

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BEDS FOR THE HOSPITAL AND SICK-ROOM.

WE can very strongly recommend a new invention, by Mr. Tinsley of 8, Catherine Street, Strand, for raising a patient to a reclining or sitting position, without exertion, fatigue, or disturbance of the bed-clothes. A hinged inner frame, sliding on the side piece of the bedstead, is drawn up by the revolution of cog-wheels acting on a cross-bar at the head of the bedstead. It may be cheaply introduced in the manufacture of ordinary bedsteads, and is one of the most useful inventions we have seen; indeed, for simplicity and effectiveness, it excels everything yet invented, although there are a good many complicated arrangements for the purpose.

KORFF'S COCOA POWDER.

THE natural cocoa contains fifty per cent. of cocoa-butter or fat, and consequently cannot, without management, be kept in a powdered condition. Manufacturers resort to two expedients in order to purvey powdered cocoa. The one expedient is to extract (by melting out) a portion of the fat; and, that having been done, the remainder may be reduced to powder and kept in powder. The other expedient is to mix the cocoa with a quantity of starch, after which the cocoa may be powdered and kept in powder. Whether the one or the other expedient is the better, depends upon circumstances. In the present instance, Korff's cocoa powder, the former method has been followed, and the cocoa contains 35.05 per cent. of fat and 5.05 per cent. of ash, and no starch is to be detected by the ordinary tests. This cocoa, we have every reason to believe, contains nothing but cocoa, but is partially denuded of fat.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

MEDICINE.

DISPLACEMENT OF THE LIVER.—Chvostek (*Wiener Med. Presse*, Nos. 26-29) describes the case of a woman aged 53, who had had twelve labours, and who was constantly troubled with gastralgia and dyspepsia. On examination, the normal hepatic dulness was missed. A movable swelling was discovered, commencing at the right hypochondrium and reaching as far as the pelvis; it had a sharply defined border, on which the gall-bladder could be felt. When the pelvis was raised, the liver could be almost completely restored to its normal situation. Chvostek says that seven cases have been recorded—all in women who had borne children. In one case, the spleen also was displaced, and in another there was transposition of the abdominal viscera. The present case was remarkable for the great tenderness of the liver. Jaundice was present in one instance; in Chvostek's case, there was slight yellowness of the conjunctiva. Colicky pains and pyrosis were sometimes present. The greatest amount of relief was obtained from elastic bandages.—Wassilieff (*Petersburg. Medicin. Wochenschrift*, No. 30) observed in Dr. Botkin's wards three cases of displaced liver along with dislocated spleen, and in one instance with floating kidney. He says that dislocation of the liver occurs in men as well as in women. It may arise from pendulous abdomen, enlargement of the liver, riding, etc., but only when there are abnormally lengthened or extensible bands, or when a mesohepar is present. He recommends faradisation of the recti abdominis muscles.

ABSCESS OF THE ABDOMEN SIMULATING PNEUMOTHORAX.—The last number of the *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv* contains a description, by Dr. F. Levison of Copenhagen, of the case of a young man aged 22, who was admitted into the Frederic Hospital in Copenhagen with symptoms resembling those of peritonitis from gastric perforation. A few days after admission, percussion over the left subclavian region revealed a tympanic sound extending over about an inch and a half, while above and below there was dulness. Two days later, the tympanic sound extended over the posterior surface of the left lung as far as the spine of the scapula; and in the greater part of this region amphoric respiration and metallic tinkling were heard. A diagnosis of pyopneumothorax from perforation of the diaphragm was made. To relieve the patient, puncture with aspiration was used in the eighth left intercostal space outside the scapular line; and, as no result was produced, the operation was repeated in the seventh space. On the removal of the stilette, a large quantity of foetid gas escaped, and more was withdrawn by the aspirator; but no fluid. The stethoscopic signs

remained the same. Diphtheria attacked the pharynx, and, spreading downwards into the air-passages, proved fatal. At the necropsy, there were found to be adhesions between the stomach, the left lobe of the liver, the omentum, spleen, and diaphragm; forming a cavity which contained much gas and a small quantity of pus. It had no communication with the pleural cavity, which contained neither gas nor fluid. The diaphragm had been pushed up so high that, in making the last puncture, the trocar passed through it. The left lung was much compressed. The right pleura contained a considerable quantity of serum; and the lower lobe of the right lung was in a state of croupous pneumonia. Dr. Levison has been able to find records of only two similar cases: one by Wintrich, in Virchow's *Handbook of Pathology and Therapeutics*; the other by Barlow, in the *London Medical Gazette* for May 1845.

SURGERY.

FORCED FLEXION IN THE TREATMENT OF ANEURISM.—Dr. Ambrosio Aniello reports (*Movimento Medico-Chirurgico di Napoli*) several cases of aneurism treated by this method. They were cases of aneurism situated at the level of the articulations, and principally of popliteal aneurisms. The duration of treatment varied from three to twenty-three days. The rules laid down by Ernest Hart in his papers in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* have been followed, and are summed up as essential to success. The flexion was neither complete nor permanent from the outset, but was only arrived at gradually and in measuring the tolerance of the patients. The conditions which the author concurs with E. Hart in recognising as favourable to the success of this method are, the small size of the tumour, the absence of complicating lesions, the situation of the sac at the posterior part of the artery, and, finally, the power of obtaining complete cessation of the aneurismal pulsation under the influence of flexion.

ON ANÆSTHESIA BY CHLORAL IN CHILDREN.—According to M. Bouchut (*Revue Médicale de Paris*, September 25th), complete anæsthesia in children may be obtained by injections of chloral into the stomach, an effect which cannot be obtained in the adult subject. A child will easily take forty-five to sixty grains. A quarter of an hour after the whole dose is taken, the anæsthesia commences, and is complete at the end of an hour. The operation may then be performed on the sleeping child, who cries out without waking; sometimes moves a limb; then relapses into immobility; and when it wakes, about four hours afterwards, knows nothing of what has passed. At the Hospital for Sick Children, at eight o'clock the sister in charge gives forty-five or sixty grains, according to the age of the patient; and the child goes to sleep in about twenty minutes. The dentist comes at nine o'clock, and removes the painful tooth, or even two, if necessary. The child moans and moves without waking; then relapses into deep sleep; and, when it comes to itself, it is *minus* a tooth, without having felt any pain or seen the dentist. To those who know the pain of having teeth extracted, and the difficulties of their extraction in children, it is evident that chloral forms a valuable anæsthetic for the purpose.

EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE OF URINE CONSECUTIVE ON RETENTION.—Retention of urine is sometimes followed by a more or less considerable discharge, which lasts from four or five up to ten days. This accident, which is treated of by Dr. Persillon in his *Thèse de Paris* (1876), is to be attributed to the removal or the sudden diminution of the pressure on the urinary passages by catheterism or any other means. This polyuria is temporary, and produces no inconvenience beyond weakening the patient on account of the waste of matter due to the increase of secretion. In order to avoid or lessen the polyuria consecutive on retention of urine, it is necessary to reduce the pressure on the interior of the urinary passages gradually, and not suddenly. The best means of effecting this are, the use of the *sonde à demeure*, perfect catheterisation with an India-rubber instrument, and the precaution of leaving a certain quantity of fluid in the bladder after each use of the catheter. Polyuria may render the frequent use of the catheter necessary, and thus add fresh dangers to those consecutive on retention of urine.

NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT OF THE PEDICLE IN OVARIOTOMY.—Kovacs (*Orvosi Hetilap*, No. 26, and *Centralblatt für Chirurg.*, 1876, No. 35) has in two successful cases of ovariectomy used the following method of tying the pedicle. After having made the section of the pedicle with scissors, he divided it into four parts and tied each artery separately with catgut. The hæmorrhage being thus completely mastered, he turned back and sutured the peritoneum around the stump. He left a drainage-tube in the lower angle of the wound.

probable explanation of extensive hæmorrhage (in the case brought forward) that the coats of the bronchial and pulmonary capillaries might have undergone fatty changes similar to those in the heart and become abnormally fragile, and that the unaccustomed exertion to which the patient had just been subjected might have precipitated their rupture.

Inflammatory Deposit in Left Auricle.—Dr. DRESCHFELD showed a heart with a peculiar tuft-like inflammatory deposit on the posterior wall of the left auricle. Some of the mitral chordæ tendinæ were ruptured, and the periodical flapping back of the free ends had set up local endocarditis, which, in its turn, gave rise to the deposition of a mass of fibrine.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876.

SAMUEL GORDON, M.B., President, in the Chair.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered a short address introductory to the Session.

New Tests for Bile-Pigment.—Dr. W. G. SMITH read an interesting paper on this subject. He showed that the principle on which the tests depended was the conversion of bilirubin into biliverdin by oxidation—a green coloration being produced by the reactions. Although the nitric acid test was depended upon in delicate physiological investigations, it was desirable to have at command some supplementary tests, which were easy of execution and free from fallacy. Four test-liquids seemed to answer to these indications, viz., tincture of iodine, ferric chloride, peroxide of hydrogen, and the acetic or phosphoric solution of peroxide of lead. The two latter liquids possessed the advantage of being colourless; and the phospho-plumbic solution especially promised well as a delicate reagent. Peroxide of lead had been utilised in experiments on bile (Maly); but peroxide of hydrogen and ferric chloride had not, so far as Dr. Smith knew, been used by other experimenters. With a fresh supply of material, he purposed to study more closely the action of the iron, lead, and hydrogen peroxide; but, as the clinical experiments had been chiefly conducted with the iodine test, he, in conclusion, mentioned the reasons which seemed to him to recommend tincture of iodine to the notice of those interested in such matters. 1. A single reagent, always easy to obtain, is alone necessary; 2. The test-liquid is not corrosive; 3. A single definite colour is produced with the bile-pigment; 4. The colour is sufficiently persistent; 5. From the less powerful chemical energy of the reagent, as compared with that of nitric acid, there is a diminished liability to error; 6. No other pigment than bile will yield the characteristic green colour; 7. The test fully equals in delicacy, possibly surpasses, the nitric acid test. The test is applied by putting about a drachm of urine in a glass test-tube and allowing one or two drops of tincture of iodine to trickle down the side of the tube so as gently to touch the surface of the urine. A stratum of bright emerald-green coloration forms at the junction of the fluids.—Dr. EMERSON REYNOLDS concurred with Dr. Smith as to the doubtful value of the nitric acid test. He had come to the conclusion that any oxidising agent would suffice for the conversion of the bilirubin, or brownish colouring matter, into biliverdin, or greenish colouring matter, as the change seemed to consist in the addition of a molecule of water and an atom of oxygen to the brown-coloured substance. Iodine, from its deep colour, he rather objected to. Ferric chloride was reduced by too many other substances to be of value. The phosphoric solution of peroxide of lead acted with extreme facility. Ozonised ether also acted well.—Dr. FINNY and Dr. FOOT had both experience of the successful use of the iodine test. Dr. Foot further suggested that the test might aid in distinguishing the etiology of hæmatogenous and of hepatogenous jaundice.

Syphilitic Phthisis.—Dr. MACSWINEY detailed a case, occurring in a man aged 36, which he concluded to be one of syphilitic phthisis from—1. The medical history; 2. The absence of any hereditary predisposition to ordinary phthisis; 3. The progressive extension of the syphilitic disease from its outset, through its various stages, to its ultimate full development; 4. The special cachexia by which the symptoms were accompanied, together with the combination of the lung-affection with other specific morbid phenomena; 5. The stage of the specific disease, viz., the tertiary, at which the pulmonary attack set in, that being the stage most frequently by far reported as the one in which syphilitic phthisis had been found to present its first manifestation. This diagnosis was subsequently in some degree confirmed by the good effect of the short course of antisyphilitic treatment. The paper concluded with a *résumé* of the bibliography of syphilitic phthisis.—Dr.

FOOT said that, from a careful study of the present position of destructive diseases of the lung, he gathered that the tendency of opinion was towards holding the unity of phthisis as a disease. He would call Dr. MacSwiney's case "a case of phthisis occurring in a syphilitic person", instead of calling it syphilitic phthisis. There were, no doubt, cases of syphilis of the lung and larynx that were treated as phthisis, the larynx being the point at which phthisis and syphilis intersected. The suspicion of the existence of syphilis introduced a hopeful element into those cases. The larynx should be examined at the early stages of all syphilitic lesions; for laryngeal phthisis, instead of being incurable, was a very manageable disease. Where the case was one of true syphilis of the lung, and not a case of pneumonia on an exhausted syphilitic constitution, the gummata were single and local, and not surrounded by a crop of fresh deposits a little less ripe; and, after they had healed, the cicatrices remained in the lung. The principal pulmonary manifestation of syphilis that was recognised was the white infiltration in infants. Syphilitic phthisis was more common in infants than in adults. Independently of any specific virus, syphilitic disease ought only to be regarded as one of many predisposing causes of phthisis. A person of syphilitic habit, after a prolonged course of mercury, was liable to low chronic pneumonia of the apex of the lung, which, amidst the other symptoms of syphilis, might not be noticed.—Dr. HENRY KENNEDY agreed in the main with Dr. Foot's view of the case detailed by Dr. MacSwiney. He believed that struma was an infinitely more common cause of destructive lung-disease than syphilis.—Dr. MAC SWINEY, in reply, said that the question was, whether phthisis, arising in syphilitic patients, was to be regarded as idiopathic phthisis, or as arising from the poison of the syphilis. He believed he had adduced cogent arguments to show that pulmonary consumption was frequently due to the presence in the constitution of syphilitic virus. Fournier, one of the most eminent physicians and pathologists of the present day in France, held opinions diametrically opposite to those of Dr. Foot. He maintained that pulmonary decline was caused by syphilitic gummata; and he described the resemblances and the distinctions between the gummata and the tuberculi of consumption. Virchow had pointed out a syphilitic affection of the lungs in still-born children—a form of infiltration which he called "white pneumonia", and he subscribed to the presence in it of the syphilitic virus. Other authorities of the present day had pointed out the anatomical resemblances and distinctions between the tubercula and the gummata. There was an analogy between these, while in some respects they were different, the gummata being permeated by blood-vessels and having cicatrices after recovery had taken place.—Dr. FOOT referred Dr. MacSwiney to the articles in Wagner's *Manual of Pathology* and in Ziemssen's *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, in which, while the unity of phthisis was maintained, the diversity of its etiology was also contended for.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

THE next general meeting will be held on Thursday, December 14th, at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, at 5 o'clock.

Papers will be read by Mr. Maunder, on Intestinal Obstruction; Dr. Price, on Salicylate of Soda in Acute Rheumatism; Dr. Atkinson, on Quinsy. Dr. Atkinson, also, will exhibit some Hydrolein or Cod-liver Oil, prepared in a new manner.

Dinner at the Griffin Hotel at 7 o'clock.

F. P. ATKINSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Dec. 7th, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Thursday, December 14th, at 4 P.M.; Dr. STRONG in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Greyhound Hotel at 6 P.M. Charge, 6s., exclusive of wine.

The following papers are promised.

1. Mr. Timothy Holmes: On Pyæmia as seen in Hospitals.
2. Dr. Fredk. Taylor: On the Diagnostic Value of Apex-Murmurs.
3. Mr. Stilwell: On Four Cases of Paralysis.
4. Dr. Herbert Ilott: On a Case of Infantile Convulsions.
5. Dr. Lanchester: A Case of Foreign Body in the Trachea.
6. Dr. Strong: A Case of Fatal Hæmophilia.

JOHN H. GALTON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Woodside, Anerley Road, S.E., November 25th, 1876.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, December 14th, at 6.30 P.M.: the President, Dr. TAYLEUR GWYNN, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers will oblige by giving notice to the Secretary.

Members of the Association wishing to join the Branch, who have not already signified their intention of doing so, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

HENRY NELSON EDWARDS, *Honorary Secretary*.

Shrewsbury, December 4th, 1876.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE next meeting will be held in the Examination Hall of the Queen's College, on Thursday, December 14th, 1876. The Chair will be taken at 3 P.M.

The following papers are promised.

Dr. F. H. Haynes: On some of the Sequelæ of Enteric Fever.

Mr. Vose Solomon: 1. The Treatment of Staphyloma by ligaturing the Conjunctiva—a reclamation. 2. The Treatment of Orbital Tumours by the Actual Cautery. 3. Ophthalmic Oversights.

Dr. Malins: On Marriages of Consanguinity.

Members are invited to exhibit pathological specimens at the commencement of the meeting.

BALTHAZAR FOSTER, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries*.
JAMES SAWYER, M.D. }

Birmingham, December 7th, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

AT a special meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the office of the Association, 36, Great Queen Street, London, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1876, called in accordance with resolution passed at the last meeting to consider the place of annual meeting of the Association for the year 1877: Present—Dr. R. W. FALCONER, President of the Council, in the Chair; Dr. De Bartolomé (President), Mr. Husband (Treasurer), Mr. E. C. Board, Mr. Callender, F.R.S., Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Dr. Chas. Chadwick, Dr. Andrew Davies, Dr. J. W. Eastwood, Dr. Robert Farquharson, Dr. B. Foster, Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Dr. C. Holman, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Dr. D. Leech, Mr. F. E. Manby, Dr. E. Morris, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Dr. C. Parsons, Dr. Shettle, Dr. E. H. Sieveking, Dr. Thomas Underhill, Dr. W. F. Wade, Dr. Edward Waters, and Dr. Eason Wilkinson:—

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Alfred Baker, Dr. E. I. Fox, Dr. Eytton Jones, and Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse.

The gentlemen whose names are as follows attended as a deputation from Manchester, and presented an invitation to hold the annual meeting of 1877 in that city, viz.: Dr. Eason Wilkinson, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Leech, Dr. Borchardt, Dr. Hardie, and Mr. Cullingworth.

"To the President and Members of the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association."

"We, the undersigned members of the British Medical Association resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, have much pleasure in submitting to the Committee of Council our cordial invitation to the Association to hold the next annual meeting in 1877 in the city of Manchester.

"We promise the Association a hearty welcome, and will spare no pains to render the meeting interesting and agreeable to the members, and worthy of the resources and reputation of this large and important city.

"Eason Wilkinson, J. Dreschfeld, James Hardie, Arthur Gamgee, Louis Borchardt, D. Lloyd Roberts, F. M. Pierce, Thos. Jones, James Ross, C. O. Murphy, G. W. Mould, J. Thorburn, J. D. Bird, David Little, A. W. Stocks, Andrew Boutflower, Chas. J. Cullingworth, Henry Simpson, J. Chadwick Peatson, Arthur Ransome, D. J. Leech, E. Gumpert, J. Whitehead, M.D., Chas. Ed. Glascott, M.D., Th. Mellor, Walter Whitehead, M. Heckscher, Henry Brown, S. M. Bradley, George Bowring, Daniel Noble, Adolphe Wahlutuch, Robert B. Smart."

Resolved unanimously: That the profession of Manchester be thanked for their cordial invitation, and that the same be accepted; and that Dr. Eason Wilkinson be appointed President-elect.

Resolved: That the Annual Meeting of 1877 be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of August next.

Resolved: That there be three addresses—viz., in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Medicine.

Resolved: That Dr. William Roberts be requested to give the address in Medicine.

Resolved: That Mr. Spencer Wells be requested to give the address in Surgery.

Resolved: That Dr. Robert Barnes be requested to give the address in Obstetric Medicine.

Resolved: That there be six sections, viz.: in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Medicine, Public Medicine, Physiology, and Psychology.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be an arrangement committee to consider the officers of sections, and the business of the meeting, viz.: The President of the Council, the President, the President-elect, the Treasurer, Mr. Alfred Baker, Dr. Borchardt, Dr. Chadwick, Mr. Callender, F.R.S., Mr. Alfred Jackson, Dr. William Roberts, Dr. Edward Waters, and Dr. Leech; Dr. Hardie and Mr. Cullingworth, the local Honorary Secretaries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ABUSE OF HOSPITALS AND FREE DISPENSARIES.

SIR,—In the columns of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, at the beginning of the year 1875, there appeared, as your readers will probably remember, the following memorial, relating to the abuse of gratuitous medical relief in the various hospitals and free dispensaries of the metropolis and of the country at large.

"To the President and Committee of Council of the British Medical Association.—We, the undersigned, members of the British Medical Association, and others, beg most respectfully to request the Committee of Council to take into its consideration the relation of the medical profession to the hospitals and free dispensaries throughout the kingdom. Your memorialists are convinced that the manner in which these institutions (with some few exceptions) are at present conducted inflicts a serious injury upon many most deserving members of our profession; while the indiscriminate (or almost indiscriminate) bestowal of gratuitous medical relief upon all applicants lowers the whole scale of our professional remuneration, is far from being a real boon to the working-classes themselves, and cannot fail, in the long run, to have a prejudicial influence upon the nation at large. The question to which we venture to draw the attention of the Committee of Council has been much discussed, of late years, both in the medical press and in the lay periodicals. It is not necessary, therefore, that we should enter into any details respecting it. We may, however, mention that there are three facts which have a very important bearing upon it, and which make the present time particularly opportune for entertaining it. These are: 1. The improvement which is now rapidly taking place in the social and political condition of the industrial classes; 2. The amendments which have lately been made in the administration of parochial medical relief; and 3. The increase, within the last few years, in the length and expense of medical education. These facts are admitted by all; and their concurrence has led, we believe, to a very general opinion among those who are conversant with the working of the free dispensaries and hospitals that some changes are necessary, in order to bring these institutions into harmony with the altered conditions of the present day. As it is desirable that any changes which may be necessary should be duly weighed by a body which fairly represents the medical profession, and should be recommended by high authority, so as to carry along with them the assent of the lay governors of the 'medical charities,' your memorialists pray you to take this important subject into your consideration."

The signatures to the memorial were numerous and influential, and included those of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Erichsen, Sir William Fergusson, Sir William Gull, Dr. Hawksley, Mr. Prescott Hewett, Sir William Jenner, Dr. George Johnson, Dr. J. W. Ogle, and Dr. A. P. Stewart. Further signatures were invited, and medical men who approved of the substance of the memorial, or wished their names to be added to it, were requested to communicate with Dr. Meadows, 27, George Street, Hanover Square; or with Mr. Fairlie Clarke, 12, Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square. It seems difficult to believe that a document, supported by such illustrious professional names, and justified, if I am not misinformed, by most striking figures and facts, could be easily consigned to oblivion, or could fail to arrest considerable attention and interest, both in charitable and in medical circles. Yet,

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE ZOOLOGICAL STATION AT NAPLES.—Dr. Michael Foster, F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, has been nominated by the Board of Natural Science Studies of the University to study at the Zoological station at Naples during December and January. Members of the University who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of studying at the Zoological station at Naples, during the ensuing year, are requested to send their applications to Dr. Humphry on or before January 13th, 1877.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN LUTHER HEELAS, M.R.C.S.E.,

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE HAVERSTOCK HILL AND MALDEN ROAD PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

WE are sorry to record the death of a promising associate, Mr. Martin L. Heelas, at the age of thirty-four, at his residence, 25, Fellows Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., on November 9th. He died of double pneumonia.

Mr. Heelas was a student of St. Bartholomew's, and, after completing his studies at that hospital, and spending a year at Vienna, he settled in practice in Fellows Road in 1869. He was shortly afterwards appointed one of the medical officers of the Haverstock Hill Provident Dispensary, where his labours have greatly contributed to the present flourishing state of that institution. He had a kindly and attractive manner, and was honourable and conscientious to a fault; and thus, being a general favourite, he was the selected medical attendant of a very large number of Dispensary patients. Hence the professional calls on his time, day and night, were incessant; and there can be no doubt that his exertions in the dispensary led to the early and sudden termination of his most useful career. It will, however, be some consolation to his numerous friends to know that his goodness was not unappreciated, and that his loss is deplored as that of a friend in many a humble home in the district where he laboured.

Mr. Heelas married Miss Mary Rose Duncan of Aberdeen, sister of Dr. Matthews Duncan of Edinburgh. His wife died two years ago, leaving three children, who are now deprived, by a double calamity, of both their parents' love and care. It is a sad story; and we are sure all who knew Martin Heelas will think of this ending of his honourable labours with kindly and real sorrow.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent B.S. Examination.

First Division.

Burton, Samuel Herbert, University College
Duncan, Andrew, M.D., King's College
Hunt, Joseph William, University College
Ottley, Walter, University College
Pepper, Augustus Joseph, University College

Second Division.

Kidd, Walter Aubrey, Guy's Hospital
Parry, Thomas Sharp, University College

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a Congregation held on November 23rd, the undermentioned degrees were conferred.

Doctor of Medicine.—Herbert Watney, St. John's College.

Bachelors of Medicine.—Henry Howard Murphy, St. John's; and Arthur Martin Phelps, Sidney.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

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

BOOTLE BOROUGH HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before the 15th instant.

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.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser for the Asylum in Cleveland Street. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 9th instant.

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

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

FISHERTON HOUSE ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging.

FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with lodging, coal, and gas. Applications on or before the 19th instant.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Assistant-Physician.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on or before the 21st instant.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Manchester—Assistant Physician. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications on or before the 22nd instant.

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC—Resident Medical Officer and Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications on or before the 23rd instant.

PARISH OF LISMORE AND APPIN—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications on or before the 20th instant.

PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before the 23rd instant.

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

RISBRIDGE UNION—Medical Officer for the Second District. Salary, £56 per annum.

WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with rooms, attendance, fire, and gas. Applications on or before the 19th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BARRON, T. W., B.A., M.B. Cantab., appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BUCHANAN, A. M., M.A., M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy in Anderson's University, Glasgow, appointed an Examiner in Anatomy for three years to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

*DYSON, William, B.A., M.D., elected Physician to the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary.

HEALEY, J. H., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant House Surgeon to the West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester Infirmary.

TURNBULL, James, M.D., elected Consulting Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, on resigning office as Physician.

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.

MARRIAGES.

DE LA COUR—TOOZE.—On November 30th, at St. Matthew's, Oakley Square, N.W., by the Rev. Edward Larkin Hopkins, senior Chaplain of King's College, Cambridge (cousin of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Charles Phillips, Vicar, *George Francis De la Cour, M.D., of 282, Camden Road, N.W., to Julia Terry Southmude, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Henry John Tooze, of Broadhembury, Devon.—No cards.

DOUGLAS—RAM.—On November 22nd, at All Saints', Notting Hill, by the Rev. George Stopford Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate, cousin of the bride, *Justyn G. D. Douglas, Esq., M.D., C.M. Edin., of Bournemouth, Hants, to Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Stopford J. Ram, late Vicar of Pavenham, Beds.

WINN—GORDON.—On November 14th, 1876, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, by the very Rev. Dean Grasett, William Winn, Esq., Captain First (The Royal Scots) Regiment, son of J. M. Winn, M.D., of Harley Street, to Helen, daughter of the late Honourable James Gordon of Toronto.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—The prizes of the Charing Cross Medical School were distributed in the Board room of the hospital on Friday, December 1st. The Chair was taken by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S., an old pupil of the school. After some introductory remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Hird (the Dean) read his report, which was on the whole of a most satisfactory character; forty new students having been added to the school this winter session. The prizes were then distributed. The Chairman afterwards, in the course of his address, congratulated the successful candidates, and expressed his satisfaction with the great progress of the medical school, which was responded to with hearty cheering.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Old students of Guy's Hospital will be pleased to learn that Mr. Monson Hills, who has lately been compelled to retire from his post at that institution, is likely to have his small pension considerably augmented by a testimonial-fund which is now being raised amongst Guy's men. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer of the "Monson Hills Fund", H. G. Baynes, Esq., Manager of the Southwark Branch of the London and County Bank. The Honorary Secretary to the fund is Dr. E. J. Hicks, 24, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W., to whom all communications may be addressed. The Committee trust that all Guy's men who have in their time received assistance from Mr. Hills will now show a generous appreciation of his kindness.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY.....	Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY..	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY...	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 P.M.
FRIDAY.....	Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY....	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—	Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Ernest Sansom, "On Mitral Stenosis and Insufficiency"; Mr. Spencer Watson, "Polypus of the Nose: Pendulous Tumour of the Tongue"; Mr. Lennox Browne, "Warty Growth from the Uvula; Aural Polypus".
TUESDAY.—	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Hulke, "Case of very general Teleangiectasis on the Left Half of the Body, with Abnormalities in Large Bloodvessels of Lower Limb, etc."; Dr. Wickham Legg, "Hæmophilia, complicated with Multiple Nævi—two cases".
WEDNESDAY.—	Hunterian Society, 7.30 P.M.: Council Meeting, 8 P.M.: Open Meeting. Specimens of Joint-disease by C. F. Maunder, Esq.; Cases by Waren Tay, Esq.; etc.—Epidemiological Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. W. R. E. Smart, C.B., "On the Recent Appearances of Dengue".
FRIDAY.—	Medical Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. C. H. Golding Bird, "On Rodent Ulcer".

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 *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. Thomas 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.

SNUFF FOR CORYZA.

F.—Dr. Ferrier's formula for a snuff for coryza consists of two grains of hydrochlorate of morphia, two drachms of acacia powder, and six drachms of subnitrate of bismuth.

H.—We are not aware of any instance in which a small infirmary and dispensary in combination have been converted to the provident principle; but there need be no special difficulty about the matter. H. had better apply for advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE ACTION OF JABORANDI.

SIR,—In your impression of December 2nd, I find a very condensed abstract of my paper, read at the Harveian Society, On the Value of Jaborandi and Gelsemium Sempervirens as Therapeutic Agents, in which it is stated that gelsemium was a nerve sedative of some value, but of little use in diseases of the respiratory organs. This is a mistake, and I give you my own words. "There are, however, some cases of reflex excitomotor irritability where its sedative action becomes manifest and striking; and perhaps this cannot be better exemplified than where such a condition exists in the muco-respiratory tract, where the bronchial secretion is scanty, and the cough is persistent, harsh, and dry" (see *Medical Press and Circular*, November 20th and December 7th). If you will favour me by correcting this error, you will oblige your obedient servant,
Upper Holloway, December 2nd, 1876. THOS. DOWSE.

DR. CAMPBELL.—The first enlargement of the privileges of the Honourable East India Company in Bengal was through the instrumentality of Mr. Surgeon Broughton, about 1645. He was appointed Surgeon to the Emperor, and his professional skill procured him much credit at the Mogul's Court.

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.

"ONLY A DOG."

THE current number of *Sunday at Home* contains a sensational story entitled "Only a Dog", which is intended to inform its readers on the subject of vivisection, and to excite their indignation against the practice. In this story the doctors fare very badly. After one or two back-handed compliments, they receive many heavy blows. Dr. Weir, who carries on a large practice in a provincial town, finds time for numerous experiments upon the brains and nerves of dogs. His friend Mr. Lightfoot, a rural practitioner, unwisely essays to defend him, but is easily overthrown in argument by "the vicar of the parish". But Dr. Weir's experiments not only harden his own heart, they also brutalise his groom, who flogs his master's horse unmercifully, drives it with a cruel bit, and braces its head with a bearing-rein. Nor does the evil influence of vivisection stop here. The little Weirs take a bird's-nest, and Mrs. Weir only says they should have left it two or three days longer. Indeed, so degraded are the whole family, that the heroine wonders "that there should be so little consideration manifested by all the inmates of that house for the lower animals, if such a description could be correctly applied to them in such a household". This is very severe. The writer, by the mouth of "the vicar of the parish", concedes the abstract right to perform experiments upon living animals if good cause can be shown, but appears to think that the clergy and the peasantry are the best judges how and when this right is to be exercised. On the whole, the doctors have not much reason to thank the editor of *Sunday at Home* for the picture which he draws of them and their families. But has he taken any pains to know whether there is a shadow of truth in the disgraceful picture which he draws? And if he has not—as we unhesitatingly assert—has he not great reason to feel ashamed for shamefully calumniating a profession which does not yield to any in personal humanity? These ill-judged attempts to bolster up an argument by personal obloquy and purely imaginative and malicious calumny are extremely discreditable; and the editor of such a journal as *Sunday at Home* should shrink from the weak, foolish, and wicked course of pursuing even an end which he may think good by spreading groundless and malicious falsehoods.

DR. E. L. JACOB.—Many thanks for the letter. We are having the subject more carefully examined, and shall presently deal with it.

ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS PRACTISING DENTAL SURGERY.

SIR,—In your report of the last meeting of the above society, it will be inferred that I totally deprecate the practice of "lancing the gums" of infants when teething. Such is not the case. The first of my remarks pointed to indiscriminate lancing, when no symptom of an erupting tooth could be found. On the other hand, I mentioned that immediate relief was frequently given by lancing when any sign of tension or inflammation could be detected. Your attention to this little error will greatly oblige, yours faithfully, CHAS. GAINE.

DOES GENERAL DESQUAMATION OCCUR AFTER VARICELLA?

SIR,—The following case may prove of interest to your correspondent G. F. R., and perhaps throw some light on the case he reports. At any rate, it will prove that scarlatina is not the only disease in which large patches of desquamating cuticle may be seen.

On September 1st, 1876, I visited a respectable farmer, aged about 65, who was suffering from retention of urine. Wishing to do, if possible, without medical aid, his friends had given him warm hip-baths. On my visit, the parts of his body which had been immersed in the warm water were covered with a bright erythematous eruption. On the next day, well marked miliary vesicles were visible in almost every region of his body. They went through their usual stages, until, after the lapse of a week, desquamation commenced, and flakes of cuticle as large as I ever saw after scarlatina came off the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet. It was rather a curious coincidence, that three years ago I attended the same patient, also for retention of urine accompanied by an eruption of the same character, which went through precisely the same stages. On inquiry, I found that since his boyhood he has frequently suffered from an eruption of the same kind, which has always been followed by desquamation.—I am, yours faithfully, DAVID H. HADDEN, L.R.C.S.I.

Bandon, Co. Cork, November 18th, 1876.

HYDROPHOBIA (Manchester).—Chloroform has been tried several times in similar cases.

B. P. W.—The French proverb is "Poisson, goret, et cochon, vit en l'eau, mort en vin."

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SIR,—A suspicious looking petition has been sent to one of the Medical Officers of Health of this neighbourhood for signature. A letter accompanies it, signed by C. Wyatt Edgell, late Vice-President of the Statistical Society. The prayer of the petition is for an extension of the prohibitive clauses of the Public Health Act, rendering it a misdemeanour to convey contagious as well as infectious diseases in any way. It is stated that three hundred and fifty physicians and surgeons have signed it; and that a similar petition was presented on July 17th last.

Now, this petition looks very much like underhand work—an attempt to render the communication of syphilis a misdemeanour. The profession appear to be unaware of what is intended by this move. Can you, sir, throw any light upon it?—I am, sir, your obedient servant, FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D.

Rochester, December 1st, 1876.

* * * We believe that the petition has the object which is here described; but we do not understand that the object is intended to be concealed. It is an agitation to equalise the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts by making communication of syphilis or gonorrhœa a misdemeanour.

THE ACTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

SIR,—In your very interesting report of a meeting of the Clinical Society on Friday, November 24th, the sentence occurs, on the quoted authority of Dr. Gowers, "The known influence of phosphorus was to cause fatty degeneration". Would you or any of your correspondents be kind enough to refer me to any authority, or to the account of any observed cases, authorising this statement? It is a question of great moment to those who, on account of its observed beneficial effects in some cases, have adopted phosphorus as a remedial agent in their practice. I shall be thankful for any distinct information on the subject, and am, yours very truly,

SUBURBAN.

. The production of fatty degeneration of the tissues by phosphorus has been described by several observers. Voit and Bauer found it in dogs on whom they made experiments. See *Journal of the Chemical Society*, N.S., vol. ix; and *Sydenham Society's Biennial Retrospect for 1871-72*.

SALICYLIC ACID.

SIR,—I shall be thankful to you or any of your readers if you can enlighten me as to whether either salicine or salicylic acid can produce necrosis of the shaft of long bones, or cause destruction of a joint by a long continuance of its use; for recently I have been treating a case of acute rheumatism with the above drug, and necrosis of the left tibia and disease of the right ankle-joint have set in. It will be a relief to know whether this serious complication is due to the remedy employed for the rheumatism, or whether it is an uncommon sequel to rheumatic fever. I enclose my card, and remain, yours truly,

G. HERBERT LILLEY, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Resident Medical Officer.

Coventry, Dec. 5th, 1876.

ERRATUM.—The meeting of the Association of Dental Surgeons reported in last week's *JOURNAL* took place on November 22nd, and not on March 22nd, as stated last week.

ABUSE OF TEA.

SIR,—The last number of the *JOURNAL* contains a letter from Mr. W. Cox, asking to be referred through means of its pages to any writings which touch on the "use" or "abuse" of tea. I have much pleasure in telling him that he will find in Dr. Stokes's book on *Diseases of the Heart* a most interesting account of the abuses of tea. If I remember rightly, it is mentioned in the chapter of Functional Diseases.—I remain, sir, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM WALTER, M.D. Dubl.

Long Eaton, near Nottingham, December 6th, 1876.

M. B. asks:—Can any of your readers tell me where I can see a report of the experiments on the ventilation of drains, undertaken by Dr. Miller for the Metropolitan Board of Works?

ELEPHANTIASIS

MR. W. T. EASTCOTT (Plymouth) forwards to us the following curious cutting from the *Panama Star and Herald*.

"There is a young man, the son of a respectable merchant living in Carthagena, who for seven years had suffered from an attack of elephantiasis. He was in the last period of this terrible disease—his body full of ulcers, and the fingers ready to fall off, when a Caracas paper fell into his hands, announcing that the flesh of the turkey buzzard had been found to be a certain remedy in Cuba. He has been since living on the flesh of this 'unclean bird' for two months, and was reported almost well. The nails and the hair have been reproduced; the ulcers and protuberances have disappeared; the voice has returned; he sleeps well, and enjoys a good appetite; in fact, so well as to astonish his friends and the medical men of the city. The flesh of the gallinazo has a strong musky odour, and requires a good deal of resolution to eat it. This repugnance, however, soon wears off, and the benefit is felt from the first day of using it. The interests of humanity demand that such good news should be widely circulated, to aid in which we gladly give the facts a place in our columns, hoping the *Promoter*, from which we take the data, will continue the history of the cure of the young man in Carthagena. The remedy has been tried in Panama in incipient stages of the disease with the happiest effects. The disease in Colombia and Central America has hitherto been considered incurable. This discovery will doubtless give consolation and hope to many of our South American friends. It is to be desired that the European medical journals will lend their aid to call attention to this new discovery in the popular remedies of America. A case in Panama is testified to by R. MacDowall, L.R.C.S. Edin."

MR. GLADSTONE AND VACCINATION.

IR,—In the *Times* of November 13th, Mr. Gladstone is severely criticised for replying to two anti-vaccinationists in terms supposed to imply his doubt of the expediency of vaccination; and, if he had really done so, the reprobation of such folly, severe as it is, would have been far less severe than just. The doubt, however, the eminent statesman expressed was not that vaccination itself is expedient. What he wrote was: "I regard compulsory and penal provisions, such as those of the Vaccination Act, with mistrust and misgiving; and, were I engaged on an inquiry, I should require very clear proof of their necessity before giving them my approval"; in which hesitation many will sympathise who have not the slightest doubt of the folly of not vaccinating, for there are many things it would be very wrong not to do that it is not right to compel others to do, and some consider vaccination to be one of these. I have some doubt on the point myself. Though as perfectly convinced as all are who really know the subject that the danger from vaccination is extremely small, and the safety it secures extremely great, I do not feel quite sure of the expediency of making martyrs of the very insignificant number of pig-headed people who have what they call conscientious objections to it. Perhaps, if all such "peculiar people" were compelled to prove the sincerity of their objection by bearing one penalty, the number of children that would be left unvaccinated would be so slightly increased as not to be a serious danger to the community; and it is because the unvaccinated are liable to become causes of danger to others that is the chief justification for making vaccination compulsory. Nay, it is far from clear that, if those who will not have their children vaccinated were liable to one fine only, the number of recusants would be increased in any important degree. There is something like an appearance of heroism in setting the law at defiance and submitting to imprisonment for conscience sake; but there is little glory to be attained by forfeiting a week's wages, or doing a week's work in gaol rather than pay such penalty for refusing to adopt a sanitary precaution. Such a martyr might indeed be pitied, but it would be pity largely mingled with contempt.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. H. HOLLAND, M.R.C.S.

Park Cottage, Pelham Street, S.W., November 14th, 1876.

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 Hull and Lincolnshire Times; The Derby Mercury; The Hull Criterion; The Whitby Times; The Suffolk Chronicle; The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette; The Home Chronicle; The Manchester Evening News; The Glasgow Herald; 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 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 Lakes Chronicle; The Tring Telegraph; The Hexham Herald; The South Wales Daily News; The Dudley Herald; The Tunbridge Wells Gazette; The Jarrold Express; The Northampton Herald; The Liverpool Argus; The Daily Telegraph; The Greenock Advertiser; The Torquay Directory; Punch; 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. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Braidwood, Birkenhead; Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Preston; Dr. Cassells, Glasgow; Dr. Herbert C. Major, Wakefield; Dr. Ward Cousins, Portsmouth; Sodium; Mr. Alfred Pain, London; Dr. G. F. De la Cour, London; Dr. W. Dyson, Sheffield; Dr. Mackey, London; Dr. W. R. Gowers, London; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society; Mr. E. Noble Smith, Paddockhurst; Dr. Douglas, Bournemouth; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. Walter Rivington, London; Dr. Cornelius B. Fox, Chelmsford; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. Edis, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Robert Johnson, Beyton; Suburban; Mr. A. Duncan, Glasgow; Mr. J. M. Chapman, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M'Bean, Newbridge; Our Paris Correspondent; The Secretary of the Admiralty; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. Kialmark, London; Dr. C. M. Campbell, Torquay; M.D. Ed.; Dr. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Bacon, Fulbourn; Mr. Gaine, Bath; Mr. J. A. Roberts, Boston; Mr. A. H. Martin, Evesham; Mr. Haggood, Eastbourne; Dr. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. Pietra Santa, Paris; Dr. Fa irlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. R. J. Mason, Boyton; Dr. Cameron, Glasgow; An Associate; Dr. Pitts, Pudsey; Mr. Robert Johnson, Woodbridge; Medicus; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; T. H. J.; Dr. Fletcher Beach, Clapton; Mr. G. M. Stansfeld, Bristol; Dr. Tripe, Hackney; Mr. J. A. E. Stuart, Musselburgh; Dr. Bothwell, Leighton Buzzard; Dr. Ferrier, London; L.R.C.P. Ed.; Mr. J. W. Groves, London; Dr. Squire, London; Dr. Evans, London; Mr. G. H. Lilley, Coventry; Mr. D. Wardrop, Preston; Mr. S. Hague, Camberwell; Dr. R. Farquharson, London; Amblyopia; Dr. J. Fryer, Dewsbury; G. M.; Dr. Rickards, Birmingham; Mr. F. Sutton, Willingham-by-Stow; Mr. A. Philip, Lincoln; The Secretary of the Medical Microscopical Society; Dr. Jas. Gardner, Chippenham; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. N. Tya'ke, Chichester; The Secretary of the Epidemiological Society; W. E.; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Mr. H. Burdett, Greenwich; Mr. Hamilton S. Cartwright, London; Dr. James Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. Alfred S. Gabb, Cheltenham; M.B.; Dr. Walter Long Eaton; Mr. F. W. Lowndes, Liverpool; Dr. Finlayson, Glasgow; Mr. James Dickson, Bootle; Mr. F. G. Larkin, London; Non-Advertiser; Dr. Pye-Smith, London; Dr. Burdon Sanderson, London; Mr. Wright, London; Dr. Barron, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Jabez Hogg, London; Dr. Bucknill, London; Mr. T. Wiltshire, Sheffield; Dr. J. H. Scott, Newent; Dr. R. W. Falconer, Bath; Dr. R. W. Batten, Gloucester; Dr. Braidwood, Birkenhead; Mr. Whittington, Prestwich; Dr. A. Hill, Birmingham; Dr. Procter, York; Dr. Thos. Evans, Gloucester; Dr. Wm. Dyson, Sheffield; Dr. J. Cavafy, London; Mr. R. Goodall, Silverdale; Dr. Rooke, Cheltenham; Surgeon-Major H. B. Hassard, Glasgow; Dr. B. Bott, Southport; Dr. Styrup, Shrewsbury; Dr. Duffey, Dublin; Mr. R. P. Roberts, Rhyl; Mr. Husband, York; Dr. C. Parsons, Dover; Mr. W. D. Ditchett, Louth; Dr. Wm. Taylor, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Aitken, Govan; Dr. R. W. Day, Cork; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine. By Dr. H. von Ziemssen. Vol. vi. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1876.
Water Analysis. By J. Alfred Wanklyn and Ernest Theophrastus Chapman. Rewritten by J. Alfred Wanklyn, M.R.C.S. Fourth Edition. London: Trübner and Co. 1876.
Kirk's Handbook of Physiology. By W. Morrant Baker, F.R.C.S. Ninth Edition. London: John Murray. 1876.
A Directory for the Dissection of the Human Body. By John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1876.
A Practical Treatise: Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Roberts Bartholow, M.A., M.D. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1876.
Handbook for Attendants on the Insane. By Lyttleton S. Forbes Winslow, M.B., D.C.L. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1877.

1877.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

President.—M. MARTIN DE BARTOLOMÉ, M.D., Senior Physician to the General Infirmary, Sheffield.

President-Elect.—M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

President of Council.—R. WILBRAHAM FALCONER, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.

Treasurer.—WILLIAM D. HUSBAND, F.R.C.S.Eng., Senior Surgeon to the County Hospital, York.

Editor of Journal.—ERNEST HART, Esq.

General Secretary.—FRANCIS FOWKE, Esq.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Association for 1877 will be held in August in MANCHESTER under the Presidency of

M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The ADDRESS in MEDICINE will be delivered by WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and Professor of Medicine in Owens College Medical School.

The ADDRESS in SURGERY will be delivered by SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S.Eng., Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital, London.

The ADDRESS in OBSTETRIC MEDICINE will be delivered by ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P., Obstetric Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women at St. George's Hospital.

The objects of the Association are—the promotion of Medical Science, and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. The Subscription to the Association is One Guinea annually; and each Member on paying his Subscription is entitled, in addition to the other advantages of the Association, to receive weekly, post free, the "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL: BEING THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION". The Subscription is payable, in advance, on the 1st January in each year.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Association should communicate their wish to the HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES, or to the General Secretary, F. FOWKE, Esq., 36, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., in order that the proper steps may be taken for their election.

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