

and experiment had been repeated, how every step taken had been scrutinised, how speculation had been controlled by observation. In the practice of medicine you will be compelled to be original inquirers. Every case will be the subject of investigation, in which your powers of observation and reasoning will be tested. It is desirable, therefore, that you enter on the study of medicine with all the force of scientific training. The necessary acuteness of sense and habit of mind are only to be acquired by exercise and discipline. Medical education has recently been rendered more efficient by the introduction of various practical courses, which necessitate careful individual research and manipulation. It is, however, to hospital practice you must look for the most important lessons; by the bedside you must train your senses, exercise your reasoning powers, and acquire practical knowledge of disease and of the action of remedies. In dwelling on the advantages which hospital work and hospitals afford to the student, I am not unmindful that the chief object of such institutions is to relieve the sick poor. The public may rest assured that the connection of a medical school such as this with a hospital is an immense advantage—a circumstance which more than anything else ensures that those who are supported by their liberality are well cared for. The medical student does a vast amount of work in such institutions, for which he expects neither thanks nor acknowledgment, recognising the substantial advantages he acquires. In taking notes of the daily condition of patients, making physical and analytical examinations, he does work which no nurse is qualified or even has time to do. With his assistance, the physician or surgeon learns in a few minutes what otherwise would take him much time, an important matter when very many patients have to be visited. I have not referred to opinions of the great ones of the past, or spoken lightly of their labours, to excite contempt or ridicule, but to demonstrate to you the nature of the advantages you enjoy. In this age we do not fall into error from want of a guide in a true method. We are not encumbered by any false philosophy, and have no unhealthy reverence for authority. Science has attained such perfection as to offer us advantages immeasurably greater than those enjoyed in any age. We can boast of no perfect system of medicine. The volumes you may see entitled *Systems of Medicine* (I allude to scientific works) only present the medical knowledge of the day in a systematic form. For our science is modified as our powers of research are extended, our means of preventing or curing disease perfected. The scientific knowledge you may acquire, if you follow your studies with spirit, will not only prepare you for the successful exercise of your profession, but will afford you much happiness in an enlarged appreciation of the good and beautiful, an increased capacity for enjoyment of more value than gold. I need not allude to the order and method in which you should pursue your studies, since you will find excellent directions on such subjects in the school prospectus. Nor is it necessary for me to insist on the necessity of your working earnestly, since if any of you at your age do not recognise this, no words of mine can lead you to do so. I will only exhort you to recollect that you have entered on the most momentous period of your life—the “forming time”, as Ruskin says, “when a man makes himself, or is made, what he is for ever to be”.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

S U R G E R Y.

TREATMENT OF DISLOCATIONS UPWARDS AND BACKWARDS OF THE SCAPULAR END OF THE CLAVICLE.—Dr. Wm. H. Dougherty reports (in the *Richmond and Louisville Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1876) a case of dislocation of the acromial end of the clavicle successfully treated by himself. He remarks that the true method of treatment for this injury is to render and maintain a state of high tension of the fibres of the muscles connecting the humerus and clavicle, making the former, for the time being, the fixed point of action. To do this, the arm must be drawn forcibly downwards and backwards in close apposition with the body. This involves no painful restraint, no pads in the axilla, or other injurious means; simply a firm, wide strip of adhesive plaster, closely adjusted to the inequalities of the part. The side of the chest becomes a broad fulcrum to add the substantial leverage of the humerus to the direct traction already made, all of which contribute further to the immobility of the scapula, slightly rotated downward. A strip of adhesive plaster (spread on cotton-flannel) five or six inches wide, and long enough to encircle the body is provided; then, the dislocation being reduced by the manipulation before described, the arm is invested therewith from the insertion of the deltoid to near the elbow, carrying the strip backward and around the body, taking such direction on its front as the inequalities of the person may suggest. The arm thus pinioned cannot be brought forward or elevated,

but the security of its position requires the application of another strip over the whole, but not looped around the arm as in the first instance; the latter need not exceed three inches in width.

FORMATION OF EPIDERMIS BY THE TRANSPLANTING OF HAIRS.

—Dr. Schweininger reports (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 1st, 1876) successful results in inducing cicatrification by transplanting to granulating surfaces hairs pulled out by the roots. Placed upon ulcers, they formed as many centres of new epithelial growth, which spread outwards, coalesced, and produced rapid and complete cicatrification. These islands proceeded without doubt from the cells of the outer root-sheath, which is continuous with the epidermal cells of the rete mucosum, so that epithelium is here developed from pre-existing epithelial cells.

TOXICOLOGY.

✓ CONVULSIONS IN OPIUM POISONING.—Dr. Julius C. Morse reports (*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1876) a case in which about sixty grains of opium were taken by an adult, with the effect of producing, in addition to the ordinary symptoms of opium poisoning, spasms of great frequency and intensity. They were allayed on the induction of vomiting and the hypodermic injection of atropia. The patient recovered.

POISONING BY OIL OF RED CEDAR.—Dr. D. C. Holley reports (*Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy*, July 1876) the case of a woman who took half an ounce of red cedar-oil—*Ol. Juniperi Virginianae*—for the purpose of producing abortion. In a few moments, she had symptoms of congestion of the brain, and soon became comatose. Violent convulsions came on, and occurred in rapid succession. Vomiting was produced by sulphate of zinc; chloral and bromide of potassium were freely given; and sinapisms were applied to the feet and epigastrium. She remained comatose for twelve hours, but then regained consciousness, and made a good recovery.

PATHOLOGY.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE GALL-STONE.—Dr. Lessdorf describes in *Betz's Memorabilien* for September a case of remarkably large biliary calculus. The patient, a married woman, aged 58, who came under his notice with symptoms of pulmonary consumption. She had also a large umbilical hernia, containing a hard body of the size of a hen's egg, which Dr. Lessdorf diagnosed as a gall-stone. The hernia was reduced as far as possible, but the stone would not return into the abdomen. Dr. Lessdorf endeavoured to make it serve as a truss by keeping it pressed against the opening; but the patient could not bear the pressure, and an ordinary bandage with a concave pad was applied with relief. The patient died of phthisis two months later. There were at no time while she was under observation any indications of icterus, either in the general symptoms, or in the urine or stools. At the necropsy, the stone was found to entirely occupy the gall-bladder. It was 10 centimetres (near 4 inches) long, 9 centimetres wide, and 6 centimetres thick. The small end lay towards the liver; the broad end towards the abdominal wall. It weighed 60 grammes (more than 2 ounces avoirdupois).

THERAPEUTICS.

THE CAUSTIC PROPERTY OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—M. Peyrault, at the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, read some remarks on this property of bromide of potassium. He said that he had been led to acknowledge its existence from the fact, that subcutaneous injections of this salt had been followed by a hardening, a sort of tanning of the skin, and sloughing of the tumour. M. Peyrault had cured fungous tumours, or wounds resulting from abrasion of tumours of that nature, by dressings, first with the solution, and then the powder of this salt. He had obtained good results with these topical applications in lichen hypertrophicus and ulcerated lupus. Bromide of potassium might be employed as an ointment in erysipelas, as injection in blenorrhagia. It is indicated in syphilitic chancres, in uterine ulcerations, lacrymal tumours, palpebral granulations, etc., ozena, pharyngeal granulations. According to M. Peyrault, it puts an end to simple and sloughing methods, and likewise is a remedy for phthisical vomitings; and he concludes by affirming that a solution of this salt in glycerine is efficacious in pityriasis.

the highest standard of efficacy in physiological teaching, while it promises for the University the added lustre which is likely to be reflected by a professor of great power and earnestness in original research.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Office of the Association, 36, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., September 27th, 1876.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Board Room, Richmond Infirmary, at 5 o'clock, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1876.

A paper will be read by Dr. Thorowgood; and a discussion will then take place on the Treatment of Burns.

There will be a dinner afterwards at the Greyhound Hotel at Seven o'clock. Charge, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

Those who intend to be present at the dinner are requested to send word to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

F. P. ATKINSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 27th, 1876.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at Whitehaven, in the Board Room of the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, on Friday, October 20th, at 1 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
JOHN SMITH, }
Carlisle, September 26th, 1876.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch will be held at the Royal Hotel, Scarborough, on Wednesday, October 25th, at 2.30 P.M.

After the meeting, the members will dine at the Royal Hotel, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each.

Gentlemen intending to join the dinner, or to bring forward communications, are requested at once to communicate with the Secretary.

W. PROCTER, M.D., *Local Secretary.*

York, October 3rd, 1876.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, on Thursday evening, October 26th, at half-past Seven o'clock: H. F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., President.

E. C. BOARD, Clifton. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
R. S. FOWLER, Bath. }
Clifton, October 2nd, 1876.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE third annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Victoria Street, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, October 26th, at 2.30 P.M.

An address will be delivered by the President, W. MILLINGTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond.

Dinner at 5 P.M. precisely. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 10s. 6d. each.

Members intending to be present are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretaries.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
RALPH GOODALL, Silverdale. }
Wolverhampton, October 2nd, 1876.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Dulverton, on Thursday, October 5th, at five o'clock; FREDERICK FARMER, L.K.Q.C.P.I., President, in the Chair. Ten members and one visitor were present.

Minutes.—The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters of Regret.—The SECRETARY laid before the meeting letters from thirteen members accounting for their absence.

Dinner.—An excellent dinner—and its excellence was enhanced by presents of venison of the hunted wild deer of the district, game, etc.—was dispatched, and the usual toasts were drank.

Question of the Evening.—To the question (as sent round in the circular), "What is your experience of the effects of salicylic acid?" the answers, written and verbal, returned by members were very scanty, in consequence of their having used the drug very little.

Papers.—1. On a Case of Poisoning by Belladonna Liniment, by JOHN MEREDITH, M.D. (Wellington). It was thought desirable that this case should be recorded; and the meeting requested that Dr. Meredith would allow the Secretary to send it for publication in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, which he assented to.

2. On the Public and Professional Advantages of Village Hospitals and Provident Dispensaries, by G. CORDWENT, M.D. (Taunton). Dr. Cordwent being prevented from attending by ill-health, his valuable paper was read by Mr. R. B. ROBINSON.

3. On a Case of Alphos Universalis, by the President (Dr. FARMER). The case was one of unusual severity, and affected the whole surface of the body and limbs in a man of middle age. It was successfully treated by hot air baths, with tar administered internally as well as applied on the skin. Photographs of the patient were shown.

4. On a Case of Hydrocephalus, by J. B. COLLYNS, Esq. (Dulverton). Tapping the head and pressure, combined with internal remedies, had been employed. The case was still under observation, but not presenting any encouraging signs of amendment.

Vote of Thanks.—The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to each of the gentlemen who had contributed the several papers abovenamed.

READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Wellington College Hotel, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1876; seventeen members were present. The retiring President, Mr. MAY, took the chair; and, after the usual business with regard to the past year had been transacted, he introduced Dr. ORANGE of Broadmoor, President for the ensuing year.

Insanity and the Criminal Law.—Dr. ORANGE read a valuable paper on Insanity in its present relation to the Criminal Law, for which he received the cordial thanks of the meeting.

President-elect.—Dr. SHEA of Reading was chosen as President-elect.

Dinner.—The members present subsequently dined together in the Hotel. The usual toasts were drank, and the members separated soon after 8 P.M.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Coatham Hotel, Coatham, on Thursday, September 21st. In the absence of the President, MATTHEW BRUNELL, Esq., through indisposition, the chair was occupied by the ex-President, S. E. PIPER, Esq., F.R.C.S.

New Members.—Six new members were elected.

Testimonial to Dr. W. H. Rumsey.—A letter from Mrs. Rumsey to Dr. Farr, Chairman of the Committee, expressive of appreciation of herself and family was read.

Specimen.—Dr. Foss exhibited under the microscope, and gave a description of, human hair affected with trichorexis nodosa.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. Mr. PAXTON: Notes upon Provident Dispensaries (so-called), in connection with the Registration of Disease.

2. Dr. GIBSON: On the Obstructive Agency of Nosological Definitions.

3. Dr. PHILIPSON: On Carcinoma Hepatis.

Representation of the Profession in Parliament.—Dr. EASTWOOD reported respecting the resolution agreed to by the members at the annual meeting of the Branch. He stated that the resolution had been duly considered by the Committee of Council and the General Council at the annual meeting of the Association, at Sheffield, and that both bodies were favourable, but did not see their way how the resolution could be practically carried into effect; and, therefore, it was decided not to bring the subject before the Association. Dr. Eastwood then

referred to the present vacancy in the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and thought the opportunity was fitting for bringing forward a graduate in medicine of either University.

Dr. EASTWOOD moved, Mr. JOHN PAXTON seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

"That, considering the vacancy in the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, it is very desirable that the opportunity be taken of endeavouring to secure a medical candidate, who shall be a graduate of either University, and that communications be sent to the Presidents of the Glasgow and West of Scotland, and the Aberdeen and Northern Counties of Scotland Branches of the Association, suggesting this course."

Dinner.—The members and their friends afterwards dined together.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH : AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at Caerphilly, on September 28th, at 2 P.M. ; A. DAVIES, M.D., President, in the chair. About eighteen members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Place of Next Meeting.—It was unanimously resolved that the spring meeting should be held at Llanelli.

Medical Defence Association.—The report of the Council, recommending the establishment of a Branch of this Association for South Wales, was read ; and, on the motion of Mr. WATHEN, it was resolved that the report be received and adopted. Ten gentlemen present gave in their names as members. Mr. J. H. WATHEN (Fishguard) will undertake the duties of the office of Secretary *pro tem.* ; and to him all communications should be addressed. He will be happy to receive the names of gentlemen proposing to become members.

Papers.—1. A Case of Biliary Fistula, with Recovery, was read by Dr. GRIFFITHS (Swansea) for Mr. GREEN of Neath.

2. Dr. GRIFFITHS (Swansea) : A Case of Gall-Stones, Abscess, and Cancer combined. The gall-stones were unusually large.

3. Dr. BALL (Blaenavon) : Case of Kidney Disease following Unremoved Stone in the Bladder. Morbid specimen shown.

4. Mr. J. H. WATHEN (Fishguard) : A Case of Retrouterine Haematocele degenerating into Abscess, treated by aspiration, resulting in death.

5. Dr. GRIFFITHS (Swansea) : A paper on Pregnancy, Sickness, and its Treatment, chiefly illustrating the successful treatment by dilatation of the os uteri with the finger, first introduced to professional notice by Dr. Copeman of Norwich.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together at the Boar's Head Hotel.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH : AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Royal Hotel, Grimsby, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1876, at 2.30 P.M. : Mr. KEETLEY, the President, in the Chair.

Papers and Cases.—The following papers and cases were read :

1. Case of Hemiplegia, from Gunshot Wound of the Brain : Removal of Bullet five weeks afterwards : Recovery. By Mr. KEETLEY.

2. Case of Chronic Abscess beneath Frontal Bone. By Mr. R. H. B. NICHOLSON.

3. Case of Excision of Both Tonsils by means of the Guillotine. By Mr. R. H. B. NICHOLSON.

4. Case of Acute Poisoning by Tartar Emetic. By Mr. MORLEY.

5. Case of Retention of Urine, illustrating the use of the Aspirator. By Mr. HARDEY.

6. The question—Whether Habitual Drunkenness is a Vice or a Disease was re-introduced by Mr. DIX.

Dinner at five o'clock.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH : EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A MEETING of this District were held on Wednesday, September 27th, at the Fox Hotel, Three Bridges ; T. H. MARTIN, Esq., of Crawley, in the chair. Sixteen members and visitors were present.

Communications.—1. Mr. T. SMITH of Crawley read particulars of a case of a Dead Frog passed from the Rectum of a Child, aged eighteen months. The grandmother says she saw it in the chamber-pot used by the child ; the pot being previously clean ; the frog was smeared with

fæces. The child had been subject to pains across the abdomen since an attack of bronchitis when six months old, and also had a ravenous appetite ; it also had no power in its legs. After the frog passed (?), the pains in the abdomen ceased, and the child was able to walk. A case in point was cited of a young woman, who had been in the habit of swallowing clay and water from a priest's grave, and who discharged about two thousand larvæ of beetles after a dose of oil of terebinth. Grave doubts were expressed as to the possibility of a frog, or even a tadpole, living in the human stomach or intestines ; and various explanations were given as to how the frog could have reached the place where it was discovered.

2. Mr. T. H. MARTIN read Notes of a Case illustrative of an Uncommon Form of Emphysema occurring in a primipara, aged 25, who had been twenty-four hours in labour under a midwife. The face, neck, and chest were greatly swelled, and the characteristic crackling very perceptible. Mr. Martin delivered her, by craniotomy, of a large male child. She rallied well, and was convalescent in two months.

3. Mr. BLAKER of Robertsbridge cited three similar cases he had met with, all being primipare, all having protracted labour, and all being under the charge of a midwife.

4. Mr. E. NOBLE SMITH exhibited Drawings depicting the Sores resulting from Syphilitic Inoculation as pursued at the Lock Hospital some years back.

5. Mr. BOSTOCK of Horsham related a case where Spurious Symptoms of Hydrophobia persisted for two years in a woman who had been bitten (the bite being only an abrasion) by a dog ; and whose child, who had also been bitten, died after five weeks from the effects of the bite.

6. Mr. HODGSON of Brighton commenced a discussion on Croup and Diphtheria. He maintained that the two diseases were totally distinct, and pointed out the salient points of difference.—This discussion will be resumed at the next meeting.

A Vote of Condolence was passed on the death of Mr. T. F. Sanger of Alfriston, a valued member of this Branch and constant attendant at these meetings.

New Member.—Mr. Noble Smith was proposed as a member of this Branch.

The Dinner took place at the Fox Hotel, under the Presidency of Mr. Martin.

The Next Meeting—a conjoint one for East and West Sussex—will be held at Brighton in November ; Dr. Fussell, Medical Officer of Health for East Sussex, in the chair.

An early notice of intended communications for the November meeting is requested by the Secretaries for East and West Sussex.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH : ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on September 26th, at 1.30 P.M. ; Dr. S. TAYLEUR GWYNN, President, in the chair. There were upwards of forty members present.

J. Rider, Esq. (Wellington) was appointed President-elect. J. Gill, Esq. (Wem) was elected Vice-President. H. Nelson Edwards (Shrewsbury) was elected Honorary Secretary.

The President, President-elect, Samuel Wood, Esq., J. R. Humphreys, Esq., and the Honorary Secretary were elected representatives of the Branch at the meetings of the General Council.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch : Dr. Barfoot ; H. J. Rope, Esq. ; A. K. Hatch, Esq. ; J. Ouston Smith, Esq. ; Dr. Downes ; and W. Jones, Esq.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT read an address. After alluding to the formation of the new Branch and the increased good feeling and usefulness likely to ensue by having only one Branch for this district instead of the two which formerly existed, he went on to speak of the treatment of habitual drunkards. Considerable discussion followed, and a resolution was unanimously carried : "That it is desirable to establish reformatories in various parts of the country for the control and cure of habitual drunkards."

Papers, etc.—1. Dr. ANDREW read a paper on Hypodermic Injection of Morphia in Haemoptysis. An animated discussion ensued.

2. Dr. STOWERS read Notes on the Administration of Chloroform.

3. Dr. ANDREW read a paper on the Relative Value of Chloroform, Ether, and Bichloride of Methylene.

4. Dr. A. EDDOWES related a Case of Alarming Symptoms under Ether.

A discussion then followed on the three papers, especially as to

the relative value of the different anaesthetics. Some instances of patients having been kept under the influence of chloroform for three and four days, without any ill effect were related. The general opinion appeared to be that ether is by far the safest anaesthetic, although it takes the longest time in its administration.

5. Mr. S. WOOD exhibited some specimens of phosphatic urine.

6. Dr. ANDREW showed a patient on whom he had performed a new operation for cataract.

Dinner.—About fifty members dined together after the meeting at the Hotel.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH : MICROSCOPICAL SECTION.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

LAWSON TAIT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

An extra meeting of this Section was held in the Examination Hall of Queen's College.

Myxoma of Rectum.—The CHAIRMAN exhibited a preparation from a case of stricture of the rectum, arising from a myomatous growth. The growth was of a very mixed character, but here and there it showed immature tissue which consisted of large nuclei occupying branching canalicular cells resembling embryonic mucous tissue.

Morbid Lung of Mouse.—Mr. WRIGHT WILSON exhibited sections of the lung of a full-grown mouse killed by chloroform to show certain bodies which appeared to him to be morbid products, and to resemble the products seen in human lung affected with tuberculous disease.

Oxalate of Urea.—Mr. WILSON also exhibited a specimen of the so-called oxalate of urea, which was regarded as a mixture of the oxalate with hippuric acid, such as is often met with in the same urine as that containing oxalate of urea.

Motile Bodies in a New Locality.—Dr. HINDS showed and described certain motile bodies found in the pellucid glandular dot-cells of hypericum; enumerated and discussed the various movements found in different tissues and localities of plants; and stated that movements of the nature exhibited had not been previously described as seen in the locality pointed out.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

HENRY KENNEDY, M.B., President, in the Chair.

Abdominal Aneurism.—Mr. JOLIFFE TUFNELL showed an interesting specimen from the body of a man, aged 24, who had been admitted to the Glasgow Infirmary on October 23rd, 1874. In May 1875, he came into the City of Dublin Hospital, suffering from abdominal aneurism. The treatment by rest in the recumbent position and by diet was persevered in, and after some time the pulsation in the tumour ceased. All went on well for awhile, but the physical signs of abdominal aneurism returned. The man died on December 23rd, 1875. An aneurismal tumour was found to spring from the anterior wall of the abdominal aorta just below the crus of the diaphragm. The sac was filled with solid laminated fibrin. It was the original but cured aneurism. Beneath the origin of the celiac axis there was a second and more recent aneurism, which had given rise to the renewed physical signs, as above-mentioned. The two inner coats of the vessel had yielded. Mr. Tufnell said the conditions required for recovery in such cases were: 1. That the aneurism should spring from the front of the aorta; 2. That the coats of the vessel should be entire; and 3. That the rate of the heart should be reduced by rest and judicious diet.

Abscess of the Brain causing Symptoms of Intracranial Tumour.—Dr. JAMES LITTLE exhibited the brain of a young French lady, who had suffered from the following train of symptoms, viz.: 1. Occasional severe headaches; 2. Constipation; 3. "A feeling of being miserable"; and 4. Loss of appetite. In process of time, palsy of the right arm and leg set in; the right facial nerve became partially paralysed. There were no aphasic symptoms. Paralysis of the third nerve on the other side ensued, the left eye becoming affected. In both eyes there was "congestion-papilla". From the paralytic symptoms, the presence of disease—most probably some tumour—in the upper part of the pons Varolii and left crus cerebri was diagnosed. At the necropsy, these parts were found to be healthy, but a large abscess existed in the left hemisphere of the brain. There was no communication between the cavity of the abscess and the corresponding lateral ventricle. The case illustrated the simulation of intracranial tumour by excentric pressure of an abscess.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 5th, 1876.

Brett, James, South Parade, Leamington.

Browne, Henry, Lidsford Road, Stoke Newington.

Messum, Julian Alexander Broker Galsworthy, Grasmere Villa, Dulwich.

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

Gamble, Henry W. B., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Grimble, Richard Henry, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Thurston, Edgar, King's College Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

AUCHTERGAVEN, Perthshire—Parochial Medical Officer. Applications on or before October 19th.

BARVIS, Island of Lewis—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Inspector of Poor, Stornoway.

DONCASTER UNION—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £250 per annum. Applications on or before October 28th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications on or before November 2nd.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Northampton—Medical Officer. Salary, £180 per annum, with residence. Applications on or before October 23rd.

GLANFORD BRIGG UNION—Medical Officer for the Messingham District.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, Carmarthen—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before October 14th.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Leamington—Medical Officer. Salary, £52 10 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before October 14th.

POPLAR UNION—Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications on or before October 20th.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £65 per annum, with apartments, washing, and board. Applications on or before October 31st.

SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before October 21st.

WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before November 6th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BLACKADER, A. D., M.D., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

CANTON, A. F., L.S.A., appointed Dental Surgeon to the National Dental Hospital, London, *vise* W. Perkins, L.D.S., deceased.

CASLEY, R. F., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, *vise* A. M. McDoule, M.B., resigned.

EALES, Henry, M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, and Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Queen's College, Birmingham.

HASTINGS, George, M.D., Brussels, appointed Honorary Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, *vise* W. Domett Stone, M.D., F.R.C.S., resigned.

JOSEPH, S. W. J., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the Hospital for Women, *vise* Robert Manser, M.R.C.S., resigned.

MAKAND, M. D., M.R.C.S.E., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Stockwell Small-pox Hospital.

WICKS, Wm. Cairus, M.B., C.M.Edin., and L.R.C.P.Edin., appointed Honorary Physician to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Dispensary.

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 announcement.

BIRTHS.

THOMSON.—On the 10th ult., at Westgate, Peterborough, the wife of *W. Thomson, M.D., of a son.

BEQUEST.—Mrs. Marianne Arnott, late of No. 2, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on August 19th last, bequeaths to Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, F.R.S., when the contemplated edition of her husband's work, *The Elements of Physics*, is published, the sum of £1,000.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.—The Ophthalmic Surgeoncy in this hospital, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Swanzy, who has been appointed to Steevens's Hospital, has been conferred upon Mr. Richard Rainsford, Lecturer on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in the Ledwich School of Medicine and Surgery.

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.—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, 8.30 P.M. President's Address.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Semple: Cases of Croup. Dr. Peacock: Medul'ary Sarcoma of Lung and Bronchial Glands causing Obliteration of Inferior Cava. Dr. Hilton Fagge: General Ankylosis of Knees. Dr. Hilton Fagge: Aneurysm of Pulmonary Artery in Vomica of Young Child. Dr. Hilton Fagge: Anteflexion of Uterus. Dr. Greenfield: Absence of one Kidney. Dr. Coupland: Absence of one Kidney. Dr. Cayley: Lymphadenoma of Stomach. Dr. P. Irvine: Aortic Aneurysm. Mr. Butlin: Cancer of Bladder. Mr. Carr Jackson: Injury to Spine. Dr. Goodhart: Tumour from Upper Lip containing Cartilage. Mr. Barker: Popliteal Aneurysm. Mr. Gould: Sarcoma of Thigh.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, "On Anhydrotics".

FRIDAY.—Medical Microscopical Society, 8 P.M.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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.

THE Manager has received an advertisement commencing "Wanted immediately", without name or address, and enclosing stamps for 3s. 6d.

FILTERS.

SIR.—It seems to me that very few people understand the action of filters at all: certainly the makers of them do not. The mistake they and many others fall into is the notion that a filter removes or retains, or both removes, retains, and dissipates organic soluble impurities. The real fact is, that a good filter converts or breaks up organic filth, and so renders it harmless. The portion actually removed is infinitesimal. After good filtration, Wanklyn's method would indicate "aluminoid ammonia" (Fraikland's "previous sewage contamination"). Here let me remark that not a few analysts and medical officers of health evidently regard "aluminoid ammonia" as a peculiar but definite variety of ammonia, possessing albumen characteristics existing as such in the water previously to distillation with permanganate solution, instead of a name happily coined by Wanklyn to express a resultant.

There is no doubt but that filters as a rule are a delusion, and even the best are short-lived, especially as commonly treated in domestic use. Without doubt the silicated carbon filter is a good one, and its makers are the only makers I know of who honestly and openly say that its life is a limited one; and on that account I have extensively advised its use.

There is another filter of which I have heard much that is good (Dr. Bond's); but I presume the well known modesty of its inventor prevents him from detailing its merits through the medium of advertisement. Your correspondent, who uses porous stone as a filter, merely strains his water, and nothing more.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

EDMUND J. SYSON, Medical Officer of Health.

AN ASSOCIATE (Glasgow) must sign his letter with his proper name, if he desire publication.

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.

PRIZE IN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

AN offer of a medal in connection with this subject has been made by Mr. Benjamin Shaw, and has been accepted by the Council of the Society of Arts. The medal will be of the value of £20, and will be awarded every fifth year. Mr. Shaw has transferred into the name of the society a sufficient amount of Consols for the purpose. The terms of the offer are as follows: "For any discovery, invention, or newly devised method for obviating or materially diminishing any risk to life, limb, or health, incidental to any industrial occupation, and not previously capable of being so obviated or diminished by any known and practically available means." The first award will be made in May, 1877. Parties desiring to compete for the above prize should communicate with the Secretary of the Society of Arts. A full description of the invention or process must be given, illustrated, if necessary, by models, drawings, specimens, etc. When the invention or process is in actual work, it is desirable that this should be stated, so that the committee may, if they think proper, have the opportunity of examining it. The Council reserve to themselves the right of withholding the prize, in the event of nothing of sufficient merit being sent in for competition. The latest date for receiving communications will be March 31st, 1877. In case a sufficient number of objects are sent in for competition, the Council will make arrangements to exhibit them, or a selection from them, to the public.

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

SIR.—Will some one of your readers kindly give me the requisite information in order to obtain the M.D. degree of some good German University, with the address of the Dean or Registrar, at the same time stating if the examination is conducted in English. Does the possession of English qualifications modify any part of the examinations?—I am, yours, etc.,

L.R.C.P.

FEES FOR CERTIFICATE FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.

SIR.—Many of us know painfully that many of our little patients are unfitted by incipient disease for attendance at school. Having a rather large practice among the poor, I have been frequently requested to give a certificate. Surely the medical man who certifies should receive a fee from some source, the parents not being able to afford it.—Your obedient servant, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.S.A.Lond.

MR. H. BROWN is referred to the notice of last week.

MEDICAL DEFENCE.

SIR.—A great deal has been said about chemists and druggists prescribing, and how they ought to be prosecuted. How about the medical botanists? In almost every town, and especially the larger towns, they assume medical titles contrary to the medical acts, distribute handbills and cards with the title "Dr." in large type (a specimen or two of which I enclose), and have the same prominently painted above their doors or windows, yet the Medical Defence Society winks at all this, whilst a druggist who gives a bottle of medicine for diarrhoea is threatened with prosecution. Is there sense or reason in this? If we are to have anything done, let it be done all round alike. I fear little comparatively will be done, however, unless a person be appointed whose business it shall be to get up cases, so as not to leave it to local branch associations or individual practitioners, who naturally shrink from acting as informers.—I am, etc., MEDICUS.

** We would again recommend that a "defence committee" be formed in connection with each branch of the Association.

TO CLEANSE THE OS UTERI.—Every gynaecologist, says Professor Pajot, knows how difficult it often is to cleanse the uterine orifice of the viscid mucus which is characteristic of certain forms of catarrh. After trying a variety of chemicals, in order to discover a satisfactory detergent, the simplest substance suggested itself the last, and was found all that can be desired. This is the yolk of egg. Dip a piece of charpie or cotton in the yolk of a fresh egg, apply it to the orifice, throw some water into the speculum, continuing to mix the yolk and the mucus; then let the water escape, dry the os, and it will be found perfectly clean.

THE SURGERY OF SYPHILIS.

SIR.—Mr. Messenger Bradley's remarks on the necessity of surgeons bearing in mind the possibility of patients being the subject of constitutional syphilis, when about to perform some of the great operations of surgery, are most valuable. I have myself on several occasions witnessed the recurrence of long dormant syphilitic symptoms after the performance of operations, or after wounds of any kind, and there can be no doubt that rupia is not very unfrequently reproduced in syphilitic patients by traumatism. Last winter, I witnessed such an effect in the wards of M. Verneuil in Paris; and that great surgeon, who is especially alive to the importance of becoming acquainted with the diathesis of any patient on whom he is about to operate, has tempted, by his remarks on this important subject, one of his pupils, Dr. Petit, to write a pamphlet on the effect of syphilis on wounds. The teaching of such cases as he refers to is, that special treatment should be made use of when any unusual results occur after operations.—I remain, sir, yours obediently,

CHAS. R. DRYSDALE, M.D.

London, September 2nd, 1876.

DR. WILLIAMS (Swinton).—Next week.

CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE KNEE-JOINT.

SIR.—A few weeks ago, I delivered a woman of her first child—a fine, plump, vigorous infant. The appearance of the left leg at once attracted notice. It was kept perfectly straight, and so flexible at the hip-joint that the limb naturally lay along the child's body, with the foot resting on the neck. A little examination showed that this was owing to a dislocation of the knee-joint. The dislocation was reduced without any difficulty, but gave rise to a good deal of pain. As soon, however, as the child stretched the leg fully out, the head of the tibia was at once jerked backwards out of the joint, and the same thing took place each time the joint was set. It was observed, however, that when the leg was kept slightly bent at the knee, no dislocation could take place: a turn or two of a bandage was therefore put round the foot and ankle-joint, and so fastened round the child's body that it was unable to stretch the leg to its full extent. The limb was kept in this position for two weeks, when the ligaments had so far recovered their proper functions that no further dislocation took place.—I am, yours truly,

PETER YOUNG.

THE letters of Nero, Dr. Byrom Bramwell, and Dr. Richards, shall receive our earliest attention.

COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF THE METROPOLITAN WATERS IN SEPTEMBER 1876.

The following are the returns of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Names of Water Companies.	Total Solid Matter per Gallon.	Oxygen required by Organic Matter, etc.	Nitrogen	Ammonia.		Hardness, (Clarke's Scale.)	
				As Nitrates, &c.	Saline.	Organic	Before Boiling.
Thames Water Companies.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Degs.	Degs.
Grand Junction ..	17.02	0.032	0.05	0.000	0.006	12.1	3.3
West Middlesex ..	17.50	0.032	0.06	0.002	0.005	12.7	2.6
Southwark and Vauxhall ..	18.30	0.046	0.08	0.000	0.006	13.2	3.0
Chelsea	18.02	0.035	0.09	0.001	0.007	12.7	3.3
Lambeth	17.12	0.042	0.105	0.000	0.008	12.7	2.4
Other Companies.							
Kent	27.35	0.003	0.10	0.000	0.000	19.4	6.0
New River	16.43	0.028	0.08	0.000	0.006	12.7	3.0
East London	16.22	0.028	0.09	0.000	0.005	11.6	2.4

Note.—The amount of oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter, nitrates, etc., is determined by a standard solution of permanganate of potash acting for three hours; and in the case of the metropolitan waters, the quantity of organic matter is about eight times the amount of oxygen required by it.

The water was found to be clear and nearly colourless in all cases but the following, when it was slightly turbid—namely, in that of the Grand Junction.

C. MAYMOTT TIDY, M.B.

ERRATUM.—In the first line of Dr. G. de Gorreque Griffith's paper "On a New Method of Curing Phymosis", in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for October 7th, 1876, page 404, for "slight" read "tight". Dr. Griffith states that the tightness in all three of his cases was very great.

LOSS OF TASTE AND SMELL FOLLOWING AN ACCIDENT, WITHOUT INJURY TO THE CRANIUM.

SIR.—Mr. C., an architect by profession, married, and about twenty-six years of age, was run away with by his horse six months ago. He was carried at a very rapid pace down a long steep street, at the end of which the horse stopped, and Mr. C. half slid, half fell off. He was not injured anywhere, but was seriously concussed and jolted during his violent ride. I found him, after being brought home in a cab, pale and sick, with a slow pulse, rather collapsed, and complaining of great pain in the head. He recovered slowly from the shock, remaining four or five days in bed, during which he seemed to suffer much from severe pains in the head and eyeballs, which shifted and varied in character from time to time. After about a week, he was well enough to go to the country, where he rapidly recovered his usual health; but a week or two after that he began to notice that his senses of taste and smell were defective, and soon they almost entirely disappeared. At present, he can only distinguish very bitter from very sweet substances, and cannot perceive any ordinary odours. His general health now is better than it has been for a considerable time.

He has consulted several medical men of eminence both in his own town and in London, and has perseveringly tried all sorts of treatment, but in vain. Among other things, he has been galvanised faradically, has chewed pellicary, has snuffed hellebore, has taken iodide and bromide of potassium, quinine, iron, strichnine, and other tonics, and has done everything to maintain his general health at the best possible pitch.

He desires me to ask you to put in this notice of his case, in the hope that some one who has met with a similar one may be able to give us a hint as to pathology or treatment.—I am, yours,

CHIRURGUS.

October 3rd, 1876.

UNLESS H. M., Exeter, attends at the College of Surgeons on Monday—the last day of registration—he will lose the session. Perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances mentioned by him, a day or two of grace may be allowed on writing to the Secretary on the subject.

SALARY AT PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SIR.—In answer to M.B., who inquires about the salary and means of becoming a medical officer in penal establishments, I write to inform him that the assistant medical officers commence at a salary of £150 to £200 a year, with a house, according to whether they are appointed to a large or a small prison. When promoted to be medical officers, they receive £300 to £350 a year and a house, according to the size of the prison. The salary is augmented yearly by £5 and £10 respectively, up to £250 for assistant medical officers, and £400 for medical officers. Application for entering the service should be made to the chairman of the directors of convict prisons at the Home Office.—I am, sir, yours truly,

October 3rd, 1876.

MUREX.

MR. BARNISH (Wigan).—We think there was an error in ascribing the "sprain" as the primary cause of death, when the fact was that the boy died of "typhoid fever", which he is described as the "secondary" cause. He appears to admit—what is plain, indeed—that the alleged sprain had nothing to do with the typhoid fever, and nothing to do with the death. There was, therefore, no reason, that we can see, for inscribing it as a cause of death on the death-certificate. The error undoubtedly caused a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Too much care cannot be exercised in drawing up certificates of the causes of death: they are documents which very properly assume every year a greater importance in determining the bases of hygienic progress.

UMBILICAL HAEMORRHAGE IN INFANTS.

SIR.—With reference to the case recorded by me in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 29th, I beg to state that I always use thread-ligatures, which I invariably pass round a second time for greater security. I have not known of tape being used, but think that the ligature would always be found slack a few hours after being applied in the ordinary way, whatever it might be composed of; and in this I am supported by Dr. Heywood Smith, when he states that, a minute or two after the cessation of pulsation, the cord shrinks and becomes flaccid. Perhaps in pursuance of Dr. Smith's views it might answer to apply the placental ligature

first, and then, after waiting a short time for the cord to contract, to apply the second.

When first informed of the death of the infant, it occurred to me that the ligature might have been at fault; and had the case occurred to a midwife or any one else, I should undoubtedly have taken that view. It was upon examining the funis that I thought I saw an explanation of the occurrence: the annual depression showed plainly where the pressure had been, and I was very well sure that, had there been a slight departure from the amount of force I generally used in tying the ligature, it could not account for the remarkably slack condition in which I found it.

Before sending my report of the case to the JOURNAL, I attended another accouchement, in which everything went well; but, notwithstanding extra precautions, a few hours afterwards the points of the scissors could be introduced between the ligature and the funis.—I am, yours truly,

WALTER LATTEY.

W.—The best description of the composition and use of mineral waters is, we believe, to be found in Braun's *Treatise on Baths and Mineral Waters*, translated by Dr. Hermann Weber, published by Smith, Elder, and Co.

J. O. P.—Examination of the *Army List* does not show any instance of a surgeon to a volunteer corps being styled Surgeon-Major. The senior officer is styled Surgeon, the junior Assistant-Surgeon.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The Leeds Mercury; The Glasgow Herald; The Manchester Courier; The Hull News; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Independent; The Nottingham Daily Guardian; The Worcester Chronicle; The Islington Gazette; The Bolton Weekly Journal; The Brighton Examiner; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Observer; The Metropolitan; The Whitehall Review; The Yorkshire Post; The Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Redditch Weekly Messenger; The Redditch Indicator; The Cambrian; The Bristol Daily Times; The Southport Daily News; The Jewish World; The Cork Constitution; The Broad Arrow; The Alhambra Pioneer; The Sussex Daily News; The Harrogate Herald; The Dumfries and Galloway Standard; The Glasgow News; The Buxton Advertiser; The Wexford Constitution; The Yarmouth Independent; The Islington Gazette; The Manchester Courier; The Newcastle Daily Chronicle; The Sunderland Daily Post; The East Lancashire Echo; The Wigan Observer; The Northampton Herald; The Blackburn Standard; 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. G. H. B. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. W. Lauder Lindsay, Perth; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Mr. H. Sewill, London; Dr. W. Berry, Wigan; Dr. Hinds, Birmingham; L.R.C.P.Ed.; Dr. Rutherford Haldane, Edinburgh; W. M. J.; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Macpherson, London; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. H. Eales, Birmingham; Mr. Husband, York; Dr. Edwin Pickards, Birmingham; Dr. G. de Gorreque Griffith, London; Dr. De Chaumont, Netley; An Old Member; Mr. H. Burnett, Greenwich; Miss Wright, Nottingham; Mr. Rivington, London; Dr. Sharpey, London; L.R.C.P.; Dr. W. H. Macnamara, Chester; Mr. J. B. Moxon, Glaister Brigg; Mr. James Dickson, Bootle; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. Richard Quain, London; Dr. Underhill, Tipton; Dr. G. V. Poore, London; Dr. P. Campbell, Bridge of Allan; Mr. G. Mockett, St. Ives; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. W. H. Steele, Brecon; Dr. Crucknell, Sutton; Dr. C. Parsons, Dover; Dr. M. A. Bourke, Limerick; Dr. Drapes, Reading; Surgeon-Major Wright, Cape Coast; Dr. Watts, Ayr; Dr. James Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. B. Chevallier, Ipswich; Mr. H. N. Edwards, Shrewsbury; Dr. Ferris, Uxbridge; Mr. E. P. Hardey, Hull; Mr. A. W. Flood, Reigate; Dr. F. E. Clarke, Norwich; Mr. C. Brady, Tunstall; Dr. W. Jones, London; Dr. Adsett, Droitwich; Mr. E. C. Board, Clifton; Dr. J. Hume Smith, Farnham; Dr. Eatley, Kingston; Dr. G. B. Whiteley, London; Dr. E. H. Bennett, Dublin; Dr. E. V. McSwiney, Bayswater; Mr. C. L. Williams, Birmingham; Dr. Vines, Littleham; Dr. James McNaught, Durham; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. C. F. Maunder, London; G. F. R.; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Beveridge, Aberdeen; Dr. Kelly, Taunton; M.B., Bradford; Dr. Meredith, Wellington; Mr. Brown, Northallerton; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. Williams, Swinton; An Associate, Glasgow; Dr. Hitchcock, London; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Alfred Haviland, Northampton; M.R.C.S.Eng.; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Preston; Dr. Shettle, Reading; L.R.C.S.I.; Our Dublin Correspondent; Inquirers; Mr. Alfred P. Watkins, Worcester; Dr. Hector C. Cameron, Glasgow; Mr. W. Iliffe, Derby; Mr. Oliver, Manchester; M.D.Ed.; Dr. Edison, Leeds; Mr. J. Dickson, Bootle; Dr. Farmer, Bridgwater; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. David Brand, Edinburgh; A Member; Mr. W. C. Barnish, Wigan; Dr. Quin, London; Dr. Mackey, London; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. Syson, Stamford; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Byron Bramwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Dr. H. Campbell Pope, Shepherd's Bush; The Secretary of the Medical Microscopical Society; Mr. Christopher Heath, London; Dr. Jolly, Birmingham; Dr. Peacock, London; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Mr. A. F. Canton, London; Mr. J. W. Palmer, London; Mr. Alex. Collie, Homerton; Mr. Samuel Lee, London; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Statistics of Vaccination. By J. P. Purvis. London; J. and A. Churchill. 1876. Health Resorts of Europe and Africa. By Thomas More Madden, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.