

measured ninety-seven *centimètres* (about thirty-eight inches) in circumference, and presented no deformity beyond a considerable depression of the posterior fontanelle.

On October 24th, a man named Albert, of Belgian origin, was guillotined in Paris for murder. His body, after death, was made over to the physiological laboratory of the School of Medicine, and the head to the laboratory of the Anthropological Institute. The brain of the deceased weighed 1,505 *grammes*, or about 53 ounces and 17½ grains, which, it may be remarked, is far above the average weight of the adult male brain. Indeed, Albert, who was a little more than twenty years of age, was far from being an unintelligent man, and, if his education had been properly directed, he might have been spared his untimely end and become an useful member of society.

That "there is nothing new under the sun" is as great a verity now as it was in the days of Solomon; for many of the so-called new inventions are only things reinvented or rediscovered; for, as naturalists recognise the principle termed *atavism* as applied to the recurrence of the original type of a species as regards its physical organisation, so, *ceteris paribus*, there must also be a recurrence of the spiritual, intellectual, or invisible properties of man and of the animal creation. This may be observed in every-day life, and even the new fashions are only a return of the old ones more or less modified to taste and other contingent circumstances. Those who have been to Paris lately might have noticed an artificial flower in almost every shop window, to which the high sounding name of "*fleur hygrométrique*" has been given. It is also called the workman's barometer, as it is sold for a penny, and is supposed to indicate beforehand the changes of the weather by certain alterations which take place in its tint. I learn by the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* that this hygrometric flower is by no means new; for, as far back as 1737, reference is made in the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Paris of the curious properties of cobalt; but it was not till the year 1792 that this substance was employed for colouring artificial flowers, fans, glass, enamels, metals, porcelain, etc. The hygrometric flowers now to be seen are tinted with the chloride of cobalt, which, from its inexpensiveness, might be usefully employed as a colouring material for a variety of medical and other purposes.

A young girl, aged 15, the subject of hemeralopia or day-blindness, lately died at the Batignolles of typhoid fever. In broad daylight she was as blind as a bat, and the sun so affected her eyes that she was obliged to keep indoors; but at night her sight was so good that she could go down to the cellars and fetch anything she wanted without the assistance of a light.

The School of Medicine opens this day (November 5th) for the winter session. I cannot send you the list of the professors who are to lecture, as that which has appeared will most probably have to be altered, owing to some disaffection which reigns among the professors of the Faculty. The cause of the discontent is the permission granted by the Minister of Public Instruction, without consulting the Faculty, to certain outsiders—that is to say, those who are not *agrégés* or professors—to deliver lectures on professional subjects. The professors of the Faculty have remonstrated, and the supplementary lectures are in abeyance until further orders. Dr. Ball, who was lately appointed Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, is just now placed in a most awkward predicament; for, although charged to give clinical lectures on the above class of affections, he has no patients or hospital for demonstration. The fact is, his appointment to the new Chair is looked upon with great disfavour (although he was recommended by the Faculty), on the grounds that, not having distinguished himself in any special manner on the above subjects, Dr. Ball can have no claim to the appointment.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE next meeting will be held in the Library of the County Hospital, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 22nd, at Three o'clock. The President of the Canterbury Medical Society will preside.

Dinner at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

Notices have been received of the following communications to be made to the meeting.

1. To receive the resignation of the Honorary Secretary, and appoint a successor.
2. Mr. T. W. Reid: A Case of Poisoning by Yew-Leaves.
3. Mr. Tyson: A Case of Poisoning by Phosphorus.

4. Mr. Rigden: Two Hundred consecutive Obstetric Forceps Cases in Private Practice, their causes and results.

5. Mr. Clement Walter: Case of Hydrophobia.

Gentlemen who intend to be present at the dinner are particularly requested to inform me on or before Tuesday, the 20th instant.

EDWARD WHITFIELD THURSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.
Ashford, November 4th, 1877.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Tuesday, November 20th, at 4.50 P.M.: ADOLPHUS HALLOWES, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner will be ordered at the Star Hotel at 6.30.

A paper on Acute Chorea has been promised by Charles E. Hoar, Esq., M.B.

Mr. Sydney Jones of London is also expected to read a paper.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Rochester, November 5th, 1877.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.

A CONJOINT meeting of the above Districts will be held at the Dispensary, Queen's Road, Brighton, on Friday, November 30th, at 3.15 P.M.: F. A. HUMPHRY, Esq., Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, in the Chair.

All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend these meetings; and visitors from the metropolis or elsewhere are particularly invited.

Notice of intended communications is requested to be sent on or before Wednesday, the 14th instant, to either of the Secretaries, in order that they may be inserted in the regular circular.

Dinner will be provided at 5.30 P.M., at Markwell's Hotel.

W. J. HARRIS, *Honorary Secretary* of the West Sussex District, 13, Marine Parade, Worthing.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary* of the East Sussex District, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

November 6th, 1877.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Wandsworth, on December 18th, at 5 o'clock.

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

There will be a dinner at the above hotel at 7 o'clock. Charge, 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

F. P. ATKINSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Kingston-on-Thames, November 1877.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting will be held, under the presidency of Dr. ROOKE, at 6.30 P.M. on Tuesday, November 20th, in the Board Room of the County Infirmary, Gloucester.

Business.—1. Election of Officers for 1878.

2. The Position of Rest, in Fatigue and in Pain; Is it Explained by the Relative Strength of the Muscles, as stated by Mr. Hilton?—Mr. T. S. ELLIS.

3. Dr. BOND will exhibit the Telephone, and also some new Sanitary Appliances.

The Supper will be held at the Bell Hotel at half-past eight.

RAYNER W. BATTEN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.
Gloucester, November 7th, 1877.

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Royal Cork Institution on October 25th. The Chair was taken by the President, H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, M.D.; and there were twenty-five members present, together with a number of students.

Report of Council.—Dr. RINGROSE ATKINS (*Honorary Secretary*) read the report, which was as follows.

"The Council beg to report that during the past session, comprising the months from November 1876 to April 1877, in addition to the annual general meeting, six ordinary meetings were held, at which many

interesting pathological specimens were exhibited and papers read. Reports of these meetings have been published from time to time in the JOURNAL of the Association.

"The Council desire to draw attention to the following paragraphs, which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the JOURNAL, relating to the recent invitation from the profession in the South of Ireland to the Association to hold its annual meeting for 1879 at Cork. In doing so, they are glad to be able to state that, although the unforeseen circumstance of the prior invitation from Bath, now revived, has unavoidably prevented the Association from holding its next annual gathering in this city, not only has the invitation been renewed, with the addition of eighteen names of gentlemen who have since signified their desire to join in the movement, but also that a letter has been received from the Treasurer of the Association, in which he says that the meeting of the Association in Cork in 1879 may be considered as settled."

(The report then quoted the paragraphs relating to the annual meeting which appeared at page 575 of the JOURNAL for October 20th.)

"The Council refer with pleasure to the recent visit of Professor Lewis A. Sayre to Cork, and desire to record their thanks for his interesting and important demonstration on the treatment of spinal disease, which, by the kindness of the President, was given at the Queen's College.

"In conclusion, the Council trust that the session now commencing will prove an useful one, and venture to express a hope that the meeting of the Association in Cork in 1879 will be a brilliant success."

President's Address.—Dr. MACNAUGHTON JONES delivered an address, taking as his subject clinical teaching. He said that there was no test which more unerringly proved the standard which the profession had reached and was maintaining in any city than clinical teaching. He described the qualifications essential to the clinical teacher of medicine and of surgery, made some remarks on the assistance which hospital authorities should give to hospital teachers, and offered some advice to the students present as to their conduct in hospital. He then referred to the facilities afforded in Cork for the study of disease:—three general hospitals; a special hospital for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Larynx; a hospital for Women and Children; two hospitals for Incurables; a Fever Hospital; a Workhouse Hospital; and an Asylum. Speaking of the Queen's College, he referred to the President as one who recognised the fact that the Medical School of Cork had before it a bright future, if those opportunities were seized which were offered by the rich field of clinical research. The present occupant of the Chair of Anatomy (Dr. Charles) might be confidently looked to to second clinical teaching. In conclusion, he said: "Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the year that is past, so far as the life and progress of this Branch are concerned. We have had some instructive and interesting meetings. We have advanced the interests of the parent Association. Recently, the eminent American surgeon Dr. L. A. Sayre gave to the Branch a most interesting demonstration on the novel method of treating spinal diseases introduced by him, a method which I have since put largely into practice in several cases with the greatest success. Above all, we have secured, with the cordial co-operation of the profession, the visit of the British Medical Association to Cork in 1879. The advantages which must accrue from this visit it is unnecessary for me to refer to. We will endeavour, when the Association does come, to worthily represent so important a city as Cork and the medical school of which we are proud to be members. But I cannot close this address without referring to the absence here to-day of one who was our first President, and whose loss this Branch deeply feels. Dr. Thomas Gregg left a blank amongst us which has never been filled. From the opening of the Branch to his death, he took the warmest interest in our welfare. The Branch lost in him a valued member, the profession an able representative, and the community at large a most respected and useful citizen."

(Extracts from the portion of the address relating to clinical teaching are published as a separate article at page 690.)

Dr. JONES then resigned the Chair to Dr. J. G. CURTIS, the President for the coming year, who thanked the members for his election. The Branch was a very great success, numbering close on one hundred members. An offspring with such a parent as the first society of medical men in the world must succeed; and the future lay with the members to support it, and, above all, to contribute to the advancement of our profession; and that would be best done by bringing pathological specimens and useful papers before the society for discussion.

Officers and Council.—On the proposal of Dr. CRONIN, seconded by Dr. HAYES, Dr. J. A. Eames, Medical Superintendent of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, was unanimously chosen as President-elect for the ensuing year.—Dr. O'REILLY proposed, Dr. CURRY seconded, and it was carried, that Dr. O'Flynn (Glanmire) and Dr. Cronin

(Queenstown) be elected Vice-Presidents.—The following were elected members of Council, on the proposal of Dr. HARVEY, seconded by Dr. GOLDING: Surgeon-Major Collis, Cork; Dr. Cronin, Queenstown; Dr. Curry, Lismore; Dr. Golding, Cork; Dr. Harvey, Cork; Dr. Hayes, Tralee; Dr. Garde, Timoleague; Dr. McDonough, Killarney; Dr. O'Reilly, Lismore; Surgeon-Major Orton, Cork; Dr. Ronayne, Youghall; Dr. Scott, Queenstown; Dr. Townsend, Cork; Dr. Woods, Killarney.—Dr. Ringrose Atkins was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

Vote of Thanks to Dr. Jones.—Dr. CUMMINS proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Jones. He said that, considering the great amount of benefit that Dr. Jones had conferred on the Branch since it was originally founded, it was quite superfluous to say one word in his praise. He had displayed great energy and great ability, which he was sure they all appreciated. With regard to one portion of Dr. Jones's address, he should make one or two remarks. Although they had in Cork quite a plethora of hospitals for the students of medicine, yet the number of clinical instructors was far too limited. When such was the case, clinical teaching became almost useless, unless details were fully entered into. When a clinical teacher had too many patients under his charge, his teaching became almost worthless.—Dr. EAMES seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.—Dr. JONES returned thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

Conversazione.—In the evening, a brilliant and numerous attended conversazione was held at the house of the ex-President, Dr. Macnaughton Jones. A large and valuable collection of surgical instruments, a variety of pharmaceutical preparations, and other objects of scientific and professional interest, were exhibited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF MISS MARTINEAU.

SIR,—A recent perusal of the *Autobiography* of Miss Martineau has led me to refer to the communications in the JOURNAL which speak of the maladies and the death of that lady. I therein find it set down as an undoubted fact that the heart-disease, of which Miss Martineau for the last twenty-one years of her life constantly asserted she was the subject, was as great a delusion on her part as the cure of her ovarian tumour by mesmerism. Will you permit me to suggest, in justice to the memory of that lady, that the grounds on which this view is based—so far, at least, as they are here recorded—are, perhaps, not altogether so clear as Dr. Greenhow would have his readers believe? Dr. Greenhow says (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, April 14th, 1877): "In 1855, she (Miss Martineau) consulted two eminent physicians in London, Dr. Latham and Sir Thomas Watson, by whom she was assured that she was free from heart-disease; she, nevertheless, maintained and asserted her conviction that she should soon die from that cause.....She died on June 27th, 1876, at the age of 74, twenty-one years after Dr. Latham and Sir Thomas Watson had declared her free from heart-disease." This is also referred to by Mr. Spencer Wells in his exhaustive report on the ovarian cyst removed from the body of Miss Martineau (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 7th, 1877).

Now, the statement that Dr. Latham asserted Miss Martineau was free from heart-disease is entirely opposed to the passage in the *Autobiography*, which gives his opinion; and I am surprised that Dr. Greenhow has made no allusion to this. I suppose that the page on which Miss Martineau has recorded Dr. Latham's opinion will hardly be set down as the mere product of her imagination, even by those who most distrust her judgment. This much, at all events, is certain: that this opinion was accepted and acted upon by her during the rest of her life; and that her friends were aware of and believed that the opinion had been given. "All her affairs had been settled, her will made, her friends remembered, as soon as Dr. Latham's warning was given, etc." (*Autobiography*, vol. iii, p. 366).

Dr. Latham saw her frequently, and the following is, in brief, what Miss Martineau says he told her. "On first seeing me, he frankly told me his impression, observing that it could not yet be called an opinion. The impression soon became an opinion. It appears that the substance of the heart is deteriorated, so that it is 'too feeble for its work', there is more or less dilatation, and the organ is very much enlarged."

She saw Sir Thomas Watson once, at the request of Dr. Latham, there being no consultation between them. Now, this opinion of Dr. Latham does not seem to disagree with the conclusions which may be drawn from Sir Thomas's note of the case, taken at the time (1855). The note speaks of short-breathing on exertion, intermission, and subsequent boundings of the heart, dyspnoea, fluttering and bump of the heart. "The heart is heard extensively over the chest—noisy—the first

It is true that "incorporation" had at one time its advocates in the Faculty; but it is not true (as you have been led to believe) that the infirmary section of the Faculty were in favour of this method. On the contrary, the Infirmary lecturer, who has taken the most active part in recent events, was (when the matter was under discussion) one of the most strenuous advocates of "affiliation". This correction I hold to be important, because it proves the hollowness of the pretence by which it is now sought to cover a course of action, the real motives for which shall, as far as possible, be laid bare before the profession.

In order to do this, the history of the proceedings of the Faculty must be resumed.

About the same time that the agreement with the College was signed (July 1876), there arose a discussion in the Faculty upon a proposition for an alteration in the scale of fees. This, be it observed, was no question of Infirmary *versus* Hospital. It was a question in which the majority of the Hospital lecturers were of one mind with the Infirmary lecturers in favour of the alteration proposed. Nevertheless, in accordance with a rule of the School, which required a two-thirds majority, the proposition was ultimately rejected. This happened on May 11th, 1877. Some of the Infirmary lecturers were exceedingly nettled at this result, and one of them made no secret of his determination to carry the matter elsewhere.

In the meantime, another incident had occurred, in which another of the Infirmary lecturers was prominently concerned. This gentleman had been a co-lecturer with Dr. Martyn on medicine and pathological anatomy. On the lamented death of Dr. Martyn, it became a question who should be appointed to the two vacant half-chairs. Under the old *régime*, it had been a fundamental rule of the School that the chair of medicine (like other important chairs) should be divided between Infirmary and Hospital. This rule, which had worked well, was no longer in force, the election devolving (for the first time) upon the newly constituted electoral body. The gentleman who already held the two half-chairs was very anxious that the new lecturer to be appointed should be appointed to pathological anatomy alone, and that he himself should take the whole course of medicine. The electoral body, nevertheless, appointed a Hospital physician to the half-chair of medicine, as well as to the half-chair of pathological anatomy. This occurred on November 4th, 1876.

These two incidents I relate without comment, simply as they happened; and I shall leave it to the reader, when the narration is completed, to draw his own inferences as to the share they may have had in determining subsequent events.

In July 1876, the Faculty had their attention directed to the large number of Bristol students who had been rejected at the College of Surgeons; and a friendly discussion took place as to whether any means could be adopted for improving the teaching of anatomy. The discussion was adjourned, and at the adjourned meeting, a resolution was passed, without a dissentient voice, providing for such a change in the anatomical department as might, it was hoped, remedy existing defects.

Again, on May 11th, 1877, the results of the College examinations having been again unfavourable, the question was re-opened; and a resolution was passed, without opposition: "That the result of the recent examinations at the College of Surgeons be considered at a special meeting to be held on Friday next, May 18th."

But it was at this same meeting that the incident occurred which gave such deep offence to some of the Infirmary lecturers; and, immediately after the meeting, rumours began to prevail that the Infirmary members of the Faculty would no longer co-operate with their colleagues, and that they would take steps to call the attention of the College of Surgeons to the inefficient condition of the School. These rumours proved to be true. At the special meeting on May 18th, not one of the Infirmary gentlemen appeared. At the next meeting, on June 1st, they were again absent; as they were also at all succeeding meetings but one, up to November 2nd. The single meeting at which they were present was a meeting summoned at their request, on June 15th, to consider a proposition for "incorporation". Such a course they must have known to be futile. The word had not been heard in our discussions since the basis of the existing agreement was finally settled in November 1874, and it was known that a large majority of the Faculty were well satisfied with that agreement and only anxious to see its provisions speedily carried out.

Deprived of the assistance of their Infirmary colleagues, the remainder of the Faculty had been quietly maturing plans for improving the efficiency of the School, when, on July 6th last, it came indirectly to the knowledge of the Faculty, that the staff of the Royal Infirmary had called upon the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to institute an inquiry into the condition of the Bristol School of Medicine. From all practical efforts to improve that condition, the Infirmary section of the Faculty had, from the time of the rupture, held persistently aloof.

For the failures of our students, they were at least equally responsible with the other teachers. Yet, instead of heartily co-operating with their colleagues in an endeavour to ascertain and remove defects, they hasten to wash their hands of the business, and, by their appeal to the College of Surgeons, say, in effect, that the blame rests not with them.

In the preceding remarks, I claim to have shown that, in your own words (intended in another sense), "there have been other factors, intrinsic to the Faculty", over and above the desire for "incorporation", which have co-operated to bring about the present differences. But there is no need to impute motives. Let the desire for incorporation be as honest as in the opinion of most of us it is unwise; the policy of its advocates, when tried at the bar of professional or public opinion, will need, I believe, some very different defence from any that has yet been put forward; and if, in the meantime, these gentlemen find themselves credited (as they actually are) with a conspiracy to overthrow the existing school, in order that they may raise upon its ruins a new school, in which the Infirmary shall be everything and the Hospital nothing, they have only themselves to thank for the imputation of conduct and motives so unworthy of their position and of their profession.

Of the course which the Council of the College of Surgeons have taken we have no right to complain. They received a formal request to investigate the condition of the school from a body of gentlemen whom they would naturally consider above the suspicion of interested motives, and they could do no less than demand from us a clear statement of our position. I believe we shall have no difficulty in satisfying them that our school still contains the same elements of efficiency and success which have distinguished it in former years; and that, if we are not able as yet to show that our buildings and appliances are what they should be, the delay is mainly owing to the obstructive policy of those very gentlemen who have lodged their complaint against us.

Nevertheless, to those who have borne the burden and heat of the day in an effort sustained through five long years to raise the Bristol Medical School to a position worthy of itself and of our city, it is not a little disheartening to find at the last moment the powerful influence of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL thrown into the scale against us. You, sir, in your editorial remarks, based upon erroneous information, have done a grievous injustice to our school; and we cannot doubt that, in common fairness, you will accord to this our reply an early and prominent insertion.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. BURDER, M.D., Hon. Sec.,

Bristol, November 1877.

Bristol Medical School.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE.—In his retiring speech, at the conclusion of his year of office, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge congratulated the members on the increased numbers of the students, which indicated a more widely extended opinion of the value of University training. He observed that the efficiency of the University as a school of natural science had been greatly promoted during the year by the erection of the new buildings for the department of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and that the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics had been completely equipped with all the apparatus and instruments necessary for a first-class institution of the kind by the munificence of the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, to whose liberality the University is also indebted for the building of the laboratory.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE CONJOINT BOARD.—Dr. G. H. Philipson and Dr. G. Y. Heath have been appointed the representatives of the University of Durham, on the Committee of Reference, for the Conjoint Examining Board for England.

VACCINATION.—Mr. R. S. Francis of Boughton, medical officer of Third District of Faversham Union, and lately resigning the appointment, has been by the Local Government Board awarded the sum of £11 1s. for successful vaccination in that district.—The Local Government Board has granted the sum of £66 4s. for efficient vaccination to Mr. Wm. H. Arrowsmith of Darlington: this being the third grant to the same gentleman.—Mr. R. S. Hall of Ince, near Wigan, has received from the Local Government Board an award of £52 16s. for efficient vaccination in his district. This is the third award which he has received.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

GLASGOW.—The population was estimated at 546,921 in June 1877; the annual birth-rate at 49.3 and the death-rate 27.0 for the quarter ending June 30th. The birth-rate was higher and the death-rate lower than usual; the temperature having been nearly 1 deg. Fahr. below and the rainfall 0.29 of an inch above the mean of ten years. The birth- and death-rates per 1,000 population varied very considerably in the different (twenty-four) "statistical divisions" of the borough, so that, for purposes of comparison, the divisions have been brought together into four groups, which differ in wealth, number of persons to an acre, etc. The birth-rate in No. 1 group was 31.08; in No. 2, 44.74; in No. 3, 41.05; and in No. 4, 41.60, per 1,000. The annual death-rate in No. 1 group was 19.85; in No. 2 group, 24.55; in No. 3, 30.87; and in No. 4, 34.97; so that there is an enormous variation in the mortality of the different subdistricts. The death-rates per 1,000 living under one year varied between 138.1 and 197.5, and the percentage of certified deaths at this age-period between 84 and 49; so that more than half of the children who died during the first year of life in the worst group (No. 4) received no medical attendance. The instructions of the registrars must be very indefinite, to allow them to register such a large number of uncertified deaths. In Bridgegate "statistical division", having a population of above 10,000, the annual death-rate in the quarter ending March 31st was 53.3, and for June 30th, 52.5; whilst for the Exchange division it was only 20.0, the population of the latter being above 25,000 persons. The most fatal diseases in Bridgegate division were inflammatory diseases of the lungs and consumption, from which are returned more than half the total number of deaths, showing that hereditary predisposition, privation, and neglect, as well as bad lodging and sanitary arrangements, are responsible for an enormous number of unnecessary deaths, not only in this, but in many of the other statistical divisions.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CARRUTHERS, William Hodgson, M.D., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Hulton District of the Runcorn Union, *vice* William Carruthers, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

VINCENT, Henry Bird, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Sanitary Authority of East Dereham, Norfolk.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

PAYMENT OF CIVILIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS.

THE following Royal Warrant has been issued:

"Whereas we deem it expedient to extend the regulations under which certain payments are authorised to be made to civilian medical practitioners engaged to take charge of troops; it is our will and pleasure that it shall be competent to our Secretary of State to vary from time to time the rates of payment to civilian medical practitioners in charge of troops, specified in article 360 of our Warrant of the 27th December, 1876."

MEDICAL NEWS.

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

First Division.

Barrow, Albert Boyce, King's College
Horrocks, Peter, Guy's Hospital
Joll, Boyd Burnett, University College
Smith, Herbert Urmon, St. Thomas's Hospital
Symonds, Charters James, Guy's Hospital
Tirard, Nestor Isidore Charles, King's College

Second Division.

Bury, Judson Sykes, University College
Cattle, Charles Henry, Leeds School of Medicine
Chapman, Paul Morgan, University College
Collins, William Edward, St. George's Hospital
Cooke, Edward Marr-ott, King's College
Giles, George Michael James, St. Mary's Hospital
Goodchild, Francis, St. George's Hospital

Gristock, William, University College
Keyworth, George Hawson, Guy's Hospital
Mortimer, John, University College
Plumbe, Samuel Thomson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Ryley, James, University College
Sankey, Herbert Richard Octavius, University College
Sedgefield, Arthur Robert Wyatt, King's College
Snell, Edward Arthur, King's College
Stevenson, Leader Henry, Guy's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 8th, 1877.

Craddock, Frederick Hurst, St. Luke's Hospital
Hammond, Alexander Billing, Queen Street, Finsbury
Hepburn, Alfred, Upper Bedford Place
Johnson, Christopher John Byron, Whitwick, Leicestershire
Ling, Maurice Edward, Saxmundham
Murray, Charles Herbert, 122, Kensington Road

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

Betts, Edward George, Middlesex Hospital
Sutcliffe, Joseph, St. Thomas's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ALNWICK UNION—Medical Officer for the Embleton District.
BAKEWELL UNION—Medical Officer for the Matlock District.
BRADFORD UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Horton West District.
CHINA—Medical Missionary for the Church of Scotland Mission. Salary, £350 per annum, and residence. Applications to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Sandyford Church, Glasgow.
GENERAL HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Manchester—Directing Physician. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 21st instant.
GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Honorary Obstetric Officer and Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before the 24th instant.—Resident Medical Officer and Resident Registrar and Pathologist. Salary, £130 per annum each, with board and residence. Applications to be made on or before the 30th instant.
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be made on or before December 1st.
KIDDERMINSTER INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 20th instant.
POOLE UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse.
PORTLAND TOWN FREE DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon and Dispense. Salary, £100 per annum, apartments, fire, gas, and attendance.
ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, Berners Street—House-Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before the 20th instant.
ST. SAVIOUR'S UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer for the Infirmary, Westmoreland Road, Walworth—Salary, £400 per annum, with unfurnished house, coals, gas, and water.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, washing, gas, coals, and water. Applications to be made on or before the 19th instant.
TAVISTOCK UNION—Medical Officer for the Tavistock District and the Workhouse.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 19th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

COATES, Stanley Beresford, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to No. 4 Dispensary District, Belfast, *vice* J. Mark, M.D., resigned.
LUDWIG, Gustavus, M.D., of Darmstadt, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the German Hospital, Dalston, in place of Dr. Obermüller.
MANN, H. W., M.B., C.M., appointed Resident Assistant Physician to the Stirling District Lunatic Asylum, Larbert.
SEMPLE, C. E. Armand, M.B., appointed Fourth Physician to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road.

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.

FIELD.—On November 9th, at 31, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, the wife of *George P. Field, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

PRESENTATION TO DR. A. B. HARRISON.—On October 17th, Dr. Harrison's friends presented to him, on his departure from Walsall for Clifton, a token of the esteem which they have had for him. The presentation consisted of a centre-piece, in representation of a fine oak tree, with a large crystal bowl, and the branches covering three smaller bowls for fruit or flowers. In the base of the centre-piece were two exquisitely modelled stags, the whole standing upon a *plateau*, being richly chased and finished in the highest style. The subscribers' names were entered in a book, which was handed to Dr. Harrison, who, in suitable terms and in a feeling manner, expressed his thanks.

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.—St. Peter's, 2 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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. William Adams, "On Infantile Paralysis: Clinical History of Cases with Rigid, and those with Flaccid Muscles".

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. The following specimens will be exhibited:—Dr. Dowse: Pathology of a Case of Paralysis Agitans. Dr. Burney Yeo: Cyst connected with the Liver. Dr. Irvine: Aneurysm in the Cavity of an Abscess in the Liver. Dr. Powell: Small Aneurysm in the Wall of an Ulcer of the Duodenum. Dr. Cayley: Specimen from a Case of Hyperostosis associated with Cancer. Mr. Nunn: Hyperostosis of the Tibia. Dr. Greenfield: 1. Microscopical Report on a Syphilitic Tumour on the Cerebral Artery (sequel to a former communication); 2. Hæmorrhagic Pachymeningitis. Dr. Ralfe: A Case of Chyluria. Mr. Butlin: Case of Multiple Sarcoma in a Boy (living specimen). And other specimens.—Statistical Society, 7.45 P.M. Mr. Geo. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., will deliver an Inaugural Address.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Tilbury Fox, "A Case of Iodide of Potassium Eruption"; Mr. Christopher Heath, "A Case of Popliteal Aneurysm, for which the Femoral Artery was ligatured twice"; Mr. Thomas Smith, "A Case of Ligature of the Femoral Artery with Carbolised Gut, followed by the Formation of an Aneurysm at the Seat of Ligature"; Mr. Godlee, for Dr. Marriott, "A Case of Acute Suppurative Synovitis of the Knee: Evacuation of the Pus with Antiseptic Precautions: Recovery" (the patient will be exhibited).—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Mr. J. G. Waller, "On a New British Sponge".

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*.

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.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

A RENEWED PLEA FOR BREVITY.

WITH the continued increase of the number of readers of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* (which has now a circulation of eight thousand copies weekly), the pressure on space by correspondents naturally grows apace, and we must once more remind our contributors of all classes of the necessity of cultivating brevity to the utmost degree. Of many communications of great interest which we publish from time to time, it is difficult to suppose that the same amount of information could not be conveyed in fewer words.

M.D. AND C.M. (Glasgow) is legally entitled to charge for medicine supplied in a medical case.

ECZEMA IN CHILDREN.

SIR,—I should be very glad of any hints from your numerous readers who may have been successful in treating the acute eczema of the ears of children. In the case that is at present exercising me not a little, the patient is a healthy looking lad, well developed, with good appetite, and no other appearance of strumous taint; but the eruption has spread to both ears, to the scalp, and to the eyes, producing ophthalmia tarsi.—Yours very truly,

A MEMBER.

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*.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, GOLDEN SQUARE.

SIR,—I have just read in your last issue the letter from my colleague Dr. Prosser James. I feel that he has put the matter respecting the late inquiry into the hospital management most clearly. Gentlemen have been induced to discuss matters entirely foreign to their daily habits, and are surprised at the want of satisfaction they have derived from their unaccustomed pursuit. In their dilemma they appeal to us, and profess to wonder at our silence. With reference to this, a medical journal of November 3rd says: "We would again remind the medical officers to the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, that a serious responsibility rests upon them." I fail to see what responsibility, beyond that which appertains to their work. It would be difficult to reconcile any other with the fact that the committee of inquiry excluded the medical staff from their discussion. This, certainly, was a novel means of arriving at facts concerning them, though it may account for any erroneous statements. For instance, the late secretary to the hospital, Mr. Evans, in a letter to your *JOURNAL*, dated October 31st, says that "the care of the patients was intrusted for two or three months to a medical man who was not on the staff, to the exclusion of the regular officers". As one of the medical officers, I deny that I have ever been excluded from attending to my patients: and I am quite ready to accept all responsibility as regards the working of my own clinic and that of my friend Dr. Prosser James, whose duties have devolved upon me during his unavoidable absence on account of illness.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. MACNEILL WHISTLER, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

November 13, 1877.

SIR,—Will some of your readers kindly inform me whether the staining of the skin produced by chrysophanic acid is permanent or only temporary? After the continued application of Allcock's porous plasters, does a papular, and in some instances a vesicular rash, accompanied by distressing irritation, sometimes appear over the whole body? In parts it seems like imperfectly developed urticaria, but with all its itching. I have a case of the kind, which I believe to be due to the plaster.—Yours faithfully,

J. H. W.

ERRATA.—In the *JOURNAL* for November 10th, page 667, column i, line 3, for "one lung, which was," read "the lungs, which were".—In the same page, column ii, in paragraph on "Imperforate Rectum", for "Amussat's operation", read "Littre's operation".

CORONERS AND MEDICAL MEN.

SIR,—Will you kindly answer the following queries? 1. A sudden death occurs: the coroner is informed of the same by the police-constable and surgeon. The latter shortly receives a written request from the coroner (not, however, on a printed form) to make a *post mortem* examination and report to him the cause of death, which the surgeon does. Is not he, therefore, entitled to the usual fee from the coroner, who did not, after the said report, consider an inquest necessary?

2. Who should grant the certificate in the above case? On applying to the coroner after the *post mortem* examination, he told the friends of the deceased that the surgeon could give one; but this being contrary to general custom, the surgeon refused to grant it without a written order from the coroner, which eventually came, in the form of a telegram.

3. Is not the fee usually given by the coroner to the surgeon directly the report on the *post mortem* examination is handed to the former by the latter? In the present instance, no fee has yet been received (ten days) since the *post mortem* examination, though applied for.—Yours, etc.,

November 3rd, 1877.

A MEMBER.

* * 1. The Medical Witnesses' Act (6 and 7 William IV, c. 89) requires the coroner to issue his order according to a certain form described in Schedule A. If this have been done, it will not matter whether the order was written or printed. As the *post mortem* examination has saved the expense of an inquest, our correspondent ought to receive the usual fee of two guineas. If the coroner refuse to pay the lawful fee for an inquiry by which he has thus benefited, we advise our correspondent to appeal to the county court. The coroner can hardly take advantage of his own wrongful act by pleading that his "written request" was not a "legal summons". Medical men are not bound to make *post mortem* examinations or to attend inquests except by summons in strict conformity with the schedule of the Act.

2. As there was no inquest and no verdict, the coroner was not bound to give a certificate of the cause of death. In such a case, the medical man who makes the *post mortem* examination is the proper person to grant the certificate. As a rule, the *post mortem* examination is made after a jury has been summoned and an inquest appointed; but here the coroner has made use of a medical man to aid him in determining whether an inquest should be held or not! This is an office which medical men are not bound to undertake, but, having undertaken it, they cannot avoid giving a certificate of the cause of death.

3. By the 1 Victoria, chapter 68, section 2, a coroner is bound to pay the fee mentioned in the schedule to every medical witness summoned under the provisions of the Act immediately after the termination of the inquest.

From this our correspondent will see that he has allowed the coroner to place him in an abnormal position. The framers of the Act never contemplated that medical men would perform *post mortem* examinations or claim fees except when they acted as "witnesses" to a properly constituted inquest. Our correspondent is justly entitled to a fee; but it may be contended that, as no inquest was held and no evidence given by him as a witness, his claim does not fall under the Medical Witnesses' Act.

THE letters of Mr. Hardwicke and Messrs. Sala and Co. on hydrophobia have been referred to the Rabies and Hydrophobia Committee, recently appointed by the Scientific Grants Committee of the Association.

send him home. It appears, however, that no one even suspected the grave nature of the poor boy's malady, for he was allowed by the groom to attempt to walk home; but on meeting the air, the spasms were excited so frequently and so severely that he was compelled to desist in the attempt, and went into a cottage that was hard by to sit down. The chaise was then sent for, and in travelling he told his mother he suffered fearfully, every breath of air exciting the most intense suffering and feeling of strangulation. He lay on the sofa at home; and, at his mother's urgent persuasion, after a great struggle managed to get down a few drops of brandy, which, his mother said, seemed to revive him very much. He rushed up to bed on Tuesday night (he said he must do everything in a hurry), and obtained a little sleep in the early part of the night, but started violently up, trembling and agitated by the most fearful dreams. I gave him a small piece of buttered toast, which he willingly consented to try to eat, and, chewing it up rapidly, he made a desperate effort to swallow it, but was seized with the most violent spasm, dashing about in his efforts to rid himself of the morsel, spitting everything he could hawk up out of his mouth, and at length fell back exhausted, his whole body saturated with sweat. With water the convulsions were even, if possible, more dreadful. I injected a quarter of a grain of morphia at the back of the neck, and left him in the hope that he might sleep for awhile; but he lay in about the same state for about two hours, with convulsions upon the slightest movement, and then died, never having slept, though somewhat quieter, occasionally speaking to his father. His father stated that just before he died his face was pale, and that there were rattles in the throat, so that death was probably from syncope, and not from asphyxia, as there was no spasm just before death.

The peculiar points about the case are, that the symptoms should have remained so long before being recognised, and that the dog by which he was bitten has up to the present time shown no signs of rabies. The only fact about rabies that can be gathered bearing upon the case is, that during the summer (month not stated) a strange dog passed through the farm-yard, that was said to be rabid, and that the lad (G. D.) took a gun and went out to shoot this dog, and that his retriever was bitten. Since that occurrence, the retriever and shepherd's dog have frequently fought and bitten each other, but neither of these dogs at present shows symptoms of rabies. The strange dog is said to have been shot at a village some distance off.—I am, etc.,

SAMUEL PRALL.

SIR,—Among the many remedies—or, rather, means used in the hope of their being remedies—tried in the cases of hydrophobia lately reported, I see no mention made of nitrite of amyl. It seems to me that such a powerful relaxer of spasm is worthy of trial, and, with your permission, I venture, through the columns of our JOURNAL, to suggest its use to any of my medical brethren who may be called upon to treat this horrible malady.—Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN COCKS.

Buntingford, Herts, November 14th, 1877.
THE chaplain of Horsemerger Lane Gaol, in a report to the Surrey magistrates, calls attention to the burial of murderers from a sanitary point of view. He states that in that gaol thirteen bodies lie buried side by side in a double row within a few feet of the wall which, until recently, supplied the whole establishment with drinking-water. A few feet further off, three other bodies have been recently deposited.

THE PENGCE CASE.

SIR,—The position in which Drs. Bright, Longrigg, and Wilkinson have been placed by the action of those gentlemen who took upon themselves to memorialise the Home Secretary and impugn the evidence in the Pengce case given by the above-named gentlemen, calls, I venture to think, for a strong expression of opinion from those who are engaged in general practice. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Wilks (as representing the memorialists) have denied that these gentlemen are competent to form an opinion in the case in point, and that certain "post mortem specialists" alone could have done so. Now, sir, what is the object of this but to exalt the specialist at the expense of the general practitioner? And again I would ask, is the man who gives his undivided attention to pathological changes the best medical practitioner? I ask this question, because the public inference is that Drs. Bright, Wilkinson, and Longrigg were incompetent pathologists, and consequently inefficient practitioners: and in this same position may any one engaged in general practice be placed at any time. I would therefore beg to suggest that a meeting of general practitioners be called, that an expression of opinion may be elicited, showing sympathy with Drs. Bright, Longrigg, and Wilkinson, and, if advisable, some action be taken to prevent a repetition of similar professional mishaps.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH ALFRED TAPSON.

Clapham, November 12th, 1877.
MR. R. N. ROBSON (Durham).—The following is Mr. Henry Greenway's formula for carbolic mixture in the treatment of pneumonia and bronchitis for an adult. \mathcal{R} Glycerini acidi carbolic 3ij; extracti opii liquidi ℥xxx; aquæ camphoræ ʒvj. Misce. A tablespoonful every fourth or sixth hour in three of water. Care should be taken to use only the best medicinal carbolic acid. For elderly patients, if there be much exhaustion, Mr. Greenway adds six drachms of compound tincture of cinchona to the above prescription, and does not neglect the employment of counter-irritants externally.

A DISCREDITABLE STORY.

THE celebration of Guy Fawkes Day at Charing Cross Hospital seems to have been an unusually lively affair, the display of fireworks taking place soon after sunset. Mr. Bedford, the coroner, when opening an inquest at St. Martin's Hall, mentioned to the jury that while proceeding to view the body of a child who had died suddenly, he found many of the medical gentlemen at the institution letting off fireworks in the passage, and he had the greatest difficulty in viewing the body. He was evidently unprepared for a pyrotechnic exhibition while engaged in the performance of a solemn duty, and made some rather severe comments on the conduct of those who took part in it. "He never," he said, "saw such a rough and ungentlemanlike mob in a public institution." It was, however, explained by some one connected with the hospital that the "medical gentlemen" were not fully developed doctors and surgeons, but merely students—first-year members, who had only joined on the 1st of October, and were having, in accordance with their usual custom, "a lark" on Guy Fawkes Day. The coroner accepted the apology, stating that "any ordinary mirth he would not complain of, but the outrageous conduct of yesterday passed all bounds. He was sorry," he added, "to notice a prominent member of the institution present." There cannot be a question that the letting-off of squibs and crackers in hospitals is a mistake. It is therefore to be hoped that before the next Fifth of November some other arrangements will be adopted for the amusement of the students of a less objectionable nature than those complained of by Mr. Bedford.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NESCIENS will probably find, on consulting an eminent medical man, that his fears are altogether groundless, and would have no difficulty in shaking off what are obviously merely morbid fancies, which he has too long cultivated and allowed to grow upon him, by attaching undue importance to them, and allowing them to occupy too large a place in his thoughts.

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.

VOLUNTEER SICK-BEARERS' ASSOCIATION.

THIS association has been started with the object of procuring for the reserve forces a medical or ambulance department within themselves (without interfering with the combatant strength of the various regiments), by instructing the medical officers and two or more men per company in the most important duties of attending to sick and wounded men in the field. It is intended to instruct those who come forward in the primary dressing of wounds, the methods of stopping profuse bleeding and removal of wounded men from the field to ambulances in the rear, thus saving valuable lives, which, without such aid, must necessarily be sacrificed. The first of a series of lectures and drills will be given at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on Friday, November 23rd, at seven o'clock, and will be followed by three similar lectures on the evenings of November 30th, and December 7th and 14th, after which it is expected they will be continued at the Albany Street Barracks Riding School, Regent's Park. None but members of the volunteer force are eligible; but no special uniform will be required, as each member will wear the uniform of his own regiment. All communications must be addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. A. Maclure, jun., 97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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; The Derby Mercury; The Preston Guardian; The Scarborough Express; The Jewish World; The Scotsman; The Cork Constitution; The Freeman's Journal; The Hampshire Post; The Somersetshire Herald; The Isle of Man Times; The Sussex Advertiser; 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. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. Broadbent, London; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Mr. S. B. Coates, Belfast; Mr. Henry Taylor, Guildford; Mr. T. Craister, Dewsbury; Mr. R. E. Power, Dartmoor; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Mackenzie Bacon, Fulbourn; Dr. Rhodes, Withington, Manchester; Dr. Warner, London; Mr. W. J. Marsh, Shrewsbury; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Messrs. Corby and Co., London; Messrs. Putnam's Sons, New York; Mr. J. A. Tapson, Clapham; Mr. Nimmo, Edinburgh; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. Peacock, Melton; Mr. Ingle, Cambridge; Dr. G. M. Lowe, Lincoln; Dr. Burder, Bristol; Mr. Hargrave Graham, London; Mr. R. S. Francis, Boughton; W.; The House Committee of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; Dr. Swayne, Bristol; Dr. W. O. Sankey, Cheltenham; An Associate; Mr. George Brown, London; Mr. William Stamford, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Tomkins, Manchester; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. F. Admann, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. E. Reynolds, Dublin; Mr. Renton, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. B. Barrow, Ryde; A Member, Liverpool; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; Dr. Northcote Vinen, London; Mr. W. H. Arrowsmith, Darlington; M.D. Ed.; Dr. Rickards, Birmingham; Mr. Lowndes, Liverpool; The Yorkshire Association of Medical Officers of Health; Mr. Row, Market Overton; The Secretary of the Society of Arts; Mr. Kennedy, Tipperary; Mr. H. Y. Pitts, Tue Brook; Surgeon-Major John Ogilvie, Simla; Dr. Reginald Southey, London; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. Edward Hardwicke, Cuckfield; Messrs. Zimmerman, London; Dr. J. J. Ridge, Enfield; Mr. Eastes, London; Mr. Jardine Murray, Brighton; Mr. Benjamin Cocks, Buntingford; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. Farquharson, London; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Inquirer; Dr. Livesay, Sudbury; Dr. Crisp, London; Dr. Cayley, London; Dr. Diplock, London; Mr. Hitchcock, Lewisham; Mr. Clover, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. Wickham Barnes, London; Dr. Leslie Jones, Blackpool; Dr. E. J. Bermingham, New York; Dr. Whistler, London; Dr. Coats, Glasgow; Dr. Cassell, Glasgow; Dr. Burdon Sanderson, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Charles Barker, London; Dr. Stirling, Aberdeen; Our Dublin Correspondent; Our Manchester Correspondent; Dr. Talfourd Jones, Brecon; Mr. Inghen, London; Dr. Theodore Williams, London; Messrs. Gale and Co., London; Mr. T. H. Davis, Stoke-on-Trent; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Nurse and Patient, and Camp Cure. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1877.
Ophthalmic and Otic Memoranda. By B. St. John Roosa, M.D., and Ed. T. Ely, M.D. New York: W. Wood and Co. 1877.
Proteus, or Unity in Nature. By Charles Bland Radcliffe, M.D. Second Edition. London: Macmillan and Co. 1877.
A Guide to the Examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By Frederick James Cant, F.R.C.S. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Co. 1877.
Diseases of the Nervous System: their Prevalence and Pathology. By Julius Althaus, M.D., M.R.C.P. London; Smith, Elder, and Co. 1877.