

*Civil Engineering*; *Monro, Geo., The Public Health (Scotland) Act*; *Buchan, Alex., Introductory Text-Book of Meteorology*.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—Doctors of Medicine of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, who wish to obtain from this University a Certificate of Qualification in State Medicine, can do so on passing an Examination in a limited course of the following subjects: 1. Law; 2. Engineering; 3. Pathology; 4. Vital and Sanitary Statistics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Meteorology; 7. Medical Jurisprudence.

The following text-books are recommended:—*Parker's Practical Hygiene*; *J. O. Byrne's Compendium of Irish Sanitary Law*; *E. Powell's Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence*; *Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence*; *Buchan's Handybook of Meteorology*; *Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.—Candidates must be on the *Medical Register* and possess a qualification in Medicine. They are not, in the meantime, required to attend any special courses of instruction; but their attention is directed particularly to courses of lectures on State Medicine, and to the practice of Analytical Chemistry. Candidates are subjected to two examinations, which may be taken simultaneously, or with an interval not exceeding twelve months. The examinations are written, oral, and practical.

*Examinations.*—The First Examination embraces—1. Physics: especially Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Engineering in relation to Sanitary Operations, including a knowledge of Architectural and other Plans, Sections, etc. 2. Chemistry: especially Analysis of Air, Water, Food, including the Biology of Putrefaction and allied processes. 3. Meteorology: including Climate, Topographical and Seasonal Influences in relation to Health and Disease.

The Second Examination embraces—1. Epidemiology and Endemology, including the corresponding departments in the Diseases of Animals and Plants; Contagious Diseases; Diseases of Periods of Life, Professions, Trades, Seasons, and Climates. 2. Practical Hygiene: Duties of a Health Officer; Food; Water-supply; Sewerage and Drainage; Construction of Hospitals, Public Buildings, Dwellings; Manufactories; Cemeteries; Nuisances. 3. Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics.

Meetings for both examinations will be held annually in April and October. The first examination will be held on the second Tuesday of the month, and will occupy two days; the second examination on the immediately succeeding Thursday of the same week, and will occupy two days. Candidates may enter for both examinations in the same week, or for one only. The examinations must be passed in their order. Candidates must appear for the second examination not later than twelve months after having passed the first. A candidate re-mitted at his second examination will be allowed to come up again after a further period of six months; but if he then fail to pass, he will be required again to undergo the first as well as the second examination before obtaining the certificate.

The fees for examinations must be paid at least a week before the day of examination. The fee for the first examination is £3 3s.; the fee for the second examination is £3 3s.; the fee payable before receiving the certificate is £4 4s. Candidates forfeit the fee for the examination which they have been unsuccessful in passing. If a candidate who has offered himself for both examinations fail to pass the first, he shall not be allowed to present himself for the second, and his fee for the second shall be returned to him.

## SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

### SURGERY.

THE FUNCTION OF LYMPH IN CICATRISATION.—*Dr. Kœberlé (Gazette Médicale de Strasbourg, 1877, No. 7)* discusses this subject. So long as the flow of blood lasts, that of lymph passes unperceived. It is, however, recognised that, when the lymphatic vessels are wounded, the lymph continues to flow in spite of the compression used to arrest the hæmorrhage. This escape is only stopped after the complete occlusion of the lymphatic vessels. At the end of a certain time, this liquid, at first fluid, becomes plastic; it includes fibrine, which coagulates, as is often seen on the surface left by a blister. The lymph, easily becoming puriform, gives rise then to sanies, which, infiltrating into the tissues, may occasion erysipelas, secondary hæmorrhages, and other consecutive accidents of wounds. This stagnation of the sanies reveals itself by redness and pain on the point of the cicatricial line. An opening must then be made for its escape. Observation demonstrates that on the median line of the body, where there are few lymphatics, good

immediate union is frequently obtained. On the other hand, longitudinal incisions, which affect the lymphatics less, heal better than transverse ones. From these facts may be drawn indications useful for operating; it is to make the incision parallel to the direction of the lymphatics, and to avoid these as much as possible in transverse sections. For the same reasons, it is desirable to seek to spare the areolar fatty tissue which lines the skin when it is dissected, either in removing tumours or in cutting flaps in amputating. If this protective lining be not respected, the lymphatics are slashed and give rise to a flow of the lymph, which is incompatible with immediate union.

### MEDICINE.

TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA BY ERGOT.—*Dr. J. B. Searce (Journal of Materia Medica)* directs attention to an abortive treatment in the congestive stage of pneumonia, which consists in bringing the system rapidly under the influence of ergot of rye. He gives the fluid extract in half-drachm doses, repeating every two hours until the symptoms are relieved, or ergotism is produced, indicated by dilated pupils, vertigo, a sense of fullness in the heart, drowsiness, etc. He refers to severe cases treated in this manner during the past winter, and in every instance the disease was aborted, and the patients were convalescent in from two to three days from the administration of the first dose. He says: "In order to test it thoroughly, I used no other remedy, either local or constitutional, and carefully watched the results. In from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, the pain was relieved; the temperature, rapid pulse, and hurried respiration brought down to their normal state; expectoration lessened in quantity and deprived of its blood-stained character; and, instead of waiting from seven to nine days for this to run its course, as it does under the usual treatment, our patients were entirely relieved in less than half that time."

## REPORTS AND ANALYSES

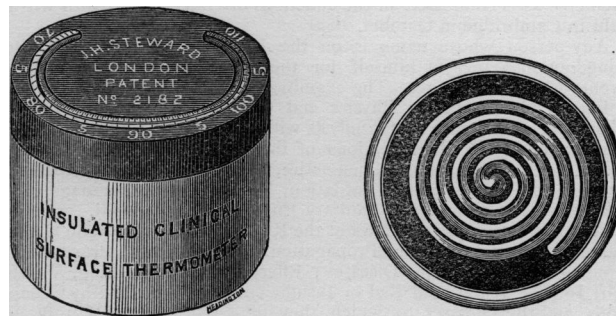
AND

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

### INSULATED CLINICAL SURFACE-THERMOMETER.

THIS little instrument, which is represented in the accompanying diagrams, has been designed by Dr. Mortimer Granville for the purpose of taking the temperature of limited surfaces of the body. It is made by Mr. J. H. Steward, of 406, Strand. The framework is a cup



1.—Side view.

2.—Under surface.

of German silver, fitted into a socket of ivory. Occupying a large part of the lower opening of the cup, is a flatly coiled tube, containing mercury, representing the bulb of the thermometer. The tube passes up from the centre of the coil to the upper end of the case, where it is curved horizontally, and graduated from 70 to 115 degrees Fahr., the degrees being divided into fifths. In using the instrument, the lower part is applied evenly, but without unnecessary pressure, to the surface; the flat coil then rests on the skin, and the temperature is soon indicated at the scale. The instrument, which is of the size represented in the engraving, fits into a leather case, which also contains a lens to assist in the reading of the scale. It appears likely to be very useful in physiological and clinical observation.

THE Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) opened a bazaar at Carlisle, in aid of the Cumberland Infirmary, on the 20th instant.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,  
*General Secretary.*

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., September 15th, 1877.

### YORKSHIRE AND EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCHES.

A CONJOINT meeting of these Branches will be held in the Infirmary, Hull, on Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877, at 1.30 P.M. President of the Yorkshire Branch, G. Shann, M.D.; President of the East York and North Lincoln Branch, R. H. B. Nicholson, Esq.

Members intending to read papers are requested to forward the titles to either of the Secretaries as soon as possible.

After the meeting, the members will dine together at 5.30 P.M., at the Station Hotel. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 7s. 6d. each.

W. PROCTER, M.D., York, } *Hon. Secretaries.*  
E. P. HARDEY, Hull, }

September 25th, 1877.

### BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Thornhill, on Friday, October 12th.

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

R. MACLAREN, M.D., Carlisle. } *Honorary Secretaries.*  
J. SMITH, M.D., Dumfries. }

Carlisle, September 25th, 1877.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 18th, at 5 P.M.

The following question has been settled by the Council for discussion after dinner:—"What in your opinion is the best way of managing the Third Stage of Labour so as to diminish the risk of *Post Partum Hæmorrhage*?"

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Taunton, September 15th, 1877.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE Sanitary Purposes Committee of the Preston Urban Sanitary Authority have recommended that the salary of Mr. Henry O. Pilkington, the Medical Officer of Health, should be increased from £100 to £150 *per annum*.

DORCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Hitherto, the six medical officers of the Dorchester Union have been officers of health, one for each district. The Local Government Board, however, have declined to sanction this arrangement any longer; and consequently Mr. E. C. Day of Dorchester has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Eastern half of the union, and Mr. Rendall of Maiden Newton for the Western half. The salary of each is to be £50 *per annum*.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

SURGEON-MAJOR OLIVER has invented a canvas cup which will enable the soldier to refresh himself on a long march, and which possesses the double advantage of being uncumbersome and inexpensive.

SURGEON-GENERAL T. BEST has been appointed Principal Medical Officer at Portsmouth on promotion, *vice* Surgeon-General R. Bowen, retired, being succeeded in medical charge at Colchester by Deputy Surgeon-General W. S. Murray, M.D.

## OBITUARY.

### CHARLES MAYO, M.A., M.D.

DR. CHARLES MAYO died on board the Australian Navigation Company's steamship *Lyce Moon*, on Sunday, July 15th. Dr. Mayo was exceedingly ill with dysentery, and was advised that a sea-voyage was his only chance, but he sank thirty hours after leaving port, and was buried at sea.

Dr. Mayo was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded thence to New College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became a Fellow, and graduated as M.D. of the University of Oxford in 1871. He studied also at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was for some time House-Surgeon. Of an active temper, he entered the service of the United States during the great Civil War, and acted as army surgeon throughout the siege of Vicksburg. He afterwards served with the German Army in the Franco-Prussian War, and became Staff-Surgeon Major in the Hessian service, and director of the Princess Alice's hospital at Darmstadt. He was much consulted by the Princess Alice respecting the organisation of hospitals and other means of affording aid to the sick and wounded in war. For his services, he received the Imperial German War Medal, the Bavarian Cross of Merit, and the Hessian Cross for Medical Service. After this, he entered the Dutch medical service, and was present as surgeon during the greater part of the first campaign in Acheen. After a short sojourn at home, he accompanied Sir A. Gordon to Fiji, where he held the appointment of Government Medical Officer of Vanua Levu and the Eastern Islands. He was the author of a *History of Wimbome Minster*, and of a contribution "On the Medical Service of the Federal Army", in *Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel*.

### JAMES TETLEY, M.D., TORQUAY.

DR. TETLEY, whose death took place on September 18th, had practised in Torquay for the last forty years. Having graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1834, he shortly afterwards settled in Torquay, hoping that its soft and genial climate would prove beneficial in his then feeble condition of health. In this he was not disappointed, and so far improved as to be able to commence practice after a short residence. By his skill as a physician, by his kindly and gentle manner, he soon won for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact, and for many years occupied a leading position as a consultant. His loss will be deeply and widely felt, both by his professional brethren and by a large circle of attached friends and patients. Though not taking any active part in public affairs, Dr. Tetley was a liberal contributor to many charities. To the Torbay Infirmary, the Western Hospital for Consumption, and to Erith House, Dr. Tetley was Consulting Physician, and rendered valuable services in promoting the welfare of these institutions.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 20th, 1877.

Davidson, Alexander Deas, Erith, Kent  
Hornsby, George Harcourt, Bromsgrove  
Macdonald, Henry Murray Wyld, Madras, East Indies  
Newman, Arthur Joshua, 37, Southwick Street, W.  
Prior, Edward Thurlow, 11, Talbot Square, W.  
Taylor, Frank, Stoke's Croft, Bristol  
Weston, Edwin, Madras, East Indies

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

Alden, Ebenezer Wenham, Middlesex Hospital  
Jeffreys, James Graham, St. Thomas's Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 *per annum*, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before October 5th.

CHINA.—Medical Missionary. Salary to commence at £350 *per annum*, and residence. Immediate application.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—Lectureship on Physiology. Applications on or before October 18th.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 *per annum*, with board and furnished apartments. Applications to be made on or before October 15th.

## 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.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens by Dr. Galabin and others; Dr. W. T. Greene, "A Synopsis of One Thousand Five Hundred consecutive Labours".

## 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.

## INQUEST WITHOUT INQUIRY.

SIR,—I was sent for a few days ago by a lady patient who was in great distress in consequence of her servant having found a parcel in the area, which from its size, shape, and smell, she believed to contain a dead and putrid child. I at once opened the parcel, and found therein a newborn male child in a state of tolerably advanced decomposition—perhaps it had been born a fortnight. The cord had been broken off at three or four inches from the abdomen, and there seemed to be marks of violence on the face. I made only a slight examination, and at once gave information to the Brixton Police Station authorities. I left my card with the inspector, not doubting that I should at least be summoned to the inquest, and perhaps ordered to make a *post mortem* examination. As a matter of fact, neither I nor any other surgeon was summoned; no medical examination of the corpse was made; whether the child was born alive or not, and whether murdered or not, was not ascertained; and no opinion or evidence on these points offered or asked for; and, notwithstanding the opinion of some of the jury that the "doctor should have been there", the case was quickly concluded, with the intelligent verdict of "Found dead". I should like an opinion whether a necropsy should not have been made in this case, or at any rate whether I ought not to have been summoned as a witness.—I am, etc.,

A BRIXTON MEMBER.

\*\* In such a case as that described by our correspondent, medical evidence ought to be taken.

JUVENIS asks for the addresses of some of the offices to which a medical man seeking an appointment as ship's surgeon should apply.

## COMPARISONS.

SIR,—Would you kindly answer these two questions? 1. Is the examination for the L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh superior to that for the L.S.A. of London? 2. Is a man with the qualification L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh (1860) and M.R.C.S.Eng. (1854) justified in saying that he is better qualified than one holding the L.S.A. of London (1858) and M.R.C.S.Eng. (1855)? and, both living in the same town, that he is the only properly qualified man in the neighbourhood?—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

AJAX.

\*\* 1. Both examinations are good tests of a candidate's competency to practise medicine. We cannot say which of the two is superior to the other. 2. A holder of the qualification L.R.C.P.Eng. and M.R.C.S.Eng. is not justified in making either of the statements referred to in this question. The second especially is absolutely incorrect.

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.

ADVERTISERS are requested to take notice that the regulations of the *Post Office* do not allow letters to be addressed to initials and directed to any *Post Office* in the United Kingdom, but letters may be addressed to initials to the *JOURNAL* Office or any stated address other than a *Post Office*.

## THE M.D. BRUSSELS.

WE are indebted to several correspondents for replies to the question of L.R.C.P. in last week's *JOURNAL*. The information which they give is substantially the same as that published in the *London Medical Record* of September 15th, which is as follows.

"By the regulations of the University of Brussels, British and other medical practitioners, provided with proper qualifications, are admitted to examination before the Faculty for the degree of M.D. Residence is not required from such as are unable to absent themselves long by reason of their professional occupations. No degrees, however, are granted *in absentia*, and candidates must come over in person and have their names inscribed in the books of the University. The fees are, for inscription of name, 215 francs (£8 12s.); for examinations, 315 francs (£12 12s.); for registration of diploma, 10 francs (8s.); total, 540 francs (£21 12s.). The examination consists of three parts: 1. General Therapeutics, including Pharmacodynamics (proportions of doses), Special Pathology and Therapeutics of Internal Diseases, General Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy. 2. Surgical Pathology, Theory of Midwifery, Public and Private Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence. 3. Examination at the Hospital of one or two patients under Medical and Surgical Treatment; Examination in Midwifery, consisting in Obstetrical Operations on the *mannequin* (model of pelvis); Examination in Operative Surgery, consisting of some of the usual operations on the dead subject, such as amputation, ligature of an artery, etc. Great importance is attached to practical knowledge, but candidates must also prove that they possess positive theoretical science. Examinations take place at any time between October 15th and June 20th, except during the Christmas and Easter vacations. They are *visu voce* and written; but candidates may be exempted from the latter and confine themselves to the *visu voce* tests. Candidates must exhibit their qualifications or diplomas. The three examinations may be got through in a week, allowing a day's interval between each two. Saturday is the most eligible day for arriving, for candidates for whom time is an object. The delay of a week is, however, never exceeded by more than a day or two. The examinations are conducted in English through the medium of an interpreter, for such candidates as are not familiar with the French language. The degrees granted by the faculty are merely scientific titles, and do not confer the right to practise medicine in Belgium."

In addition to the above, we quote a few extracts from our correspondents' letters.

Dr. Broom writes that, when he was in Brussels, one of the Professors informed him that, in his experience and opinion, British practitioners who had gone there to graduate had found their difficulties and failures chiefly in the extent and detail of the examinations—particularly in pathology, therapeutics, operative surgery and midwifery, and in the clinics; and in the case of those who failed, it was often due to want of thorough preparation, as well as to putting too much faith in being favoured or excused on account of their being already qualified and not intending to practise in Belgium.—F. M. hints that the candidate should be well acquainted with the continental methods of performing surgical operations.

ANIMAL PHYSICS.—R. E. P. asks what is the best work on Animal Physics, including the relations of food to work, and its reduction to foot-pounds, etc.

## JAMAICA.

SEVERAL correspondents have sent replies to the question of R. M. in the *JOURNAL* of September 15th (page 401).

G. F. C. is of opinion that any one in average general health and with a good constitution might reside in Jamaica for the time he mentions with a reasonable amount of safety. An epidemic of yellow fever appears in Kingston about every five or seven years. The climate is much less enervating than that of many parts of India. There is a strong fresh sea-breeze during the day and a deliciously cool one during the night. The heat is not nearly as great as in many parts of India, as well as G. F. C. can remember. The thermometer rarely goes above 90 deg. Fahrenheit. On the other hand, there is no really cold weather, the thermometer never falling below 60 deg. Fahr. These figures are from memory only. The climate of the Newcastle range of hills is very good—never hot, but often very cold; and the scenery is enchanting. Diet, clothing, and exercise are the principal things to be attended to; and a change to the hills for a month or so, to escape the heat of the plains in August or September, is beneficial.

Dr. W. Munro says that if R. M. value the lady's life in the least, he should not think of taking her to Kingston at present, or of going himself. When he hears that the epidemic of yellow fever has passed away, he ought then to take her out. By the time the next outbreak occurs she will be in less danger, as she will be more acclimatised. It is especially new comers who are attacked. Going out after an epidemic of yellow fever, a lady never exposed to wet, and living a quiet life, would be likely to continue in good health. Dr. Munro's experience having been obtained in the Leeward Islands, he is not able from personal observation to say anything about Jamaica: but he has heard that the climate on the Newcastle range is like a mild English one. He refers R. M. to Parkes's *Hygiene*, and to his (Dr. Munro's) Notes on Yellow Fever in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for September 1871, especially the last two pages, for further information.

J. M. C., who has spent some years in Jamaica, and resided for a considerable portion of that time in the neighbourhood of Kingston, writes:—A young married lady, by residing for any period of time in the neighbourhood of Kingston, would undoubtedly run a certain amount of risk, not so much on account of the climate as in consequence of the almost total neglect of sanitary principles, not only in Kingston but throughout the island. The climate of the plains around Kingston is not insalubrious; and, by selecting a dwelling with a good site, pure water-supply, and proper removal and disposal of sewage, the chances of her being attacked by any fever of a malignant type would be exceedingly slight, provided she were prudent in avoiding undue exposure to the sun, etc. The present epidemic of yellow fever is not abnormal, for epidemics of this disease are frequent enough, but by attention to the above simple principles it need excite little dread. The climate of the Kingston plains is extremely enervating, whilst that of the Newcastle range of hills is delicious and bracing; and an occasional sojourn in these hills would go far towards counteracting the withering influence of the plains beneath.

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.

COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF THE METROPOLITAN WATERS IN AUGUST 1877.

The following are the returns made by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy to the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Names of Water Companies.	Total Solid Matter per Gallon.	Oxygen required by Organic Matter, etc.	Nitrogen As Nitrates, &c.	Ammonia.		Hardness. (Clarke's Scale.)	
				Saline.	Organic	Before Boiling.	After Boiling.
<i>Thames Water Companies.</i>	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Degs.	Degs.
Grand Junction ..	18.40	0.024	0.099	0.000	0.007	12.1	3.0
West Middlesex ..	16.00	0.048	0.090	0.001	0.007	12.6	3.0
Southwark and Vauxhall .....	16.70	0.052	0.105	0.000	0.007	12.1	2.4
Chelsea .....	18.60	0.021	0.133	0.000	0.009	13.2	3.0
Lambeth .....	17.70	0.077	0.125	0.000	0.008	13.2	3.3
<i>Other Companies.</i>							
Kent .....	28.00	0.003	0.375	0.000	0.002	19.4	5.6
New River .....	17.90	0.024	0.129	0.000	0.009	12.6	3.0
East London ....	17.90	0.063	0.125	0.000	0.006	12.1	3.7

*Note.*—The amount of oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter, nitrates, etc., is determined by a standard solution of permanganate of potash acting for three hours; and in the case of the metropolitan waters, the quantity of organic matter is about eight times the amount of oxygen required by it. The water was found to be clear and nearly colourless in all cases but the following, when it was very slightly turbid; namely, in that of the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the Chelsea Companies.

#### THE EPIDEMIC AT NETHER HOYLAND.

SIR,—In reference to a paragraph in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (page 388) for September 15th, I think it right to let you know that the epidemic now prevalent at Nether Hoyland is one of scarlet fever and not of typhoid. There have been twenty-three deaths from scarlet fever since May 1st in a population of about seven thousand.—I am, sir, yours obediently,  
MICHAEL T. SADLER,  
Medical Officer of Health for the Barnsley Rural Sanitary District.

MR. R. A. JACKSON (Little Sutton).—Dr. Husband has been for several years one of the public vaccinators authorised by the Local Government Board to grant certificates of proficiency in vaccination. No other certificate, therefore—beyond the qualifications to practise—is required.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following questions were submitted to the candidates for Her Majesty's Army, Naval, and Indian Medical Services, at the examination held last month at the University of London.

*Anatomy and Physiology* (Mr. Busk). Monday, August 13th, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—1. Write a full description of the superior maxillary bone; its development, connections, and relations with blood-vessels, nerves, muscles, etc. 2. The arteries in the thigh, from the level of Poupart's ligament in front and behind to the knee, and including the popliteal space: state their courses, relations, and anastomoses, more particularly around the hip and knee-joints. 3. Describe the minute structure of the cerebral substance, and the mode in which you would proceed to demonstrate it, with the reagents you would employ for the purpose. 4. Describe the development of the human embryo, from the entrance of the ovum into the Fallopian tube to the end of the third month.

*Surgery* (Mr. Pollock). Monday, August 13th, 2 to 5 P.M.—1. A patient has obstruction of the bowels: describe the symptoms which would indicate the probable seat of the obstruction, whether in the small or large intestine; and the conditions which would generally determine the nature of the treatment, medical or operative. 2. What are the causes of incontinence of urine—local, constitutional, or accidental—and the measures to be adopted for its relief? 3. Describe the local and general characteristics of acute inflammation of the knee-joint, the result of accident or other cause; the changes which occur in and around the joint when the progress is unfavourable; and the treatment of such a case from the commencement. 4. Describe the symptoms of abscess of bone. What is the more common seat of such an abscess, and the treatment to be adopted in a suspected case? 5. Describe the symptoms of rupture of the intestine—the result of a blow or fall (without external wound)—and state under what conditions such a rupture might possibly not prove fatal. 6. What are the symptoms and causes of oozana? at what period of life is it most frequently met with? and what local treatment should be adopted when general measures fail to relieve it?

*Medicine* (Dr. Aitken). Tuesday, August 14th, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—1. What do you understand by the terms "infectious," "contagious," "epidemic," and "endemic"? Name the diseases which are believed to be contagious, and mention the principal reasons for your belief in the diseases you name being contagious. 2. Describe the morbid anatomy of "sclerosis" as a lesion of the nervous system. Name the diseases in which it is a constant morbid condition, arranging them according to the parts or tracts of the nervous system which are the seat of sclerosis; and state the most characteristic symptoms of such cases during life. 3. What are the symptoms and physical signs of a fatty heart? 4. Describe a case of acute hydrocephalus in a child, and the appropriate treatment. 5. Name the diseases which mostly cause deformities of the female pelvis, and what are the most common varieties of pelvic deformity? How are they diagnosed? What are the standard measurements of the diameter of the true pelvis in the adult female, at the brim, and in the cavity? and what are the external measurements which aid in the diagnosis of deformities of the pelvis? What size would be considered too small for the natural delivery of a full-grown child? and what would you do, in such a case, to meet the existing difficulties? and in the event of the same female becoming again pregnant? 6. What do you understand by an "alterative" medicine? Name the most approved preparations of arsenic, iodine, and mercury used as "alteratives," and the appropriate doses of each preparation you name used as such.

*Natural History and Physics* (Dr. Thomson). Tuesday, August 14th, 2 to 5 P.M.—*Zoology*. 1. Describe the principal modifications of the respiratory system in the animal kingdom. 2. How does the vertebral column differ in the different classes of mammals? 3. Give the characters of cephalopods, and state their distribution at the present time and at former periods. 4. Give an account of the chief races of man. 5. What is meant by alternation of generation? In what groups of animals does it occur?—*Botany*. 6. Contrast the characters of the order Characeae, scrophulariaceae, and solanaceae. 7. Give the characters of the order Characeae. 8. What is the area of geographical distribution of cruciferae, dipterocarpeae, ericaceae, epacridae, proteaceae, betulaceae, coniferae, and orchideae? 9. Describe the process of germination in exogens and endogens, and in a fern-spore. 10. Describe the structure and junction of a leaf.—*Physics*, etc. 11. Two travellers start from the same point to make the circuit of the globe, one will have gained and the other lost a day. Explain the reason of this. 12. Define the terms specific heat, latent heat, radiant heat, and point out the differences in the conduction of heat by different bodies. 13. Give a sketch of the principal geological formations on the earth, in their order of succession. 14. In what forms does carbon occur in nature, free and in combination with other elements? 15. What is meant by specific gravity? How is it ascertained in solids, liquids, and gases?

#### THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS IN LUNACY.

SIR,—In the last number of your JOURNAL, the correspondent who signs himself "Resident Physician and Superintendent" refers to a letter of mine in your issue of April 28th last, on "Chancery Lunacy". He complains of the conduct of a Chancery visitor in entering the chamber of a patient without giving his name. He says: "Should I not have been perfectly justified in refusing to allow this visitor to see the patient, or even to enter the house, unless he sent in his card? Another question arises: when a fresh visitor is appointed, should not the proprietors of asylums be in due courtesy apprised of it, else any stranger may be admitted if he call himself a visitor?"

I consider it the duty of a resident medical superintendent to refuse the instantaneous admission of a stranger, whether he be a government official or not, without his sending in his card or showing his credentials. Leaving out of the question the courtesy due from one gentleman to another, the welfare of a lunatic requires that the greatest caution should be exercised with regard to his seeing even his nearest relatives. Ushering a perfect stranger suddenly into his presence might be fraught with the greatest danger to himself or his visitor.

I do not think it necessary, as your correspondent suggests, that when a fresh visitor is appointed the proprietors of all asylums should be apprised of it, as such appointments are always sufficiently announced in the public journals.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
J. M. WINN, M.D.

Harley Street, September 19th, 1877.

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; The Belfast News Letter; The Devonport Independent; The St. Pancras Gazette; The Bath Herald; The Western Morning News; The Hull News; The Redditch Indicator; etc.

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

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:—

Dr. G. H. B. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Farquharson, London; Dr. Bantock, London; Mr. Wm. Adams, London; J. M.; Mr. Robert Frewen, London; Dr. W. Munro, London; Dr. Wahlut, Manchester; Mr. M. A. Adams, Maidstone; Dr. F. Warner, London; Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, London; Mr. T. Inglis, Edinburgh; G. F. C.; Mr. T. F. Gilmour, Glasgow; Juvenis; Dr. GreatRex, Stoke-upon-Trent; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Dr. O'Neill, Lincoln; Dr. T. Whitehead Reid, Canterbury; Dr. G. Harley, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London; M.D.Brussels; A. Brixton Member; Mr. T. MacCall, Durham; Dr. F. A. Mahomed, London; Mr. F. Mason, London; Dr. C. A. O. Owens, Long Stratton; Mr. E. J. Day, Dorchester; Mr. J. M. Howie, Liverpool; Dr. Fancourt Barnes, London; Mr. Douglas Hemming, London; Mr. G. P. Field, London; W. W.; Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, London; Dr. J. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; Dr. Finny, Dublin; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; The Rev. Dr. Haughton, Dublin; An Associate; Dr. Foulis, Glasgow; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; M.D.; Dr. Wilson Fox, London; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. Galabin, London; Dr. Kelly, Taunton; K.; Dr. Tripe, Hackney; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Dr. Wardell, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Hinds, Birmingham; Dr. Murphy, Sunderland; Dr. Wallace, Greenock; Dr. A. Swaine Taylor, London; R. E. P.; Mr. J. W. Evans, Bristol; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Dr. McClintock, Dublin; Mr. J. H. Thomas, Wellingborough; Dr. T. L. Rogers, Rainhill; Mr. T. B. Sprague, London; Dr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Dr. J. Eaton, Cleator Moor; Dr. Edis, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. J. Cranmer Gell, Birmingham; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. J. Broom, Clifton; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society of London; Mr. R. A. Jackson, Little Sutton; Dr. A. Ogston, Aberdeen; Dr. J. Worms, Paris; Dr. C. B. Taylor, Nottingham; Dr. W. Bayes, London; Dr. J. Murray, Scarborough; E. A. W.; M. O. Doin, Paris; F. N.; Dr. Procter, York; Dr. Tenison, London, etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Handbook of Practice of Medicine. By M. Charteris, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877