, in the absence of all external stimuli, it is incapable of maintaining functional activity. This theory may be so developed as to explain most of the phenomena of ordinary sleep, such as its periodicity, etc.

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, no later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

MR. F. H. WARI (Springfield).—"Universität, Berlin", is a sufficient address.

A HOSPITAL SLATE.

MR. W. MACKISON, C.E., Burgh Surveyor of Dundee, makes a novel suggestion. He says:—Were a large board or slate fixed in a protected and conspicuous place at the entrance-gates of infirmaries and hospitals, containing the names of the patients, and after these (at least once a day), in few words, the condition of their health, I feel confident that greater interest would not only be taken in these institutions, but that more confidence would be placed in them by the general public.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Hastings and St. Leonard's News; The Belfast News-Letter; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Chester Guardian and Record; The Hereford Times; The Bristol Daily Post; The Statesman; The Birmingham Morning News; The Cork Constitution; The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle; The Worcester Journal; The Hobart Town Mercury; The Weekly Times; The Mid-Weekly Hampshire Independent; The Lincolnshire Herald; The Sunderland Daily Echo; The Co-operative and Financial Review; The South Wales Daily News; The Macclesfield Courier; The Glasgow Herald; The Croydon Advertiser; The Glasgow News; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Chronicle; The Metropolitan; The Londonderry Sentinel; Saunders's News-Letter; The Tenby Advertiser; etc.

* * * We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM:—

Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Southey, London; Mr. Christopher Heath, London; Mr. Spencer Watson, London; Mr. Morgan, London; Dr. Wilson, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. Percy, London; Dr. Macleod, Glasgow; Mr. George Brown, London; Our Vienna Correspondent; Dr. Jeffries, Lochmaben; Dr. Ball, Blaenavon; Mr. F. Jordan, Birmingham; Dr. J. Coats, Glasgow; Mr. J. Croft, London; Dr. Finlayson, Glasgow; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Dr. Durrant, Ipswich; Dr. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. R. J. Lee, London; Mr. Cheves, Devonport; Dr. McKeown, Belfast; Mr. Henry Sewill, London; Mr. A. Stewart, London; Mr. Craigie, Lyme Regis; Dr. Fleming, Netley; Mr. J. R. Lane, London; Mr. J. T. Clover, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. Corfield, London; Dr. George St. George, Lisburn; Mr. Moorman, St. Columb; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Edward Bellamy, London; Mr. G. H. Darwin, London; Dr. Moore, Dublin; Mr. Johnston Macfie, London; Dr. Haddon, Manchester; Dr. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham; Mr. F. Hayward, Liverpool; Dr. Hamell, Worksop; L. D. Y.; Dr. T. Trollope, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Dr. E. W. Symes, Skipton; Mr. Duncan, Gospot: The Registrar-General of Ireland; A Second Year's Man; Mr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. Ringrose Atkins, Cork; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. Edis, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. Hardcastle, Newcastle; Dr. J. Orme Green, Boston, U.S.; Dr. Andrew, Shrewsbury; Dr. W. H. Spencer, Clifton; Sir W. Fergusson, London; Dr. R. McDonnell, Dublin; Dr. Colle, Homerton; Mr. H. G. Howse, London; Dr. Popham, Cork; Dr. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. Galabin, London; Dr. Hawksley, London; Dr. Herbert Snow, London; Dr. Farquharson, London; Dr. A. H. Field, London; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. Tidy, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Robert Smith, Heckfield; Mr. Lingen, Hereford; Ignoramus; Dr. Holloway, London; Dr. Dowling, Tipperary; Dr. Donnet, Cheltenham; Dr. Cobbold, London; Dr. Lombe Atthill, Dublin; Mr. C. Thorp, Todmorden; Enquire Within; Mr. Laird, Sligo; Alis Volat; Enquirer; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Mr. Jabez Hogg, London; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Mr. J. E. Ingpen, London; Dr. Elam, London; Mr. Larkin, London; Dr. Crombie, London; Asphyxia; Mr. Bond, London; Mr. Charles Spurway, Paignton; Dr. Semple, London; Dr. Luis Rodrigues, Caracas; Mr. G. H. Davies, Bridgnorth; Mr. F. Needham, Bonnwood; Dr. Dickson, London; Mr. J. H. Stowers, Shrewsbury; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India: Foreign Department. No. cxx: Jail and Sanitary Report for 1874. Calcutta: Printed at the Foreign Department Press. 1875.

Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1876.

Lectures on Bright's Disease. By D. Campbell Black, M.D. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington Street. Christian Psychology. By T. M. Gorman, M.A. London: Longman, Green, and Co.

Epidemiology. By J. Parkin, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill.

Experimental Investigation of the Action of Medicines. By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., London: J. and A. Churchill. 1875.

Studi ed Osservazioni intorno ai Malati accolti in un quinquennio nella Clinica Medica di Firenze, diretta dal Prof. Pietro Cipriani. Per il Dott. Gaetano Leopardi. Volume Primo. Malattie Costituzionali. Firenze: 1875.

Medicinal Plants, being Descriptions with Original Figures of the Principal Plants employed in Medicine. By R. Bentley, F.L.S., and H. Trimen, M.B., F.L.S. Part 3. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1875.

Atlas of Skin-Diseases. By Tilbury Fox, M.D., F.R.C.P. Part 3. London: 1875.

Archives of Dermatology. By L. Duncan Bulkley, A.M., M.D. Sampson Low and Co. 1875.