for the operation for six months. With this, however, we have nothing to do. We may not vaccinate oftener in our public capacity; but if we carry out the contracts laid down by the Local Government Board, that Board will not refuse the gratuities.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS NEWHAM, M.D.

Winslow, Bucks, August 13th, 1873.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Four years ago the inspector of vaccination called at my house and at that of the registrar of births, without giving either of us notice of his intention, and, finding us both out, did not inspect any of the books, neither could I hear that he examined a single child's arm. After a few weeks I wrote to know if I was to receive the promised reward, well knowing that I had merited it. I received a reply that there were so many children unvaccinated that I could not have a grant. I examined the registrar's books, and found there were *not six unvaccinated*, and that all of these could be accounted for by either illness or death. I therefore again wrote stating this fact, and received a small sum for the "improvement in the results."

Two years ago my district was again examined, and this time I had operated on a few cases at their own houses, and was consequently disqualified. A few months ago the inspector came again by appointment, and examined three or four cases, with which he expressed himself as satisfied, and knowing that I had kept every appointment and only vaccinated at the stations, and that I had produced three or four good, large, foveated scars in almost every case, and, further, that the quality of the vaccinations had been proved by the importation of two cases of malignant small-pox, without the spread of the disease in either case, I naturally believed myself entitled to the grant. I did not, however, receive any tidings of it, and, therefore, after a few weeks, wrote to the medical officer to the Local Government Board to know if I was to receive it, when, to my surprise, I received an answer that I was to wait till next time, without assigning any cause of failure.

Surely, Sir, if the inspections are not carried out more efficiently, and the Government rewards granted with more justice than at present, public vaccinators will be disgusted rather than encouraged. Would it be too much to ask that at least 5 per cent. of the cases should be examined, and that the cause of failure should be pointed out, in order that the public vaccinators may know in what to improve? There certainly is now great dissatisfaction felt at the utter want of justice in the matter, and not without cause.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

August, 1873.

F. D. L.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES, CANNOCK CHASE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following comments on the recent report of your correspondent from this camp, as there are certain points to which I wish to refer, though cordially agreeing with him in most of his observations.

Without doubt the shako is not a perfect head-dress, but I think its defect is as much in its not protecting the back of the head from the sun as in producing "distressing pressure." I have heard officers of the Guards say that they would rather wear a bear-skin cap all day on the march than the forage cap, for this reason alone.

With regard to the accoutrements, your correspondent's remarks have evidently reference to the knapsack, which in many regiments has now been superseded by the valise, and this to a great extent obviates the constriction produced by the dragging backwards of the tunic collar by the old straps, as the weight is now thrown in a more directly vertical direction.

Then, as regards the alteration he proposes in the tunic collar, he may not be aware that it is precisely the one which was suggested to the authorities some years ago by the late Captain Ram, Scots Fusilier Guards, as I believe I have before stated in your journal; and this officer had a sample tunic made after an Austrian pattern, to be worn with an ingenious neckcloth, which I exhibited

to the Pathological Society. The combination, though excellent, was not approved of, and in 1869 I obtained permission to have a pattern tunic made at the Government Clothing Factory on a principle which would entirely obviate the present defect of the collar without exposing the neck—viz., by removing the hook-and-eye and by having no button above the sternum; and to prevent the collar gaping, one end was made to overlap the other a little. This tunic was approved of by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, but as yet it has not been adopted, and perhaps is now "put aside."

These alterations are, however, but stepping-stones in the right direction, for until the soldier has loose clothing for active work, his health and powers of usefulness must be prejudicially affected. The infantry, *Guards excluded*, are now supplied with a loose working tunic, but, curiously enough, the collar is still made to fasten rather tightly round the neck. Perhaps this defect may in time be obviated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Coldstream Guards' Camp, Cannock Chase,
August 26th, 1873.

A. B. R. MYERS.

THE GROUSE DISEASE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I beg to forward a few memoranda of the appearances presented by grouse which died of the prevailing epidemic, and were sent to the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, for dissection.

The internal organs were, on the whole, healthy, although in one case there was very slight inflammation of the lungs, and in another some reddened patches in the mucous membrane of the large intestine, and a group of objects resembling ova situated anteriorly to the kidneys. On examining the tissues microscopically we found numbers of round worms, resembling trichinæ in shape, in the mucous membrane of the large intestines, and particularly in that of the cæca, the larger worms being more superficial. We found the same worms in the muscular tissue of the pectoral region; there were also numerous crystals, apparently of sodium chloride. In the substance of the brain the same worm occurred, both singly and in groups. It may be remarked here that, although tapeworm is anything but rare in grouse, we failed to find a single trace of that worm in any of the birds we examined.

The emaciation of the bird was in proportion to the development or abundance of the worms; in one case, where the bird was literally skin and bone, the worms, when the structure was prepared for the microscope, were visible to the naked eye; and the smallest worms were plainly seen under a one-inch objective.

The examination of the cysts resembling ova, above-mentioned, led to no determinate result, nor did we find worms in any other structures than those cited. There was much food in the gizzard, but not so much as to cause impaction; while the ventriculus and intestines were comparatively empty. What deductions can be drawn from these appearances?

I am Sir, yours very truly,

J. VAUGHAN,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Edinburgh Veterinary College.
Edinburgh, August 20, 1873.

MODERN BONE-SETTING.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The recent discoveries in medicine and surgery are somewhat astounding to practitioners of forty years' standing. One of these has puzzled me greatly. I shall look for some new edition of Surgery to explain my difficulty, but, in the meantime, perhaps some of your readers may help me.

A few months ago I was called to see a young gentleman who had, in running a race, fallen and bruised his hip. He was able to walk across the room, but complained of pain about the buttock and thigh. There were no external marks of bruising, the limbs were of equal length, and the affected limb could be easily rotated by the patient. There was no sign of any displacement of the femur, and I en-