

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

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

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

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.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

C. G. W. would be glad of any hints as to clothing and regimen advisable for a voyage to Buenos Ayres, and a stay there of about a month, during the ensuing spring. Also what drugs would it be advisable for the patient to take with him for his own use? Patient is a chronic dyspeptic, and suffers from sea-sickness.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

A MEMBER would be obliged by information as to the best medical degrees and schools open to a young lady who has done well at a public school.

. The medical degrees at present open to women are those of the Universities of London, Ireland, Glasgow, and St. Andrews; the conjoint Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of Dublin; and the Society of Apothecaries, London. There are separate medical schools for women in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The London school contains 144 students, and is located at 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Women are also admitted to the men's medical schools at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Newcastle upon Tyne. Detailed information about the various schools appeared in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*, in an article by Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., which our correspondent might consult. We believe, however, that the fees charged at the London school have been reduced since Mrs. Anderson's article was published.

ANSWERS.

A. B., M.D.—September by preference.

IN answer to "Door Springs," Dr. Cordes writes: I may say I have used with great advantage for nearly ten years the "Ferme-porte automatique" of Laforest, 18, Rue Meslay, Paris. The door closes without noise, as slowly as one may want. As an experiment, I tried to push the screw as far as possible; the door took forty-six seconds to close. In unscrewing it more or less, the door closes more or less quickly without noise. Laforest makes five sizes, according to the weight of the door, No. 0 being the strongest. Of course, every part has to be well oiled.

NOTES, LETTERS, Etc.

ERRATUM.—Dr. S. Edward Jones writes to say that he has not been appointed an Assistant Lecturer to the Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, as stated last week.

THE CLIMATE OF SOUTH AFRICAN MOUNTAIN STATIONS.

DR. H. MUIR EVANS (Berlin) writes: Dr. Williams, in his reply to my letter which appears in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of April 22nd, complains of "hardly fair comparison," and implies that my statements do not equally apply to Bloemfontein, and further that my letter treated of details in the climate. This town was taken as a type of South African mountain stations, and inasmuch as my observations were taken on a part of the same plateau on which it lies, where a distance of 80 miles makes a very small difference in altitude, and practically none in climate, my statement can hardly be called a comparison at all. The length and severity of the winter are two of the leading features Dr. Williams omitted to mention, and are very important as regards the advice one must give to patients as to the clothing they must take with them. Of the invigorating effect of this cold weather there is no doubt.

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, April 1st, p. 727.

ILFRACOMBE AS A HEALTH RESORT.

DR. J. BAIN SINCOCK (Bridgwater) writes: I have lately been staying for a short time at Ilfracombe, and was very much struck by the mild temperature experienced there in March. I was led to make inquiries, and secured a copy of Bayard's "English Climatology," which gives a great deal of useful information respecting a number of places. I have selected six fairly representative health resorts for comparison. The tables which I annex, taken from Bayard's report, show Ilfracombe to be warmer in winter (see Table B) than any other watering-place in

TABLE A.—Mean Maximum Temperature, 1881-90.

Name of Place.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average for Year.
Scarborough ...	42.2	43.2	45.6	49.1	55.7	61.2	65.6	64.2	60.4	52.8	47.5	42.1	52.5
Brighton ...	44.8	44.9	47.6	52.3	60.4	65.4	67.9	66.9	64.6	56.4	50.3	44.0	55.1
Ventnor ...	45.7	46.1	48.6	53.4	59.6	64.8	67.0	67.9	64.6	57.2	51.9	46.4	56.1
Ilfracombe ...	47.2	46.8	47.9	51.9	58.0	62.5	64.9	65.2	62.5	56.4	52.4	47.6	55.3
Falmouth ...	47.3	46.9	48.4	51.8	57.5	63.2	65.4	65.3	62.1	56.1	52.1	47.7	55.3
Guernsey ...	47.0	46.6	48.9	52.8	59.1	63.2	66.5	67.1	64.4	57.3	52.8	47.7	56.1

TABLE B.—Mean Minimum Temperature, 1881-90.

Name of Place.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average for Year.
Scarborough ...	34.5	35.3	35.3	38.7	43.7	49.4	52.6	52.0	49.8	43.9	39.5	34.6	42.4
Brighton ...	35.0	36.0	35.6	40.3	46.4	51.6	55.1	54.8	52.3	44.7	42.2	36.2	44.2
Ventnor ...	37.4	37.7	37.6	41.2	47.1	51.8	55.3	55.8	53.7	47.0	43.7	38.2	45.5
Ilfracombe ...	39.4	39.4	39.6	42.7	47.8	53.1	55.7	56.5	54.0	48.6	45.2	40.3	46.9
Falmouth ...	39.8	39.1	39.1	41.9	48.8	51.8	54.4	54.5	52.4	47.2	44.5	39.8	45.9
Guernsey ...	39.7	39.9	40.1	43.2	47.7	51.9	55.1	55.8	54.4	48.7	45.7	40.7	46.9

England, and only 0.5° lower than Guernsey. Again, the summer temperature is lower than in any other place mentioned in the table, excepting Scarborough. The difference between the highest summer temperature and the lowest winter temperature is also less at Ilfracombe, viz., 25.8° (see Table C). As regards rainfall, rainy days, and

TABLE C.

Name of Place.	Mean of Maximum for Month.	Mean of Minimum for Month.	Greatest Difference.
Scarborough ...	July, 65.6	January, 34.5	31.1
Brighton ...	" 67.9	" 35.0	32.9
Ventnor ...	August, 67.9	" 37.4	30.5
Ilfracombe ...	" 65.2	" 39.4	25.8
Falmouth ...	July, 65.4	" 39.1	26.3
Guernsey ...	August, 67.1	" 39.7	27.4

amount of cloud, Ilfracombe holds a medium position. I feel sure that many will be glad to know of a place that possesses so many climatic and other advantages, and is at the same time so easily accessible. Magnificent cliff and valley scenery are found within easy walking distance. There are numerous hotels and boarding houses, most of them in sheltered positions; among these latter the Runnacleave is the largest, and situated quite in the valley, and sheltered from every wind. Ilfracombe, North Devon, may be reached *via* Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, or Plymouth.

. Mr. Bayard's paper on "English Climatology, 1881-90," which was read at a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society in June, 1892, is founded upon the results of observations made at the Society's stations for ten years; as these have been compared with similar observations carried on at other stations for twenty years, and agree with the latter, they may be regarded as tolerably correct. The favourable results of Ilfracombe seem fairly proved, though as yet no satisfactory explanation has been offered save the sheltered position of the place. It would seem that a very large portion of the Gulf Stream current passes along the north coast of Cornwall and Devon, and that well-sheltered spots