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.

at the Journal Office, 161A, Strand, Loudon, and hot to have a Artificial Human Milk.

Sir,—In reply to a letter in your Journal of March 18th, signed "Americus", I have for years been in the habit of feeding infants entirely, from their birth up to nine or ten months, with whey obtained from the cows' milk; and of late I have found the essence of rennett, obtained from Messrs. Lazenby and Co., 6, Edward Street, Portman Square, the most convenient for separating the caseine. It is not expensive; I get a dozen 16-ounce bottles at a time, which will last some months. As regards the quantity required, follow the directions on the bottle. If the curd when firm is placed on a hot stove, it will contract, and the whey separate more rapidly. To an infant under a month old, I give equal parts of whey and water, with one or two teaspoonfuls of cream, according to the quality, and a piece of sugar, increasing the proportion of whey as the child gets older.—I am, sir, yours truly,

W. F. Brook. truly, Fareham, Hants.

Fareham, Hants.

Endometritis.

SIR,—For a few months past, I have had under my care an obstinate case of endometritis which has existed for years. I should be truly grateful if you or some of your numerous readers would kindly afford me assistance in its treatment. I have tried local applications of nitrate of silver, carbolic acid, tincture of iodine, nitric acid nearly hards of ion and a sumpository of lead and onlying at helding. Intertrieu local applications of intrate of silver, carbolic acid, tencure of lodine, nitric acid, perchloride of iron, and a suppository of lead and opium at bedtime. Internally, I have administered strychnia, ergot, perchloride of mercury, and sarsaparilla, etc., with only partial success. The patient is young and unmarried. Leucorrhoea, lumbar pain, occasional gastric disturbance, and general debility exist. The catamenia are regular; no menorrhagia and no displacement.—Yours faither the property of the pro A Young Member.

## Homes for Inebriates.

HOMES FOR INBERIATES.

SIR,—I am really surprised to find a medical man of Dr. S. Rees-Philipps's well known experience expressing himself in so vague a manner in the British Medical Journal, March 4th, 1882, page 331, viz.: "During the last two years, she has given way to intemperance, and drugs have failed to allay the craving for stimulants. She is desirous of being cured from what she feels to be a disease." Now, if she have given way, that must be from some special cause, not specified in the general statement of the case; hence, probably, the failure of drugs to allay. Next, the woman feeling it to be a disease does not necessarily make it so, any more than it would in the case of an alderman who had exceeded the bounds of moderation with turtle and salmon.—Yours truly,

o. Stanley Road Bootle.

I Hussey Williams

9, Stanley Road, Bootle.

J. HUSSEY WILLIAMS.

Dr. Felce should communicate with the police, who would, we think, take the

## MEDICAL ETIQUETTE AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR,—Could you kindly inform me through your columns if the Indian Medical Service has a deteriorating effect on members of the profession? If so, I fear for the future of our noble profession, and it will require faithful hearts and noble minds to combat the evils which threaten it.

Here in this town there are two civil surgeons, besides some private practitioners. The unwritten rules of the profession, which should govern the actions and conduct of one propher seems a thing of the profession.

The unwritten rules of the profession, which should govern the actions and conduct of one another, seem a thing of the past. One civil surgeon, for the sake of mone-tary considerations, meets in consultation as an equal an unqualified practitioner; and the other acts in jealous opposition to members of the profession practising privately here, and is perfectly oblivious of the rules which should govern the actions of medical men when called in to attend another's patients. I shall be happy to learn that the examples I state are only isolated cases; and that, in whatever position a medical man is placed, he still retains that nobleness of character and courtesy to his colleagues which has always commanded respect and distinguished us, whether in the field or in private practice, and has given renown to the great names which have gone before us.

With an apology for trespassing on your valuable time, I subscribe myself,

IN ADVERSIS ETIAM FIDU.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

## CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

SIR,—Being a subscriber to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, a most valuable charity, which supplements Epsom College by its care of the female orphans of professional men, I am in receipt of an appeal on behalf of one of the five orphans of a medical man lately living in London. This gentleman "died suddenly, leaving a widow and five children totally unprovided for, the youngest only eight months old." He doubly qualified in 1870, and in 1880 obtained another qualification, ornamental because unnecessary, at a cost of fifteen guineas; and was also a member of a learned society, at the annual charge of one guinea.

I am far from wishing to blame a deceased brother, but I wish to point out, for the benefit of others, how different would have been the position of his widow and children, had this gentleman devoted his spare guineas to subscribing two annually to the "Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men", at 53, Berners Street. In that case, his widow would now have been entitled to £50 per annum, and each of the five children to a grant.—Yours obediently.

CHLOROFORM.

Chloroform.

SIR,—About thirty years ago, Mr. Wingate, chemist, of Liverpool, sent Dr. Simpson some chloroform, asking him to try the effect of it, which, with characteristic boldness, the doctor and a friend tried upon themselves; and both awoke delighted with the experiment. Very soon afterwards, we obtained the drug for the Lying-in Hospital here, and administered it in a case of craniotomy. Afterwards, the patient declared she had had a pleasant dream. I well remember our unbounded joy, having had but poor success with ether. Under these circumstances, and using chloroform ever since, I may claim as lengthened experience as anyone; though perhaps not so extensive as many. During my term of active service at the above-mentioned hospital, we constantly used it in all operations, and some of the patients requiring surgical treatment were under its influence for hours; yet I never in the hospital, nor in private practice, saw the least untoward symptom, excepting after an operation for squinting. The boy, about twelve years of age, fainted; but, on being carried into a cool room, and vomiting his undigested breakfast, he immediately came round.

Now, sir, all I ask is, that my old and tried friend may have a fair field and no favour in the controversy "Ether nersus Chloroform".—Yours, etc.,

SCARLET FEVER.

Str.—Dr. Howard's opinion, expressed in his letter in last week's JOURNAL, as to the rarity of a second attack of scarlet fever, is, surely, scarcely well supported by the case which he quotes; for, if the throat-affection from which his eldest daughter suffered in December 1880 was not scarlatinal throat, what was it? It seems to me that the case shows pretty conclusively that a person may have supported to the state of the state latina a second time, but that, in such a case, the symptoms will be confined to the

latina a second time, but that, in such a case, the symptoms will be confined to the throat. If this be so, and abundant experience has convinced me that it is so, it is obvious that the term "protected" can only be used in a limited sense, as indicating that persons who have had one attack of the disease are to some extent protected from any second attack; and to a still greater extent protected from all but the purely primary symptoms of sore-throat; but not that they are absolutely protected in any way.

Se convinced am I that the great bulk of cases of sore-throat occurring in children are scarlatinal in origin, and infectious in character, that I have for some time made it a point to constantly impress upon the teachers of schools in my district the extreme importance of excluding for some time from the school not only any child who has had sore-throat, but any child coming from a house where a case of sore-throat exists. I should be afraid to say how many deaths come under my notice registered as having occurred from "diphtheria", "croup", and "laryngitis", which I have good reason to believe are simply cases of death from imperfectly developed scarlet fever.—I am, etc.,

Thomas T. Bond, M.D. Glouester.

Gloucester.

F.R.C.S. will find in the advertising columns of the JOURNAL the names and addresses of several gentlemen who prepare candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge and other examinations.

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

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