The fever was the milk supply. The state of the Dublin dairy
Medical Times and Gazette, of London as attacked by cholera in 1866,
destructive of all, for it chiefly attacked adults. These diseases
impure water. Dublin, fortunately, had an abundant supply
summarized as follows, viz.:—1. The selection of healthy
yards was disgraceful, and highly dangerous. The require
zymotics arose. To illustrate the former division of his
accommodation for the sick in suitable hospitals, having capabilities of
their homes are being disinfected during epidemics; of con
confirmation of the statement of Hildebrand concerning the remark
value of the extract entirely depends on the care taken in the
selection of the drug; and Dr. Squibb has found that the
results. Dr. Marion Sims also confirmed this statement.
the prolongation of ergot taken into the stomach produced
those who wish to produce the effects of the ergot itself. The
the watery extract on dinner-plates, stirring it carefully, and
those who had already been in-patients; and 2nd, those who were sent from
by no means represents the active principles of the drug,
the students, and the profession. I am, &c.,
for the sick in suitable hospitals, having capabilities of
had already been in-patients; and 2nd, those who were sent from
diseases in the neighborhood as difficult cases to be consulted upon.
its effects on psoas abscess in vol. v. of the Medical Times. He says—
more deeply than despair.”—Scott’s “Marmion.”
often verrypuzzling. The subject of his letter, especially with reference to the second consultation.
the students, and the profession. I am, &c.,
Bacon.
still learn much. Bacon.
encouragement, and by a proper system of Poor-law relief. 6. The promotion of cleanliness both by
education and legal means. 7. The provision of proper accommodation for the sick in suitable hospitals, having capabilities of
the prevention of preventable disease might be summarized as follows, viz.:—1. The selection of healthy
sites for new houses. 2. Proper drainage and water supply. 3. The interdicting of the occupation of houses unfit for habitation. 4. The prevention of overcrowding in either houses or districts. 5. The diminution of the effects of pauperism by well-regulated charities, and by a proper system
of these ends there must be a well-organized sanitary system. Such a system exists but in a few large towns, not at all in
the country, and scarcely anything worthy of the name is at present to be found in Dublin.
Ergot in Urine Fibroid.—At the New York
State Medical Society, Dr. Wey observed that he was able to
confirm the statements of Hildebrand concerning the remark
results which issue from hypodermic injection of ergotine.
Having, however, found that it caused much local irritation, while the prolonged use of ergot taken into the stomach produced
nausea, he had tried suppositories prepared by Dr. Squibb from a concentrated extract of ergot, with the most favourable results. Dr. Marion Sims also confirmed this statement.
Dr. Squibb observed that ergotine is a very variable substance, and by no means represents the active principles of the drug,
containing more or less of these according to the method employed for its extraction. It is unworthy the attention of those who wish to produce the effects of the ergot itself. The
value of the extract entirely depends on the care taken in the selection of the drug; and Dr. Squibb has found that the
improvement in its properties is correspondingly greater than it appears by its local irritation and
the limitating temperature to which it is exposed.—New York
Medical Record, February 15.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

To that question must I still learn much. Bacon.

Dr. J. Potter Jenkins-Tyken, New York.—Enclosure received.

Nema.—Dr. Matthew Bass Smith has been summoned to attend before the
General Medical Council on Monday, March 31, at 2.15.

Mr. Basing, Royston.—Dr. Bakewell’s paper has been received, and shall
appear as soon as possible.

B. M. Kimmarsh, Australia.—Enclosure received. 

Bac. 25 to 30 per cent.

Huy.—The term “varicella” was first employed by Vogel in 1784.

Decima.—Dr. Monat was for many years the Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal.

Aquatic.—“University Oars,” by Dr. Morgan. London: Macmillan. 1873.

Philo.—Dr. Paley’s “Report on the Hospitals for the Insane in Australia,”
1870.

Loco Standi cannot do better than persevere in the course he has adopted.

A. A. D., Fowey.—Clearly the owners are liable. Perhaps the stint
now being administered to the members of the Board of Trade by Mr.
Plimsoll will incite that body into action on the matter. We may
perhaps refer again to the matter.

A. S.—Having passed the preliminary examination at the Hall in January,
you will have credit given to you for half a session at your hospital if you attend at once to register at the College of Surgeons, taking with you the hospital card and the certificate from the Hall.

Testimonial to Dr. James Murie.

An opinion having been expressed that it might not be inappropriate to present Dr. James Murie, formerly Prosector to the Zoological Society of London, with a substantial recognition of the services which he has rendered to science by his numerous memoirs printed in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Zoological Society and other scientific journals, we, the undersigned, have pleasure in assequencing in that opinion, and in stating our belief that Dr. Murie’s career has been a most meritorious one, very beneficial to science, and highly honourable to himself.

The Viscount Walden, F.R.S. (President of the Zoological Society of London).

Sir Cha. Lyell, Bart, M.A., L.L.D., D.C.L.

Cu. Darwin, M.A., F.R.S.


Allen Thomson, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S.

G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S.

James Glamis, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

W. Sharpey, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S.

W. Turner, M.B.

J. Lockhart Clarke, M.D., F.R.S.

W. E. Parker, F.R.S., F.R.S.

John Young, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

Gros. Box, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

St. George Mivart, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Frank Bouckland, F.R.S. (Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries).

William Anstee, M.D.

J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D., F.R.S.

Note.—Professor Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Bell Pettigrew, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, have consented to receive subscriptions with a view to furthering the above object. In
withstanding subscribers will oblige by communicating with either of those gentlemen.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Ex Official’s communication shall be attended to at the earliest opportunity.


Rasmussen.—Medical Times and Gazette, vol. xx., Dr. Murray; also, March 23, 1850, Dr. Bryson, R.A.

A Young Brewer.—Children under 12 rarely expectorate.

D. F.—Mr. Adams has given valuable details of a case of the kind in the

A Priori must furnish further particulars before we can advise him on the subject of his letter, especially with reference to the second consultation.

Wright.—Mr. Patrick Blair’s “Anatomy of the Elephant” appeared in the Philosophical Transactions in 1710. He was a medical practitioner at Dundee.

Out-Patient Reform.

To the Editor of the Medical Times and Gazette.

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, “A General Practitioner,” I beg to point out that at the last sitting of the subject a suggestion was thrown out by an eminent surgeon, which, if adopted by the hospitals, would at once settle the question who should be an out-patient. It was
said that out-patients should consist of two classes—1st, those who had already been in-patients; and 2nd, those who were sent from dispensaries in the neighborhood as difficult cases to be consulted upon. By this means what your correspondent justly calls a “great evil” would, I think, be remedied; and the benefit of the system, which is difficult to explain to those who read at present, would be equally divided between the patients, the students, and the profession. I am, &c.,

Charles Deering was born in Saxony about 1695, and after having taken his degree in Physic at Leyden, came to England in the train of a foreign ambassador some time in 1720, and commenced practice as an
acquaintance. He brought himself into some reputation by his treatment of small-pox, but incurred the censure of the faculty by his pretensions to a nostrum. His reputation as a physician suddenly declining, he turned his attention to botany, upon which subject he published several works. He died on April 12, 1749.

Rahere, West Smithfield.—You will find Sir Benjamin Brodie’s opinion on psoas abscess in vol. v. of the Medical Times. He says—
“When it points, make a free opening, and let the matter run out of itself, not using any compression. If only a moderate opening, you will have to compress, which should never be done in acute abscess. Pressure gives pain in chronic cases, brings on inflammation of the eustachian tubes and hemorrhage from its inner surface, and severe constitutional disturbance, and frequently, indeed, death.” We believe Mr. Charles Hawkins wrote a short biography of Brodie.

Sine quid non.—The question of identity is often very puzzling. We can offer no suggestion on the case.