

Smailes. *Botany*—Medal, Hugh Kershaw; Certificate, J. W. Hopkins; Lecturer's Prize, Hugh Kershaw.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—*Winter Session*.—*Lyon Jones Scholarship*.—A. Barron and R. Honeyburne. *Second Year Subjects* (Advanced Anatomy and Physiology).—R. Honeyburne, Torr Gold Medal; D. Collingwood, Bronze Medal; F. J. Lamber and W. Renner, Certificates. *First Year Subjects* (Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, and Chemistry).—A. Barron, Bliuh Gold Medal; J. W. Ellis, Bronze Medal; J. G. Brown and J. Maughan, Certificates. —*Summer Session*.—*Junior Subjects* (Botany, Materia Medica, and Practical Chemistry).—C. S. Brewer, Bronze Medal. *Comparative Anatomy*.—Walter T. Clegg, Prize; — Brewer, Certificate of Merit. *Histological Prizes*.—R. Honeyburne and F. J. Lamber. *Royal Infirmary Clinical Prizes*.—Physicians' Prize, J. Baxter; Surgeons' Prize, W. T. Clegg. *Students' Debating Society's Prizes*.—1st Essay, D. Collingwood; 2nd, Alex. Barron; Debating Prizes, R. Bredin and A. C. Rich.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—*Dunville Surgical Prize*.—M. M. Williams. *Third Year's Course*.—Thomas H. Hayle, Turner Scholarship; *prox. accessit*, Henry Payne, 1st Prize. *Second Year's Course*.—Robert Maguire, Scholarship. *First Year's Course*.—Thomas Harris, Scholarship; Malcolm Webb, 1st Prize; Isaac Blore, 2nd Prize. *Platt Physiological Exhibition*.—Isaac Blore and Thomas Harris.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Winter Session, 1877-78*. *Chemistry*.—Medal and 1st Certificate, T. Babst. *Surgery*.—Medal and 1st Certificate, H. T. Bowman and C. M. Goyder (equal). *Medicine*.—Medal and 1st Certificate, H. T. Bowman; 2nd Certificate, C. M. Goyder. —*Summer Session, 1878*. *Chemistry (Practical)*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, W. Robinson. *Botany*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, Wm. Robinson; 2nd Certificate, R. S. C. Rowell. *Materia Medica*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, R. S. C. Rowell. *Midwifery*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, Hugh T. Bowman. *Medical Jurisprudence*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, W. G. Black. *Pathological Anatomy*.—Medal and 1st Certificate, T. C. Squance; 2nd Certificate, R. R. Jones. *Practical Physiology*.—Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, ———; 2nd Certificate, ———.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—*Winter Session, 1877-78*. *Chemistry*.—Class Prize, John M'Kinnon. *Chemical Division*.—1st Prize, John J. Hubbard; Certificates, Edwin Anderson and Thomas Wilkie. *Medical Division*.—1st Prize, Ernest A. Hyrns; Certificates, Thomas E. Filtcroft and John M. Watson. *Anatomy*.—*Senior Division*.—1st Prize, David J. Thomas; 2nd Prize, Michael Kelly; Certificates, John W. Rowlands and Arthur Jones. *Junior Division*.—1st Prize, Ernest A. Hyrns; 2nd Prize, Louis X. Raitton and C. R. M'Lean (equal); Certificates, T. E. Filtcroft, John J. Davies, and Robt. H. E. Hower. *Practical Anatomy*.—*Senior Division*.—Certificates, John G. Bride, Arthur Jones, Michael Kelly, John W. Rowlands, and David J. Thomas. *Junior Division*.—Certificates, John J. Davies, Thos. E. Filtcroft, E. A. Hyrns, C. R. M'Lean, L. X. Raitton, and John M. Watson. *Class Prosectors*.—Michael Kelly and John W. Rowlands. *Physiology*.—1st Prize, David J. Thomas; 2nd Prize, Michael Kelly; Certificate, Arthur Jones. *Surgery*.—*Senior Division*.—1st Prize, S. W. Coombs; 2nd Prize, Thomas Millar; Certificates, John T. Burgess, John Middleton, Charles Jee, E. R. Evans, and A. O. Saukey. *Junior Division*.—1st Prize, David J. Thomas; 2nd Prize, John Garey; Certificate, John G. Bride. *Medicine*.—1st Prize, John T. Burgess; 2nd Prize, John Middleton; 3rd Prize, Charles Jee and John Carswell (equal); 4th Prize, Esau R. Evans; Special Prize, Johnson Herbert. *Materia Medica*.—Prize, John T. Burgess; Certificates, Charles Jee, E. R. Evans, and John Middleton. —*Summer Session, 1878*. *Practical Medical Chemistry*.—Certificates, Ernest A. Hyrns and Thomas E. Filtcroft. *Forensic Medicine*.—Prizes, John Middleton and John Gunn; Certificates, John A. Barton and Henry Haldane. *Midwifery*.—1st Prize, David J. Thomas; and Prize, Wm. F. Nelis; 3rd Prize, Owen Williams. *Pathology*.—Prize, Hubert Miller; Certificates, John Middleton, David Carruthers, and Marcus Calder.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MANCHESTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Opening of Manchester Medical Society*.—Candidate for the vacant Assistant-Physicianship to the Infirmary.—Accident to Dr. Reed.—Proposed Wooden Paving round the Infirmary.—Question of Alcohol Administration.—Students' Annual Dinner.—Entries at the Medical School.

THERE was a bumper meeting of the Manchester Medical Society on Wednesday, October 2nd, at Owens College, on the opening of the winter session, when, amongst other communications, Mr. Bradley showed a man whose tongue he had removed as far back as the epiglottis by Mr. Whitehead's operation, with no instrument but scissors. Both Mr. Lund and Mr. Bradley spoke of the method of Mr. Whitehead as incomparably better than any other for removing the tongue, and stated that, with the aid of a good light, a good table, a good gag, and a good assistant, the operation presented no difficulties. The man shown by Mr. Bradley had suffered no pain whatever after the operation, the stump firmly healed in ten days, and he left the hospital in a fortnight with fair powers of articulation.—Dr. Dreschfeld exhibited an extremely rare form of cerebral tumour, composed of a round nucleus of bone with a thick envelope of glioma; and Dr. Ross gave a most interesting demonstration by means of specimens thrown into the screen of recent researches into the anatomy and pathology of the spinal cord.

Dr. Ross is the only candidate for the post of assistant-physician to the infirmary vacant by the death of Dr. Wilkinson. There are plenty of men who are quite ready to come forward, but they all acknowledge Dr. Ross's superior claims, so that it will be a walk over.

That one man's misfortune is sometimes another's opportunity is likely to be illustrated by the unfortunate accident which recently happened to Dr. Reed. About three weeks ago, Dr. Reed, in stepping from a railway carriage at Chester, fell and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. He elected to be taken to the infirmary, where he has since remained under the care of Mr. Lund. Whilst lying in one of the wards near the north-west angle of the building, he has been distressed beyond measure by the noise and rattle in the surrounding streets; so impressed, indeed, is the Board with the serious nature of the evil, that they have petitioned the Corporation to substitute wooden pavement for the noisy stone "sets" of the present streets. If this be done, Dr. Reed's broken leg will be a blessing to thousands.

The weekly board of the infirmary have sent a memorial to the medical board requesting them to consider the question of the present mode of administering alcohol, and suggesting that perhaps it would be better to change the order from the diet to the prescription side of the bed ticket, and to substitute some uniform preparation of alcohol, such as spirits of wine or brandy, for the present indiscriminate selection of any alcoholic stimulant. The memorial was favourably received, and is being carefully considered by a subcommittee of the medical staff.

Following the lead at Guy's and other places, the winter session at Manchester opened without an Introductory Lecture; but the students' annual dinner, which was held at the Queen's Hotel on Friday, Oct. 4th, under the presidency of Dr. Gamgee, took the place in a measure, and a pleasant way, of the old formal conventional introductory address. Dr. Gamgee chose for the subject of his speech the importance of medicine resting on a foundation of learning, and showed how, in Owen's College, the medical school had all the advantages of being allied with a body which practically and efficiently discharged all the duties of an university.

The entries at the medical school are exceptionally large, already exceeding eighty in number. During the week, the entire work of the different classes has commenced.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at Epsom, on Thursday, October 24th, 1878; Mr. G. STILWELL in the Chair.

Members desirous of reading papers or cases are requested to give notice to the Secretary at once.

A. ARTHUR NAPPER, *Honorary Secretary*.

Broad Oak, Cranleigh, October 9th, 1878.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 17th, at 5.15 P.M.

The following question has been settled by the Council as the one on which members should be invited to express their opinion at the said meeting after dinner:—"Is Typhoid Fever infectious; and, if so, what is the best mode of preventing its spread?"

The following papers have been promised.

1. Notes on Iron in Medicine. By J. Meredith, M.D.
2. Some Cases of Puerperal Septicæmia and Erysipelas. By W. J. Todd, Esq.
3. Notes of Two Cases of Rupture of the Uterus. By H. Alford, Esq.

Dinner, 5s. a head, exclusive of wine.

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

Taunton, October 7th, 1878.

### BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Whitehaven, on Friday, October 25th.

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

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

Carlisle, September 19th, 1878.

## THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on Thursday, October 17th, at 6 P.M.

Members desirous of reading papers are requested to give notice to the Secretary.

Notices have been received of the following communications.

1. Paper on Pemphigus and Erythema Gangrenosa (illustrated). By T. H. Trouncer, M.D.

2. Case of Rupture of Quadriceps Extensor, and Case of Cut Throat. By Martindale C. Ward, M.D.

Dinner will be provided after the meeting.

FREDK. J. WADD, M.B., *Honorary Secretary*.

Richmond, October 2nd, 1878.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Tuesday, October 22nd, at 3 P.M.: CHARLES E. HOAR, M.D., in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Star Hotel at 5 P.M. Tickets, 6s. each, exclusive of wine.

Attendance is specially requested to instal the new Honorary Secretary, *vice* Dr. F. J. Brown, resigned through ill health.

Papers are promised by A. H. B. Hallows, Esq., on a Case of Ovariectomy; and by Dr. Monckton, on a Case of Lymphadenoma.

Dr. Parsons will read a paper: Suggestions for discussion at future meetings.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Rochester, October 7th, 1878.

## LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

AN intermediate meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Stockport, on Wednesday, October 30th, at 3.30 P.M.; LESLIE JONES, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Dr. Gamgee, Professor of Physiology at the Owens College, Manchester, will read a paper on "The Liver as the Organ which generates Urea".

The following communications have been promised.

1. Dr. Ross: Structural Changes in Cirrhosis of the Liver.

2. Dr. Ball: Midwifery Statistics.

3. Mr. Dacre Fox: The Treatment of Sprains.

4. Dr. Lloyd Roberts: Intra-uterine Fibroid removed by Excision and Enucleation.

5. Dr. Hardie: The Treatment of Hip-Disease by Incision of the Capsule.

6. Mr. T. Jones: Specimens of Acute Arthritis in Infants.

There will be an exhibition of the newer forms of medical and surgical instruments. Specimens of new drugs will likewise be shown.

Gentlemen who wish to read papers or shew specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The members will dine together at the George Hotel at 6 P.M. Dinner, 7s. 6d. a head, exclusive of wine.

D. J. LEECH, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

96, Mosley Street, Manchester, October 9th, 1878.

## STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE fifth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Swan Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, October 31st, at half-past Two o'clock.

An address will be delivered by the President, F. WESTON, Esq., Stafford.

Dinner at 5 P.M. precisely. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 7s. 6d.

Members intending to be present, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with one of the Honorary Secretaries.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton. } *Honorary Secretaries*.

J. G. U. WEST, Stoke-upon-Trent. }

Wolverhampton, October 6th, 1878.

## YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Huddersfield, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1878, at 2.30 P.M.

Members desirous of reading papers are requested to give early notice to the Secretary.

The members will dine together at the George Hotel at 5 P.M.

WM. PROCTER, M.D., *Local Secretary*.

York, October 8th, 1878.

## SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held on September 24th, at the Salop Infirmary; A. MATHIAS, Esq. (President), in the Chair. There was a fair attendance of members.

*New Members*.—A. Tredennick, Esq., Old Strefford; J. Glover, Esq., Dorrington; C. H. Gwynn, M.B., G. H. Keyworth, M.B., and H. F. Elliott, Esq., Ruyton, were elected members of the Branch.

*Vice-President*.—James Bratton, Esq., Shrewsbury, was elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

*Representatives of the Branch at Meetings of the General Council*.—The President, S. Wood, Esq., and J. R. Humphreys, Esq., and the Honorary Secretary, were elected to represent the Branch at the General Council.

*Members of the Branch Council*.—The following members were elected to act as Branch Council: The President, Messrs. A. G. Brookes, T. B. Barrett, J. Rider, William Eddowes, jun., J. R. Humphreys, J. Sides-Davies, R. W. O. Withers, J. Bromfield, J. Bratton, J. Procter, H. J. Rope, S. Tayleur Gwynn, M.D., and the Honorary Secretary.

*Honorary Secretary*.—Mr. Henry Nelson Edwards was re-elected Honorary Secretary.

*Papers*.—1. Dr. Andrew read a paper on Exploration of the Rectum by introduction of the Hand as a means of Diagnosis.

2. Mr. Humphreys read some notes of a Case of Paralysis of the Right Side caused by a Knitting-Needle having pierced the Outer Angle of the Left Orbit to a depth of five inches.

3. Mr. William Eddowes, jun., related a Successful Case of Operation for Imperforate Hymen in which he injected a Solution of Chloride of Zinc.

4. Mr. Humphreys showed the almost entire Shaft of the Tibia of a Boy separated by Necrosis in which the Patient recovered without Lameness.

5. Mr. William Eddowes, jun., read some notes on a Case of Lithotritry, and produced several Fragments of an Uric Acid Calculus.

6. Dr. S. Tayleur Gwynn read some notes on a Case of Hay-Asthma supervening an Attack of Acute Bronchitis.

*Dinner*.—The dinner was held at the Lion Hotel; about thirty members were present.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at Hythe on September 12th; Mr. JOHN HACKNEY in the chair.

*Post Partum Hemorrhage*.—Mr. TYSON, F.R.C.S., read a paper, detailing three cases of *post partum* hemorrhage, in each of which perchloride of iron was injected into the uterus with good effect. The cases were adherent placenta, hour-glass contraction, and the last mainly one of inertia. In all, ergot, cold external and internal pressure were fairly tried. The strength of the iron solution was one of the strong liquor of the B.P. to ten of water. Stress was laid on the importance of syringing out the uterus for a few days after the labour; mention was likewise made of the good effect of the subcutaneous injection of the liquid extract of ergot, being apparently as useful, although a large quantity was required, as ergotin—the latter remark referring to those cases in which the stomach rejects everything put into it.

*Case of Fractured Base of the Skull*.—Dr. THOMAS EASTES read a paper on this case. The patient, aged 32, and weighing 14 st. 11 lbs., fell heavily from a dog-cart on to the back of his head. He was stunned by the blow, and remained almost completely unconscious for twenty-four hours; after which he gradually recovered. There was considerable hemorrhage from the left ear for thirty hours; and after that cerebro-spinal fluid, to the extent probably of sixteen ounces, slowly ran out for the next thirty-six or forty hours. Later on, a scar was very evident on the left membrana tympani. Recovery took place uninterruptedly and perfectly, with the following exceptions: that at present, eighteen months after the accident, the memory is slightly impaired, the sense of smell very much so, and the capacity for stimulants lessened, the hearing capacity of the left ear is still somewhat imperfect.

*Discussion on Alcohol*.—Dr. LOVEGROVE commenced a discussion on this subject by reading an introductory paper, in which the following points were referred to. 1. The importance of the subject, especially to the medical profession. 2. The very opposite views that are held by the profession as to the merits or demerits of alcohol. 3. The

necessity of a thorough and impartial investigation of the actions and uses of alcohol before we abandon it as useless on the one hand, or exalt it as a panacea on the other. In concluding, Dr. Lovegrove made the following remarks: "I think the sudden way in which we were led by a few zealots to rush recklessly from fair and moderate depletion in the treatment of acute disease to the excessive administration of alcohol is a blot on our fame which it will take years to efface; and before I leave the subject allow me to suggest that we should avoid bringing our fame again into jeopardy by thrusting aside an agent which is all-powerful as a medicine when scientifically and cautiously administered."—A discussion followed, in which several members took part.—The discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LONDON.

SIR,—The address of Professor Lankester has placed in a strong light one possibility of medical education in London. He asks for the interference of Government and the expenditure of public money. As England is, of all others, the country of private enterprise, it is surely worth while to consider what has been done and what can be done, without increase of taxation, for medical education in London.

The older medical schools are, no doubt, the result of a combination of the occasional clinical teaching of the physicians and surgeons within the walls of hospitals and of dissecting and lecturing institutions without. This union has been followed by a continuous improvement in the method of teaching, the result of which, in such subjects as anatomy, is that almost every student acquires a fair general knowledge. Of the preliminary subjects, anatomy is, no doubt, the best taught; but in physiology and chemistry the teaching has improved and is steadily improving. In all three subjects, the improvement is in the direction of personal teaching, of teaching the largest possible proportion of a given number of men. In the advanced subjects, the tenour of the teaching is the same. The audience, and not merely the subject, is considered. The physician or surgeon tries to teach the students who listen to him, young men from eighteen years of age and upwards. The whole object of the system is to produce a trustworthy medical man, a man who will know a case of pleurisy or of hip-joint disease when he sees it, and who will be able to put in practice all that is known in the treatment of either. I do not wish to underestimate the value of the production of new knowledge; but I do think that to produce well trained men is at least an useful function. That the system, as it goes on improving, produces every year better men, I am sure from my own observation. London medical students are as a body probably the most industrious students in England, except perhaps a few honour men at the Universities, and the standard of professional proficiency among country practitioners in England improves every year, and is certainly not inferior to that of practitioners in Germany, in Switzerland, or in France.

The improvement in students is largely due to the increased personal contact of the students with their teachers, and to the greater extent of personal supervision by the teachers of the studies of each student. The contact of students with their fellow-students and with their teachers, the affection with which they regard their school and its associations: these are powerful influences which are largely due to the eleven separate faculties of which Professor Lankester speaks, and which cannot be obtained in the same degree when the professor is a Government official paid to lecture and to investigate, and who can know little of his students but in the lecture-room. Professors will undoubtedly be at ease in Professor Lankester's Utopia, but I doubt whether students will be as well off as they are now.

I may be excused in mentioning the school I know most of as an example of what may be done without lengthening the National budget, plundering the Church, or awakening the powerful anger of the Guild-hall. At St. Bartholomew's, the medical school, in its growth from a few pupils of the physicians and surgeons to the number of nearly five hundred students, has seen a steady improvement in its buildings and teaching appliances, and in the last few years these have increased in every direction. A great chemical laboratory, with all its appendages, was first built. An enlarged dissecting-room and a new theatre were successively added, and this year a building approaches completion which the wise munificence of the governors of the hospital has produced at an expenditure which approaches that which the despairing imagination of Professor Lankester thinks may in a remote future be sufficient for the whole metropolis. All this has been done by the united exertions of men engaged in practice who may be surely said to

have also done something in other ways for the advancement of medicine and surgery.

That more may yet be done to improve the existing medical schools I have no doubt; that a few might advantageously be extinguished is possible; but that the great ones have grown into what they are is a subject for national pride, and not for regret. They discharge a most useful function, and have a moral influence on the profession which could hardly be attained in any other way, and which Professor Lankester has, I think, overlooked in his eagerness to paint a gloomy picture of medical education in England.

I admire the zeal with which he advocates the advancement of medicine in his own university, and I am glad to think that, at Cambridge, the exertions and abilities of the Regius Professor of Physic, of the Professor of Anatomy, and of the other teachers of the Faculty, have given the study an impulse which will enable it to increase in time to its proper proportions in the University.—I am, etc.,

NORMAN MOORE, M.D.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C., October 8th, 1878.

### HOSPITAL TEACHING.

SIR,—The bold address of Dr. Edis at the Middlesex Hospital deserves the most serious attention of all medical teachers, and is calculated to do much good. The manner in which the hospital student is allowed to pick up his scraps of knowledge and piece them together is disgraceful. In fact, except a favoured few, the majority of students are simply neglected; they must certainly make a show of attending so many lectures and scamping round the wards occasionally, but beyond this they have no directions what to do nor how to do it. Can we wonder that so many neglect their hospital duties and spend their time in idleness and debauchery, when they have no one to lend them a hand, nor any authority to direct them.

When I look back upon my hospital career, it is with feelings of deep regret, and many will probably share these feelings with me, that most of the valuable opportunities that were then afforded me should have been allowed to be wasted for want of proper advice and assistance.

Thus, the only instruction I had before attending my first case of midwifery was that which a friendly fellow-student gave me; some I knew did not even have this; for we attended midwifery before having heard any lectures on the subject. My early cases were very difficult ones, and it was frequently necessary to have the assistance of the resident accoucheur. This gentleman was not generally conspicuous for his knowledge of the subject, and the student gained very little from him; sometimes he showed gross ignorance. Thus, on one occasion, I remember the head was impacted in the brim; the application of the forceps would soon have relieved it, but, instead of this, a dose of opium was given and the case "left to nature"; the woman fortunately was delivered spontaneously, and without any assistance beyond what her mother gave her; as she had had craniotomy performed several times before, this did not reflect much credit on medical skill.

Another time, accompanied by the accoucheur, I went to a case which we understood had been in labour for fourteen days. At first, it seemed to be a breech presentation; but, by more careful examination, we made it out to be an arm swollen by long-continued pressure. In order to make sure, the accoucheur brought down the hand. The obstetric physician was sent for, who turned; the result was a ruptured uterus and death.

Another time, I had a cross-birth, back presentation; the accoucheur and two senior students would not have it to be a back, and pooh-poohed my diagnosis. The fetus was delivered doubled up; fortunately the case did well, but it might have been serious, and there seemed nothing to prevent turning.

Such were some of my difficulties in learning midwifery; in respect to medicine and surgery, they were equally great. All the medical clinical teaching was obtained by a hurried scamper by the physicians round the wards, by which only a smattering of the true treatment and knowledge of disease could by any possibility be obtained.

As for surgery, whilst I saw many operations of ovariectomy, lithotomy, major amputations, etc., I do not remember ever seeing a simple luxation reduced, nor a fractured leg set. I was out-patients' dresser, and had to treat several hundred cases a day, in a hurried manner, and without proper instruction or assistance.

Fortunately, I had been apprenticed for five years, and had, during that time, enjoyed a most varied clinical experience of practical value; and I cannot but think that the method my master used to teach me contrasted most favourably with the hospital. The first year he set me to learn the nature, actions, preparations, etc., of drugs, nor would he allow me to dispense a single bottle of medicine till I knew them well; in the same way I read medicine. In the evening he used to

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE Bristol Urban Sanitary Authority have increased the salary of Mr. David Davies, the medical officer of health, from £400 to £500 *per annum*; in addition to which he receives £100 *per annum* from the Barton Regis Rural Sanitary Authority.

SHEFFIELD.—The Health Committee of the Town Council and Urban Sanitary Authority of Sheffield, have again had under consideration and discussion the question of appointing a medical officer of health, and passed the following resolution: "That, having considered the letter of the Local Government Board of the 29th of August last, this Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to appoint a medical officer of health to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and they are fortified in their judgment by the fact that several properly qualified medical men are prepared to accept the office and perform the duties thereof on the terms stated in the resolution of this Committee of the 27th of June last, and this Committee are now prepared to proceed with the appointment of a medical officer, and must place upon the Local Government Board the responsibility for any mischief that may result from the want of such an officer."

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have recently communicated with the various boards of guardians specifying some of the most important changes effected by this new Act. The construction of future urban sanitary districts by provisional order being limited to places having 6,000 inhabitants is no longer maintained; and a place having town or township commissioners in a rural sanitary district may, after due inquiry, be created an urban sanitary district whatever the amount of its population may be. Section 47 contemplates the establishment of some one general uniform system of domestic scavenging and removal of filth and rubbish by the officer or servants of the sanitary authority at short and regular intervals. One of the systems referred to in this section is that of the pail or ash-tub, which has been adopted in Manchester, Birmingham, and other English towns, and which, after long and mature deliberation, has recently been selected by the authorities of Glasgow. The holding of "wakes" in cases of death from infectious disease is prohibited, and a penalty of five pounds attached for an infringement. The power of the Local Government Board to dissolve a board of guardians for default in the execution of the Poor-laws is extended to the case in which a board of guardians make default in the performance of its duty as a rural sanitary authority in neglecting to obey an order of the Local Government Board; whilst urban sanitary authorities making similar default are liable to be proceeded against by *mandamus* for the enforcement of similar orders of the Board.

### REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

BIRKENHEAD.—The deaths in 1877 in the district of Birkenhead and Cloughton cum Grange were 995, against 1,984 births, so that the natural increase of the population was 989. Of the births, 1,021 were males and 963 were females; and of the deaths, 526 were males and 469 females. With an estimated population of 56,500, this death-toll was at the rate of 17.61 per 1,000. Adding, however, the deaths in the union workhouse of persons received from the improvement district, the death-rate was 19.36. The proportion of deaths of young children was markedly less, and that of deaths of old people markedly greater in 1877 than in either of the two years, or the mean of the previous ten years. Of the 995 deaths, 233, or 23.41 per cent. (a very high percentage) were ascribed to zymotic diseases, 147 to constitutional diseases, 396 to local diseases, 136 to developmental diseases, 60 to violence, and the remainder (23) to causes not specified or ill defined. The chief items in the zymotic fatality are the 72 deaths from small-pox and 34 to fevers—small-pox and typhus being both epidemic in the district, the former during the first three quarters, the latter in the last quarter. Dr. Vacher's account of the small-pox outbreak is very full and interesting. The epidemic extended over a period of nearly twelve months. The sum of the cases reported was 608, of which 120 were received into the Fever Hospital, 122 into the Union Hospital, and the remaining 366 were not removed. Of those who died of the disease, no less than 56.9 per cent. were known to

have been unvaccinated. As regards the fever deaths, 211 were registered in the last quarter, 8 appearing as typhoid, 14 as typhus, and 2 simply as "fever". Dr. Vacher has very little hesitation in saying that all 24 were cases of typhus. The disease appeared in narrow and close courts, where nearly all the houses are let room by room at a price sufficiently low to prove an attraction to the very poor. Dr. Vacher concludes his very valuable report with an interesting account of the service rendered to the town by the Fever Hospital in Livingstone Street, which, he says, has done its work nobly. It has more than fulfilled the expectations of those who provided it, for the most sanguine friends of the institution could never have anticipated that, in the second year of its existence, it would accommodate nearly 200 patients. (The exact number was 194.)

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

CAVAN UNION.—Medical Officer for Arvagh Dispensary District. Salary, £80 per annum as Medical Officer, and £20 per annum as Sanitary Officer, together with vaccination and registration fees. Election will take place on the 18th instant.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Non-Resident Assistant House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £60 per annum, with lunch and dinner daily.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 12th instant.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Wigan.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with rations. Applications to be made on or before November 1st.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging.

WONFORD HOUSE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, near Exeter.—Resident Medical Superintendent. Salary, £350 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Application to be made on or before the 19th instant.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

FISHER, T. Carson, A.B., M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Bristol Medical School.

SMALL, Morton A., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., elected Surgeon-Dentist to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith.

\*VINES, H. J. Kendrick, F.R.C.P. Edin., appointed Physician to St. James's Convalescent Home and St. Mary's Cottage Hospital, Littlehampton.

### 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.

HARRISON.—On the 9th instant, at Failand Lodge, College Road, Clifton, the wife of A. J. Harrison, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S., J.P., of a daughter.

#### DEATH.

DE VITRÉ, Edward Denis, M.D., aged 72 years, on October 4th, at the Elms, Lancaster.

DR. CHAPMAN has been elected Mayor of Garstang.

VACCINATION.—Mr. Sydney Haynes, of the Stansted District of the Bishop Stortford Union, has received for the sixth time the first class award of the Privy Council for successful vaccination, amounting to £14.—Mr. F. Sutton has been awarded the sum of £8 by the Local Government Board for efficient vaccination for the second time.

At a meeting of the Kingstown Commissioners held last Monday, Dr. Power, Physician to St. Michael's Hospital, was elected Consulting Sanitary Officer to the township. There were three candidates for the appointment.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. To be Surgeons in the Bengal Army: Jarlath Ffrench Mullen, M.D., Eugène Crétin, Andrew Duncan, M.D., George Frederick Nicholson, M.D., Arthur Hemsted, George Augustus Jones, Samuel Ferguson Bigger, George Scott Robertson, John Seton Biale, John Edward Walsh, M.D., and George Michael Nixon. To be Surgeons in the Madras Army: Thomas Henry Pope, Robert Pemberton, James Joseph Moran, M.D., Ferdinand Clarence Smith, William Adair Quayle, M.D., Henry Armstrong. To be Surgeons in the Bombay Army: Dominic Anthony Gomes, Thomas Edward Worgan, Charles Monks, Phirozsha Jamsetjee Damania, George Henry Bull, M.D., Joseph Herbert Earle, Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, Charles Ulic Carruthers.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

<b>MONDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>TUESDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> ..	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, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.
<b>THURSDAY</b> ....	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.—London, 2 P.M.
<b>FRIDAY</b> .....	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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.
<b>SATURDAY</b> ....	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 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.—London, 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

- TUESDAY**.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Drs. Tilbury and Charles Fox: On the Anatomy of Molluscum Contagiosum. Mr. Butlin: Conclusion of a Case of Multiple Sarcoma. Dr. Thin: Further Illustrations of the Histology of Rodent Ulcer. Mr. J. Gay: Gangrene of the Penis. And other Specimens.
- THURSDAY**.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. W. Sedgwick, "Clinical Notes on Poisoning by Chloral-Hydrate"; Mr. Eastes, "The Phenomena of Hystero-Epilepsy".

## 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*.

**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, 161, Strand, London.

**WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.**

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

## SURGEON AND DENTIST.

**SIR**,—It may interest "Physician" to know that a precisely similar case to that mentioned by him in to-day's *JOURNAL* was reported to me a short time ago as occurring in Clerkenwell. I at once instructed our solicitors to write to the person who had assumed the title "Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist", to the effect that if the word "surgeon" were not erased without delay, proceedings would be taken against him under the Medical Act (1858). After consulting a lawyer, the offender obliterated the word "surgeon", and has since put in its place the word "operative", to which no objection can be taken. If "Physician" will furnish our solicitors with the particulars, I have no doubt they will induce the person he complains of to conduct his practice under a less misleading title.—I am, sir, etc.,

GEORGE BROWN, Hon. Secretary Medical Defence Association.

12, Colebrooke Row, N., October 5th, 1878.

## IRREGULAR DEATH-CERTIFICATES.

**SIR**,—I wish you would express your opinion upon the following case as to its professional and legal aspect.

A. B. is attended by C. D., the unqualified assistant of E. F. A. B. dies. E. F., never having seen the patient (A. B.), fills up and signs the death certificate, which, as you know, explicitly states that the person signing such certificate declares that he has attended, and that he last saw, the patient on such a date, etc. I may further state that the said assistant has never even matriculated as a medical student.—Yours truly,

JUSTITIA ET VERITAS.

\*.\* It is an improper, dangerous, and illegal proceeding.

**THE** following communications have been handed to the General Manager:—Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Mr. W. Taberner, Wigan; Mr. G. H. Larmuth, Salford; Mr. N. Williams, Harrogate; Dr. C. H. Richardson, Bishop's Waltham; Dr. Clifford Gill, York.

**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 Powke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

**COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER IN SEPTEMBER 1878.** 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 used to Oxidise Organic Matter.	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 ..	19.80	0.089	0.105	0.000	0.011	13.7	3.3
West Middlesex ..	19.00	0.089	0.105	0.000	0.010	13.7	3.3
Southwark and Vauxhall .....	18.40	0.103	0.105	0.000	0.011	13.7	3.3
Chelsea .....	16.80	0.042	0.129	0.000	0.009	13.2	3.3
Lambeth .....	20.80	0.096	0.126	0.000	0.010	14.3	3.7
<i>Other Companies.</i>							
Kent .....	29.90	0.001	0.435	0.000	0.001	20.6	6.5
New River .....	19.30	0.057	0.150	0.000	0.007	14.3	3.3
East London ....	17.90	0.053	0.075	0.000	0.007	13.2	3.3

*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 slightly turbid—namely, in that of the Lambeth Company.

**THE** most recent work on Cottage Hospitals is that of Mr. Burdett, published by Churchill.

## MEDICAL PRACTICE IN ITALY.

**SIR**,—Will you kindly give me your opinion in reply to the following questions.

1. Can a medical man with British qualifications set up in practice in an Italian town without undergoing any form of examination, etc., by the Italian members of the profession?

2. What is the system of weights, measures, etc.? Is there any book that might be of assistance?

3. Do you think an English physician would have a good chance of success in an Italian town, say of 10,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, after a few months' knowledge of the language, etc., and with letters of introduction?—Yours faithfully,

J. H. P. L.

\*.\* In reply to the first question, we may say that no examination is required from any medical man holding a registrable British qualification should he desire to practise only amongst his own countrymen or amongst foreigners. His degree, diploma, or licence must then be lodged at the municipal offices for registration, and he is subject to income tax, which is very high in Italy. He is prohibited from practising amongst Italians under a penalty of 1,000 francs for infraction of the law, unless he possess an Italian qualification, which can only be obtained from one of their universities after studying there and passing an examination.

2. The decimal system is used almost universally: *grammes, centigrammes*, and *milligrammes* almost exclusively in ordinary prescribing, though ounces, drachms, and minims are occasionally employed for fluid measures.

3. As stated, a duly qualified British practitioner can only practise amongst Italians after obtaining a degree from one of their universities. The fees in a town of from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants would not be remunerative in an English sense, as they are very low.

**DR. GUMPERT**.—We will communicate Dr. Gumpert's letter to our correspondent, who occupies a high position in the profession.

## SEASIDE ACCOMMODATION FOR A PHTHISICAL PATIENT.

**SIR**,—I hasten to reply to the letter signed "Surgeon", which appears in your issue of September 28th, and would be happy to recommend quarters in Guernsey or Jersey (St. Aubin's). I shall be happy to give your correspondent every information if he will address his letter to, or call on me at, 9, Lupus Street, Belgravia, London.—Faithfully yours,

G. DE GORREQUER GRIFFITH.

The Esplanade, Guernsey, October 1878.

**SIR**,—I think your correspondent "Surgeon" would find the accommodation he requires for his patient at Sidmouth. As soon as the short season is over (July, August, September, and October), lodgings can be obtained at moderate rates, and the majority of phthisical cases do remarkably well. Sidmouth is sheltered from almost all cold winds by a girdle of lofty hills, and only open to the sea and to southerly sea-borne winds. Tender plants grow unprotected during the winter; and the myrtle, for example, attains a height of thirty feet. In the beginning of the century, Sidmouth was the most fashionable watering-place in South Devon before the opening out of the railway, and the wonderful energy with which it has been developed led to the rapid rise of Torquay. Since the opening of the branch line to Sidmouth, the place has gradually recovered something of its old popularity.

I shall be glad to furnish your correspondent with any further information if he will communicate with me.—Yours truly,

EDWARD DRUMMOND, M.D.

Belgrave, Sidmouth, October 9th, 1878.

**SIR**,—If there be any error in that part of my letter referred to by your correspondent "D. C." in the *JOURNAL* of to-day, the fault lies not with me but with the reports, printed and published in Paris, to which I have again referred, and find I am correct on all points.—I am, etc.,

YOUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, October 5th, 1878.

**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.**

#### MEDICAL CUSTOMS IN ENGLAND.

UNDER this head, a gossip correspondent of Harper's *Bazar* says, in a recent letter:—Another question of English expenditure totally misunderstood by Americans is the system of paying or engaging "medical men" and physicians. A lady friend afflicted with the common result of an English winter—bronchitis—asked her landlady if she could recommend a physician. "A physician, ma'am?" said the woman, "certainly; but wouldn't a medical man do as well?" Advice being all my friend required, she investigated this, to her, meaningless distinction, and found that she saved much needless expenditure by sending for a "medical man" instead of a "physician". The latter class of practitioners in England are only employed in special cases of illness, while the "medical man", in every sense, as good a doctor, is a general practitioner, supplying his own medicines, and charging in fees only about one-fourth as much as the "physician". It is more a social than an educational distinction, and yet one of those peculiar questions which nothing but a residence among English people can elucidate. Five shillings is the ordinary charge of an English medical man, while the physician's fee ranges from £1 to £10. And, by the way, it is customary, when attended by a physician, to place his fee in his hand just as he is leaving the room after each visit. With the medical man, however, it is the rule to pay his account altogether, "after all is over".

DR. BENNETT (Liverpool).—Not for some time, we fear.

#### SUCCESSION TO PRACTICE.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to inform me, through the next issue of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, what is the usual and orthodox way of announcing to the patients the transfer of a town practice under the following circumstances? A. dies suddenly, and B. buys the practice, etc., from A.'s widow in a few weeks after his decease. How is B. to make himself known to A.'s patients? Would it be considered medical etiquette on the part of B. to send a card or circular to A.'s patients generally?—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

M. B.

\*.\* That is, we believe, the usual proceeding under the circumstances stated.

DR. BOTTLE's letter shall be published next week.

#### LAC NOIR.

SIR,—If Dr. Bennet had rested awhile at Fribourg, and paid a visit to Lac Noir, he would have added that locality to the health-resorts of Switzerland, he is so interestingly describing in the *JOURNAL*. The letter which Dr. Cay wrote to you in the spring (as I had made no definite plans for my usual holiday in Switzerland), decided me to go to Lac Noir, and I am pleased with my election. Leaving London by the morning mail train, and Dover by the boat awaiting its arrival, for Ostend, Bale is reached without much fatigue in one of Mann's sleeping cars at ten the following morning, allowing time for dinner at Brussels and breakfast at Strasburg. At the latter place, the train, which leaves Paris the evening before, joins the Ostend one. If it be not wished to break the journey at Bale, the train-service is so arranged that Fribourg, *via* Berne (where there is time for luncheon), can be reached by 3 P.M. From Fribourg, either by carriage or omnibus, leaving the town by those elegant suspension bridges, after a drive of four hours through a lovely undulating country (not the grand scenery of the higher Alps), and the latter part of the journey more or less through pine forests, the Hôtel Lac Noir is reached—a most comfortable though simple one, built in the Swiss chalet style, situated on the western side of the upper end of the lake. The valley lies E.N.E. and W.S.W., bounded on the E. and S.E. by rocky heights of 7,000 feet, whence extensive views of the Bernese Oberland, and even Mont Blanc, are obtained, Lac Noir itself being 3,550 feet above the level of the sea. On the other sides the mountains are not so high, and are clothed with verdure and pine trees, the foliage giving to the lake its almost black appearance. The lake is about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, quite large enough for much enjoyment, both in rowing and sailing, in the boats kept by the proprietor of the hotel. The water is clear as crystal, reflecting on a calm evening the surrounding scenery most exquisitely. The formation is limestone: in the mountain near the lower end of the lake is a gypsum quarry.

I regret that during the three weeks I spent there in August I did not record the range of temperature, but the coolness and dryness of the atmosphere reminded me of St. Moritz in the Engadine. The rainfall I should judge is small, as I observed the clouds are diverted by the higher mountains on the E. and S.E.; and when the rain does fall, from the nature of the soil the level road of more than a mile in length soon becomes dry, so that almost immediately after a shower walking exercise can be taken. I enclose analysis of the ferruginous and sulphur springs which supply the baths in the hotel. At Lac Noir, which is easy of access, there is charming scenery, bracing air, level walks, excursions amongst the surrounding mountains, fishing in and sailing and rowing on the lake, billiards and other games, and you are comfortably housed and liberally fed, and all for six or seven francs a day; so that invalids who have spent the winter in the south, and do not wish to return to England, can here get braced in body, with a comparatively small drain on their purses.—Faithfully yours,

D. HOADLEY GARR, M.R.C.S.

Hastings, October 3rd, 1878.

#### TIC DOULEUREUX.

"*POPULUS vult decipi.*" We know of no means of preventing inventors of magnetic belts from vaunting their wares as specifics for all the ills that flesh is heir to, or of deterring weak-minded members of the nobility, clergy, and laity from subscribing to their merits according to their supposed personal experience. The increase of physiological knowledge and the salutary cautions of medical men may be expected to have some effect, but we know of no kind of legislation which could well be devised for the purpose. Of the relative worthlessness of this particular nostrum we know nothing.

R. B.—The man in question has been convicted and punished for using medical titles. We forward your letter and enclosure to Mr. Nelson Hardy, the Secretary of the Medical Defence Association, who conducted, we believe successfully, the prosecution in the former instance.

#### THE LATE DR. GAVER.

THE *Friend of India* publishes a document which has a melancholy interest. It is an address which the students of the Calcutta Medical College had intended to present to their late Professor of Surgery, whose death took place on the day preceding that fixed for the presentation. We can only quote their words: "If your great abilities as a lecturer and a successful operator have entitled you to our respect, your goodness of heart and affability have gained our esteem and affection."

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**—Advertisements for insertion in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 161, Strand, London, addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, Twelve o'clock.

#### THE LIMITATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIA.

THE Army Sanitary Commission, in expressing its opinion on the revised rules framed by the Government of India for adoption on the outbreak of cholera or small-pox in cantonments, remarks that the great gain to the public health of India lies in the practical declaration that quarantines are not to be depended on as safeguards against epidemics, and that in future these must be sought in the application of sanitary measures to towns and villages and fairs, and along the routes followed by pilgrims as proposed by the special committee appointed by the Viceroy to examine the question.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The *Western Morning News*; The *Chicago Times*; The *Manchester Guardian*; The *Berkshire Chronicle*; The *Glasgow Herald*; The *Oswestry Advertiser*; The *Edinburgh Daily Courier*; The *Middlesex County Times*; The *Liverpool Evening Albion*; The *Daily Courier*; The *Southport Visitor*; The *Wrexham Advertiser*; The *Edinburgh Courant*; The *Kelso Chronicle*; The *Fifehire Herald*; The *Merthyr Express*; The *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*; The *Surrey Advertiser*; The *Stroud News*; The *Scotsman*; The *Manchester Courier*; The *West Middlesex Advertiser*; The *Western Mail*; The *Essex Advertiser*; The *Melbourne Argus*; The *Midland Free Press*; The *Cork Constitution*; The *East London Observer*; The *Leeds Mercury*; The *United Service Gazette*; The *Citizen*; The *Gloucestershire Standard*; The *Glasgow Evening News*; The *Liverpool Mercury*; The *Weymouth Telegram*; The *Yorkshire Post*; The *Coventry Herald*; The *Wisbech Advertiser*; The *West Briton* and *Cornwall Advertiser*; The *League Journal*; The *Liverpool Daily Post*; The *Newport and Drayton Advertiser*; The *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*; The *Cornwall Gazette*; 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. Arthur Gamgee, Manchester; Mr. E. Ray Lankester, London; Dr. A. W. Edis, London; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. J. H. Galton, Ancrley; Dr. F. J. Wadd, Richmond; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Dr. D. J. Leech, Manchester; Dr. J. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. W. V. Lush, Weymouth; Dr. R. Maclaren, Carlisle; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; M.D.; Dr. Farquharson, London; Mr. W. Spencer Watson, London; Surgeon-Major Hall, Gwalior; Dr. Aitken, Rome; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; The Secretary of the Clinical Society of London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society of London; Dr. G. de Gorreque Griffith, Gurnsey; Dr. W. H. MacNamara, Cyprus; Dr. Robert Cory, London; Dr. Sydney Richardson, Bishop's Waltham; Mr. Gabh, Hastings; Mr. Murray, Aston; Dr. Foulis, Glasgow; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. Teevan, London; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. T. Inglis, Edinburgh; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. C. Bradford, Smethwick; Mr. C. Higgins, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. J. A. Nunneley, Leeds; Dr. A. B. Shepherd, London; Dr. J. Curnow, London; Mr. H. Morris, London; Mr. R. J. Pye-Smith, Sheffield; Dr. J. P. Irvine, London; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Mr. A. P. Gould, London; Dr. Wadham, London; Mr. T. Carson Fisher, Clifton; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Mr. C. Coppinger, Dublin; Mr. W. Story, Linslade; Mr. Neville Williams, Harrogate; Mr. S. McBean, Durham; Mr. Simeon Snell, Sheffield; Dr. Dodds, Montrose; Dr. S. Haughton, Dublin; Mr. H. Brown, Northallerton; Our Paris Correspondent; M.B., Liverpool; Dr. H. Martin, Boston, U.S.A.; Mr. J. Hamilton Craigie, London; Dr. John Hassall, Wakefield; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. Proctor, York; A Military Member of the British Medical Association; Our Manchester Correspondent; A. M. D.; Mr. John Russell, Neath; Dr. E. Martin, Newry; Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Taverner, Wigan; Army Medical Department; Dr. Tilt, London; Mr. Price, Trearthy; Mr. F. Sutton, Gainsborough; Mr. J. Spark, Lee; Dr. Radford, Manchester; Mr. E. Owen, London; Mr. Talford Ely, London; Mr. F. Mason, London; Dr. W. M. Ord, London; Mr. T. P. Pick, London; Mr. E. Bellamy, London; Professor R. Bentley, London; Dr. W. H. Allchin, London; Dr. N. Chevers, London; Dr. J. W. Gillespie, London; Dr. F. Taylor, London; Mr. H. G. Howse, London; Mr. Lowndes, Liverpool; Dr. Norman Moore, London; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. Newth, Hayward's Heath; Mr. Clifford Gill, York; Mr. R. Davy, London; Dr. A. Bottle, Birmingham; Mr. S. Haynes, Stanstead; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. Bennett, Liverpool; Dr. Foulis, Edinburgh; Dr. F. K. L. Strathy, Harbourne; etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women. By Lombe Athill, M.D. Dublin: Fannin and Co. 1878.  
Anatomical Outlines for the Use of Students in the Dissecting-Room and Surgical Class-Room. Part II. By Arthur Hensman. With Original Drawings. By Arthur E. Fisher. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1878.  
St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. Edited by Dr. Payne and Mr. Mac Cormac. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1878.  
Harvey: and his Claims as a Discoverer. A Lecture. By R. C. Jenkins, M.A. London: T. Richards, Printer, Great Queen Street. Folkestone: All Book-sellers. 1878.