

Service, Hatch and Owen of the Indian Service, and M. J. McCarthy of the Naval Medical Service, particularly distinguished themselves in this competition, this last named gentleman gaining the full number of marks for his well kept case-book. The names of the following candidates were also submitted to the notice of the authorities (in addition to the prize-takers) as worthy of special commendation:—Murphy, F. H. S., of the Army Medical Service; Hatch, W. K.; Owen, W.; Masani, H. D.; Gillies, W.; Jack, D. M., of the Indian Service; Williamson, W. C.; Geoghegan, C. E.; and McCarthy, M. J., of the Naval Service.

Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., the military commandant of the Portsmouth District, and one of the most distinguished general officers of the service, was kind enough to honour the occasion by his presence, attended by his aide-de-camp; and, after giving the prizes to the successful candidates, with encouraging words of congratulation to each, he said that it gave him very great pleasure to be present at the conclusion of the session of the Army Medical School; for he knew, from what he had heard of the school, that whatever was done at Netley would be done well. He was also glad to have the opportunity of thus publicly expressing his appreciation of the services rendered by the medical profession to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy. All knew that the sufferings brought about by war are very terrible—very terrible indeed; but the medical service of the army had always greatly contributed to relieve at all times the sufferings of the wounded under such circumstances; and he feelingly referred to the extreme suffering which it was at this moment the fate of many to endure on the far-off banks of the Danube, and how much they would be alleviated by the services of the medical profession. More than thirty years ago, he himself well remembered how much he owed in his hour of need to the kind and skilful services of his friend Dr. Massy (at present the principal medical officer at Netley); and, if Dr. Massy did not remember the services he rendered to him, he himself could never forget them. He then congratulated the candidates on having all passed, and, at the same time, warned them not to suppose that for that reason their work was at an end. On the contrary, he encouraged them to continue to be students; that there was much yet to be discovered in the science of medicine, and suggested that some of those now before him should be the discoverers of truths. If they did not continue to work and to study at their profession, they would be apt to forget what they had already learned; and they were surrounded by great temptations to be idle; on the other hand, there were great inducements for them also to engage in work; for example, there was a prize open for competition to those of the Army Medical Service.* Then there was another open to the medical officers of the navy;† and now he was given to understand that there would soon be a third prize announced for competition, and open to the medical officers of each of the three services.‡ It was not possible for all of them to get prizes and medals, but, nevertheless, they would find that success in life depended upon their not being idle. Men who acquired a high position in life did not owe it to chance or luck, but to the fact that, when boys, they had been industrious at school, and, when they had grown up, they had continued to be diligent workers, and gained whatever high position they might have attained by industry and hard work. It was for them to go and do likewise.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS.

DR. F. J. BROWN of Rochester writes to us to suggest that the out-patient department of hospitals might be rendered useful to the medical practitioners in the neighbourhood of hospitals in the following manner. Surgeons might be authorised to send their patients to hospitals for the performance of minor operations, such as bleeding, cupping, leeching, the opening of abscesses, galvanism, the fitting of splints, the use of baths, etc. Such patients should pay 2s. 6d. on producing the surgeon's letter or order. This would be a great boon both to the surgeons and to their patients, for it is extremely difficult to get leeching performed at patients' homes, especially in the case of lodgers.

* Referring to the Alexander Prize.

† The Gilbert Blane Prize.

‡ The Parkes Memorial Prize. It appears that a sum of money has been subscribed in this country and in India, sufficient, when invested, to give a prize of £100 every third year, and with it a gold medal not exceeding in value £15, to the successful competitor for this prize. The competition will embrace some topic in hygiene, and will be open to the medical officers of each of the three services. The conditions will shortly be announced.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Stockton, on Tuesday, September 25th.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or making other communications, are requested to give notice to the Secretary.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 20th, 1877.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch was held at Carlisle on Friday, July 20th, 1877: the retiring President, Dr. BARNES, took the Chair at one o'clock, and there were fifteen other members present.

New Members.—John Highet, M.B. and C.M., was elected a member of the Branch. Thomas Rigg, M.D., and John W. Hinings, L.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P.E., were elected members of the Association and Branch.

Report of Council.—Dr. MACLAREN, Secretary, read the following report of Council. The Council have the pleasure of submitting their ninth annual report to the members of the Border Counties Branch. At the commencement of the year, there were one hundred on the list. During the year, seven new members have been elected, five have resigned, two have left the district, and four have died; so that the number at present is ninety-six. During the year, meetings were held at Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Penrith. The Council regret that, though papers were read and discussions took place on subjects of great interest and importance, yet the attendance has been much less numerous than they have wished. They have come to the conclusion to recommend the Branch to limit its meetings to two in the year. With the view of carrying out this change, they also recommend the alteration of Rule v as follows: "That the annual meeting be held in the month of June or July, in some convenient town in the district, the date and place to be fixed by the Council; and that such other meetings be held during the year as may be determined on at the annual meeting." During the year, a tariff of fees was agreed to by the Branch after much discussion and consideration. It has been printed and circulated to the members. With the view of simplifying the business of the Branch and facilitating the collection of subscriptions, the Committee recommend that these be payable on January 1st of each year instead of July 1st as heretofore.

Financial Statement.—The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £7:7:1; the receipts, consisting of sixty-five subscriptions for the year, twenty-two arrears from previous years, and three subscriptions paid in advance, amount to £11:5; total, £18:12:1. The disbursements amount to £13:10:11, leaving a balance on hand of £5:1:2.

Dr. BARNES then introduced the President for the year, Dr. Lockie, who took the Chair.

Alteration of Rule.—It was proposed by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. KNIGHT, and agreed to, that Rule v read as follows: "That the annual meeting be held in the month of June or July in some convenient town in the district, the date and place to be fixed by the Council; and that such other meetings be held during the year as may be determined at the annual meeting."

Meetings.—It was resolved that an autumn meeting of the Branch be held at Thornhill in October, and a spring meeting at Keswick in June.

Office-Bearers.—The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year—*President-elect:* J. Gilchrist, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* R. Maclaren, M.D., and J. Smith, M.D. *Council:* H. Barnes, M.D.; E. Hoggan, M.D.; T. F. l'Anson, M.D.; W. J. Kennedy, Esq.; A. A. H. Knight, M.D.; R. B. MacBean, M.B.; W. Reeve, M.D.; M. W. Taylor, M.D.; R. Tiffen, M.D. *Representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee:* W. Reeves, M.D. Dr. Barnes was elected a permanent Vice-President.

President's Address.—Dr. LOCKIE read his inaugural address, on Some Anomalies in Diseases. After referring to the difficulty of the task the general practitioner proposes to himself, owing to the wide scope of his studies and the almost infinite variety of diseased conditions, he dwelt at some length on some of the anomalous forms of epilepsy, illustrating them by cases which had occurred in his own practice, or which had been recorded by others. He then described some of the anomalies of locomotor ataxy, referring especially to the

observations of Professor Charcot, as recorded by him in his recent work. Anomalous cases of Bright's disease, of renal calculus, and of enteric fever, were the subjects of the remaining portion of the address.

Communications.—Dr. MACDOUGALL read a paper on Disarticulation at the Knee-Joint, and showed a case.

Dr. MACLAREN showed two Compound Fractures of the Arm successfully treated by the Antiseptic Method.

Several pathological specimens were exhibited by Drs. LOCKIE and MACLAREN.

Dinner.—The members and their friends afterwards dined together: Dr. LOCKIE in the Chair, and Dr. BARNES in the Vice-Chair.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1877.

CHARLES WEST, M.D., F.R.C.P., President, in the Chair.

Suppuration in Uterus.—Dr. GALABIN showed an uterus, in the cavity of which suppuration had occurred from occlusion of the cervix, due to cancer. The organ had been punctured. A drainage-tube was afterwards inserted. The patient died with general purulent peritonitis. The specimen was referred to Drs. Roper and Galabin for report.

Cæsarean Section: Transposition of Viscera.—Dr. W. SQUIRE, for Dr. BUCKELL of Winchester, read the notes of and showed the viscera of a case in which Cæsarean section was performed twenty to thirty minutes after death. The child was saved. The mother died suddenly of dilatation of the aorta, rendering the aortic valves incompetent. At the *post mortem* examination, the viscera of the chest and abdomen were found to be transposed.—The PRESIDENT thought the case of interest, as showing that a child could be recovered a considerable time after the death of the mother.—Dr. AVELING said that it was believed that a child might be born alive an hour after the mother's death.—Dr. PLAYFAIR knew of one case in which a live child was born half an hour after the death of the mother.—Dr. ROUTH said that much depended on the cause of the mother's death. He had performed Cæsarean section in a case of death from apoplexy, but the child was dead from carbonised blood.—Dr. DALY had seen Cæsarean section done twenty minutes after rupture of the uterus, but the child was dead.

Elephantiasis of the Vulva.—Dr. PLAYFAIR showed a specimen of elephantiasis of the vulva, removed by him; it was amputated, and the bleeding vessels died.

Additional Cases of Ovariectomy performed during Pregnancy.—Mr. SPENCER WELLS had arranged in a table the particulars of all the cases in which he had performed ovariectomy during pregnancy. The age of the patient was given, the period of pregnancy when ovariectomy was performed, the weight of the tumour removed, and the results to mothers and children. Full particulars of four cases, hitherto unpublished, were given. The author concluded that, as eight of the nine mothers recovered, as pregnancy proceeded in five, and living children were born after natural labour, as in two where labour came on soon after ovariectomy, there was no unusual hæmorrhage nor difficulty; and as four of the patients had borne children at various periods since the labour which followed the ovariectomy, these facts would have their just influence in the formation of professional opinion upon the best mode of treating cases of pregnancy complicated by ovarian tumour.—Dr. PLAYFAIR asked Mr. Wells what his experience was of tapping and induction of premature labour. Dr. Playfair was in favour of ovariectomy, because of the unfavourable results which followed when labour was allowed to go on with small ovarian tumours.—Dr. MURRAY related a case where he induced labour at the eighth month, and then performed ovariectomy successfully. He thought that when the tumour was fluid, it was safer to tap; and even if it were solid but small, and pregnancy was far advanced, labour might take place before the tumour would cause great inconvenience.—The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Wells's results tended to show the comparative safety of ovariectomy during pregnancy. Probably the operation should be done early, for the advance of pregnancy might give rise to the suppuration of the cyst and death. If ovariectomy could not be done, owing to the nature of the tumour or other circumstances, premature labour might be induced.—Mr. LAWSON TAIT had in several cases been able to push up small ovarian tumours impeding labour, and had obtained favourable results. He was of opinion that ovariectomy was better practice than the induction of premature labour. He had once performed the operation during pregnancy; miscarriage occurred on the seventh day after, and

the woman soon died. The pedicle was found to be gangrenous.—Dr. CARTER had seen two cases of pregnancy with ovarian tumours. Both cases went to the full time and did well. The children were alive and healthy. He asked Mr. Wells on what other cases had been consulted, which had not been operated upon.—Dr. GALABIN asked if Mr. Wells attached any importance in making the choice of operation to the stage of pregnancy reached. In the cases tabulated, miscarriage had occurred in all in which ovariectomy had been performed later than the fourth month; but in none of the others. If this were confirmed, it would seem preferable at such a stage to induce premature labour, and not to delay ovariectomy if indicated in the earlier months.—Dr. HEYWOOD SMITH asked if rapidity of growth influenced Mr. Wells in his choice of operation. He considered that any operation was extremely hazardous during the puerperal state and for two months after delivery. Tapping might be dangerous, especially if the cyst was forming rapidly, or if it contained puriform fluid; for fluid might escape and set up inflammatory mischief.—Dr. ROUTH thought that more cases were required before an opinion could be formed on the subject. Seven cases had been mentioned which ran natural courses without any interference. Dr. Routh had brought on premature labour successfully, and performed ovariectomy three months afterwards, but the patient died. Much depended on the size and rapidity of growth of the tumour.—Dr. CHAMBERS had seen a case of ovarian tumour associated with pregnancy. He tapped. A few days afterwards, abortion took place; at the fourth month, the patient recovered from the miscarriage and tapping, but the tumour began to grow again and the patient to lose health. The tumour was removed in about six weeks from the tapping, but the patient died. He thought that, had ovariectomy been performed instead of the tapping, the patient would have had a better chance of recovery.—Dr. SAVAGE saw no chance of obtaining a rule of practice in these cases from the present discussion. He asked if Mr. Wells would operate in a case of pregnancy, complicated by a solid or cystic ovarian tumour, when there was no suffering; and what operation would he choose if the patient suffered severely? Dr. Savage thought that ovariectomy was the only justifiable operation in the latter circumstances.—Dr. ROPER induced labour at the seventh month in a case complicated by an ovarian tumour as large as a foetal head. The child was alive. The patient did well, and had had living children at full time since; the tumour remaining unaltered.—Mr. SCOTT said the propriety of performing ovariectomy during pregnancy depended mainly on two conditions: the amount of suffering and constitutional disturbance present, and the position of the tumour. If the tumour were wedged in the pelvis, so as to impede delivery, early ovariectomy should be performed. If the tumour were well up in the abdomen, giving rise to no trouble, it might be doubted if operative interference were justifiable.—Mr. WELLS replied, that the patient and her friends had an undoubted right to share in the discussion; and it was often not only advisable but right to give them some share of the responsibility, when the decision involved a matter of life or death. He thought that removing the foetus, and soon afterwards removing the tumour, was extremely dangerous; for the puerperal state was not favourable to operation. It was necessary to observe more cases. It was probable that early was preferable to late operation. If a tumour could not be reduced by tapping, and the woman were not suffering, the clear course was to leave her alone. Cases had gone on with him, and living children had been born; but the tumour still remained, and caused anxiety and suffering.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1877.

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

Paracentesis Abdominis in Ascites.—Dr. LYONS showed the thoracic and abdominal viscera of a pluriparous woman, aged between 45 and 50, who had extensive ascites in 1870. At that time there was a faint yellow tint of the conjunctivæ, with pallor and oedema of the lower limbs, but no albuminuria. Grumous vomiting set in, and she was apparently sinking when paracentesis was performed in May 1870. Sixteen quarts of serous fluid were drawn off with immediate relief. The fluid re-accumulated so rapidly that, between May 1870 and December 1871, she had to be tapped on thirty-five occasions, the fluid drawn off amounting to a total of five hundred quarts. Her condition subsequently improved greatly, her health became fairly good, and there was no need for further tapping. Ten days ago, however, she was admitted to hospital almost moribund. Some time previously she had met with an accident, one of her ribs being fractured. A circumscribed abscess formed in the neighbourhood of the broken bone, and seemed to have caused secondary blood-contamination, resulting in purulent pleuritis and pneumonia. There was also extensive

THE Local Government Board have refused to sanction the re-appointment of Dr. William G. Forbes as Medical Officer of Health for the Stokesley Rural Sanitary District at £40 *per annum*, as that amount is inadequate for the services required.

SUPERANNUATION.—The Local Government Board have granted a superannuation of £54 : 10, upon the recommendation of the Hackney Guardians, to Mr. R. B. Welch, who has just completed twenty-eight years of service. Mr. Welch's salary was £80.—At a meeting of the Atcham Board of Guardians on August 20th, a retiring pension of £50 *per annum* was unanimously granted to Mr. William Eddowes of Pontesbury, Salop, as a recognition of special efficiency, attention to the poor, and lengthened service of forty-one years.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

*BROWN, G. A., M.R.C.S.E., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Tredegar Urban Sanitary District for five years.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following are lists of the candidates who passed the recent First M.B. Examination. Examination for Honours.—Anatomy.

First Class.

Gill, Richard, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Pughe, Tiaeliesin Wm. Owen, Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Dalton, Norman, King's College
Banks, William, University College

Third Class.

Rushworth, Frank, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Harvey, Alfred, Queen's College, Birmingham

Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.

Second Class.

Money, Angel, University College
Sayer, Mark Feetham, University College
Wooldridge, Leonard Charles, Guy's Hospital

Third Class.

Pughe, Tiaeliesin Wm. Owen, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Guy's Hospital
Paddle, James Isaac, B.A., B.Sc., University College
Gill, Richard, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Chemistry.

First Class.

Gill, Richard (Exhibition and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital
White, William Hale, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Wooldridge, Leonard Charles, Guy's Hospital
Maylard, Alfred Ernest, Guy's Hospital } equal
Paddle, James Isaac, University College }

Third Class.

Jackson, Arthur, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

First Class.

Banks, William (Exhibition and Gold Medal), University College
*Castle, Hutton, St. Thomas's Hospital
*Hine, John Edward, University College
*Pollard, Bilton, University College
*Ponsford, Leicester Cuthbertson, University College
†Barling, Gilbert Harry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
†Sayer, Mark Feetham, University College
†Wooldridge, Leonard Charles, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Forsbrook, William Henry Russell, Westminster Hospital } equal
MacDonald, Greville Matheson, King's College
Balls, James, King's College
Outhwaite, William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital }

Third Class.

Hayle, Thomas Hahneemann, Owens College } equal
Jackson, Arthur, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Paddle, James Isaac, University College
Gill, Richard, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition.
† Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a medal.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 9th, 1877.

Blott, Herbert, Bassingbourne
Clements, William George, Feresbury, Kent
Dingle, William Alfred, Millbrook, Southampton
Masser, Herbert Charles Pickard, Foleshill, Coventry
Todd, William, 301, Mile End Road, E.

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

Bartlett, Charles Richard, St. George's Hospital
Fuller, Leedham Henry, King's College
Gardner, John Twinnance, Guy's Hospital

Jones, Frederick Felix, Guy's Hospital
Morgan, Augustus Kinsey, Guy's Hospital
Stace, Malcolm Vincent, Westminster Hospital

The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 16th, 1877.

Battle, William Henry, Potter Hunworth, Lincoln
Bunting, Robert Obadias, West Green Road, Tottenham
Chadwick, John, Milnrow, Rochdale
Cocksedge, Charles Ernest, Clapton Park
Greasley, John, Canterbury

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

Ling, Maurice Edward, London Hospital
Pope, Herbert Francis M., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Thomas, Richard Weddall, St. Thomas's Hospital
Underhill, George, Middlesex Hospital

At the recent examination for the prizes in Botany given by the Society of Apothecaries, the successful candidates were:—1. Arthur Henry Shakspeare Lucas, London Hospital: a Gold Medal. 2. Sydney Harland Henry, University College: a Silver Medal and a Book. 3. Charles Pardy Lukis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital: a Bronze Medal and a Book.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

AMERSHAM UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £50 *per annum*, and fees. Applications on or before September 27th.

BEDFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £100 *per annum*, with board and lodging. Applications on or before September 27th.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 *per annum*, with apartments, board, washing, and attendance. Applications on or before September 7th.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 *per annum*, with apartments, coals, gas, and attendance.

CHORLTON UNION—Assistant to the Workhouse Medical Officer. Salary, £120 *per annum*, with residence and attendance. Applications on or before September 4th.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON—Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Dental Operations. Salary, £100 *per annum* to each of the offices. Applications to be made on or before September 15th.

HOLBEACH UNION—Medical Officer for the Sutton and Tydd Districts, and Public Vaccinator for the Sutton District. Applications on or before September 5th.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 *per annum*, with board and residence. Applications on or before September 5th.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Two Assistant House-Surgeons. Salary, £108 *per annum*, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications on or before September 1st.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road—Physician. Applications on or before September 11th.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Pathologist and Medical Tutor. Salary, £100 *per annum*. Applications on or before September 24th.

ST. MATTHEW, Bethnal Green—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 *per annum*, with board and residence. Applications on or before September 27th.

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.

BIRTH.

TONGE.—On August 15th, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of *Morris Tonge, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—RUSS.—On August 21st, at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, by the Rev. S. F. Bridge, *Charles Davidson, F.R.C.S. Edin., of Hackney, to Gertrude Marian, second daughter of William Russ, C.E., of Cedars Road, Clapham Common.

PHILLIPS—GARRETT.—On August 16th, at Cushendun, County Antrim, by the Rev. F. Dobbs, Prebendary of Connor, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Phoenix, Rector of the Parish, George Arthur Phillips, Walsall, Staffordshire, Surgeon, to Mary Higginson, younger daughter of the late James R. Garrett, and granddaughter of the late Major John Higginson, of Springmount, County Antrim.

POPE—TOWNSEND.—On August 15th, at Old Edgbaston Church, by the Rev. H. H. Harvey, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Ogle, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, *Harry Campbell Pope, F.R.C.S., M.B.(Lond.), of Shepherd's Bush, son of *Edward Pope, Surgeon, of Tring, to Constance Nelly, daughter of the late Charles Townsend, Surgeon, of Birmingham.

DR. MAY of West House, Maldon, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

DR. JAMES THOMPSON has been reappointed Borough Surgeon of Royal Leamington Spa.

BEQUEST.—The Treasurer of the Lock Hospital, Manchester, has received a cheque for £1000 from the executors of the late Mr. W. J. Rideout, being the amount (duty free) bequeathed to that institution by the deceased.

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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 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.—King's College, 2 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 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), 4 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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the *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.

LOST PROPERTY.—Any gentleman having lost a gold pencil-case at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester may obtain the same on applying to Mr. T. M. Stone, at the Royal College of Surgeons, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

VACCINATION.

SIR,—A few days since I was called to see a child, three months old, who had recently been vaccinated at one of the public vaccination stations not far from here, and was suffering from great pain in the arm and convulsive fits. I examined the arm, and found that the child had been vaccinated in three places, so closely together as to form one immense vesicle; the surrounding parts were very much swollen and inflamed, and the pain so acute as to cause the poor child to be constantly screaming. I have seen the child each day since, and it is not yet quite free from pain.

I should very much like to ask the opinion of some of my *confrères* as to whether it is necessary to inflict such pain on a little infant in order to properly vaccinate it. Surely, if a child be vaccinated in two places, not very close together, and the vesicles run the ordinary course, and leave the ordinary pits, that is quite enough to prevent virulent small-pox being contracted. I believe the Local Government Board order four places to be done. If so, I cannot see the use; for it cannot be maintained that the virtue of vaccination lies in the number of vesicles made; for, if that were so, it would be as well to cover the arms and legs at once, and thus purchase a proportionately greater immunity.

I presume that vaccination has been efficiently performed when the vesicles have risen to a fair height by the eighth day, and have died away by about the twentieth day, each vesicle leaving a pit. If so, why will not one vesicle suffice? I believe that in Scotland only one vesicle is made.

The present custom of public vaccinators is, in my opinion, an unnecessarily painful one; and, until I am convinced that my practice of only vaccinating in two places is an erroneous one, I shall certainly continue to do so, and thereby spare the infants the pain which I am of opinion is unwarranted. I do not wonder at people joining the anti-vaccination party, when such a sight as that I was eye-witness of so commonly meets their gaze.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,

Sheffield, August 6th, 1877. **HERBERT JUNIUS HARDWICKE.**

PRINTED PILLS.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Co., have introduced a novelty in coated pills, which are now so much in use, and which have many obvious advantages. Their coated pills are described as being round and uniform in size, quickly soluble in cold water, not liable to crack, having a vegetable and innocuous coating, capable of being kept for any length of time in any climate. Each pill has a distinctive colour, so that, in the event of any accidental mixture, there will be no difficulty in separating them; and, moreover, which is a special novelty which they introduce, every pill bears printed upon it its name and dose, and is a very important check to obviate the possibility of errors in dispensing. A check, to give a completely distinctive character to each preparation, is unquestionably a useful addition to the resources of the dispenser. We think this ingenious and simple method of preventing any error as to the character of these pills, which have hitherto borne a uniform appearance, however different their contents, is a distinct advance, and one likely to be both useful and popular. The price of these pills is at the ordinary rate.

NOTICES of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

NITRATE OF FURFURINE: PREPARATION AND USE.

SIR,—Can you or any fellow-member give me the chemical formula for furfurine nitrate, said to be a remedy for some forms of neuralgia, much relied upon by the late Sir J. Y. Simpson; inform me how it is made from bran; and refer me to any account of its physiological action and therapeutical value? I wish to use it in four somewhat similar and obstinate cases, but am averse to so doing until I know more about it. I have consulted Wood, Phillips, and other recent works likely to allude to it, but without finding any mention of it. The dose is said to be two to five grains. I, myself, the other day took ten, by way of experiment, whilst suffering from brow-ague, without result of any kind.—Yours truly,

August 1877.

INQUIRER.

SHEDDING OF HAIR AND TEETH.

SIR,—I should feel grateful to any of my brethren who would inform me of a reliable mode of treatment for arresting (a) the shedding of the hair of the head; (b) the same of the teeth. I have a patient, a lady in good health in every respect, who, about two and a half years since, found her front large fine and perfectly sound teeth loosening, and eventually coming out. The gums are now uneven, and look as though they had receded from her teeth. As to her hair, it has begun to get thin every September, becoming thick again towards Christmas; but this year it commenced to "thin" last April, and still continues to come out.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

July 26th, 1877.

MASTER IN SURGERY.

INFECTIOUS DISORDERS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th inst., there appears at page 208, a letter signed "W. Square, F.R.C.S.," dated 4, Portland Square, Plymouth, July 15th (Sunday), 1877. I shall make no attempt to unravel the mazes in which the writer has involved himself; but simply point out some of the numerous erroneous statements it contains, to show that none of the opprobrium, which he has attempted to fix on myself and the Sanitary Inspector, is due to either of us.

These erroneous statements, taken in the order adopted in his letter, are as follows.

1. The "closed cart" which he mentions, is a decent and comfortable small-sized van, well adapted for most of the purposes to which it is applied, especially where patients are able, as they were in these two cases, to sit up.

2. The payment made for the conveyance of each of these two cases was three shillings and sixpence, and not, as he presumes, seventeen shillings and sixpence.

3. The period of time which had elapsed between the two cases was not "ten" months, as he states, but one-third of that time, from March 19th to July 1st, three months and twelve days.

This is of much consequence, as it makes manifest that the centre of infection was become fixed in the house wherein the young gentleman dwelt; and that when the second case was placed in the lodging-house, that centre was not "got rid of," but a fresh and additional one instituted.

4. Of the Sanitary Officer (Inspector), he says he "is not in the way," and that to the workhouse authorities the merits of the removal are due. The Sanitary Inspector attended promptly on both occasions, and superintended the removal of each.

5. It is stated in his letter, "the lodging-house keeper has no other lodgers." That is not correct, unless it be understood to mean that she had not more than one other lodger in her house at that time. In addition to this, her own grandchild appears not to have been estimated as deserving any consideration as to its liability to the disease.

6. It is further stated of the lodging-house keeper—"She is now told by the Sanitary Authority" (myself in this case being the party charged with this folly) "that, for taking in a patient knowing him to be infectious, she is liable to a penalty of £20." She was not told anything of the kind; but she was informed, for the protection of any future lodger, that, having taken in such a case, she would, if she did not, after the gentleman ill of scarlet fever left her lodgings, and before she let them to another lodger, disinfect the rooms, bedding, etc., used by that gentleman, render herself liable to such penalty.

The same advice was given to the schoolmaster not to receive fresh pupils until all appearance of the epidemic in his house had subsided.

The writer in the next place asks you—"What am I to do in the future?" The answer to which I shall venture to furnish to him—be more exact and accurate in your statements. And, as the person charged with the duties of the Medical Officer of Health for this Borough, I cannot help giving expression to the sorrow which I feel to have to notice his concluding remarks, in which he answers himself by saying, that he shall not give his countenance to the Sanitary Authority; and that—

—"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum"—

his attention shall be devoted, and as "medical adviser, must be directed entirely, in the direction of evasion of the law!"—I have the honour to be, sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS LITTLETON, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Plymouth.

1, Lansdowne Place, Plymouth, August 14th, 1877.

TREATMENT OF SPINAL DISEASE.

SIR,—In common with many other Surgical Instrument Manufacturers who attended the Association meeting at Manchester, I was a most interested spectator of Dr. Sayre's demonstrations. In the course of his remarks, he dealt some very hard blows at the system of mechanical support employed by surgical mechanicians in spinal cases, and illustrated by means of an ingenious model the patent fact that, whilst the weight of the head and shoulders is permitted to rest on the distorted vertebral column, no efforts of ours by lateral pressure can reduce the initial curves, but may very readily complicate them.

May I venture to say that every surgical instrument manufacturer fully recognises this fact, and that the first principle in the design of every spinal support is to provide vertical stems, so arranged as to length, between the pelvic band and arm-supports or crutches, as to lift the weight of the head and shoulders from the weakened spine and transfer it to the pelvis; then, and not till then, should circumstances require it, we endeavour to give support to the summit of the curves by spring or other pressure.

May I beg of your courtesy the insertion of the foregoing, in defence of a class whose best efforts are ever at the service of the profession?—Faithfully yours,

21, Bull Street, Birmingham, August 14th, 1877.

ASHTON T. SALT.

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

OUNCES AND DRACHMS.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of St. George's East, a difference of opinion between a district medical officer and the dispenser of the infirmary came under the notice of the board. The dispenser alleged that a prescription had been sent him for an old woman for "three ounces of salts", which should have been "three drachms". As both officers contended that the other was wrong, the prescription was produced; but this did not assist in the settlement of the question, for the doctor stoutly maintained that the sign upon it was for a drachm, while the dispenser, on the other hand, as vehemently declared that the true interpretation of the sign was an ounce. The matter was ultimately referred to the dispensary committee; but, as one of the guardians remarked, the matter, "if it had a ridiculous side, it had also a very serious one, for had the dispenser given the old woman three ounces of salts, it might have been the cause of her death, and the coroner's jury would not give a verdict which would excite the mirth of the person making the mistake". The chairman pointed out that "there really was so little difference between the medical signs for ounce and drachm, that he wondered people were not poisoned more frequently". With this cheering observation the discussion came to a close.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.

SIR,—I know a gentleman living in London, whose mother was from an early time of her pregnancy in continual fear that her husband would chop off the thumb of his left hand. She knew that he was as good as his word, and he was determined to do it, in order to evade the French military service, into which many young men in the North of Germany were pressed at that time (1811). The child was born without any left thumb and with a shortened left arm.—I am, yours obediently,
London, August 14th, 1877. AUGUSTUS HESS, M.D.

R. H. H., M.D.—The fee payable to a medical witness in the Superior Courts, if resident within the town in which the case is tried, is one guinea for each day.

PUBLIC PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SIR,—Will you kindly express your opinion on the following intimation? "A. H. B. will shortly enter upon the practice of his late brother, C. H. D.; meanwhile, he has arranged with Dr. E. to attend here as occasion requires until his arrival." Is a printed announcement in these terms, put in the window of the village druggist, in keeping with the profession? The nearest practitioners are five and six miles away, and it is one of them who has agreed to keep the place open until the arrival of the late doctor's brother.—Yours sincerely,
W.

Such a notice as that of which our correspondent gives a copy is, we think, permissible under the circumstances mentioned. But care should be taken to remove it as soon as it has served its purpose of affording convenient information to the public in the locality.

We very much regret to see in a letter, published in the *Sydney Evening News*, New South Wales, a most objectionable letter, sent by L. Foucart, F.R.C.S., in which he makes some most offensive and entirely unfounded statements, apparently by way of attacking some professional brethren. Thus he says: "It has been the practice hitherto on the part of young men of the colony to go to Europe literally to walk an hospital, take the very lowest degree in the shortest time possible, such as B.M. of the London University, which can be obtained in one or two years' study, and was never intended as a qualification to practise, but merely a stepping-stone to three years' further study for the degree of M.D. These young men come back to us with simply a B.M. degree, possessed of little medical knowledge and less experience, make impostors of themselves by falsely calling themselves doctors and putting 'Dr.' over their doors, get themselves puffed up as wonders of cleverness by their interested friends, and through their influence are at once placed in prominent positions, for which they are neither fitted by training nor experience, but are content to make up for these palpable deficiencies by the basest subservience and toadyism towards the illiterate *parvenus* who, for the most part, govern these institutions. The unreflective public are thereby attracted, and these tyros find themselves in practice and occupying positions for which they are perfectly unqualified, treat cases which they do not understand, and, as a sequence, fall into endless errors in practice; hence we hear day after day glaring cases of malpractice occurring in the hands of what are termed colonial legally qualified medical practitioners." The whole tone of the letter is extremely regrettable; and it is quite evident that if Dr. Foucart desire to raise the status of the profession, he has taken means calculated to do exactly opposite. Nor, on the other hand, can such a letter do anything to improve the estimation of his professional brethren for the writer's qualifications to assume the part of critic of the proceedings of his profession and of their relations to the public. No diplomas stand higher in this country than those of the London University; and among those who are practising here with the M.B. of the London University, which this gentleman thus depreciates, and who "make impostors of themselves by falsely calling themselves doctors and putting Dr. on their doors", are men such as Dr. Lionel Beale, F.R.S., and Dr. Handfield Jones, F.R.S.: a fact which may serve to console those whom Dr. Foucart attacks here with so much presumption and so little good taste.

CLUB MEDICAL AID REMUNERATION.

SIR,—Allow me to suggest to "Licentiate" that the Medical Defence Association and its branches are the proper bodies to deal with this question, and that if the existing clubs refuse to listen to reason, it might not be impracticable to establish medical aid societies on principles more liberal to the profession and more advantageous to the working classes than the present arrangements, restricting the clubs to their more legitimate function, that of small financial insurance. Doubtless there would be difficulties, but so there are in all undertakings. As "Licentiate" observes, the members of clubs are not satisfied with the existing state of things, and would probably welcome a more efficient system in which they could really put their trust, even though it might cost them as much again as at present. I shall be pleased to forward "Licentiate" or any other gentleman a circular explaining the origin and objects of the recently formed branch of the Medical Defence Association, of which I am a member, and also a circular of the parent society, if he will kindly favour me with his name and address. Possibly "Licentiate" might form a branch in his district, unless one already exist.—Yours faithfully,
Shrewsbury, August 11th, 1877. W. J. MARSH.

ERRATUM.—In the *JOURNAL* for August 11th, page 207, column 2, line 12 from bottom, for "multipara", read "nullipara".

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.

ARMY EXCHANGES.

SIR,—If, amongst the several causes of complaint made by medical officers of the army, there be one more emphatically dwelt on in every letter or article which appears in the papers than another, it is the hardship of prohibiting exchanges. This complaint is never omitted. Would it not be a wise measure, now that the season for going abroad has almost come, to modify this restriction, more especially as all those of long home service either went abroad or on half-pay last season, and a recurrence of this state might be easily prevented by not allowing any officer to make two consecutive exchanges? I feel confident that a circular conceding again permission to exchange would be received by the whole department with gratitude, and would do much to allay the strong feeling of discontent which exists. Could not the great desirability of such a course as is suggested be respectfully brought to the notice of the authorities?—Yours truly,
August 1877. A MEMBER.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The Durham Chronicle; The Harrogate Herald; The Sunderland Times; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Bromsgrove Weekly Messenger; The Manchester Courier; The Broad Arrow; The Cork Examiner; The Cork Daily Herald; The Rotherham and Masbro' Advertiser; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The York Herald; The North Wales Chronicle; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Blyth Weekly News; The Glasgow Herald; The Nottingham Journal; The Eastbourne Standard; The Scarborough Daily Post; The Isle of Wight Observer; The Sussex Daily News; The Metropolitan; The Leeds Mercury; 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. Graily Hewitt, London; Dr. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. G. B. Gantock, London; Dr. Elliott, Waterford; Dr. Bernard, Londonderry; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. J. Ross, Manchester; Dr. R. J. Lee, London; Dr. Russell Reynolds, London; Dr. J. F. Goodhart, London; Dr. Burney Yeo, London; Dr. Martin, Berlin; Dr. Claye Shaw, Banstead; Dr. G. H. Savage, London; Dr. Henry Simpson, Manchester; W.; Mr. Cullingworth, Manchester; Dr. F. T. Roberts, London; Mr. T. Jones, Manchester; Mr. Chiene, Edinburgh; Mr. F. A. Heath, Manchester; Mr. Wm. Adams, London; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. W. Berry, Wigan; Dr. E. Andrew, Shrewsbury; Dr. McKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. Nesfield, Manchester; Dr. Roussel, London; Dr. Thorburn, Manchester; M. M.; Dr. G. de Gorreque Griffith, London; Mr. F. H. V. Grosholz, Manchester; Dr. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; Dr. Hugh Miller, Glasgow; Dr. McClintock, Dublin; Dr. T. Chambers, London; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Edis, London; M.D.Ed.; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Eastes, London; Dr. Morris Tonge, Harrow; Dr. James Thompson, Leamington; Dr. J. B. Sanderson, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Henry Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Mahomed, London; Dr. James Murphy, Sunderland; Mr. Langdon, Marseille; Dr. A. Downes, London; Dr. Dowse, Highgate; A Country Surgeon; Dr. Melville Thomson, Newport, Salop; Mr. G. A. Brown, Tredegar; Mr. M. A. Knapp, Portsea; Dr. D. H. Tuke, Ambleside; B.; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. May, Maldon; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; S. C. R. A.; Mr. Smart, Edinburgh; An Old Subscriber to the Journal; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Dolan, Halifax; Mr. Corrie, Leeds; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Leech, Manchester; Dr. Bucknill, London; Mr. W. Eddowes, Shrewsbury; Dr. Eddowes, Market Drayton; Mr. T. W. Hubbard, Lenham; Dr. G. H. B. Macleod, Glasgow; Mr. Burdett, Greenwich; Dr. Grattan, Chipping Ongar; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Atlas of Skin-Diseases. Part II. By Louis A. Duhring, M.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1877.
Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine. Edited by Dr. von Ziemssen. Vol. xv: Diseases of the Kidney. London: Sampson Low. 1877.
St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series. By Dr. Bristowe, Dr. John Harley, and Mr. Wagstaffe. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
The Gospel of the Kingdom. By Hugh Crooke. London: F. E. Longley. 1877.
The Cure of Rupture, Reducible and Irreducible; also, Varicocele and Hydrocele: by new methods. By Geo. Heaton, M.D. London: Trübner and Co. 1877.
Disease of the Mind. By Charles F. Folsom, M.D. London: Trübner and Co. 1877.
St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series, vol. xii. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
Internal Urethrotomy with its Modern Improvement. By Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation. By M. Putnam Jacobi, M.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.
Hints on Ophthalmic Out-Patient Practice. By Charles Higgins, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
The Laws of Life and Alcohol. By Dr. T. P. Lewis. London: W. Tweedie and Co. 1877.
The Spas of Aix-les-Bains and Marlioz, Savoy. By Francis Berter, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.