

## SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

## SURGERY.

**FRACTURE OF THE SUSTENTACULUM TALII.**—In an article on this subject in the *Archiv für Klin. Chirurgie*, Band xxii, Abel says that three somewhat rare forms of fracture of the os calcis may be distinguished. 1. Transverse fracture of the posterior part of the os calcis has been known since 1722, and is usually caused by sudden contraction of the muscles of the calf. 2. The knowledge of the second form, splintered fracture of the os calcis, dates from 1842. In it the longitudinal splitting prevails, and the anterior process is broken up into a number of fragments. The fracture is caused by falls on the sole of the foot or the heel, very rarely by direct violence. 3. Isolated fracture of the sustentaculum tali is, as regards cause and symptoms, to be treated as a fracture *sui generis*. The author relates three cases of such fracture which came under his observation. One of them was complicated with injury of the head, and was fatal; the other two were first recognised at periods of three years and ten weeks respectively after the injury. The fracture may occur in two ways. As the sustentaculum tali has to bear almost the whole weight of the body in the erect position, a fall on the sole is easily followed by a fracture of this process of bone. In this form, the fracture forms only the first stage of smashing of the entire bone, which is produced by continued application of the same force. Secondly, the sustentaculum is fractured in forced supination of the foot, which must then support itself strongly against the talus. The last named manner of origin gives cause to an extraordinarily characteristic symptom. If the injured person endeavours to walk a few steps, the original varus position of the foot is suddenly or gradually changed to a very distinct valgus position. At the same time, the astragalus with the tibia is pushed somewhat backward, so that the distance between the posterior border of the malleoli and the tendo Achillis is diminished. The tension of the ligaments between the tarsal bones becomes so great in this injury of the foot, in consequence of the loss of the support afforded by the sustentaculum, that the pain is unbearable, and walking and standing become impossible. Crepitation and abnormal mobility may be present, but are easily masked by the extravasation of blood, which is generally considerable. A sufficient consideration of these symptoms will prevent the injury from being confounded with splintered fracture of the os calcis, fracture of the fibula, of the internal malleolus, or of the astragalus, or dislocation of the astragalus and distortion of the foot. The prognosis is not unfavourable, if proper treatment be applied; but the tendons attached to the sustentaculum may remain weak for a considerable time. Careful replacement and well-fitting bandages are the best means of preventing further disturbances.

**WOUND OF THE CHEST WITH PROLAPSE OF THE LUNG.**—A. Völkel (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*, No. 7, 1878) relates the following case. A young man aged 20 was stabbed in the left axillary line in the eighth intercostal space. When Dr. Völkel saw him some hours afterwards, the opening was closed by a hernia of the lung as large as a pigeon's egg. It was stated that at first air passed in and out of the wound, and that this was followed by much hæmorrhage; this was confirmed by the presence of a rather considerable pneumothorax on the left side, and by dulness of the percussion-sound from the base of the left chest upward. Reduction being prevented by the tight nipping of the neck of the prolapsed portion, iced compresses were applied. At the end of three days, the fever had disappeared. Fourteen days after the injury, the air and blood in the left chest were almost absorbed, and the patient felt well. For some days, the hernia of the lung was somewhat increased in consequence of the paroxysms of cough; it did not, however, slough, but soon became covered with abundant granulations, and gradually contracted, so that healing was complete at the end of five weeks. The author points out the analogy between the course of this case and that of unreduced omental hernia.

## PATHOLOGY.

**SYPHILITIC PHTHISIS.**—Dr. Colomiatti, in a memoir read before the Turin Academy, expresses the view that syphilis and tuberculosis are essentially different, and that the occasional presence of true tubercle in syphilitic products is no proof of the identity of the two processes. They are only similar; yet it is very possible, even in the lungs, where the similarity is the greatest, to distinguish syphilis from tuberculosis. The most usual type of pulmonary syphilis is interstitial pneumonia the characteristic signs of which are described by Dr. Colomiatti to be the following. The interfundibular and interalveolar septa of vascu-

lative tissue appear to be wanting or greatly reduced in diameter. (As regards the alveoli, this often occurs in the physiological state. Around the bronchi there are cell-infiltration and induration: the cells are round and oval, deficient in protoplasm. In addition, the indurated tissue contains fusiform and stellate cells, connected with giant-cells infiltrated with pigment or with fat. The portion of the peribronchial tissue which has not undergone induration is like young connective tissue (granulation-tissue). The process does not remain interstitial; it gradually attacks the inner surfaces of the infundibula and the alveoli, and the epithelium of the latter undergoes fatty degeneration. So long as the peribronchial tissue is alone diseased, the expectoration is very scanty, although a change in the parenchyma of the lungs may be detected by percussion, and there is much oppression. The second type of pulmonary syphilis is catarrhal pneumonia. In this, the infundibula and alveoli appear filled with epithelial cells; they also contain giant-cells, which generally fill the greatest part of the alveoli. Wandering cells also are not wanting. The vessels of the infundibular and alveolar septa are overcharged with blood when the cells have not yet undergone degeneration; after fatty degeneration of the cell-elements, caseous deposits and obliterated vessels are usually found. The presence of syphilis and not of tuberculosis in these cases is shown by the circumstance that in them military tubercle of the peritoneum is never met with. So-called spontaneous tuberculosis (chronic catarrhal pneumonia) may, indeed, be produced in a rabbit by inoculating the secretion of a syphilitic sore; this, however, by no means proves the identity of the two processes, since in this artificial tuberculosis the important characteristic of pulmonary syphilis, its interstitial progress, is wanting. A combination of the two processes is indeed possible, and in it the tuberculosis runs its usual fatal course.—*Wiener Medizin. Wochenschrift*, No. 28, 1878.

## SCLEROSIS OF THE SPINAL CORD, AND THE RESULTS OF MYELITIS.

—E. Leyden gives, in the *Charité Annalen* for 1878, the results of some experiments on the artificial production of sclerosis of the spinal cord with the view of determining, as far as possible, whether it is to be regarded as a special form of chronic myelitis, and what are its relations to acute myelitis. By injecting a few drops of Fowler's solution into the spinal cord of dogs, he was able to excite violent inflammation. One of the animals operated on survived fourteen months; notwithstanding total paralysis and contracture of the hind limbs, its general health was good. After the animal was killed, a careful examination was made. The spinal cord at the seat of operation was very thin, and was covered with a thick layer of fat; in the substance of the anterior cornua of grey matter was a cyst, having its origin in the softening of the tissue; there was also found a focus of rarefied matter, consisting of loose connective tissue with dead nerve-elements; and in the neighbourhood of the focus of softening, in the parts which at the beginning of the process were swollen and infiltrated with cells, was a tough sclerotic network containing only scattered nerve-fibres, without nucleated cells, but with some stellate cells and single nuclei. The muscles of the hind leg were the seat of interstitial fatty growths; the muscular fasciculi had almost disappeared; the motor nerve-roots were atrophied; the degeneration extended upwards in the form of a narrow strip in the posterior columns as far as the cervical enlargement. The sclerosis, arising from acute myelitic processes or produced by experiment on animals, corresponds to the sclerosis observed in the human spinal cord, and appears to be an ultimate product of those inflammations of the spinal cord which, without essential destruction, lead to infiltration, and subsequently to atrophy.

**OSTEOGENOUS SARCOMA IN CHILDREN.**—In the *Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde*, Band xii, W. Ost relates some cases of sarcoma of bone which he has observed in children. The subject of the first case was a girl aged 9, who had a round-celled and spindle-celled periosteal sarcoma involving the lower and middle thirds of the left femur. The second case was also one of periosteal tumour as large as a child's head, involving the upper tibial epiphysis of a boy aged 6½. In neither case could any cause be ascertained. In the third case, one of sarcoma of the nasal bones and upper jaw, the origin of the tumour was attributed to a blow with a hammer, which the patient, a child four years old, had received a month before the time when the tumour, then of the size of a walnut, was first recognised. Extirpation of the tumour was followed by obstinate returns, and the child died of general infection. To these cases, Ost adds forty others of which he has found records. Of thirty-two cases of periosteal tumour, the bones of the skull were affected in eight cases, the jaws in ten, the clavicle in one, the humerus in two, the metacarpus in one, the spinal column in one, the pelvic bones in two, the femur in four, the tibia in two, the fibula in one.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### SCIENTIFIC GRANTS OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association will be held on Tuesday, November 19th, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for grants should be sent to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 161, Strand, on or before Saturday, November 16th.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE next meeting will be held in the Library of the County Hospital at Canterbury, on Thursday, November 14th, at 3 o'clock.

The discussion on Alcohol will be resumed by Dr. Parsons and Mr. Tyson.

Dr. Fitzgerald will contribute a paper on Wines.

Dinner will be provided at the Fountain Hotel, at 5 o'clock; charge 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

W. KNIGHT TREVES, *Honorary Secretary*.

Margate, October 30th, 1878.

### SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this District will be held at Chichester during the last week of November: Dr. BUCKELL in the Chair.

Any member desirous of reading a paper or narrating cases is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary without delay, in order that the necessary notice may be given in the circular convening the meeting.

WM. J. HARRIS, *Honorary Secretary*.

13, Marine Parade, Worthing, November 4th, 1878.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE second meeting of the session will be held in the Examination Hall, Queen's College, on Thursday, November 14th, 1878. The Chair will be taken by the President, Dr. TIBBITS, at 3 P.M.

Mr. J. H. PALMER will propose: "That it be an instruction to the Secretaries to conduct the business of the Branch in such manner as is customary in kindred societies, and especially that they do place on the agenda paper all notices they shall duly receive."

The following papers are promised.

Mr. John Greene: Leth-albumen.

Mr. William Thomas: Observation on the Surgical Treatment of some Congenital Conditions and Malformations.

Dr. M. F. Anderson: The Mineral Theory of Consumption and Allied Diseases.

Members are invited to exhibit patients, pathological specimens, new drugs, instruments, or appliances, at the commencement of the meeting.

JAMES SAWYER, M.D., } *Hon. Secretaries*.  
EDWARD MALINS, M.D., }

Birmingham, November 4th, 1878.

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

A MEETING of the above District was held on October 22nd, at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone—Dr. C. E. HOAR in the chair. Twenty-two members and visitors were present.

*Secretary*.—Mr. A. H. B. HALLOWES was appointed Honorary Secretary to the District, in the place of Dr. F. J. Brown, resigned. It was resolved unanimously: That a cordial letter of thanks be sent to Dr. F. J. Brown, with the deep regret of the meeting for the ill-health which led to his resignation.

*Communications*.—1. Dr. PARSONS suggested that, instead of papers on cases, a subject for discussion of a medical or medico-ethical nature should be fixed for each meeting.

2. Mr. A. H. B. HALLOWES read a case of Ovariectomy, with remarks.

3. Dr. MONCKTON read a case of Lymphadenoma.

A *Vote of Thanks* was unanimously given to the Committee of the Hospital for the use of the board-room.

*Dinner*.—Twenty-one members and visitors dined at the Star Hotel.

### SOUTHERN BRANCH: DORSET DISTRICT: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of the above Branch was held at Blandford on October 9th; W. G. BACOT, M.D., President, in the chair. Thirteen members attended.

*New Members*.—Decimus CURME, Esq., Child Okeford; J. G. D. DOUGLAS, M.D., Bournemouth; F. C. G. GRIFFIN, M.B., Weymouth; J. R. THOMSON, M.D., Bournemouth; and Edwin WYKES, Esq., Shaftesbury, were elected members of the Branch and District.

*Officers, etc.*—The following were elected:—*President*: E. P. PHILPOT, M.D., Poole. *Vice-Presidents*: J. G. D. DOUGLAS, M.D., Bournemouth; and F. D. LYS, Esq., Bere Regis. *Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers*: Wm. VAWDREY LUSH, M.D., Weymouth; and C. H. WATTS PARKINSON, Esq., Wimborne Minster.

*Paper*.—THE PRESIDENT read a paper on Diphtheria; and a discussion ensued.

*Dinner*.—The members subsequently dined together.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Introductory Addresses at the Medical Schools*.—*The University Examinations*.—*The Out-door Obstetrical Department of the Western Infirmary*.—*The University General Council*.—*The Western Infirmary and Sick Children's Hospital*.

THE introductory addresses at the three medical schools of Glasgow were delivered on the 29th ultimo: at the University, by Dr. Mc Kendrick; at the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, by Dr. Macewen; and at Anderson's College, by Dr. McVail.

At the medical examinations, held last month in the University, a new feature was introduced in the method of conducting the examination. This consisted in each candidate having to perform on the dead body a given dissection, and on this dissection he was further examined, or, it might be, on some portion dissected by another student. It was found that the plan could be very easily carried out; and the arrangements made by Professor Cleland were such that two subjects would be sufficient for eighty students presenting themselves for examination. With the students themselves the innovation found favour. We believe that this is the first time in Scotland or England that this method has been put to the test; but, now that it has been shown to be feasible, it will doubtless be adopted elsewhere.

The establishment of an out-door obstetrical department, in connection with the Western Infirmary, will be of great service to students. They will now be able to attend midwifery cases at the homes of the patients. The department is under the direction of Dr. Leishman; but two gentlemen of known experience, Dr. W. L. Reid and Dr. Kirk, have been appointed Out-door Physicians to the Western Infirmary, and, in their respective districts they will exercise supervision over the students and assist them in any cases of difficulty.

The half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Glasgow was held last week. A letter was read from the Duke of Buccleuch, accepting the office of Chancellor. The report on the University buildings showed that, of the £25,000 necessary for the sub-structure of the Common Hall, and which was required before they could avail themselves of the Marquis of Bute's magnificent offer of £45,000 for the building, nearly £10,000 was still needed. A motion, by Professor Young, to the effect that, in any conjoint scheme of examination, the new examination should be confined to practical subjects and that no one should be admitted to it unless he held a qualification from some one of the present licensing bodies, was carried, and it was agreed to transmit it to the University Court.

We understand that the accommodation for the patients in the Western Infirmary has now the early prospect of being largely increased. By the will of Mr. John Freeland of Nice, the handsome sum of £40,000 was left for the completion of the Infirmary in accordance with the original plans, and steps are being taken to commence the work. This extension will nearly double the present capacity of the building for receiving patients. In connection with this increase in the size of the Western Infirmary, a movement is on foot to meet a want that has long been felt in Glasgow: that of a Children's Hospital. As far back as the year 1865, subscriptions were collected with the object of building such an institution, but nothing definite was ever done in the matter. At the present time, the managers of the Western

a local institution for idiots. He was ready to back up his suggestion with the handsome sum of £2,000; and he applied to Dr. De Vitre, amongst others, for advice as to how he might most serviceably expend that sum. With the support of numerous benevolent friends in the different counties, Dr. De Vitre was led to form a comprehensive project for a large institution for the idiots and imbeciles of the north of England on the model of Earlswood. At the meeting in December 1864, at which this scheme was broached, Dr. De Vitre rather alarmed some of his audience, and even his friend Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, who presided, by the boldness with which he spoke of £100,000 as necessary for its complete realisation. It is gratifying to add that the whole of this large sum was forthcoming during his lifetime; and a noble building, surrounded by an estate of over eighty acres, stands unencumbered as a monument to Dr. De Vitre's confidence in the practical benevolence of the Northern Counties. As Chairman of the Central Committee of the Asylum, Dr. De Vitre presided with admirable tact and judgment; and he took the warmest interest in the internal organisation of the institution and in the progress of the patients. As an illustration of his practical liberality, may be mentioned the fact that, finding the erection of some cottages on the estate would be of advantage to the establishment, he himself presented anonymously £2,000 for the purpose.

As a physician, Dr. De Vitre was a shrewd observer and a pleasant consultant. In 1864, he was President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association; and, in his inaugural address, we find him insisting on the fact "that the oldest of us are only students yet; and in a profession like this we must ever remain students." He had none of that dogmatism which refuses to subject fancied experience to the test of modern scientific research. The esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren was testified by the large attendance at his funeral of the medical practitioners of Lancaster and the surrounding district. Dr. De Vitre twice filled the office of Mayor of Lancaster; he was a magistrate for the county and borough, and Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the County Asylum.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.**—The following gentlemen were admitted Licentiates on October 31st, 1878.

Ahearn, Joseph, 7, Oakley Square, N.W.  
 Burry, Henry Burry Pullen, Sompting, Worthing  
 Deare, Edwin Walter, 69, Malpas Road, S.E.  
 Gardiner, John Herbert, London Hospital, E.  
 Grainger, Edgar Bridden, Guy's Hospital, S.E.  
 Howlett, Edmund Henry, King's College Hospital, W.C.  
 Smith, Robert Percy, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on October 31st.  
 Edge, Abraham Matthewson, M.D. Queen's University, Manchester  
 Francis, Charles Richard, M.B. London, Sutton, Surrey

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on Nov. 5th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. Luke Teskey, Charles Sheard, and Alfred Edward Olling (students of St. Thomas's Hospital); Owen F. S. Evans (St. George's Hospital); Jas. Marshall (University College); Arthur Kidd (London Hospital); Wm. C. Milward and Robert P. Sykes (Edinburgh School); Edward W. W. White (Dublin School); James Wilson (Belfast School); Thos. Breese (Aberdeen School); James H. Kisby (Manchester School); and John G. Marshall (Cambridge School).

The following gentlemen passed the examinations in anatomy and physiology on Nov. 6th.

Messrs. Frederick W. Clifton and Wm. Mill (students of St. Mary's Hospital); William J. Pook and Francis J. Pound (London Hospital); R. Wyndham Winstanley (University College); Francis W. E. Kinneir (St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Alexander Hill (Cambridge School); and George W. Steeves (Liverpool School).

Eighteen candidates out of the thirty-nine examined, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months.—The pass-examination for the diploma of membership was commenced yesterday, November 8th.

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.**—At the annual meeting of the Senate for the conferring of Degrees, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on Friday, October 11th, 1878, the following degrees in Medicine and Surgery, and Diplomas in Midwifery, were conferred by His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor of the University.

*The Degree of Doctor in Medicine.*—First Honorary Class—James H. Gibson, Belfast; Lysander Maybury, Galway; G. Yelverton Pearson, Cork. Second

Honour Class—John W. Byers, M.A., Belfast; Isaac C. M'Learn, Belfast; James Young, Belfast. Upper Pass Division—Edward Little, Belfast; Stephen Little, Belfast; John F. Tuohy, Cork; Wm. Whitford, Belfast. Lower Pass Division—T. Geiston Atkins, B.A., Cork; Theophilus Bacon, Galway; Henry Bingham, Belfast; Daniel Burdon, Cork; James P. Hanrahan, Cork; John J. Hartnett, Cork; William R. Henderson, Belfast; Richard Jennings, Cork; John Read Johnston, Belfast; Alfred Henry Keogh, Galway; Andrew T. Love, B.A., Belfast; B. P. Sarsfield M'Dermott, Galway; John M'Kinlay, Galway; Wm. M'Namara, Galway; Edward Magner, Cork; Thos. H. May, Belfast; Daniel Riordan, Galway; Wm. Rowney, Belfast; Wm. Smyth, Belfast; James Steel, Belfast; Wm. Stokes, Galway; Ralph Worrall, Belfast; Charles Warke Allison, B.A., Belfast; Alfred Constantine Bennett, Cork; John Thomas Collier, Belfast; Patrick Oswald Considine, Belfast; William Fleck, Belfast; Alfred Osmond Geoghegan, Galway; Robert Evans Hadden, Cork; Charles Hall, Belfast; J. Courtney Haslett, Belfast; Francis Thomas Henston, Galway; Charles Kevin, Belfast; Pershouse Wm. L. Langley, Belfast; Joshua Lytle, Belfast; Daniel Roderick O'Connor, Cork; James Wigmore, Cork.

*The Degree of Master in Surgery.*—John Courtney Haslett, M.D., Belfast; T. Geiston Atkins, B.A., Cork; Theophilus Bacon, Galway; Daniel Burdon, Cork; John Wm. Byers, M.A., Belfast; James Hill Gilson, Belfast; James P. Hanrahan, Cork; John Joseph Hartnett, Cork; Wm. Robert Henderson, Belfast; Richard Jennings, Cork; John Reid Johnston, Belfast; Alfred Henry Keogh, Galway; Edward Little, Belfast; Stephen Little, Belfast; Andrew Thomas Lowe, B.A., Belfast; Brien P. Sarsfield M'Dermott, Galway; Isaac Crawford M'Learn, Belfast; Wm. MacNamara, B.A., Galway; Edward Magner, Cork; Lysander Maybury, Galway; C. Yelverton Pearson, Cork; Wm. Rowney, Belfast; Wm. Whitford, Belfast; Jas. Young, Belfast; Patrick Maurice Carleton, M.D., Belfast; Isaac C. Dundee, M.D., Galway; J. Martin Kennedy, M.D., Belfast; Alfred C. Bennett, Cork; Wm. Fleck, Belfast; Robert Evans Hadden, Cork; Francis Thomas Houston, Galway; Charles Kevin, Belfast; Pershouse W. Langley, Belfast; Joshua Lytle, Belfast; Daniel Roderick O'Connor, Cork.

*The Diploma in Midwifery.*—Thomas Geiston Atkins, B.A., Cork; Daniel Fegan, M.D., Belfast; Richard Jennings, Cork; Alfred H. Keogh, Galway; Edward Little, Belfast; Stephen Little, Belfast; John M'Kinlay, Galway; Lysander Maybury, Galway; Thomas O'Sullivan, M.D., Galway; C. Yelverton Pearson, Cork; Wm. Smyth, Belfast; John F. Tuohy, Cork; Wm. Whitford, Belfast; Alfred C. Bennett, Cork; John Thomas Collier, Belfast; Robt. Evans Hadden, Cork; Charles Kevin, Belfast; J. Fritz Beck, M.A., M.D., Belfast.

Peel Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Medicine—Thomas Sinclair, Belfast, 1st, £20 a year for two years; Havellock, H. R. Charles, Cork, 2nd, £15 a year for two years.

The Chancellor announced that the number of students reported as having attended the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway during the past Academic year was 886, compared with 844 in the previous year.

In the Faculty of Medicine, 77 candidates had sought the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and of these 47 had satisfied the severe requirements of the examiners; 35 candidates out of 65 had passed for the degree of Master in Surgery, and 15 out of 45 had been deemed qualified for the diploma in Midwifery; 161 candidates presented themselves at the second University Examination in Medicine, of whom 100 had satisfied the examiners; and in one case the answering of the candidate—Mr. Cotter—in Anatomy and Physiology, was so exceptionally good that it was specially reported to the Senate by his examiners: 139 candidates out of 187 had been successful at the first examination in the same Faculty.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

**CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL**—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications on or before the 9th instant.

**EAST SUFFOLK HOSPITAL**, Ipswich.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 27th instant.

**HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM**—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £350 per annum, with house, coals and fuel, gas, washing, and vegetables. Applications on or before the 16th instant.

**HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY**—Honorary Physician.

**MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY**—Pathological Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 18th instant.

**ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL**, Reading—Assistant House-Surgeon.

**SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, residence, and washing.

**WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION**—Resident Medical Superintendent of Infirmary and Medical Officer of Workhouse. Salary, £400 per annum, with unfurnished residence, without coals and gas.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, and washing.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**—Resident Obstetric Assistant. Applications not later than November 16th.

**YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 23rd instant.

## 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.

**WEATHERLEY.**—On October 26th, at Portishead, Somerset, the wife of \*Lionel A. Weatherley, M.D., of a daughter.

## 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, 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.

**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.—London, 2 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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.

**SATURDAY....** 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.

**MONDAY.**—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Gilbert Smith, "Case of Empyema complicated with Aneurism" (discussion). Dr. Drysdale, "On Syphilitic Urethritis".

**TUESDAY.**—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. G. Gaskoin, "On a Case of Morphaea". Dr. F. Simon, "Case of Thyrotoxy for the removal of a Membrane completely obliterating the Larynx". Dr. F. Taylor, "On the condition of the Skin in Tinea Tonsurans".

**WEDNESDAY.**—Hunterian Society, 7.30 P.M.: Council Meeting. 8 P.M.: Dr. Pye-Smith, "Notes on certain Diseases of the Skin".

## 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, 161, Strand, London; 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.

## DENTAL CHARGES.

**SIR.**—A *profes* of a paragraph in this week's *JOURNAL* upon dental charges, and illustrative of the necessity of a moral no less than an educational qualification for Licentiates, permit me to narrate the following.

A retired Indian officer in my neighbourhood, aged, toothless, and verging upon second childhood, sent for a notorious advertising dentist, desiring a complete set of teeth. The dentist insisted that two sets were essential for daily use, one to be worn whilst the other was in process of cleansing, and similarly two sets for the night. My friend, docile and confiding, consented. The teeth could not be worn, and were pettishly thrown into the fire. The bill immediately came in—£350! and £175 was actually paid, as the unfortunate patient said, "to get rid of the man".—Yours obediently,

EDWARD GARRAWAY.

Faversham, November 2nd, 1878.

**A PROVINCIAL FELLOW.**—The memorial from the Fellows of the College of Surgeons for a meeting to be held at the College to consider the suggestions contained in Mr. Quain's circular, will be brought before a meeting of the Council on the 14th instant.

## TEMPERATURE CHARTS.

**SIR.**—Your issue of the 2nd instant contains a notice of some temperance charts designed by Mr. Coles, and you state therein that those we publish are "rather small and dear". Will you permit us to state that the size of our charts was specially arranged with a view to their fitting the practitioner's visiting list, and that we have a larger size for consulting-rooms and hospitals? Further, in point of price our charts are cheaper than Mr. Coles's, being 5s. per hundred instead of 6s.

The favour of an early insertion of these remarks will oblige your obedient servants,  
SALT AND SON.

Birmingham, November 5th, 1878.

**CORRESPONDENTS** are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

## A QUESTION OF FEE.

**SIR.**—In a letter I received to-day from Mr. David Griffiths, surgeon, Gronant, Rhyl, he states that he has sent you a letter of mine and a County Court summons; and as there are generally "two sides to a case, I give you for your information the "other side", and you are at liberty to make any use of it you may think proper. The question of "fee" raised last week by Mr. Griffiths in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* I have nothing to say to, as it does not refer to me, as you will see from the following statement. I should never have for one moment thought of suing him for the fee, if the case were as he has stated.

Mr. David Griffiths sent for me himself, *not* the manager. I operated, with his assistance, saw the patient next day, and was asked by Mr. Griffiths my charge. I said £3 3s., which he remarked should be paid me as soon as he was. Now, Mr. Griffiths has been paid for the operation and attendance on the injured man (over one year and a half), and the manager of the works where the accident occurred has told me more than once that the bill had been paid. I wrote and spoke to Mr. Griffiths about it, and got no answer beyond this, that he was only paid for his own attendance. The manager of the works sent for Mr. Griffiths first, and Mr. Griffiths sent for me to operate, not wishing to do so himself. Before putting Mr. Griffiths in the County Court, I sent him word that I should be obliged to take steps to obtain what was owing to me; but I got no answer, and he has cut me whenever he has met me for the last year. He has acknowledged the debt by paying into court my fee, but he has refused to pay me court fees. I declined to accept my fee unless the costs were paid, and sent him a notice to that effect; and from a letter I received to-day I expect he means to fight me for it, and it certainly will go against him.

I ask you from the above statement whether I am not perfectly justified in taking the steps I have done, however disagreeable to me?—I remain, sir, yours truly,

W. T. GIRDLESTONE.

Rhyl, November 5th, 1878.

**SIR.**—The "Question of Fee", which appeared in page 682 of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 2nd, was a case between Mr. Girdlestone of Rhyl and myself. The summons sent from court I enclose. I could not appear to defend the case, owing to the pressure of my work. Also I enclose a letter which I received on the morning of the court, in which he acknowledges the notice received from the registrar, that his claim was paid, but not the entrance fee, and unless that fee was sent, "the case must come on for hearing". I should like to call your attention to one point: since I have been in this neighbourhood I have called in some gentlemen for consultation, but never lost a single patient through one of them. Of the few cases in which I called Mr. Girdlestone, I have lost two, and the best two. One of them Mr. Girdlestone has attended ever since; as to the other, I cannot say where he went or whom he called.—I am, sir, yours, etc., Gronant, Rhyl, November 2nd, 1878.

DAVID GRIFFITHS.

**MR. R. M. MANN** (Manchester).—No law reaches a man of this stamp. He announces himself to be non-registered, and assumes only to be a professor—a worm-curer, and "rheumatic-destroying" professor.

**A MEDICAL ASSOCIATE OF KING'S COLLEGE** has failed to give his name and address for the information of the Editor. In accordance, therefore, with our well known rule, no notice can be taken of his communication.

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

**SIR.**—The letter of your respected correspondent last week suggests a sort of superstition which I think must be peculiar to some parts of provincial England. Everywhere else, I believe, the man who practises physic with a legal qualification is a physician, unless he be an apothecary, just as he who practises surgery is a surgeon. The theory that every physician must be "consultant of not less than 10 years and hospital experience" appears at least peculiar, and, excepted, would be equal to the pretensions of many of us who practise physic in the provinces, and who are neither surgeons nor general practitioners.—I am, etc.,

November 1878.

A PROVINCIAL M.D.

**SIR.**—Recently I commenced practice in a large town where nearly all the medical men hailed from the North, and were of course "Doctors"; but there are Doctors and Doctors. Not willing to infringe the by-laws of the College of Physicians by styling myself "Dr.", and yet desirous to place myself on as good a position as I could with the public, I placed "Physician and Surgeon" on my door-plate. I should advise "Nemo" to do the same. The word "surgeon" will indicate that he is not a purely consulting physician.—I am, etc.,

L.R.C.P. Lond.

**DR. REDWOOD** (Rhymney).—1. Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence* is in our opinion unrivalled. Casper and Tardieu are the best foreign authorities. 2. Kimpton, bookseller, High Holborn.

## A CAUTION.

**SIR.**—I should feel obliged by your inserting the following for the benefit of my professional brethren. A man, giving the name of William Smith, called at my house on the evening of the 1st instant, about six o'clock, with his arm inside the breast of his coat, as if he had received some injury, and asked to "see the surgeon". I was prevented from attending to him for a few minutes, during which time he decamped, carrying off coats, instruments, etc. My servant describes him as about five feet five inches or five feet six inches in height, apparently about twenty-one years of age, pale complexion, dark hair, no whiskers, and black moustache, and wearing an old dark frock coat closely buttoned up, and very light grey trousers.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN CROSS.

**KING'S COLLEGE.**—The Lady Fergusson recently deceased is the second wife of Sir James Fergusson, the son of the late distinguished surgeon.

## COOKERY FOR INVALIDS.

**SIR.**—Would you or some of your readers kindly inform me if there be any good work published giving directions for making drinks, dishes, soups, etc., for invalids? Should there be, give name of author, price, and where to be had, and much oblige

SURGEON.

**MR. C. J. HARRIS.**—The query came from a medical man in constant attendance on the patient, and the recommendations are offered by his medical brethren as suggestions from their experience in response to his request, and to be applied, modified, or rejected according to his judgment and knowledge of the individual peculiarities of the patient before him.

**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.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**

The following questions were put to the candidates at the recent examination for the licence in Dental Surgery. The candidates were required to answer at least two out of the three questions, both on Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and on Dental Surgery.

**Dental Anatomy and Physiology.**—1. Describe the nature of a tooth germ, and the mode of its formation; and also the sources of origin of the germs of the different permanent teeth. 2. Explain the terms "monophodont," "diphyodont," "homodont," and "heterodont," illustrating them by reference to comparative dentition. 3. Describe specimens 1, 2, and 3, under the microscope.

**Dental Surgery and Pathology.**—1. What is salivary calculus? Give its chemical composition; state where it is usually deposited, and its effects. 2. What are the varieties of fracture to which the teeth are liable? State the consequences that may arise from them respectively, and the necessary treatment. 3. Give a full description of supernumerary teeth, and of the treatment to be pursued in respect of them.—The candidates were required to answer at least one of the two questions, both on Anatomy and Physiology, and on Pathology and Surgery.

**Anatomy and Physiology.**—1. What bones enter into the composition of the chest, and how are they articulated with each other? 2. Describe the course and mechanism of the circulation of the blood through the body generally, and through the lungs.

**Pathology and Surgery.**—1. Explain how death may be caused by the inhalation of chloroform, and what steps you would take to avert a fatal result, if threatened. 2. What are the pathological changes which occur in the formation and healing of an acute abscess (e.g., of the tonsil)?

SIR,—Will you kindly favour me with answers to the following questions? 1. Is the examination for the F.R.C.S. of a member of eight years' standing precisely the same in reference to anatomy and physiology as the ordinary examination for the F.R.C.S.? 2. Can a candidate pass the whole examination at one time? 3. What are the best books for a member to read for the examination? 4. Are candidates examined in any subject besides anatomy, physiology, and surgery?—I am, etc.

November 1878.

H. T.

\* \* 1. Precisely the same. 2. There are two examinations, which can be passed within ten days or a fortnight of each other. 3. H. T. had better write for questions, which will give the best idea of the nature of the examinations. Possibly Mr. Gant's little book will be of use to him. 4. As will be seen by the questions, except when the candidate is unqualified in medicine, candidates are not examined in other subjects besides those named.

DR. HIME'S remarks on ovariectomy shall appear.

**THE CONVICT MEDICAL SERVICE.**

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for your article on "The Convict Medical Service," published in the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL** of last week. I am sure all the medical staff in the department are deeply indebted to you for your untiring zeal on our behalf, and which is all the more appreciated as we are unable to move in the matter ourselves, any attempt at combination being liable to be construed as insubordination. Trusting we may still have your powerful support, believe me, sir, yours very sincerely,

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

October 31st, 1878.

E. M. L.—It is of course not usual to charge any fees to the family of a medical man for attendance upon him. On the other hand, when a consultation is summoned and a physician is called from another town by rail, it is surely fair and reasonable to make some compensation for his travelling expenses and considerable loss of time, and probably of money, by some moderately calculated recognition, unless where straitened means interpose a very serious obstacle, which should then be frankly stated.

**HARD WATER.**

L. N. A.—The Porter-Clarke process for softening and purifying water is in operation, we believe, at Swindon; and the details of its good effects in not only softening but purifying water are stated in a pamphlet issued by Mr. Porter, C.E., at 1 and 2, Tudor Street, Blackfriars. It has very weighty testimonials in its favour on the grounds of health and economy, and is largely used in factories.

DR. ARNISON (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).—Proof has been forwarded.

PRO RATA.—Professor Nussbaum did not publish the precise number of his cases of ovariectomy before and after he adopted the antiseptic treatment. It is very desirable that writers should give some idea of the extent of the experience on which their conclusions are based. The reader is often in the dark whether the writer's cases are to be reckoned by units, tens, or hundreds.

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL DR. BARRY, ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

SIR,—Among the letters inserted at page 616 of the **JOURNAL** of October 19th, is one signed "T. Foster Palmer," in which that gentleman mentions, on the authority of the Earl of Albemarle, that Inspector-General Dr. Barry, who died in 1865, was "found to be a woman, her sex never having been suspected." This is doubly erroneous. Circumstances led to the sex of Dr. Barry being suspected through the greater part of his career, as I am personally aware for part of the time, and, as is well known, by all his contemporaries who survive. But he was not "found to be a woman" at any time. There was no professional examination after death. Most probably there was some malformation of the sexual organs; but, if so, the true nature of this malformation remains unknown.—I am, etc.,

T. L.

**THE POSTAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.**

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for inserting a letter in the **JOURNAL** about the Postal Microscopical Society, and especially about the formation of a special pathological and histological branch. There are nearly twenty medical men (with the new members who have joined the Society in consequence of the letter) among the 130 microscopists who are thus kept in communication with each other; and I hope that the circulation of boxes of slides having special interest for students and practitioners of medicine will be found practicable.

Mr. Alfred Allen, of 1, Cambridge Place, Bath, will give any information required, and receive the names of intending members.—Yours very truly,

Castle Cary, Somersetshire, Oct. 24th, 1878.

C. P. COOMBS, M.D.

**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.**

**THE GRAND SECRET.**

SIR,—A great deal has recently been said in the **JOURNAL** respecting tainted meat as a result of being cured by a menstruous woman. Whilst the discussion was going on, I determined to ascertain, if possible, the truth or falsity of the "old idea." I therefore told the story to my housekeeper, and asked her assistance. She had heard of the notion, but, like myself, did not believe it. An opportunity for the experiment soon occurred: she bought two hams, which were from the same pig, just at the time the cook was unwell, who also had heard the saying, but undertook to carry out the experiment, and cured one ham, the housekeeper curing the other in the usual way. In the course of time both hams were eaten, and not the smallest taint was perceptible in either—in fact, they were excellent.

My own opinion is, that when hams turn bad, they were probably from a sow-pig, killed during the period of the *estrus*, at which time the meat is spongy, and does not take the pickle so well, and always tastes strong. I believe this to be the entire secret.—Yours obediently,

A COUNTRY SURGEON.

\* \* We have received other letters giving even stronger evidence of the same sort. It is time to close this correspondence, which we have indulged chiefly as an experimental example of the astonishing facility with which, even among educated men, superstitions, in themselves irrational and capable of easy disproof, retain the hold once acquired, and the readiness with which by many in a series of even slightly complex phenomena *post hoc* is confounded with *propter hoc*.

MAGNETIC.—A solenoid is a system of circular currents in a coil, behaving as a magnet. The word means pipe- or tube-shaped (from *σωλην*), this form being assumed by the compressed coil.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Western Morning News; The Southport Visitor; The Wrexham Advertiser; The Edinburgh Courier; The Kelso Chronicle; The Fife 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 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 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. Wilks, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Mr. Francis Vacher, Birkenhead; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Mr. William Stokes, Dublin; Dr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. Horatio Donkin, London; Mr. E. Sutton Smith, Northampton; Mr. McLachlan, Halifax; Mr. James Cantlie, London; Mr. F. W. Lowndes, Liverpool; Dr. Foulis, Edinburgh; Dr. Dudfield, London; Mr. W. K. Treves, Margate; Dr. Alexander, Glasgow; Mr. Hemming, London; Dr. D. B. Lees, London; The Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Dr. Wade, Birmingham; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London; Dr. C. B. Ball, Blaenavon; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Dr. Hardwicke, Sheffield; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Dr. Corfield, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Dr. John Cross, London; Dr. H. Cunningham, Dumfries; Dr. E. Mackey, Brighton; Dr. D. Foulis, Glasgow; Dr. Parsons, Hastings; Mr. J. Brown, Bacup; Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham; Mr. Furneaux Jordan, Birmingham; Mr. G. P. May, Maldon; Mr. Norton, Town Malling; Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Malton; Dr. Laffan, Cashel; A Prison Surgeon; Mr. J. J. Ritchie, Leek; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. Batterbury, Berkhamstead; Dr. E. Waters, Chester; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. G. Gaskoin, London; Mr. J. W. Young, Magherafelt; Dr. J. M. Fothergill, London; Mr. R. M. Mann, Manchester; Mr. Joshua Parsons, Frome; Dr. E. I. Sparks, Mentone; Dr. S. Rees-Phillips, London; Dr. T. H. Redwood, Rhymney; Dr. Heath, Torquay; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. W. A. Sturge, London; Mr. G. Stilwell, Epsom; Dr. A. Gamgee, Manchester; Dr. W. J. H. Lush, Andover; Dr. Bruce, Edinburgh; Dr. J. McKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. Thomas Chambers, London; Dr. A. M. Cash, Torquay; Dr. W. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. H. G. Howse, London; Mr. E. Garraway, Faversham; A Registered Dentist; Mr. W. T. Girdlestone, Rhyl; Mr. J. Woodman, Exeter; Dr. Weatherley, Clevedon; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; B. M. Association, Birmingham; Dr. Cousins, Southsea; Dr. W. C. Arnison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. C. J. Harris, London; Mr. J. T. Walker, London; Mr. W. J. Harris, Worthing; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Barclay, Leicester; Mr. F. Messer, London; etc.

**BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.**

Healthy Houses. By Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S. With Illustrative Plates. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1878.  
Animal Chemistry, or Relations of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology. By Charles Thomas Kingszett. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1878.