thermic conditions. The advantages claimed for the apparatus is the faculty of reducing the temperature in a more scientific way than is obtained with baths, and is attended with less danger and inconvenience than when the latter are employed. In his experiments at La Pitie Hospital, Dr. Dumontpallier has with his apparatus succeeded in reducing the temperature in fevers by one or two degrees in the space of one hour or an hour and a half; but he requires a greater number of cases before he can pronounce as to the therapeutic value of refrigeration in the above conditions.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE REIGATE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

This is one of the best constructed and most crisply administered of all the more recent cottage hospitals. With an income of £1,250 it relieved 177 poor patients during the year 1879. Nearly fifty operations were performed, including several amputations, two cases of colotomy, and one of ovariotomy. In the case of an old lady aged 80, who was admitted with a fracture of both tibia and fibula, so good a recovery was made, that she walked out of the hospital without assistance in less than two months from the date of the accident. This case says much for the advantages of country air and small healthy hospitals, and for that reason it is one of great interest. The whole of the internal and sanitary arrangements of the system of ventilation are excellent. The Reigate Hospital should be visited by everyone who desires to see one of the best specimens of this class of institutions.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DISPENSARY, NORTHAMPTON.

This institution occupies such an unique position, that those who advocate the provident system of medical relief look forward to the publication of its annual report with no small interest. The report for 1879 states that there had been no decrease in the amount received from the free members; on the contrary, the total amount received was rather larger than in the preceding year, but the increase was not so great as usual. The diminished earnings of the working classes would account for their not being able to give the same degree of support to the institution which they had previously done. The total sum received from the free members during the year was £2,540 os. 2d., of which amount £280 os. 11d. was carried to the honorary fund. Many of the old friends of the institution had died off; others had, from various causes, withdrawn their subscriptions. Side by side with the decrease of income, there was a steady increase of expenditure. It had been found necessary to have additional assistance in the office, and those of the officers who had been many years in the service of the institution had required and deserved an addition to their salaries. With reference to the gradually increasing debt, the committee suggested that a portion of the expenditure was now charged to the honorary fund and should be defrayed out of the free members' fund. They would, however, rejoice if the governors would make an effort to obtain increased subscriptions, and so prevent the necessity of being any departure from the policy which has hitherto prevailed. The amount divided between the medical officers during the year was as follows. Dr. Barr, £1,066 16s. 6d.; Mr. Moxon, £516 13s. 7d.; Mr. Evans, £34 10s. 4d.; total, £1,937 11s. 5d. The committee recommended the governors to appoint one additional medical officer. After some discussion, Mr. L. F. Cogan was elected an additional medical officer. Though the committee may consider that the report is less satisfactory than it has been during the last few years, to the public it will appear that a dispensary which can divide £1,937 among its three medical officers must be in a very prosperous condition.

A NEW POOR-LAW DISPENSARY IN PLYMOUTH.

At a recent special meeting of the Plymouth Board of Guardians, it was determined to open a Poor-Law Dispensary, in order to give increased facilities for supplying medical relief. The proposal was based upon the report of a special committee who had inquired into the working of such dispensaries in other towns, and who estimated that the annual expense would be about £210. But it was not carried without much discussion and some opposition. It appears, however, to have been the opinion of the majority that the medical officers already did as much as could reasonably be expected of them, that by the establishment of a Dispensary, the wants of the sick poor would be better supplied, and that in the long run it would pay. In the end, the recommendations embodied in the report were adopted by eight votes against six.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.

A MEETING will be held at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, on Thursday, March 25th, at 4 p.m.; S. G. SLOMAN, Esq., in the Chair.

Business.—1. Dr. Brushfield : A paper on Medical Certificates of Lunacy.
2. Mr. T. M. Butler : Three Cases of Intussusception.
4. Mr. S. Soman : A Case.

Broad Oak, Cranleigh, March 12th, 1880.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.

The meeting notified in last week's JOURNAL to take place at Brighton on the 31st instant, is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 6th of April.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., Hon. District Secretary.

9, Maze Hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, March 18th.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

The next meeting of this district will take place at the Ship Hotel, Faversham, on Thursday, March 25th, at three o'clock. Dr. Gange will take the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at five o'clock. Charge 6s. 6d., exclusive of wines.

The following papers will be read.
1. Dr. Bowles : Some Irregular Forms of Pneumonia.
2. Mr. E. Garraway : A remarkable Case.
3. Mr. W. Knight Treves : The Dose of Iodide of Potassium.

WM. KNIGHT TREVES, F.R.C.S., Hon. Sec.

Margate, March 16th, 1880.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

The next ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at Aberdare on Thursday, April 22nd. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to send titles without delay to one of the honorary secretaries.

ALFRED SHEE, M.D. | H. HANCOCKE WATEN. |

March 16th, 1880.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on Thursday, March 25th, at 6 p.m.

Dr. Langdon Down will read a paper on Some Causes of Idiocy.

The dinner will take place after the meeting, at 7 p.m.

FREDERICK J. WADD, Honorary Secretary.

Richmond, Surrey, March 4th, 1880.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

The fourth ordinary meeting of this Branch was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, March 10th; J. BEDDOE, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were present also fifty-six members and two visitors.

New Members.—Dr. Coombs of Castle Cary, and Mr. W. F. Carter of Perry Hall, Bedminster, were elected members of the Association and of this Branch.

Papers.—The following were read.
1. Dr. Aust Lawrence read the second part of his paper on Disorders of Micturition in Women. Dr. Greig Smith, Dr. J. G. Swanye, Dr. Clarke, and Mr. W. N. Clarke made some remarks upon the subject.
2. Mr. Dobson read a paper entitled Cases illustrating the Difficulties in diagnosing Abdominal Tumours in Women. Dr. Greig Smith and Dr. J. G. Swanye joined in the discussion which followed.
tion of "lodging-houses", and water-supply; and gives, besides, valuable comments on the Fulham Hospital, hospital-accommodation for non-paupers, disqualification by medical relief, the spread of infectious diseases, and other cognate subjects.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bridgford, Charles T., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Bray Dispensary District, vice T. L. Whistler, M.B., resigned.

Burman, Charles G., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse and West District of the Bedford Union, vice James Miller, M.D., resigned.

Fraser, Archibald, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Drumkeeran District of the Manorhamilton Union, vice T. M. Prior, M.B., resigned.

*Kirkman, J. Miller, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to Nos. 1 and 2 Districts of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Union, vice T. R. B. Parker, M.D., resigned.


North, Gilbert W., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Whitchurch and South L Ridford District of the Tavistock Union, vice W. C. Northey, M.R.C.S., resigned.


MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Surgeons-Major Hamilton Mitchell, Edward Acton Gibbon, and William Millar are granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surgeon.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following appointments have been made:—Deputy Inspector-General, James N. Dick, to the President; Fleet-Surgeon, W. D. Longfield, to the Inverness; Staff-Surgeons, M. Magill, M.D., to the Valorous; T. Conry, to the Flora, for service at Ascension; Surgeons, W. Algeo, to the Woodlark; C. W. Magrane, to the Flora, for service at Ascension.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been entered as Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of October 1st, 1880:—M. K. Kirke, L.R.C.P.Ed., T. J. Gilmett; W. Tal, M.B.; J. Crowley, M.D.; G. H. S. J. Bankier, M.D.; J. A. McMann, B.A., M.B.; J. Brunt; and M. R. Mackenzie.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND THE ROYAL NAVY.—The Lords of the Admiralty having received a memorial from a Society of Odd Fellows at Woolwich, pointing out the inconvenience occasioned by the refusal of naval surgeons to give certificates of sickness and recovery to members of the society when on board Her Majesty's ships, have given directions that, when applied to, medical officers of the Royal Navy may in future certify to the secretaries of established friendly societies the nature of the illness from which any officer or man being a member of such society suffering.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of candidates who, having gone through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, were successful at the examination in London on March 8th, 1880.

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L.R.C.P.Ed., L.F.P.S.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—In your Journal of January 31st, I notice, in the suggestions on the present condition of the Naval Medical Service, the following remark:—"In promotion to the inspectorial grades and appointments of trust, the professional qualifications of the naval medical officer should be taken into consideration." Your correspondent then goes on to state that the Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Malt, Chatham, Haslar, and Plymouth, are merely Licentiates of the Dublin College, and later than the Master—implying that for this reason they are unequal to the responsibilities of their high offices and ought to have been passed over. Here are a number of gentlemen who have borne the heat and burden of the day, several, if not all of them, of distinguished service, told that they are not sufficiently qualified for promotion to the higher grades. I should like to be one of the last to deprecate the attainment of the highest qualifications; but surely no reasonable man would go to the length of advocating that the specific measure of a man's fitness should be his diploma. Medical officers, on entering the service, are all on an equal footing, and their subsequent advancement should ever depend on circumstances entirely independent of the technical value of their diplomas.—I am, your obedient servant, February 12th, 1880.

L.R.C.P.Ed., L.F.P.S.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIANS' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 11th, 1880:

Deane, Edwin, Wincanton.

Fuddcombe, Joseph, Purcells, Edgware.

Studer, Benjamin, Linthal, Alsace.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their primary professional examinations:

Cooper, William Astley, London Hospital.

Harvey, Frederick William, London Hospital.

Head, Philip Alexander Dewar, London Hospital.

Williams, William Rens, St. George's Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a Congregation held on March 11th, the undermentioned degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Medicine.—William Edward Ramsden Wood, Caius College.

Bachelor of Medicine.—Henry Howard, non-collegiate.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, the following candidates were successful:

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.—James Henry Parkinson, William Robert Minchin Young.

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.—James Henry Parkinson.

At the usual monthly examinations for the licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, the following candidates were successful:

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.—Kyran Thomas Buggy, Charles Hayden Cox.

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.—John Battersby, Kyran Thomas Buggy, Charles Hayden Cox, Arthur Richard Frederick Esham, Alexander Sillcock.

Since February 6th, the following licentiates have been approved for admission as members of the College in accordance with the terms of the supplemental charter of December 12th, 1878:


The licentiates in the foregoing list who have an asterisk placed before their names have taken the prescribed declaration, and have been duly enrolled as members of the College. The figures placed after the names indicate the year in which the licence of the College was obtained.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BALLINTEER UNION.—Medical Officer for Kilsallaghan Dispensary District. Salary, £125 per annum, with £20 6s. 8d. as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on 27th instant.

BELLINGHAM UNION.—Medical Officer to the First District and Workhouse. Salary, £35 per annum.

BRAMLEY UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 20th.

CARMARTHEN INFEIRARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with lodging, fire, and washing. Applications on or before March 31st.

FAVERSHAM UNION RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 27th.

*FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with lodging, fire, and washing. Applications on or before March 31st.

*GREENOCK INFIRMARY.—Occasional to the Out-Door Patients. Applications no later than March 27th.

*HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 30th.

*INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.—A vacancy in the Honorary Medical Visiting Staff. Election on April 15th.

MANSFIELD HOSPITAL.—Medical Officer for the Industrial Schools at Swinton.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Honorarium of twenty-five guineas per annum. Applications on or before March 27th.
NORTH Staffs Hospital, HARTSHILL, STOKE-ON-TRENT—House Physician. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing 100 L per annum at the discretion of the Committee, with board, furnished apartments, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary not later than March 24th.

PREScot UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Huyton District. Salary, £15 per annum. Vaccination fees extra. Applications before 10 a.m. March 22nd.

*QUEEN CHARLOTTE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, London—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging in the hospital. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Secretary before April 5th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Chatham—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, washing, etc. Applications on or before March 23rd.

ST. LEONARD'S PARISH, Shoreditch—Resident Assistant Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Infirmary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, and washing. Applications not later than March 22nd.

SALFORD UNION—Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments in the workhouse. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 23rd.

ST. AUSTELL UNION—Medical Officer to Second and Seventh Districts.

SUDBURY UNION—Medical Officer for the Fourth District. Salary, £6 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 29th.

Sunderby Dispensary—Assistant Dispenser. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 31st.

*THE GREAT northern Hospital, Caledonian Road, N.—Physician for Out-patients. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 31st.

*TORAS HOr. AND DISPENSARY, Torquay.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodgings, and attendance. Applications on or before the 29th instant.

TOWNSHIP OF TOXTETH, Liverpool—Assistant Resident Medical Officer to Workhouse and Infirmary. Salary, £100 per annum, with rooms and separate apartments. Applications on or before the 29th instant.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before March 25th.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Medical Registrar. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications before March 30th.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Third Assistant Physician. Applications on or before May 3rd.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH—Additional Examiner to the Clinical Surgery Department. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary not later than April 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*Garrett, H. S., M.D., elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

*Hutchinson, G., F.R.C.S., elected Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

White, W. H., M.D., elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3d. only, which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTH.

BHAM.—On March 12th, at Mount View, Glosoop Road, Sheffield, the wife of H. Trench Bham, M.A., M. B., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHET—THOMPSON.—At St. John's Church, WORKINGTON, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Thornley, M.A., John Highet, of Workington, Surgeon, to Clara, second daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Newlands, Workington.

DEATH.

Bell, Thomas, F.R.S., at the Wakes, Selborne, Hants, aged 87, on March 19th.

Davies, Edward, M.R.C.S., Eng.; J.P. for the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon, aged 77, on March 11th.


Leggatt, Alfred, F.R.C.S., at 13, William Street, Lowndes Square, suddenly, on March 19th.

Mitchell, Margaret Mayo (May), only child of Harrison Mitchell, M.D., Wigtown, Cumberland, aged four and a half years, on March 19th.

DONATION.—We understand that Mr. Francis Wise of Cork has presented the handsome sum of £5000 to the Home for Protestant Incurables in that city. A portion of this gift, viz., £3000, goes towards the endowment fund, upon certain conditions as to rights of nomination to three beds in the Home; while the remainder is intended for the building fund. The Home requires about £3000 more to complete it, and, when finished, will be one of the finest institutions of the kind.

DR. R. RadyLe is a candidate for the vacant coroner ship of the Kanturk, Millstreet, and Mallow District; and Dr. Cagney for the East Riding District, county Cork.

THE Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship in the University of Oxford has been awarded to Mr. William Wansbrough Jones, B.Sc., of the University of Oxford, B.Sc., student of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Jones was educated at King Edward's School, Bath, and Clifton College, and was elected to a Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, in October, 1873. He graduated in first class honours in the School of Natural Science, in June, 1876, and has since gained several scholarships and prizes at St. Thomas's.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, being the tenth week of this year, 3,667 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality was at the average rate of 22 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 18 in Edinburgh, 26 in Glasgow, and 36 in Dublin. The rate of mortality in the twenty English towns was as follows:—Portsmouth 16, Brighton 18, Sheffield 19, Wolverhampton 19, London 21, Bradford 21, Bristol 21, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 21, Leeds 22, Birmingham 22, Salford 22, Liverpool 23, Oldham 23, Nottingham 23, Hull 24, Leicester 25, Sunderland 25, Norwich 26, Manchester 26, and again the highest rate 31 in Plymouth. In London, 1,444 deaths were registered, being 242 below the average. The annual death-rate was 20.5 per 1,000, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of October last. The 1,142 deaths included 13 from small-pox, 15 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 112 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea, being altogether 237 zymotic deaths, which were 7 above the average; the average rate of deaths, being 237 per annum, was also slightly increased above the rate of the preceding years, during which the zymotic death-rate has more or less steadily declined from 1,557 to 390 in the five preceding weeks, further declined to 315 last week, and were 147 below the average; 191 resulted from bronchitis, and 83 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 46 deaths; 38 were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 46.5°, and 5.6° above the average. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 8.5 miles per hour, which was 5.2° below the average in the corresponding week of the preceding year. Rain fell on Sunday to the amount of 0.07 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine, the week was equal to 40 per cent. of the possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed an excess on Sunday, Monday, and Friday.

METROPOLITAN AND NATIONAL Nurses' ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of this association was lately held. The report stated that the total number of nurses at the end of the year was 1,029, and during the year 400 new candidates had been trained for district nursing work. Three courses of lectures had been delivered at the Central Home to nurse probationers:—on Hygiene, by Dr. Cheadle; on Physiology, by Dr. Heywood Smith; and on Anatomy, by Mr. Warington Haward. The number of cases attended was 3,530, being upwards of 1,000 more than last year. The balance at the bank, however, was smaller than last year, and an appeal was made for increased subscriptions required by the growing expenditure. Lord Shaftesbury moved the adoption of the report, commending the objects of the society, and saying that in alleviating and curing sickness more than medicine was required. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., seconded, remarking he had read nothing more pathetic than the instances of cases of distress mentioned in the report. The report was adopted, and a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to support the institution and extend its benefits.

BEQUEST.—Mr. George Scarbrough, late of 101, Piccadilly, has bequeathed to St. George's Hospital, the Consumption Hospital at Bromley-on-Bow, the London Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, the Charing Cross Hospital, £200 each; to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, £50; to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, and to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £100 each; to the Cancer Hospital, and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £250 each. The will also contains bequests of £1,050 each to St. George's Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, the London Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, and the Charing Cross Hospital, upon trust to invest the same in three per cent. Consols, and apply the dividends between fifteen patients of each of such hospitals annually on leaving the same—such patients to be nominated by the executive authority of each hospital.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the British Medical Journal, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday.

Sir,—With reference to the controversy on the above subject, would you kindly allow me space to record a circumstance that occurred here twelve months ago? Vaccine-matter being scarce, it was proposed in consultation to procure a calf which had been vaccinated with small-pox, and with the resulting matter to vaccinate the patients. Before doing so, however, the Local Government Board was consulted, and the guardians received in reply a letter, from which is an extract.

"The Board desire to observe that it is not clear from the resolution whether the proposed method of vaccinating the calf would create the vaccine virus or use some vaccina taken from the human subject, but in neither case can the Local Government Board approve the resolution adopted by the guardians. Such a method would circulate that disease to the surrounding districts, and be thereby a fertile source of propagating the disease, and would, moreover, render the operation liable to prosecution under the fourth section, chap. 75. If the proposed method were to vaccinate a calf with lymph taken from a human subject, the Board have to state it has long since been ascertained that the animal lymph for vaccination purposes must, in the first instance, be obtained from a cow in which the disease has spontaneously arisen."

I believe that the genuine vaccine-disease is sui generis, and that lymph therefore is the only safe prophylactic against small-pox.—I am, yours truly, Galway, March 30th, 1880.

P. M. Rice, L.R.C.S.I.

A DISCONTINUED CLUB DOCTOR suggests a deputation to the Grand Lodges of the Masonic Union of Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c. (the time of whose meetings is close at hand), to discuss with them the various grievances and abuses which have crept into the Lodges. This deputation should be invited to make recommendations to each of the "lodges", which certainly would do no harm, and possibly much good. There are many sensible men who know club-doctors are underpaid. He has often heard the remark, "I don't know you can't overuse one's club"; but these men are silenced in the lodge; and so matters go on, the best friends of the doctor (the poorer and really deserving, but illiterate members) never attending the lodge, to pay, while the rich and small-pox a club is the people that rule all the rest. Our correspondent approves of the suggestion made by "One of a Contended Field", though he does not know how it would be received. He has, however, the eight farmers, sixteen publicans, twenty-two tradesmen, and four "retired" gentlemen.

QUE PRO QUO writes: I am alive to the fact that a stand against the clubs in large towns, as I have always done, would be of little service to the cause. But country practitioners from demanding an increase of pay per member, and declining to continue the work unless granted. In country districts, clubs are not sufficiently supplied with members, and are too much scattered to allow amalgamation as in towns, with one medical officer to attend the whole. The suggestion offered by "Concussion Cresciens", to write to the large societies, viz., Foresters and Odd Fellows, would be little or no effect. The only thing to be done is to increase the grant. If we wish for the increase, we must take the matter into our own hands (they have had it long enough in their power, and enforce our right for more satisfactory remuneration. If in each district one practitioner would take upon himself to represent the matter to his colleagues, I think that they would all agree to hold out for an additional pay. The plan was tried not many years since in a town of some thousand inhabitants, and the object was gained. Country practitioners have the advantage over town practitioners, in not running the risk of the various societies amalgamating and engaging one surgeon to attend all. "Club Doctor" says that it is useless to ask ten-shillings or even five shillings per member. My reply is that if we cannot get more than five shillings per member, we are better off without them. It seems to me that medical men have got the wretched position for the wretched pay they receive for their work, and a great majority have not the pluck to "ask for more". "Veritas" suggests that a society should be formed to inquire into the opinion of the profession on this matter. I shall be very happy to see steps taken at an early date.

MASONIC CHARITIES

AMONGST the candidates at the April election of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys is Sydney W. F. Richardson, aged 53, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Richardson, of Melbourne, near Clarendon Lodge, North Yorks. The candidate is one of six boys, left fatherless and motherless, the youngest aged 17 months, and the eldest thirteen years. Mr. Handside, surgeon, of Stockley, Yorkshire, will gladly receive proxies.

M. GEORGE CLIFTON of Leicester appeals to those readers of the Journal who are subscribing members of Masonic charities on behalf of Mr. Henry Douglass, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray and P.M. of the Rutland Lodge, Melton, and past grand junior deacon of the Province. Through serious illness and losses, and adverse circumstances, he has been compelled by his professional wants to great poverty. During the last two years, he has been totally unable to earn a livelihood; and having no source of income whatever, he solicits any votes for any of the charities which can be procured, so that he may be enabled at the approaching May election in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons. His case is strongly recommended by most of the leading Masons of the Province. Freadies who are not themselves received by W. Butcher, Keir, W. Lang, Wharfborough, Reestock, Leicester; or George Clifton, Surgeon, 33, London Road, Leicester.

MR. E. B. BAKER.—The Metropolitan Provident Dispensary Association has only just put the finishing touches to the plans of operations. The same will be exhibited before anything further is done. When dispensaries are about to be opened, the staff of each institution will no doubt be elected from the medical men practising in the immediate neighbourhood. When the proper time comes, when agreements will be inserted in the newspapers and candidates invited to offer themselves for either the usual or unusual way. But at present nothing can be done to secure these appointments.

MEDICAL REGISTER OF EUROPE

Sir,—Can you or any of your correspondents either of whom have a Medical Register was published before 1797? I have got an imperfect one of 1780; but, as the title-page is gone, I do not know many were published before it.—Yours faithfully,

A. THURSTON JENKINS.

The mode in which the Zulus administere eemilas is original. The patient is placed on his head, and the small end of a cow-horn is passed into the anus. Two pints of sea-water are then poured into the rectum through the cow-horn.
be the surgeon and dentist. The one term indicates a special surgical education, the other a general qualification for a surgical practice. All this has been added. The distinction between the two titles is clear and sufficient. Bearing in mind the question of title with a full knowledge of the subject has been twice considered and determined by the Council of the University of London. The Bill for the establishment of a Committee of the British Medical Association, by Parliament when the 'Dentists' Bill was in Committee, and by the surgical corporations in the wording of their respective Bills, I am, in the best interests of a limited number of persons, wise to prolong a struggle for the purpose of de- 
longing that a person with a practice dental surgery, is not, when in the practice of his calling, a dental surgeon?

Mr. Cattlin's objection to registration seems by no means general, for a very large number of those dentists who qualify for life in the columns of the Dentists' Register, sometimes associated with the words "in practice with surgery, or medicine"; sometimes without this distinctive notification. We have no conceit for three months, and speedily the idea of re-

My purpose has been to show that the course pursued by the party with whom we are affected, has been from first to last (throughout a period of over a hundred years) consistent with the demands of justice, and the interests of the public; and that it has been actively supported by the great majority of those dental practitioners—dentists and without qualifications—taking part for or against the consolidation of our calling into a recognised branch of the medical profession; furthermore, that, in preference to adopting any fanciful scheme of the profession, graduate, a most unexampled act, if being carried into effect. In the draft of our Bill, the lines of the Medical Act of 1858 were followed in respect to both education and registration, and amendments were introduced by the Government rendering the Dental Surgeon. If, as alleged by Mr. Cattlin, harm has been done to some of my professional brethren by the course I have followed, the injury has certainly been self-inflicted; and is the inevitable consequence of their unwillingness to accept the ruling of competent and independent tribunals, and of the great majority of their fellow practitioners.

I regret having occupied so much valuable space upon this time-worn and very threadbare subject, but I could not, in justice to those I have represented, or to myself, remain silent until the eventful day of the Select Committee last. My old friend Mr. Cattlin.—I remain, your obedient servant.

J. W. TOMES.

Caterham, March 9th, 1880.

AN EMETIC FOR INFANTS.

DR. S. W. SMITH (Pershore) writes:—I have to record that half a teaspoonful of glycerine acts as a simple and efficient emetic for infants. Perhaps some of your readers can confirm this by future experience.

SPASMODYIC CONTRACTION OF THE STERNO-MASTOID MUSCLE.

Sir,—Spasmodyic contraction of the sterno-mastoid muscle is one of the most troublesome affections met with in the practice of surgery. It sometimes originates in irritation of the nerve-centres, such as injury to the spine, etc. I am inclined to think, from a careful study of the many recorded cases, and from personal experience, that the neural portion of the spasm is generally chiefly at fault. Dr. Little has cured recent cases with bromide of potassium, and amyl nitrite, with private benefit to the same done to relieve the bowels. These remedies, however, appear to (and Dr. Little agrees with this opinion) to be useful only when the affection depends upon hepatic congestion, the majority of cases requiring tonics and a generous diet. If from any very severe, division of the clavicular origin of the muscle, and perhaps of the sternal also, is necessary to relieve the patient; and this treatment sometimes effects a cure (surprising as it may appear) from a division of a portion of the nerve. Bamber performed the same operation, but without success.

In Dr. Cross's case, I should prescribe a dracont of compound syrup of opium of iron to be taken twice daily, and the following liniment to be used several times a day:—B. Liniimint compositus 2 fl.; liniimint belomandous 5 fl.; liniimint opii salicinatis 5 fl.; liniimint sodium 5 fl.; and sodium 5 fl., agitate or three hours, the application should be still gaining ground, I should attempt pressure upon some part of the neck in the manner of Mr. Cattlin. This failing, I would advise him to adopt the substance of the "present." His case is, however, of much importance to the patient free from spasm. This latter treatment is, of course, only to be adopted when the spasm is confined to the sterno-mastoid, and other muscles—such as the scapula—are free. I am, etc., E. EDMOND SMITH.

Queen Anne Street, March 15th, 1880.

Sir,—The case to which you direct Dr. Cross's attention in the Journal of March 15th, as having been reported by Dr. Heath of Leeds, is now under my care in the Kendal Hospital, the rotatory movements of the head having again returned with their former severity. In due course, I hope to publish a further clinical history of the case.—I remain, etc.,

GUSTAVUS HARRIDGE, F.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.

Kendal, March 16th, 1880.

CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING MEDICAL REFORM.

Sir,—The leading article in the Journal of March 15th, which assumes that the medical and surgical degrees of the Scotch universities are as easily obtained as the diplomas of the College and Hall in England. Such is not the case, nor will anyone who, like myself, has passed through both ordains it to be so. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow fairly represent the corresponding examining bodies here, but the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen require a much higher standard. The practical instruction of students in hospital work is, by force of unsanctioned opportunities, doubtless better in London than elsewhere, but the amount of theoretical knowledge required from Scotch graduates is so fairly liberal as to distinguish them. It is hardly less than fifty per cent., and among these unfavourites are to be found many M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A., who have fallen victims to the prevalent error that Scotch degrees are worthless. I have seen the medical output of such numbers of students at the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen never attain a degree, but are fail to content themselves with the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Ed. Ed. degrees.

Your truly,

G. R. S. HARRIDGE.


BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Storia della medicina in Roma al Tempo dei Re e della Repubblica. Per Dottor Guido Moi. II. Ed. Roma 1880. 1 vol. 8°. 180 p. 15 fig. 5 tav. 100 fig. 1 tav. 100 fig.)


A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. Sixth edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880. 300 p. 1 fig. 16 pl. 24 fig. 3 tav. 100 fig. 1 tav. 100 fig. 1 tav. 100 fig. 1 tav.