

private practice, with varying but satisfactory results. The method pursued was to cause the patient to breathe from forty to fifty times in the minute, the effect of which in from three to five minutes was a tingling of the surface, with flushed face. Consciousness remained unimpaired, and the patient would perform any act desired, but was rendered totally devoid of sensibility. This method would be advantageous for short minor operations, especially those about the nose, throat, etc. The process occupied a longer time in young people and in cold weather. He explained its action by the retention in the blood of carbonic acid.

[To be continued.]

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the North Staffordshire Hotel, Stoke, on Thursday, November 30th, at 4.30 P.M.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
RALPH GOODALL, Silverdale. }

Wolverhampton, November 13th, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A CONJOINT meeting of the above Districts will be held on Thursday, November 30th, at the Marine Mansion Hotel, 13, Marine Parade, near the Old Chain Pier, Brighton, at 3.15 P.M.; Dr. E. F. FUSSELL in the Chair.

Dinner at 5.30 P.M.; charge, six shillings, exclusive of wine. It is imperative that gentlemen intending to dine should communicate with the Chairman (23, Clifton Terrace, Brighton), or one of the Secretaries, *on or before Monday, the 27th instant.*

The following communications are promised.

1. Dr. Fussell: On some Outbreaks of Diphtheria.
2. Mr. N. P. Blaker: On a Successful Case of Ovariectomy.
3. Mr. Banner: On his System of Sanitation, illustrated by models, as applied to the drainage of Guy's Hospital.
4. Mr. W. J. Harris: On the Rational Treatment of Scarlatina.
5. Mr. Hawken: Case of Removal of Condyles of the Humerus after Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Elbow-Joint. Patient to be exhibited.

Other communications are invited.

W. J. HARRIS, 13, Marine Parade, Worthing, Hon. Sec. for the West Sussex District.

THOS. TROLLOPE, M.D., 35, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Hon. Sec. for the East Sussex District.

Brighton, November 21st, 1876.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE second monthly meeting of this Branch will be held on Friday, December 1st, at the house of Mr. White, Oxford Street, Nottingham. Coffee at 7.30. Papers and cases for discussion at eight o'clock.

L. W. MARSHALL, M.D., *Hon. Local Secretary.*

Nottingham, November 20th, 1876.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, December 7th, 1876: H. F. A. GOODRIDGE, M.D., President.

R. S. FOWLER, Bath. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
E. C. BOARD, Clifton. }

Bath, November 9th, 1876.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, on December 14th, at 5 o'clock.

Members who may be willing to read papers, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Dinner at 7 o'clock. Charge, 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

F. P. ATKINSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Nov. 22nd, 1876.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE third annual meeting of the above Branch was held on Thursday, October 26th, at the Star and Garter Royal Hotel, Victoria Street, Wolverhampton. Present: Dr. DAY, President, and thirty-six members.

THE PRESIDENT introduced his successor, Dr. MILLINGTON of Wolverhampton, who then took the chair.

Vote of Thanks.—Dr. ARLIDGE proposed that the best thanks of this meeting be given to the retiring President for his services during the past year. This was seconded by Mr. J. MANLEY, and carried unanimously. Dr. DAY acknowledged the compliment.

New Member.—The following gentleman, being a member of the Association, was elected a member of the Branch: Mr. John Anstruther Mulville Thomson, Newport.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an address upon The Real Origin of Species and the True Descent of Man.

Dr. FRASER proposed that a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Millington for the lucid abstract which he had given of Mr. Darwin's and his own views. Mr. R. GARNER seconded the motion; and it was carried with acclamation.

Report of Council.—Mr. VINCENT JACKSON read the annual report, which was as follows.

"Your Council has the gratification of again reporting most favourably on the position, usefulness, and numerical strength of the Staffordshire Branch. At the present time, there are ninety-seven members; of which number twenty-two are new; two, on account of removal, have left the Society; and one, Mr. Samuel Goddard of Burslem, is deceased. The increase of members during the last year is encouraging, and the fact may be taken as an assurance that the formation of a Branch for this county, two years since, supplied a medical want.

"During the past session, three ordinary meetings in the months of November, February, and May have been held; in addition, with the sanction of the President, Dr. Day, a special meeting was convened last July, for the purpose of considering and discussing Lord Carnarvon's 'Cruelty to Animals Bill'. The meeting, which was largely and influentially attended, unanimously agreed that, upon general and scientific grounds, the Bill ought to be strenuously opposed. Three resolutions, which recorded the views of those present, were, after being approved, directed to be sent to as many members of Parliament as the time before the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons allowed. The agitation against this Bill, which the British Medical Association commenced, and which its weekly JOURNAL promoted and most ably encouraged, and which was powerfully aided by the manly denunciations and outspoken incontrovertible arguments which the able speakers of the representative medical deputation who waited upon the Government so fearlessly uttered, and who so convincingly proved that, if the measure was not materially modified in many of its clauses, not only would it arrest scientific research, but would strike a blow at the endeavour which is now being made to make the medical art more precise as well as more rational, was at last so far successful that a compromise was agreed to; and the Bill was allowed to become law, with the understanding that its baneful portion should be annulled.

"Your Council offers its thanks to the members who, during the last session, have read papers and the records of cases, and exhibited instruments and pathological specimens. Many of these have been not only of scientific interest, but have been valuable as offering material for profitable discussion. At the Stafford meeting, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., of London, added much to its utility by the delivery of a most erudite and practical address On Artificial Respiration in combination with Tracheotomy. The other contributions have been by Mr. Greaves, Mr. R. Garner, Mr. Orton, Dr. J. H. Tylecote, Dr. H. Day, Mr. John Hartill, Mr. H. L. Brown, Mr. Folker, Mr. Newnham, Dr. Totherick, and Dr. Millington.

"Finally, your Council desires to bring prominently before the medical profession of Staffordshire the benefit of membership of the British Medical Association; for, in their view, the Association must not be satisfied until every English county is connected with a Branch, the members of which should comprehend every medical practitioner resident within its area; and, that in the future this Branch may obtain so desirable a realisation, it has been decided to recanvass for membership the profession of this county."

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. J. J. BUNCH, seconded by Mr. WESTON, and carried.

Next Annual Meeting.—Dr. HARRISON proposed: "That the next annual meeting be held at Stoke." This was seconded by Dr. TOTHERICK, and unanimously agreed upon.

Election of Officers for 1876-77.—The following gentlemen were

electd :—*President-elect* : J. T. Arlidge, M.D. *Vice-Presidents* : R. Garner, Esq. ; H. Day, Esq. *Secretaries* : Vincent Jackson, Esq. ; Ralph Goodall, Esq. *Treasurer* : E. F. Weston, Esq. *Council* : F. Boldero, Esq., Penkridge ; C. H. Crawford, M.D., Stafford ; E. Fernie, M.D., Stone ; W. H. Folker, Esq., Hanley ; John H. Freer, Esq., Rugeley ; P. M. Keltz, Esq., Walsall ; H. M. Morgan, Esq., Lichfield ; C. Orton, Esq., Newcastle ; J. J. Ritchie, Esq., Leek ; J. V. Totherick, M.D., Wolverhampton ; J. H. Tylecote, M.D., Sandon ; J. K. Wynne, Esq., Eccleshall. *Representatives in the Council of the Association* : J. T. Arlidge, M.D. ; Henry Day, M.D. ; W. H. Folker, Esq. ; W. D. Spanton, Esq. ; J. V. Totherick, M.D.

Votes of Thanks were passed to the Treasurer and Honorary Secretaries.

Alteration of Rules.—Additions to Rules I and II were agreed upon. *Dinner*.—The members and their friends dined together at the close of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

SIR,—In the number of the JOURNAL for the 18th instant, you publish an article on this hospital, written in a friendly, and, towards me personally, in a kind and complimentary spirit ; but it contains some statements which are incorrect, and others which need explanation, as they tend to convey an erroneous impression.

1. Instead of "there not being a pair of forceps belonging to the institution", there are four pairs in the keeping of the head nurse ; of these, three pairs (two short and one long straight) have been in use for years ; the fourth (a pair of Barnes' long double-curved) was added about two months ago, previously to which I used my own ; and, "while thermometers, wineglasses, test-tubes, etc., are not to be found in the wards", they are always at hand ready for use in the head nurse's room, or in the apartments of the resident medical officers ; there are also "microscopes in the building", though these, doubtless, are the property of the assistant-physicians.

2. That "pathology is steadily discouraged" is quite true, so far as that the staff and pupils are prohibited from making *post mortem* examinations. This is essential for the safety of the patients ; but, in every case where it is possible, the necropsy is performed by a competent pathologist, and to it, except in cases where the disease was of a highly infectious nature, pupils not actually on duty on that day are admitted, and the "interns" summoned. Indeed, the case referred to by you merely shows that the clinical clerk neglected to record the result.

3. I have no intention of trespassing on your space by discussing whether chloroform should be more frequently used in cases requiring intra-uterine medication ; but it should be borne in mind that, while chloroform is absolutely harmless in midwifery, no anæsthetic yet discovered is so under other conditions, and that death has occurred where it has been administered for trifling operations ; but it is right, in vindication of my practice, to point out that a strange mistake has been made in stating that, "for acute antelexion of the uterus", I had "applied nitric acid fourteen times to the fundus". I never treated antelexion by the intrauterine applications, nor have I ever applied nitric acid fourteen times to the fundus in the same case. I am forced to the conclusion that the case referred to is one of "endometritis and antelexion", in which the endometritis was treated by repeated applications of carbolic acid. This is the only case recorded in the case-book which bears any resemblance to the one alluded to.

4. I fully admit the advantage to be gained by students and teachers by the former being called on to record cases as in other hospitals. I have introduced bed-cards into all the wards ; but the difficulty of having cases properly taken is in this hospital very great ; the class is changing almost daily ; many pupils remain for but a month, and others, while diligently attending midwifery cases, do not care for those in the chronic wards. I trust, as the importance of gynæcology becomes more generally acknowledged, this may alter ; but at present it is very uphill work for the teacher.

5. I should much regret that the number of cases admitted annually to the labour wards should fall below a thousand ; but that the "tendency to reduce" these does not exist is, I think, proved by the fact that, whereas only 275 extern cases were attended during the year ending November 5th, 1875, against 638 attended during that just closed, there were 1065 and 1051 delivered in the house during the corresponding periods.

I am, yours, etc., LOMBE ATTHILL, M.D.,
Master of the Hospital.

Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, November 20th, 1876.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the leading article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 18th on the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. I had the pleasure of visiting that institution last autumn, and concur in most of the observations you have recorded ; but there is one remark which I think ought not to be passed over in silence. It is this : "Dr. Johnston has in these reports conclusively proved to the satisfaction of himself and the members of the Dublin Obstetrical Society, that the death-rate at the Rotunda Hospital is as low as in private practice." A reference to Dr. Johnston's Report for 1875 will show that the maternal death-rate in the Rotunda during that year was 1 in 39½ cases. I need not observe that in private practice this mortality cannot be received as a low one.

—I am, sir, yours obediently, GEORGE ROPER,
Physician to the Eastern Division of the Royal Maternity, London.
November 20th, 1876.

SIR,—Your leading article on the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, in last week's issue, contains the following :—"Pathology is steadily discouraged", and "*post mortem* examinations, when held, are not open to students". Having made numerous *post mortem* examinations at the request of both the present and former master, I am in a position to say that these statements are not correct.

Before my appointment to the House of Industry Hospital, a notice was sent to me of each death, together with a request that I would conduct the necropsy. This, in all cases, was done in the presence of the assistant-masters and the pupils. The latter, with the exception of those on duty that day in the labour-ward, were always sent for and invited to be present. The notes were generally taken on the spot from my dictation.

I did not make the *post mortem* examination in the case of K. P. referred to, nor do I know anything about it ; but, as the Rotunda Hospital is the only institution in this country, so far as I know, where what seems to me to be a very important principle has been adopted, namely, that a necropsy should be conducted by one not clinically connected with the case in presence of the clinical teacher and his class, I think it but right to the heads of that institution that the truth should be known.—I am, sir, yours, etc., REUBEN J. HARVEY.

7, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, November 21st, 1876.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SIR,—As an old University College man, allow me to point out to the gentlemen who have lately been writing certain letters respecting the medical teachers and teaching that the College, as a school of medicine, still *more than* holds its own. For instance, of the twenty-three gentlemen who have just passed the second M.B. examination of the University of London, ten are from University College, five from Guy's Hospital, two from King's College, and one from each of six other medical schools.

The above, with the letter of the dean of the medical faculty, which shows that University College men have taken during the last ten years four times their share of honours at the University of London, might satisfy anybody.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN GABB, M.R.C.S.
Bewdley, November 20th, 1876.

THE DEATH OF DR. BRUNTON OF PAISLEY.

SIR,—Will you kindly favour me with a small portion of your valuable space for a few remarks on the sad death by drowning of Dr. M. Brunton, late House-Surgeon of the Paisley Infirmary and Dispensary ?

That death should have occurred in such a way in the case of a person nursed in a private house by private friends, is conceivable ; but that it should have been possible in the person of a young surgeon treated in a public hospital, served by physicians and surgeons of position and skilled nurses, fills me with amazement. And my amazement is not a little increased by the quiet way in which the London medical journals mention the fact. Not one of these appears to think that, in recording such an event, there is anything unusual or reprehensible. The occurrence is apparently accepted as something inevitable, however painful, and about which there is nothing more to be said than about any other unavoidable evil.

Believing, on the contrary, that such melancholy events are always the result of carelessness somewhere ; that they may, in all cases, be easily prevented ; and knowing, as matter of personal experience, that in similar cases which it has been my duty to investigate culpable carelessness has existed—I take leave to say that this young man's death by drowning ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed, and to express

sances were abated, out of 292 notices served. Dr. Parsons accounts for this by the local sanitary authority having deputed its powers to a series of parochial committees, instead of carrying out the works themselves.

SUNDERLAND.—The public health of Sunderland was reported by Dr. Yeld as being very satisfactory in 1875, as there were 4,509 births and 2,385 deaths, making the birth-rate as high as 42.5, and the death-rate 22.4, per 1,000 population. We scarcely agree with him that 22.4 was very satisfactory, although it was not high, when the average mortality for the year is taken into consideration; but the rate amongst children was large, as 1,163 died under five years of age, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total deaths; and the mortality of children under one year was 16.9 per cent. of the total births, which was higher than the rate for all London. In the Sunderland district, the death-rate was much lower than it was some years ago, having been only 24.6, against 30.0; and Dr. Yeld attributes this reduction to improvements which have been carried out under the Town Improvement Act, "by which all the old fever-dens, close lanes and alleys, have been swept away". In North Bishopwearmouth district, an outbreak of typhoid occurred; but the disease was stamped out by removal of the infected and proper sanitary measures. There were 21 deaths from typhoid, 61 from scarlet fever, 133 from whooping-cough, 141 from diarrhoea, 8 from diphtheria, and 5 from measles, making a total of 390 deaths from epidemic diseases, being 3.6 per 1,000 population, and 16.3 per cent. of the total deaths, which was considerably less than in 1874. Dr. Yeld is of opinion that it should be made obligatory on every householder to give immediate information to the medical officer of health of the existence of any infectious disease in his house, and also upon every medical man in attendance upon a person so suffering; the medical attendant to be paid a fee for filling up and transmitting the official form. Dr. Yeld, like many other medical officers of health, complains of the carelessness of women in regard to infection, and relates an anecdote respecting his inspector which may be useful to others. The inspector found, the day after the funeral of a person who had died from an infectious fever, a number of women sitting drinking in the room in which the patient had died. He remonstrated, but ineffectually, and thereupon set fire to some sulphur, and thus compelled them to leave, carrying their bottles with them. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs was high, and was, in Dr. Yeld's opinion, partly caused by improper clothing and want of care of the young children; but the deaths from phthisis were only about one-fourteenth of the total deaths, against about one-seventh in London. The number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances was very large—viz., 9,405; and there were no fewer than 269 persons summoned for not abating nuisances, for selling unsound meat and fruit, etc.; and 169 convictions were obtained, the other offenders having completed the necessary works before the hearing of the summonses.

ROTHERHAM.—This district suffered from zymotic diseases during 1875 to an unusual extent, especially from diarrhoea, fever, and scarlet fever; the deaths from these causes having reached the large number of 149, out of a total of 800. Tubercular disease, including phthisis, also caused a mortality of 124, and diseases of the respiratory organs of 161. The death-rate from all causes was as high as 27.44, and from zymotic diseases 5.69, per 1,000 population. There were 267 deaths of infants under one year old, or 9.15 per 1,000 inhabitants. There were 405 nuisances recorded, and 353 abated, during the year. Dr. Hardwicke dwells at some length on the injury to health which is caused by intemperance. The statistical tables do not admit of comparison with those of other districts, the forms of the Association of Health-Officers not having been adopted.

RE Vaccination.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me, through the medium of your JOURNAL, whether it is generally considered necessary for revaccination to be performed more than once upon the same individual, the original vaccination and the first revaccination having both taken?—I am, sir, yours obediently. W. B. W.

. If the revaccination have been performed about or after puberty, it is not necessary to repeat it; but if it have been done before that age, it should be repeated.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CRESWELL, W. George, L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Salford Local Board.
McDONALD, James, L.F.P.S., appointed Parochial Medical Officer for Barvis, Island of Lewis, *vice* Dr. Macaulay, M.B., resigned.
WOOD, William Dyson, L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Doncaster Union, *vice* Francis C. Fairbank, M.R.C.S. Eng., deceased.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on November 16th.

Benthall, Albert, L.R.C.S. Edin., Twickenham
Calcott, Lewis B., Oundle, Northampton
Capon, Herbert J., L.S.A., Bunhill Row
George, G. Aldridge, Romsey, Hants
Goodsall, Frederick W. W., L.S.A., Highbury New Park
Hallsworth, Francis A., L.S.A., Atherstone, Warwickshire
Jaquet, John L., L.S.A., Vincent Square
Livesey, Ernest H., L.S.A., Victoria Street, S.W.
Masani, Hormasji Dadabhai, L.M., Bombay
Masters, John A., Greenwich
Norris, Edward S., B.A. Cantab., Kennington Park Road
Pedley, Thomas F., L.S.A., Camberwell
Porter, Charles F., Fleetwood, Lancashire
Vasey, James A., Cavendish Place
Vipan, Charles, Lansdown Place
Willows, Robert G. E., Newcastle-under-Lyme

Nine candidates were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted members of the College; and twenty-two candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months. The examinations for the diploma of membership of the College were brought to a close for the present year at the above date.

The following members of the College passed the primary examination for the Fellowship on November 21st; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the final or pass-examination.

Clarke, Julius S. F., M.B., L.R.C.P. Lond., Leicester, diploma of membership dated May 20th, 1862
Lammiman, Cleland, L.R.C.P. Lond., Cannon Street Road, E., July 25th, 1874
Paley, Wm. E., L.R.C.P. Lond., Southwark Bridge Road, Jan. 20th, 1874
Pratt, Wm., M.D. Liege, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, July 25th, 1876

The following gentlemen, not members of the College, also passed this examination.

Andrews, William S., University College Hospital
Ashe, William P., St. Thomas's Hospital
Lowdell, Charles G. W., Guy's Hospital
Lymington, Johnson, Edinburgh School
Poland, John, Guy's Hospital
Wright, George A., Guy's Hospital

Fifteen candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for six months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 9th, 1876.

Gillard, Clarence Richard, Clapham Road
Hammersley, Joseph, Bedford
Pedley, Thomas Franklin, The Terrace, Camberwell
Snowball, William, Canton, Melbourne
Thurston, Edgar, Eton

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

Floyd, John, London Hospital
Llewellyn, Walter, London Hospital
Reynolds, Lewis William, Guy's Hospital
Smith, Ernest Sutton, University College

The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 16th, 1876.

Butler, Samuel, Bridge Street, Wednesbury
Bowen, Owen, Llandilo
Mills, Robert James, Norwich

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

Campbell, John Melvin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Christian, John, St. Thomas's Hospital
Jago, William Pearce, London Hospital

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH: DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners.

Henry Wylie, Kincardine-on-Forth; John Richard Cullimore, Wexford; Alfred Edward Fitzpatrick, Liverpool; Isaiah George Butters, Devonport; John Brearton Langfrier Bastable, Kanton; Robert Wilson Smart, Aberdeen; Samuel Edwin Evans, Limerick; Wm. Hall Stowell, City of Wells; Francis Dixon, Nottinghamshire; Matthew Quinn O'Callaghan, County Limerick; William Dalziel, South Shields; James Alexander Gordon, Belfast; Valbert Larcher, Mauritius; Samuel Hampson, Dukinfield; Peter Anderson, Perth; Ernest Houston Forjett, Bombay; Frederick Dunbar Sutherland M'Mahon, St. Vincent; and Edward Dorset Farmer, Plymouth.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Ed. and L.R.C.S. Ed.

John Richard Oliver, Woolwich; Joseph William Christie, Stirling; James Graham Jefferson, Lisburn; Alfred William Pearson, Brierley Hill; Edward Bass Reckitt, Wainfleet; George Holloway, Wednesbury; Frederick Henry Worswick, Manchester; Henry Godfrey James, Newport, Tipperary; Charles Fenwick, Stoke, Devonport; Arthur White, Barnsley; James Henry Cotton, Canada; Robert John Trimble, Canada; John Condell Carden, Tipperary; William Ellis, Gascoigne, Nottinghamshire; James Watson, Lanarkshire; Richard Crossit, County Derry; John Coxhead, Maddan, Jamaica; Arthur Littlewood Tate, Rochdale; Alfred Edwin Harris, Cork; James White, County Clare; Ernest Aylward, Brede, Sussex; Thomas Thompson Middleton, Teesdale; James Carroll Daly, County Limerick; John M. Studdert, County Clare; William Ellis Mumford, St. Kitts, West Indies; Alfred Beaver Brown, Manchester; Charles Erskine Wyer, Peebles; Sydney Freme Clement, Shrewsbury; and Raymond Bartholomew Chaundy, Oxford.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the October sittings of the examiners.

William John Stewart, America; William Bacon Hodgson, Middlesex; John William Sellers, Rochdale; and Hartley James Noad, Surrey.

The following gentlemen passed their final examinations, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

William Bond Taylor, Bury, Lancashire; William Duncan, Aberdeen; Charles Wilson, Irvine; Charles Henry Thatcher, Edinburgh; Thomas Gray, Liverpool; Alfred Goodwyn Kay, Landown, India; George Owen Willis, Monmouth; Thos. Drummond, Edinburgh; and Alexander Graham, Tobermory.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—At the annual meeting of the Senate, held for the purpose of conferring degrees, on Friday, October 13th, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, the following degrees in Medicine and Surgery were conferred by His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor of the University.

Doctor in Medicine.—First Honour Class—Wm. M'Geagh, Belfast; John Jagoe Welpy, Cork. Second Honour Class—Jeremiah Mullane, Galway; Arthur A. Woods, Belfast. Upper Pass Division—Robert John Camac, Belfast; George Lewis Latour, Cork. Lower Pass Division—Alfred Allen, Belfast; Thomas Archer, Belfast; Samuel Bateman, Belfast; Robert Beattie, Galway; Robert Allen Brannigan, Belfast; James Fitzgerald Brodie, Galway; Richard John Burke, Cork; Michael Collins, Cork; Arthur Derham, Cork; Robert Eccles, M.A., Belfast and Cork; John Baldwin Isaac, Cork; James Martin Kennedy, Belfast; Gilbert Kirker, Belfast; Robert M'Ivor, Belfast; Robert Blake M'Vittie, Galway; James Magill, Belfast; Henry Molony, B.A., Galway; John Mulrenan, Cork; Channing Neill, Belfast; Maurice Joseph O'Sullivan, Cork; Thomas Francis Rierlan, Cork; Chas. K. Deane Tanner, B.A., Cork; Charles Henry Bennett, Cork; David Bradley, Belfast; Wm. Coates, Galway; Frederick H. Collins, Belfast; Jephthson J. Connell, Cork; Patrick J. Dempsey, Belfast; J. Dunbar Dickson, Galway; John S. Dillon, Cork; Justin F. Donovan, Galway; Michael Dundon, Cork; F. Meagher Geoghegan, Galway; Charles Good, Cork; Thomas Greer, M.A., Belfast; Henry Hunter, Belfast; George Laffan, Cork; Wm. M'Affee, Galway; Michael J. M'Carthy, Cork; Mark A. MacDonnell, Galway; R. Dickie M'Master, Cork; Edward G. K. Marks, Galway; Francis H. S. Murphy, Cork; Jas. Pedlow, Belfast; John F. Wales, B.A., Belfast; Archibald Wallace, Belfast; William Cotter Williamson, Cork.

Master in Surgery.—Thomas W. Kyle, M.D., Belfast; David Robinson, M.D., Belfast; Alfred Allen, Belfast; Thomas Archer, Belfast; Samuel Bateman, Belfast; Robert Beattie, Galway; Robert A. Brannigan, Belfast; James F. Brodie, Cork; Richard John Camack, Belfast; Michael Collins, Galway; Robert Eccles, M.A., Belfast; George L. Latour, Cork; William M'Geagh, Belfast; Robert M'Ivor, Belfast; Henry Molony, B.A., Galway; Jeremiah Mullane, Galway; Channing Neill, Belfast; Maurice J. O'Sullivan, Cork; Thomas Francis Riordan, Cork; Chas. K. Deane Tanner, B.A., Cork; John J. Wago, Cork; A. A. Woods, Belfast; Turner J. Fisher, M.D., Belfast; Samuel Fergus, M.D., Belfast; James Ross, M.D., Belfast; Chas. Henry Bennett, Cork; William Coates, Galway; Frederick H. Collins, Belfast; Jephthson J. Connell, Cork; Patrick J. Dempsey, Belfast; J. Dunbar Dickson, Galway; John T. Dillon, Cork; Justin F. Donovan, Cork; Michael Dundon, Cork; F. Meagher Geoghegan, Galway; Chas. Good, Cork; Thos. Greer, M.A., Belfast; George Laffan, Cork; Wm. M'Affee, Galway; James J. M'Carthy, Cork; Mark A. M'Donnell, Galway; Edward G. K. Marks, Galway; Francis H. S. Murphy, Cork; James Pedlow, Belfast; John F. Wales, B.A., Belfast; Wm. Cotter Williamson, Cork.

The degree of M.D., *honoris causa*, was at the same time conferred upon Richard Eustace, Fleet Surgeon, Royal Navy, as a recognition of his distinguished services, especially during the Ashanti campaign of 1874-75.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BATH UNION—Medical Officer and Pubes Vaccinator for the South District. Salary, £40 per annum, with vaccination and extra fees. Applications on or before the 28th instant.

BELPER UNION—Medical Officer for the Union and Workhouse. Salary, £58 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before December 8th.

BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Testimonials, diplomas, etc., to be sent in on or before December 31st.

CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before December 4th.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, Brompton—Resident Clinical Assistants. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 4th.

COSFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Lavenham District. Salary, £49:4 per annum.

DERBY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum for first year, increasing £10 annually to £130, with board, washing, and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, on or before the 30th instant.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications on or before November 25th.

DRAYTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fifth District. Salary, £21 per annum.

HAILSHAM UNION—Medical Officer for the Third A. District.

LEEDS FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before November 29th.

LETTERKENNY UNION—Medical Officer for Church Hill Dispensary. Salary, £100 per annum, with £58 from other sources. Applications on or before the 26th instant.

LINCOLN UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARY—Medical Officer. Salary, £170 per annum, with house-rent free, and midwifery fees. Applications on or before the 30th instant.

LONGFORD UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications on or before December 5th.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications to the Treasurer, 149, Great Portland Street.

PETERBOROUGH UNION—Medical Officer for the Caistor District.

PRESTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fourth District. Salary, £70 per annum.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Honorary Physician. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 2nd.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY, Wigan—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum and rations. Applications on or before November 27th.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY—Honorary District Surgeon. Applications on or before the 30th instant.

ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY—Surgeon. Candidates to attend with diplomas and testimonials at 60, King Street, Regent Street, on the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, and CHICHESTER INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £20 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before November 27th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

CHURTON, T., M.B., appointed Honorary Physician to the Leeds Public Dispensary.

GUNN, R. M., B.A., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, *vice* A. S. Morton, M.B., resigned.

LEFTWICH, Ralph W., M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the East London Hospital for Children.

*LOWNDES, Henry, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, on resigning office as Honorary Surgeon.

MANSER, Robert, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Western Dispensary, Westminster, *vice* R. Tidbury, M.D., resigned.

PARKER, Robert W., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the East London Hospital for Children.

*SKERRITT, E. Markham, B.A., B.S., M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Joint Lecturer on Medicine and on Pathological Anatomy at the Bristol Medical School, *vice* *S. Martyn, M.D., deceased.

*TUCK, Buckmaster Joseph, M.R.C.S., J.P., appointed Visiting Medical Officer to the Seaford Convalescent Hospital.

VENN, Albert, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Chelsea.

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.

DEATH.

FARRAGE.—On November 17th, at Burley House, Chippenham, William Farrage, L.R.C.P., etc., late of Melbourne, Australia.

THE LATE DR. SIBSON.—The will, dated July 27th, 1861, of Francis Sibson, M.D., F.R.S., formerly of Brook Street, who died suddenly in September last at Geneva, was proved on the 8th instant by his executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6,000. By it he bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Mary Sibson.

The herbalist Cornelius Asher, who last May was convicted of the wilful murder of Ann Gee, and whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, died on Monday last, in Milbank Prison, from bronchitis.

A METHOD OF PREVENTING CLOUDINESS ON EXPLORING MIRRORS.—According to *L'Union Médicale* of September 23rd, this means consists of passing lightly over the laryngeal mirror a linen cloth steeped in glycerine. The watery vapour contained in the expired air is dissolved completely in the glycerine, and the cloud does not form. This method is really more practical than to immerse the mirror in warm water, or to warm it at the flame of a lamp. M. Samindès, the medical student who communicates the new process of preventing the laryngeal mirror from being obscured, proposes its extension to astronomical observations, and recommends its use to the persons who wear spectacles and are obliged to go out in foggy weather.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan 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.

TUESDAYGuy'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.

WEDNESDAYSt. 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.

THURSDAYSt. 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.

FRIDAYRoyal 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.

SATURDAYSt. 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. Dr. Lichtenberg will exhibit a Lad on whom Excision of the Ankle-joint has been performed, with removal of the greater part of the Os Calcis; Dr. Edmunds, "A Second Case of Cæsarean Section, in which Mother and Child survived".

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Hulke, "Case of complete absence of both the Upper Limbs"; Mr. Morratt Baker, "On the employment of Flexible Tubes in Tracheotomy"; Mr. Hulke, "Lodgment of a Tracheotomy-Tube in the Right Bronchus, and its extraction".

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, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.; 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., London.

THE ELECTION OF EXAMINERS AT THE LONDON COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

WE are asked from more than one source to refer to some very strange canvassing by a senior member of the Council for a place on the Board of Examiners on behalf of a very junior candidate from his own hospital, whom he desires to see promoted over the head of a senior colleague. One at least of our correspondents expresses serious, although perhaps not altogether uninterested, indignation; but those who have held high office in the College are expected to set a good example in such matters; and canvassing of the kind complained of is certainly a bad example.

T. H. J.—Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Victoria Dispensary, Northampton; or to the Secretary of the Provident Dispensary, Coventry.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.

SIR.—Will you please inform me if statistics (and what statistics) prove that human life is longer now than in the last or in the two preceding generations?—Your obedient servant, INQUIRENS.

. Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., in his letter to the Registrar-General on the mortality in England and Wales during the ten years 1861-70 (see Supplement to the Registrar-General's thirty-fifth Annual Report), states that the annual mortality in the city of London was at the rate of 80 per 1,000 in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and 50 in the eighteenth century, against 24 in the present day. This implies that the mean duration of life in London was little more than twelve years in the seventeenth century, was about twenty years in the eighteenth century, whereas it is now about forty years. The mean duration of life depends upon the death-rate at various ages, which show the widest range in different parts of the country, dependent upon their sanitary condition.

SFERO.—Application should be made by letter (which may be in English) to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University.

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.

MORPHIA-CRAVING.

SIR.—Can any of your readers assist me in the treatment of the following case? A lady, aged 42, was recommended by her medical adviser to take morphia, subcutaneously injected, for nervous restlessness and want of sleep, accompanied with neuralgia. She is much better, and the neuralgic pains have entirely left her, but not so the craving for morphia. I have tried the usual remedies, but I find that she gets so depressed that if I do not give it her she takes it from her maid. I shall be glad to hear of any book published on the subject of opium, and the best mode of breaking off the habit of taking it.—I remain, yours truly,

Birmingham, Nov. 9th, 1876.

AN ASSOCIATE.

. We are not aware that any book on the subject has been published. Our correspondent will find a translation of an instructive paper read before the Berlin Medical Society by Dr. Levinstein, in the February number of the *London Medical Record*; and also an account of a discussion on the subject in the Vienna Medical Society, in the same journal for the present month.

RESPIRATOR-VEILS.

IN reply to various inquiries, we have to say that the address of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove who furnish the pattern of respirator-veils, mentioned in the JOURNAL by Mr. L. Browne last week, is Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

MR. P. Q. KARKEEK (Torquay).—Dr. Braxton Hicks exhibited the uterus in the Wainwright case before the Obstetrical Society last February, and gave the results of some experiments he had made. A committee, consisting of Dr. Hicks as chairman, Dr. Savage, Dr. Meadows, Dr. John Williams, Dr. Snow Beck, and Mr. Randall were appointed to investigate the subject further, and to report. Their report has not yet been received.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

SIR.—For the information of those members of the profession who may wish to prescribe phosphorus in the free state, I beg to say that, after having used several preparations, I find none so satisfactory as the pills made for me by Richardson of Leicester. I have for some time been prescribing them, and find them efficient in action. In them the metalloids exist in an uncombined state. They are perfectly soluble even in cold water, and, being covered by what he calls pearl coating, are altogether tasteless.—Yours truly, GEO. GRAY, M.D.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE BOTTLE IN INFANT-FEEDING.

SIR.—From the numerous communications I have received upon the subject of my paper under the above heading, and kindly published in the JOURNAL of October 14th last, I am impressed with the conviction that my views, although partly are not fully understood, and as the use of the bottle with India-rubber tube has now become so general, I perhaps may be allowed to amplify by stating that the abuse of the bottle consists in its being made the excuse for idleness in the nurse. An infant must be superintended in feeding, whether by the bottle or even from the breast. In feeding from the breast, the mother almost intuitively regulates the supply. Nature is never so exact in her adaptations that the size and vigour of a child is necessarily in direct correspondence with the size, vigour, and suckling powers of the mother. The breast is not at all times equally full, nor the milk equally flowing. When the milk is running out of the breast so fast that the greedy little infant is almost choking, the ducts are at once intuitively pressed in the nipple between the fore and middle fingers of the mother's hand, and the supply is accordingly gently restrained; and, on the contrary, when the supply falls off, a like pressure on the gland restores the tardy flow till the process is complete. And so with the bottle: the superintendence of the nurse is even more necessary, as the artificial means are, after all, but a clumsy substitute. Let the child, then, be taken in the arms to be fed, and, if a bottle with a tube be used, the pressure of the fingers on the tube, as required, will as accurately, as is possible under the circumstances, regulate the supply to the powers of the child. To lay an infant down with a bottle, is expecting too much of both ever to hope for anything but disappointment; and to make the bottle and teat the ever ready resource to quiet a child, is an excuse for idleness of the most unrighteous description; the decaying food irritating instead of nourishing, and exhibiting its pernicious effects in the miserable appearance of the poor little mortals thus inhumanly treated.—Your obedient servant, SAMUEL PRALL, M.D., F.R.C.S.

West Malling, November 1876.

GOUTY PSORIASIS.

SIR.—Would you kindly insert the following in this week's JOURNAL? A patient of mine, a very delicate lady, aged 73, who is gouty, has suffered dreadfully for the last six months from psoriasis. I have tried almost everything, both internally and externally, but nothing does any good. I have not tried tar internally. If I do, in what form would it be most advisable to administer it? I shall be glad of any suggestions.—Yours, etc., A MEMBER.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE STUMP OF THE FUNIS.

SIR.—Mr. H. Cripps Lawrence having pointed out that the subject under consideration differs from true umbilical hæmorrhage, I affirm my assent in an altered title. I have been unfortunate in not having opportunities for putting my suggestions to a practical test, having attended but three cases lately. The first, complicated with unavoidable hæmorrhage, was still-born; the second was to have been attended by another practitioner, who happened to be out, and I was called in to remove the placenta. Upon asking to see the infant in order to examine the ligature, I was informed that the cord had been round the neck, and had broken during the birth. I found several inches of the funis attached to the infant, and, although no ligature had been applied, only one or two spots of blood had escaped. The division of the funis so near the infant's body gave me the impression of its having been cut, as the strain during birth (the cord being round the neck) would have been nearer the placenta. The last case was a primipara child, born at 3.30 A.M. yesterday (November 19th). The cord, which was not very thick, was over a shoulder, and pulsation ceased during birth. I applied the ligature, as suggested by Dr. Bruce, by a succession of pulls at a threefold thread; and this morning, at eleven o'clock, I cut off the portion which I enclose for your inspection, in which I beg you to observe the small calibre of the ring of the ligature itself, and the considerable space between it and the structure it surrounds.—I am, yours truly, WALTER LATTEY.

THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL.

SIR.—When a person comes forward to champion a cause, the least he can do is to argue philosophically. I intend that your correspondent W. M. J. entirely fails to do so in his letter "On the Abuse of Temperance". In the first place, he confounds a potent drug with a number of elixirs, prepared with a view to captivate the palate and to excite the brain. He tells us that "medical men allow their common sense to be carried away by the excited feelings of a few bigoted enthusiasts, and, by assenting to their views, virtually lay down an absolute law that there is no medicinal use in alcohol". As far as my experience goes, I find that intelligent teetotallers generally do not decri alcohol as a medicine, but they do protest vehemently against medical men ordering brandies, wines, beer, porter, etc., as a food, luxury, or even medicine. Opium is a most valuable medicine; but would it not be deemed quackery to order a patient to take patent medicines containing that drug whenever they were excited or in pain, or even because the practitioner might know he would thus please his patient? And would a person who denounced such practice be a bigoted enthusiast, aiming to carry away the common sense of such practitioner? Alcohol is a most virulent poison, and in skilled hands, in some diseases, a most potent medicine. I prescribe it occasionally with very tangible effects; but does that justify me forcing my patients to drink as medicine, food, or luxury, or, because they like it, elixirs of unknown strength, and *ad libitum*, simply on the ground that they contain alcohol? A man to say that alcohol is not a medicine, must know nothing about it; a man to order elixirs of varying and unknown compounds, must show a want of thought and looseness in prescribing, or must sadly pander to his patients for the sake of *éclat*. Secondly, I never yet heard of pressure being brought to bear upon a medical man holding an union appointment seeking to interfere with his prescribing alcohol. I imagine if an union medical officer were to order his pauper-patients one pound of figs or half-a-dozen oranges daily, the authorities and rate-payers would soon complain, and rightly, too. If, on the same principle, he order elixirs, the only thing in their favour being that they are luxuries, is it not within the jurisdiction of the ratepayers and guardians to complain? Let him allow milk, beef-tea, and similar nourishment to the weak, and he ought to be supported; but to put the parish to needless expense for no material benefit, and often otherwise to the paupers themselves, is another matter. If in disease he wished to prescribe alcohol, I do not doubt that the guardians would provide the same. Thirdly, W. M. J. fails to support his *reductio ad absurdum*. He imagines prohibition, by engendering and fostering syphilis, to do more in one year to undermine the health and vigour of our population than alcohol in all ages has done. What a sweep! Sixty thousand a year directly, and as many indirectly, die yearly through strong drink, to say nothing of the myriads impoverished in health and vigour. Therefore, following up the argument, all our population must be suffering from syphilis. We all agree that syphilis is a terrible evil, and prostitution a most degrading vice and demoralising to the nation; but what keeps it up? alcoholic elixirs. Why do prostitutes drink? How is it that in my practice I am continually coming across men, and often married, almost broken-hearted, afflicted with venereal diseases? Because they got a drop too much, and were led off, like Lot, without their knowledge, simply captivated by the eye, reason and the will being dethroned. But to the point: it is argued for the *reductio ad absurdum*, "because some vicious people encourage prostitution, the virtuous majority ought to become total abstainers—that is, ought not to marry, so as to set a good example to the vicious". This logic is terribly defective. Would a man's abstaining from marriage encourage the vicious to abjure vice? Would they not rather suspect the motives and actions of the so-called abstainers? Again, does marriage favour vice? does marriage lead to harmful results? is marriage contrary to the laws of God and man? and does it demoralise the community? If so, then let us all abstain. But such is not the case. Marriage cements social and family ties, and tends to consolidate and build up a nation. Marriage is the great bulwark and rebuke against prostitution; marriage is honourable in all men.

I maintain, sir, that your correspondent has failed to prove any of his points; and while not for a moment allowing the public the right to dictate to the profession on strictly professional points, I must contend that they have a right to defend themselves, if we so far forget our position as to unscientifically force them to partake of damaging elixirs.—I am, etc.,

Oct. 22nd, 1876. THOS. P. LUCAS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.Ed., etc.

VERY full information concerning the treatment of diabetes at Neuenahr will be found in papers by Dr. Leonard Sedgwick and Dr. Richard Schmidt in the *Transactions of the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association* n, 1873.

PELLAGRA.

SIR,—I would be greatly obliged if any of your readers could inform me where I could get an exhaustive or extensive account of "pellagra".—Yours truly,
November 19th, 1876. RUSTICUS.

PRIORITY IN THE USE OF THE BROMIDES.

SIR,—In 1863, just after my return from India, and through the excellent recommendation of my great Dublin teacher Dr. Churchill, I was appointed house-surgeon at the London Surgical Home, where I had most ample opportunities for studying minutely diseases of women and children. During my pupillage at that institution, I learned that the bromides (chiefly that of ammonium) were used for the absorption of uterine fibroids, and also for epileptiform fits dependent on sexual irritation. The bromide was given in three-grain doses, and I remember it used to come from the chemist's in a green glass-stoppered bottle, which bore a label having printed on it "Dose, three grains, as prescribed by Dr. Duncan Gibb". I soon found the utility of giving such small quantities, and commenced to prescribe it in ten-grain doses, with most marked good effect in those cases in which I deemed its use advisable: soon, however, I learned that the dose might be made much larger.

There was a lady suffering with intense irritability of the bladder. I ordered herten-grain doses, prescribing a drachm to be divided into six parts. By some oversight, the entire drachm was given at once, and with such almost immediate relief, that I resolved to utilise the experience I thus accidentally gained. I was called to the daughter of a medical man, who was in most intense menstrual agony: she could hardly speak to me, her pain was so great. With no little confidence I assured her I should soon give her ease. I wrote the prescription, ordering half a drachm to a drachm every half hour or hour, till quite eased, combining it with nitrate of potash, in order to hurry it into the bladder, and using barley-water as the vehicle. The druggist to whom the prescription was taken sent it back to me, asking if I had not made a slip of the pen. I assured him no. He then called on me, and showed me one of the green glass bottles with the printed label of instructions, and inquired if I knew of these precautions. I explained that such a dose was of no use. The worthy man immediately made up the prescription, and when I called on my patient in the evening she was over-

joyed with the good done her by the drug. "Why, the very first dose gave me ease, and after a few doses all my pains had gone; it was never so before, but for days and nights I suffered agony, and nothing I had given me used to do me any good, till at last even my father despaired of medicine being of any avail." I then continued using the bromides, which I found of such value in certain cases that I employed the term "utero-ovarian specific" in connection with it, when I wrote on the subject. I also termed it a "hæmostatic", from its effect in checking the hæmorrhages incidental to fibroids of the womb, and have pointed out the immense benefits accruing from its administration in certain kinds of stricture of the urethra.

Other uses of the drug in large doses I have likewise set forth, but I shall not now occupy any more of your space, or weary your readers with further details.—I am, etc.,
G. DE GORREQUER GRIFFITH.

London, October 1876.

A. MEDWIN (Manchester).—The result of the pass-examination for the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons cannot be published until submitted to, and confirmed by, the Council.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The North British Daily Mail; The Manchester Guardian; The Liverpool Daily Post; The Ulverston Mirror; The Liverpool Weekly Courier; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Sheffield Independent; The Manchester Courier; The Barnsley Chronicle; The Wigan Observer; The Metropolitan; The Liverpool Journal; The Southport Visitor; The Home Chronicle; The Manchester Evening News; The Glasgow Herald; The Dundee Advertiser; The Times of India; The Hereford Times; The East Lancashire Echo; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Bath Herald; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Glasgow News; The Sussex Daily News; The Hull Eastern Morning News; The Redditch Indicator; The Dundee Evening News; The Hampshire Post; The Hull News; The Penrith Observer; The Buxton Advertiser; The Border Advertiser; The Edinburgh Courant; The Bournemouth Visitors' Directory; The Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Redditch Weekly Messenger; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Falkirk Saturday Herald; The Craven Herald; The Broad Arrow; The Fife Times; The Shield; The British Press and Jersey Times; The Elgin Courier; The Hull and Lincolnshire Times; The Derby Mercury; The Hull Criterion; The Whitby Times; 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. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. MacGrigor, Fiji; E. M. F.; Mr. W. H. Jones, Welshpool; Dr. Symes Thompson, London; Dr. Shewen, London; Dr. Mushet, New Brighton; Mr. R. M. Partridge, Banstead; Dr. Goldie, Leeds; Dr. Matthew Corner, London; Dr. Michael Foster, Thetford; Dr. Alfred Hall, Brighton; Dr. P. A. Young, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. Thomas Churton, Leeds; Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, London; Dr. J. Urquhart, Aberdeen; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Preston; A True Liberal; Mr. Wm. Stewart, Barnsley; The Registrar-General of England; W. B. W.; Dr. Roper, London; Dr. Meredith, Wellington; Duns Scotus; Dr. W. L. White, Southport; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; A Southport Member of the B. M. A.; Mr. P. Q. Karkeek, Torquay; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Syson, Huntingdon; Mr. Simeon Snell, Sheffield; Mr. Horne, Barnsley; Dr. Strachan, Dollar; M.B.; A "Fanatic" Liberal; A. B.; Mr. McCaskie, Huddersfield; Mr. Walter Lattey, Rugby; Mr. W. S. Tuke, London; Mr. F. A. Statham, Manchester; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. William Smith, Chippenham; Dr. Lombe Athill, Dublin; Dr. Frederick Simms, London; Mr. John Gabb, Bewdley; Dr. A. B. Steel, Liverpool; Dr. Mackey, London; Mr. P. H. Holland, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Dr. Jukes Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. A. Leared, London; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Dr. Lauder Brunton, London; Dr. C. B. Fox, Chelmsford; Dr. Collie, Homerton; Dr. Broadbent, London; Mr. Teevan, London; I. H. I.; An Intern Pupil; Dr. Reuben Harvey, Dublin; Iota; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Mr. Henry Brown, Northallerton; Mr. William Thomas, Birmingham; Dr. Arthur Ransome, Bowdon; Mr. W. Hay, London; Dr. Douglas Powell, London; Dr. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. S. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Charles Orton, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Dr. Shepherd, London; Dr. J. L. Thomas, Southampton; Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. Farquharson, Coatbridge; Mr. Wm. Marriott, London; Dr. Wood, Camborne; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Gore, Dublin; Dr. Trollope, St. Leonard's; Mr. C. Palmer, Burton-on-Trent; Dr. L. M. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. Jas. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Mr. Banner, Brighton; Mr. M. J. Symons, Hartlepool; Mr. Noble Smith, Paddockhurst; etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

The Anatomy of the Head. By Thomas Dwight, M.D. Boston: H. O. Houghton and Co. 1876.
Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau. Vols. I and II. By J. H. Baxter, A.M., M.D. Washington Government Printing Office. 1875.
Illustrations of Clinical Surgery. By Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S. Fasciculus v. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
Healthy Skin. By Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. Eighth Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
Dental Anatomy. By Charles S. Tomes, M.A. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
The Races of Man. From the German of Oscar Peschel. London: H. S. King and Co. 1876.