peated; the pupils then dilated a good deal. Coffee and sal volatile were continued to be administered, and half a drachm of tincture of belladonna was also given for a dose. At 2 A.M., finding the pulse very flagging, and there being greater difficulty in keeping the patient walking, the liquor ammoniæ fortissimus was injected as before. His eyelids began to droop very much, but notwithstanding this, at 2.50 A.M., he asked for his watch to wind it up. At 3.8 A.M. he sank on his knees and expired. — I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

EDMUND HARTLEY, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.

Warwick-square, S.W., Nov. 3rd, 1873.

SMALL-POX IN LEEDS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I notice in your last week's number an intimation that an inspection was necessary in my new Leeds district, owing to an outbreak of small-pox. Allow me to cite the whole facts of the matter.

On September 24th, 1873, a person came from Skelton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, with the disease upon him. He was ill nine days, and died. My district inspector reported the case, and I was at once upon the spot. By this time several people had caught the disease. I soon ascertained the names and residences of all, and showed them the necessity of keeping from public places, or even visiting their neighbours. I supplied them liberally with carbolic-acid powder. Saw myself that the ashpits and privies were emptied. The surroundings of those ashpits, &c., were well covered over with the powder. The whole system of drainage was examined by my able inspector, Mr. Newhouse, and myself, and found imperfect. The street in which those ashpits and privies are situated is not drained at all; the soil must therefore be in a very unsafe state. By continued watchfulness over the district, the epidemic was stamped out in six days from my first visit to the place. The number infected was 16, the deaths 3.

I laid the state of the district before my committee, which met on the 27th inst., and asked that they should at once have the drains in that district so improved as I thought would make it, as it ought to be, a very healthy locality, and also that drains be laid in all the back streets in which there are none at present. I could give you more elaborate details from my report of the 27th inst., but I know your space would not admit them. Hoping, in justice to me, you will publish these few facts,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

GEO. GOLDIE,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Leeds.

October 29th, 1873.

AN ARMY MEDICAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I take leave to address you for the purpose of bringing before the notice of your readers an act of injustice of which the old officers of the African medical service are about to be made the subjects. By a recent warrant, issued in the current year, it is provided that for the future all medical officers entering the African service will receive double pay while on the Coast and count also double time. But it appears upon inquiry that these double and special advantages are not to apply to those officers now in the African medical service. And, furthermore, the latter are not allowed the privilege of being transferred to the general service, in order that they may *volunteer* for their old work (and thus, by a side wind, glean the advantages held out to all their other brethren). So that, as things now stand, a surgeon-major in the African section of more than twelve years' actual service may be in medical charge of an entire station on the West Coast, drawing 17s. 6d. per diem, while one of his juniors as surgeon will be taking 20s., and a surgeon of five years' service 25s. per diem, and so on. It would appear, therefore, that length of service is in this case a decided disadvantage to an officer, and the bad moral effect in the army generally produced by such an arrangement cannot be questioned.

The injustice of the measure seems so very obvious that I trust you will afford space for these brief details in your columns. — I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Nov. 4th, 1873.

JUSTITIA.

ARMY HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—By "Army Circular" bearing date September 26th, 1873, a weekly return is called for from medical regimental officers, of non-commissioned officers and men who have been treated in hospital on account of sickness &c. "due to their own misconduct."

Now, the knotty point is what diseases are to be included in this category. An offence is implied by the punishment accorded—viz., total stoppage of the offender's pay.

If the offence be a breach of military law, the medical officer, as he is constantly reminded, has no jurisdiction whatever; and if it be a moral offence, who is to decide? If it comes under the latter denomination, we would suggest to the bewildered medical officer that the point at issue be referred for decision to the nearest military chaplain.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.,

Plymouth, October 3rd, 1873.

ONE IN A FIX.

LIVERPOOL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE session at the Liverpool School of Medicine was opened under more than usually favourable auspices, forty first-year's men representing the new entries. This is the largest accession in the history of the school, and brings the total number of students engaged this session in the various classes to one over the hundred. Doubtless the opening of the new buildings has in a measure contributed towards swelling the ranks on this occasion.

Mr. J. P. Heywood has supplemented his gift of £1000 towards the expenses of the new museum and other buildings by an additional donation of £500. The total cost of the alterations, inclusive of the necessary fittings, is close upon £5500; with the exception of about £400, which still remains to be raised, this amount has been subscribed by the profession and the public, Mr. Heywood contributing the munificent proportion of £1500. The new museum is not yet completely fitted, but is in active progress, and it is hoped that the preparations will be transferred to their new home in the course of a few days.

The Physiological Laboratory is, perhaps, the most striking portion of the additions; it is well worth a visit, especially by those contemplating providing a similar department in connexion with other schools of medicine. The new arrangements, under the superintendence of Dr. Caton and Mr. Rushton Parker, are already found to answer in an admirable manner the requirements of the students engaged in practical physiology. Credit must be given to the College of Surgeons for the stimulus they have recently given in this direction by the altered curriculum. If their regulations are properly carried out at the schools, the students' acquaintance with the microscope and other instruments equally useful in practice will be, to a certain extent, guaranteed.

Mr. John Torr, M.P., who opened the new buildings on October 1st, and afterwards distributed the prizes, has, with the view of providing a permanent memento of the additional stimulus that has thus been given to medical education in Liverpool, presented £100 to the Council of the School for investment, the interest of which is to provide a medal commemorative of the opening of the new buildings. The Council have decided that this prize shall be awarded for anatomy and physiology, and that it shall bear the name of the donor, "the Torr Medal."

At another important centre of medical work, the Medical Institution, the session has been inaugurated with more than usual *éclat*.

The President's *soirée* of 1873 will long be looked back upon as one of the most enjoyable *réunions* in connexion with our Medical Society.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th, 1873.

OVER three hundred tons of diseased fish were seized and destroyed at Billingsgate during the past four months.