

destructive than epidemic zymotics, and fever was the most destructive of all, for it chiefly attacked adults. These diseases spread under conditions belonging to *place* and to *population*. Into the consideration of these the lecturer entered at length, and also into the varied conditions under which particular zymotics arose. To illustrate the former division of his subject, Dr. Grimshaw exhibited old and new maps of Dublin, which showed that the oldest streets and houses were the most unhealthy; and to illustrate the latter division, maps of Terling, in Essex, of London as attacked by cholera in 1866, etc., were shown. Enteric fever often arose from the use of impure water. Dublin, fortunately, had an abundant supply of excellent water. A most important source of enteric fever was the milk supply. The state of the Dublin dairies was disgraceful, and highly dangerous. The requirements for the prevention of preventable disease might be summarised 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 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 expansion during epidemic periods; of proper conveyances for bringing patients to hospital; of refuges for the healthy whilst their homes are being disinfected during epidemics; of convalescent homes for the use of those recovering from zymotic disease; and of an effective system of disinfection. To accomplish these ends there must be a well-organised 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 UTERINE FIBROID.—At the New York State Medical Society, Dr. Wey observed that he was able to confirm the statements of Hildebrand concerning the remarkable results which ensue from hypodermic injection of ergotine. Having, however, found it cause 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

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JAMES MURIE.

An opinion having been expressed that it might not be inappropriate to present Dr. James Murie, formerly Prosecutor 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 acquiescing 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.

CH. DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S.

JOS. D. HOOKER, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

ALLEN THOMSON, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S.

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

JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

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

WM. TURNER, M.B.

J. LOCKHART CLARKE, M.D., F.R.S.

W. K. PARKER, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

JOHN YOUNG, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

GEO. BUSK, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

FRANK BUCKLAND, F.Z.S. (Inspector of Salmon Fisheries).

WILLIAM AITKEN, 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. Intending subscribers will oblige by communicating with either of those gentlemen.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Ex Officio's communication shall be attended to at the earliest opportunity.

O. W.—*Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society*, vol. xiii., p. 162.

Rammell.—*Medical Times and Gazette*, vol. xx., Dr. Murray; also, March 23, 1860, Dr. Bryson, &c.

A Young Reader.—Children under 12 rarely expectorate.

D. F.—Mr. Adams has given valuable details of a case of the kind in the "Second Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council," p. 337.

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

Wrightson.—Mr. Patrick Blair's "Anatomy of the Elephant" appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1710. He was a medical practitioner at Dundee.