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 the Manager, at the Journal Office, 161A, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

A CASE OF EXHUMATION.

We have received a letter from Mr. Keene, with reference to our remarks on a case of exhumation in our issue of last week; and he has kindly furnished us with further documentary evidence. We feel sure that Mr. Keene was justified in pressing upon the notice of the coroner and others the necessity of an inquest; and it is greatly to be regretted that this was only held under orders from the Home is greatly to be regretted that this was only held under orders from the Home Secretary, and when all prospect of ascertaining the cause of death was hopeless. At the same time, we cannot but think that Mr. Keene was too hasty in declaring that the child was poisoned by the medicine administered by Mr. Williams, and that this contained liq. amm. fort. (B,P). It was certainly an improper medicine, as the jury found, since it contained the equivalent in ammonia of nearly 40 minims of liq. amm. fort, per fluid ounce. The lesson of this lamentable case will doubtless not be lost upon any of the parties concerned.

DR. SYMES THOMPSON should communicate with Professor Gerald Yeo, King's College, Honorary Secretary of the Physiological Society.

PREVENTABLE ASPHYXIA.

PREVENTABLE ASPHYXIA.

SIR,—In the past eighteen months, I have been called to three cases of infants, from a fortnight to two months' old, who were apparently dying. There were no marked symptoms of disease, but they were unable to suck properly, were crying feebly, and very weak. They were being slowly asphyxiated by the binder. On removing this, and giving a few drops of brandy in water, no other medicine, they recovered in a few hours, and were able to suck properly. Of course, the binder was not reapplied as before. I am confident that the cause of death in infants, reported by coroners' verdicts as due to overlying, is really due to misuse of the binder. The hand of the nurse is heavy, and the infantile ribs weak. The binder, instead of lapping once round, sufficient to keep the navel cord in place, is made to encircle the body three or four times, each lap being drawn a little tighter, it keep the infant's body in shape, and strengthen the back", as the nurses say. The lungs do not expand properly, the mal-aerated blood causes the child to be excessively drowsy, and the pressure on the liver, "tight-lacing", interferes with digestion. If the binder be a little tighter, and the child's head be under the clothes, asphyxia promptly occurs. If the binder be not quite so tight, then asphyxia is gradual.—I am, sir, yours,

A correspondent (J. A. H.) writes that he has benefited cases of "writers'

A CORNESPONDENT (J. A. H.) writes that he has benefited cases of "writers' cramp" by rubbing the brachial plexus, for about thirty seconds, and the nerves of the hand, wrist, and arm to the shoulder, using pressure upon a particular nerve near the wrist, during rapid friction from the shoulder to the tips of the fingers. The time occupied by this manipulation is about fifteen minutes twice daily.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR,--X., Y., and Z. are practitioners in the same town, and have always acted as confrires, and assisted each other in cases of emergency in club, union, and private practice. About a year ago, X. and Y. entered into partnership. A railway has been opened in the neighbourhood, and Y. and Z. both applied for the appointment of surgeon to the company. No actual appointment was made, but Y. received a pass over the line, with the understanding that he was to attend to cases of accident when sent for. Several accidents have occurred; but the company, instead of sending for Y. or his partner, called in Z., who, at the same time, also received an assurance from one of its responsible officials that he (Z.) would be paid for his services. It Z. under the circumstance is sufficient to their great cases and his own services. Is Z., under the circumstances, justified in taking such cases on his own account? or ought he to have attended them temporarily, on behalf of Y., notwithstanding the fact that he had informed the company that he would only attend on its servants upon occasions when specially requested and authorised by one of its officials so to do?-I am, sir, yours truly, etc.,

Ambulance.—Apply to Major Duncan, R.A., office of the St. John's Ambulance Committee, Clerkenwell.

Ambulance.—Apply to major bundary, some Committee, Clerkenwell.

A Case of Catalersy.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. C. E. Thompson wishes to know the effect of galvanism in a similar case of catalepsy to the one he reports from Adelaide, South Australia. My patient, a young and rather pallid girl, attributed her illness to a fright. She gazed vacantly, and if spoken to might be induced to reply sometimes, in monosyllables. The battery, not a powerful one, was the property of a clergyman, now a rector, who kindly assisted me. It was applied to various parts of the body, with apparently only slight effect, except over the left sterno-mastoid muscle, which contracted into a lump, with seemingly much pain. The battery was not again used; but the girl kept her eye on it for days afterwards. I have no doubt it helped, with the internal administration of strychnia, to arouse her from the torpid state in which she was. The strychnine was left off, and she relapsed into a very depressed state, taking to her bed, and there foaming so that the saliva from her mouth wetted the sheets through. The treatment was varied according to circumstances; but upon resuming the strychnia, in combination with iron, the girl thoroughly recovered. She was ordered to walk out daily.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Parabore Workestershire. February 6th, 1882. obedient servant, Pershore, Worcestershire, February 6th, 1882.

CUVIER.-Professor Parker commenced his course of lectures at the College of Sur-

geons on Monday last.

A CURIOUS TALE.

THE subjoined extract from the Hull Express of Thursday, January 5th, has been sent to us by a correspondent. It will be noticed that it is only a second-hand tale; and probably mythical or exaggerated. "Hull has, indeed, reason to be proud of the medical talent in its midst. Apropos of this, a good story has just reached me. A gentleman in Hull, suffering from an eye complaint, sought the advice of a local medical man, who recommended the performance of an operation. This the patient flatly refused to undergo, at least in Hull. Rather than that, he would proceed to London and become a paying patient in one of the hospitals, where, if he had to be operated upon, he supposed that he would entrust himself to the care of something more than a provincial physician. He went. After he had spent several pounds in expenses, an operation was ordered. He consented, reluctantly, it is true, but still with a feeling of confidence. But great was his surprise, when the time for the operation arrived, to find that the physician who stepped forward to perform it was no other than his Hull friend. Need I say that those present witnessed an amusing tableau. But the Hullite no longer demurred. In a few days he found himself, not only with eyesight fully restored, but with a much better opinion of the Hull faculty."

REMOVAL OF A NEEDLE FROM THE BACK OF A CHILD.

SIR,—The communication of Dr. Darwin to the recent meeting of the Pathological Society, on the Penetration of Internal Organs by Ears of Grass, Wheat, etc., reminds me of an interesting case which occurred in my practice three years ago. A child, three years of age, was brought to me suffering from pain and tenderness over the right scapula; and the mother was of opinion that the child must have

over the right scapula; and the mother was or opinion that the child must have had an accident, but in what way she could not explain.

Upon examination, close to the posterior border of the scapula, there was felt what I at first imagined to be a sharp spiculum of bone, about an inch and a half in length; possibly the epiphysis for the posterior border of the scapula, which I thought might have become detached. The skin was perfectly natural, and there was no appearance of there having been a wound.

I saw the case several days after, and there was more pain and tenderness, and appearance of the proportion of the property of the pain and tenderness, and the pain and the pain and tenderness, and the pain and the pa

every symptom of suppuration over the foreign body. I made a small puncture over one of the extremities, and drew out an "ordinary darning needle", which the mother at once recognised as one she had lost some days before her attention was drawn to the child's back. The question arises, How did the needle find its way to the back? and could it have been inserted under the skin without leaving any mark?—I am, etc.. G. H. CRESSEY, L.R.C.P.Lond. mark?-I am, etc., Lowestoft, January 25th, 1882.

-Will any of your country members kindly state what is a fair and equitable charge to make to patients under the following circumstances? County families per visit, with and without medicine, at distances of one mile to five miles. Clergy, ditto. Farmers (on a large scale) ditto. Small farmers, ditto. Shopkeepers in the village, and those at distances as above.—Faithfully yours,

A Member.

REPORT OF INQUEST CASES.

MR. C. H. ROBERTS forwards us, as a sample of the very careless manner in which inquest cases are often reported in newspapers, a report from a local paper of a child dying, according to the evidence, of tubercular disease and from natural causes, but with the heading "An Illegitimate Child Starved at Notting Hill".

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

Mr. R. A. Newton, Birmingham; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Dr. J. C. Reid, Newbiggin-by-Sea; Mr. F. Wallace, London; Mr. Bernard Rice, Leamington; Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, London; Dr. A. W. Wallace, Parsonstown; Messrs. Selling, Stanley, and Co., Liverpool; Mr. T. Lambert Hall, Bridgnorth; Mr. T. Whitehead Reid, Canterbury; Dr. J. Murdoch Brown, Edinburgh; Dr. L. H. Ormsby, Dublin; Dr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich; Dr. G. W. Potter, London; Mr. C. R. Graham, Manchester; Mr. H. G. Cartwright, Narborough; Mr. Charles Sanders, Chigwell; Mr. William Speirs, Cleator; Mr. Edward B. Stephens, Doddington; Mr. H. Lewis Jones, London; Dr. W. Tyson, Folkestone; Dr. Allfrey, St. Mary Cray; Mr. Percy Haynes, Malvern Wells; Mr. C. Foster, Leeds; Mr. S. Mitchell, New Hampton; Mr. J. A. Hogg, Cardiff; Mr. J. Candler, Harleston; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Mr. T. J. Dyke, Merthyr Tydfil: Mr. J. P. B. Wills, Bexhill; Mr. J. Symington, Edinburgh; Dr. J. MacCombie, Deptford; Mr. C. Emilius Thompson, London; Mr. E. L. Winterbotham, Bridgwater; Mr. J. Woodman, Exeter; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. H. F. Smith, London; Mr. Delta, Liverpool; Dr. Jacob, Leeds; Dr. G. A. Abrath, Sunderland; Mr. Jalland, York; Mr. Shirley F. Murphy, London; Mr. J. Christison, Edinburgh: Our Glasgow Correspondent; J. S. M.; Mr. J. Allen Ramsay, Great Shelford: Dr. S. Coupland, London; Dr. R. Lee, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London: Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. R. Barwell, London; Dr. Kidd, Dublin; Mr. P. H. Owen, Pwllheli; Dr. C. S. Cobbold, Colney Hatch; Dr. A. H. Griffith, Manchester; Mr. A. H. Young. Manchester; Mr. Kuhler, London; Mr. G. J. Wilson, London; Mr. Malcolm Morris, London; Dr. J. S. Bury, Pendleton, Manchester; Messrs. G. Street and Co., London; Mr. Reginald Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. D. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames: Mr. W. H. Lamb, London; Mr. T. Smailes, Hanley; Mr. H. Greenway, Plymouth; Mr. W. E. Green, Sandown; Mr. D. S. Skinner, Lyme Regis; Dr. John Bishop, Edinburgh; Dr. Robert Battey, Georgia, U.S.A.; Mr. Gilder, Walsham le-Willows; Dr. Colby, Malton; Mr. J. Durnford, Ashford; Mr. Etherington, London; Dr. Churchill, London; Mr. J. Howell Thomas, Wellingborough; Mr. R. Waters, Windermere; Mr. H. Stear, Saffron Walden; Mr. T. H. Rutherglen, London; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Mr. Robert Torrance, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Dr Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. S. W. Smith, Pershore; Mr. L. M. Caralan, Phisborough; Mr. Martin Buck, London; Mr. August Hirschwald, Berlin; Mr. T. R. Scott, Musselburgh; Dr. Braidwood, Liverpool; M. A. Benoit, London; etc.

Scale of Charges for Advertisements in the "British Medical Journal".

Seven lines and under		••	••	••	••	••	•••	£o	3	6
Each additional line .	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	0	0	4
A whole column .	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	1	15	0
A page		••	••	••	••	••	••	5	0	0
A page 5 0 0										

An average line contains eight words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of 10 per cent. ,, 12 or 13 ,, 20 •• ,, ** ,, 26 •• 25 ,, ,, 52 •• 30

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than Twelve o'Clock on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medica: Association, at the West Central Post-Office High Holborn. Small amount may be sent in postage