A number were invited to journal with authority that a practitioner
struck off the Register could carry on his private practice as before, and be
subject to no disability, except that of not being able to sign statutory
certificates, etc., the penalty of being struck off the Register would
therefore amount to summary proceedings: for calculating supplies of fresh air, etc., will simplify matters:
- \[ \lambda \text{ = cubic contents of room}, \]
- \[ \lambda = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of vitiated air}, \]
- \[ \mu = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of pure air} \]
and be amount of air entering room in a given time.
- \[ \text{L} \times \text{E} = \text{cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ exhaled during this given time}. \]

**ANSWERS.**

Sceptic.—We have no information concerning the gentleman men-
tioned.

A member writes: I should advise R.E., who asked a question in the
*British Medical Journal* for January 16th, *p. 129*, to write to Lady
Superintendent, Woodside Court, East Grinstead, for humane treatment.

Perhaps a work by Dr. Henri Fournier, which has recently appeared,
will meet our correspondent's requirements. It is titled *Hygiène Générale de la Peau et du Corps Cheveux*. It is published by the
Société des Editeurs Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine, 4, Rue
Antoine Dubois, Paris, 1896.

**NOTES, LETTERS, Etc.**

**ERRATUM.**—In the Diary for Friday, January 17th, published in the
*British Medical Journal* for January 16th, the entry relating to the
British Association for the Advancement of Science, in vol. v, should have read as follows: “Cases, microscopic specimens, etc., by the
President, Mr. Mayo Collier” etc., not as printed "by the
President, Mr. Collier".

**AIRD JOLLY FUND.**

Mr. G. A. Garry Simpson writes: "Mr. Aird Jolly has brought pleasure in acknow-
ledging the following the following additional subscriptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Thiduongh, M.D.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Anderson, M.R.C.S.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Rayner, M.D. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. Fox, M.B. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Davies, M.R.C.S. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percy Jenkins, M.R.C.S. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Roberts, M.D. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. (Sheffield)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Seymour Sharkey, M.D. (London)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE ANTICYCLOGIC WEATHER OF JANUARY, 1896.**

Dr. W. G. Black, F.R.C.S.Ed., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society (Edinburgh), writes: In looking over some records of the past fifteen years or so of the weather of January, when anticyclones lasted over a week, it seems there were in 1880 twelve days of barometer above 30 inches, followed by gale and snow on 12th and 13th and on 24th and 25th. In 1884 there were only nine days of high barometer, with the same gale and snow on 24th and 25th. In 1884 there were nine days of high barometer, with the same gale and snow on 24th and 25th. In 1885 there were seven days of high barometer above 30 inches, followed by frosts on 22nd and gale on 23rd. In 1886 there were seven days of high barometer, with the same gale and snow on 24th and 25th. In 1887 there were nine days of the same, and in 1888, only five, with snow on 24th and 25th. In 1889 there were nine days of the same, with snow on 24th and 25th, and 26th. In 1890 there were two days of the same, followed by gales and snow on 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. In 1891 there were nine days of the same, followed by gales and snow on 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 25th. It will thus be seen that the weather may change to more severe winter by the end of the month, and that arrangements might be made of a prescient character for such occasions, and advantage besides be taken of the present genial condition of the atmosphere. The winter season in this country amounts to discomfort, but in other countries will be welcomed as fine weather. It is here brought about chiefly by the irruptions of blizzards from the northern Arctic seas, and not from the Atlantic Ocean in the west from the United States, which is usual in our latitudes.

**REMOVAL FROM THE "REGISTER."**

An esteemed correspondent has expressed the opinion that the answer
under the heading in the *British Medical Journal* of December 18th, 1892, is misleading, because it might be inferred from it that the General
Medical Council had some power of enforcing abstention from practice
by persons removed from the Register. Our correspondent argues that
any indication to the contrary is not to be found in the Act, and that
therefore any individual who has been struck off the Register is per-
mitted to practice medicine so long as he does not violate Clauses 36 and
37 of the Act, and give and subscribe certificates or hold any public medical appointment. Such a person is of course not entitled to receive the privileges provided under Section 32 (recovery of fees) and 35 (serving on Juries).

**"* This criticism is a good illustration of the trivial methods of the
General Medical Council. The word "should," not must, was used in
theithur partie of the Act, and it is not in the power of the practitioners
of the general medical power exists to stop the person struck off the Register from prac-
tising, yet it was the best thing he could do, in order to purify himself of his offence, and qualify for restoration to the Register. If a wrong
information that the practitioner is as a rule refused a license to practice,
and allowed to maintain a course of private treatment, even if it be not a

disciplinary act of the body of the Council. If, on the other hand, any journal were to indicate with authority that a practitioner struck
off the Register could carry on his private practice as before, and be
subject to no disability, except that of not being able to sign statutory
certificates, etc., the penalty of being struck off the Register would
therefore amount to summary proceedings: for calculating supplies of fresh air, etc., will simplify matters:
- \[ \lambda \text{ = cubic contents of room}, \]
- \[ \lambda = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of vitiated air}, \]
- \[ \mu = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of pure air} \]
and be amount of air entering room in a given time.
- \[ \text{L} \times \text{E} = \text{cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ exhaled during this given time}. \]

**PROBLEMS IN VENTILATION.**

Mr. Samuel Constable (Mathematical Sizar Trinity College, Dublin,
Barnes Road, W.) writes: D.P.H. candidates and others sometimes
encounter problems of this kind when required to calculate the ventilation
for calculating supplies of fresh air, etc., will simplify matters:
- \[ \lambda \text{ = cubic contents of room}, \]
- \[ \lambda = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of vitiated air}, \]
- \[ \mu = \text{No. of cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ in 10,000 vols. of pure air} \]
and be amount of air entering room in a given time.
- \[ \text{L} \times \text{E} = \text{cubic feet of CO}_2 \text{ exhaled during this given time}. \]

**Women Cycling.**

M.T.C.E. writes: In the *British Medical Journal* of January 16th I
notice a letter signed "Cyclist," wherein the writer expresses astonish-
ment that someone has not devised a cycle that will meet the evil
complains of—shock to the spinal column and base of the skull
when road riding over stones or rough road. I have ridden for over two years
a bicycle and tricycle, covering over 18,000 miles, which most entirely
eliminate vibration from the saddle and handle bar under all or any
conditions and road. The writer being a "cyclist," cannot have been
observant, or he would have noticed this pattern of machine, as there
are numbers of them about. It is built by Humber and Co., and can be
seen in the window and display of the Humber and Co., in Oxford and
London, and is known as the "Cyclist." It is claimed that there is no
vibration, that they are effective to a certain extent; they modify vibration,
but to obtain the best result from an automobile it should be of such a
shape as to be handled with ease. For women's riding, absence of vibration is almost a sine qua non. I

**Dr. John Atter (Brook Street, W.) writes: I have read "Cyclist's
letter with much interest, but with more surprise, and I therefore beg
to be allowed to point out what I consider a great error, lest his letter
should influence anyone to give up such a pleasant form of exercise as
cycling, or debar those from taking to it who might otherwise be

desirous of doing so.**

**Cyclist** first of all states that the body is saved from the shocks of vibration through being mounted on a spring saddle, but in the very
next sentence takes considerable pains to prove that the body does
receive those shocks from the peddles through balance, etc. It is
practical to see that the vibration is carried up from the back
wheel (the rider sitting almost immediately over it) and transmitted to
the spinal column through the spine and so, etc.

With regard to riding on the level or up a slight incline, the amount
of force which has to be exerted by the extending leg at each stroke is
very small, the whole weight of the body resting on the saddle and the
feet revolving on the pedals merely as a support, the weight of the
practitioner being supported by the saddle. Moreover, the vibrations
carry the least from the pedals midway between the wheels, which
greatly tend to decrease the sensation of the road at the same moment.

The suggestion of "Cyclist" to place a spring between the wheels and
the machine is, I think, a great error, as springs are different, and
machines thus fitted are still obtainable, but as a