

by side. Magendie began his lecture by saying that he intended to give us the physiology of the nervous system. I nudged my friend, and whispered to him that Magendie would certainly have to name an English physiologist; and so he did, for, to my great triumph, he almost immediately said, "Monsieur Charles Bell, fameux chirurgien Anglais;" and went on, occupying the whole of a most interesting lecture with a lucid account of Sir Charles Bell's discoveries and doctrines, giving him all the credit of them, and claiming nothing certainly for himself.

I think, having a very vivid and distinct recollection of this lecture of Magendie—a recollection the more vivid, as the lecture made complete my triumph over "le superbe Catoire," as we used to call that individual among ourselves,—that there must be a misconception somehow in the statement that Magendie claimed Sir Charles Bell's magnificent theory as his own.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Alford, Lincolnshire, Aug. 1863. R. UVEDALE WEST, M.D.

LIQUOR CALCIS IN DIARRHŒA.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Now that diarrhœa is so very prevalent, and, when it attacks infants, so frequently fatal, its violence resisting all the routine treatment, may I inquire if any gentleman has tried that very old-fashioned remedy, liquor calcis? Amongst a very poor class of patients, living in ill-ventilated apartments in close, confined localities, I have found it act like a charm; giving at the same time one-grain doses of compound ipecacuanha powder with two grains of mercury-with-chalk. The vomiting and purging cease, and the child gradually recovers from what seemed to be a fatal attack. I have found it particularly serviceable to infants at the breast, and it has frequently done good service to adults in combination with castor oil and tincture of opium in full doses.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
THOMAS MAY, L.F.P.S. Glasg., &c.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aug. 1863.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

EXAMINATION OF THE MEDICAL CADETS AT THE END OF THE SUMMER SESSION, 1863.

A.—WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

(Three hours allowed for each paper.)

MILITARY SURGERY.—Professor T. LONGMORE,
Deputy Inspector-General.

August 1st, 1863.

1. WHAT are the series of symptoms which may be expected to occur when a lung has been penetrated by a rifle ball? Mention the chief circumstances which may lead to an error in diagnosis as to such an injury having taken place.

2. Name the various kinds of defective vision, independent of those consequent on injury or diseased action, which incapacitate soldiers for the proper use of the rifle. Explain the nature of these defective conditions; show how they are to be distinguished from each other; and state the means of establishing their existence in cases of alleged disability in consequence of them.

3. Describe the systematic inspection of a recruit, and the purpose of each step of the examination.

MILITARY MEDICINE.—Professor W. C. MACLEAN, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General.

August 3rd, 1863.

1. Name the endemic diseases of India which chiefly injure the health or destroy the life of the soldiers, giving their classes and orders according to the official system of classification, and a summary of the causes supposed to be most active in their production and propagation.

2. What are the chief diseases of the circulatory system observed by you amongst soldiers, to what causes do you attribute them, and how far do you deem such causes remediable?

3. In a case of supposed acute hepatitis give the diagnostic value—(a) of pains; (b) of jaundice; (c) of cough, increased respiration, &c.; (d) of enlargement of the liver.

PATHOLOGY.—Professor W. AITKEN, M.D.

1. Define the nomenclature necessary to be attended to in the description of venereal sores.

2. Describe the modes by which elimination of the material in Peyer's patches occurs in cases of typhoid fever.

3. State the main points in the phenomena of the typhoid fever which distinguish a case of this disease from a case of typhus.

4. Enumerate the forms of degeneration which occur in the tissues or organs, and state how the existence of such degenerations may be recognised.

MILITARY HYGIENE.—Professor E. A. PARKES,
M.D., F.R.S.

August 5th, 1863.

1. What are the general principles to be attended to in the choice and preparation of sites for barracks?

2. What diseases are supposed to be communicated through the agency of water? How would you examine for organic matter in water?

3. How would you determine the amount and direction of movement of air in a room, and the sufficiency of ventilation?

4. What measures would you adopt if cases of yellow fever were to appear in a barracks in the West Indies?

B.—PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

MILITARY SURGERY AND MEDICINE.

August 6th, 1863.

Examination and concise statement of the history, diagnosis, prognosis, effects of treatment and influence of the disease (or injury) on the man's fitness for further military services of a case in the surgical and one in the medical division.

(Twenty minutes allowed for the examination, and thirty for the written description.)

PATHOLOGY.—(Three hours.)

1. Mention the lesions shown in the preparations numbered 1, 2, 3. Describe—(a) their nature; (b) how they originated; (c) their probable progress; (d) their probable result.

2. Name the parasites contained in the bottles, a, b, c, d.

3. Describe the lesions shown in the preparations on the two trays before you.

4. Determine the magnifying power of the combination of the lenses of the microscope on the table.

HYGIENE.—(Three hours.)

1. Chemical examination of water.

2. Chemical examination of beer.

3. Microscopical examination of adulterated flour.

6, Whitehall-yard, London, August 19th, 1863.

The Director-General of the Army Medical Department presents his compliments to the Editor of THE LANCET, and begs to enclose a list of the candidates who were successful at the competitive examination in February last, and who have passed through a course at the Army Medical School.

	Studied at	No. of marks.
Edward Chandler ...	London ...	4935
William Creyk, M.B. ...	Aberdeen ...	4737
Edgcombe Venning ...	London ...	4500
Alexander Brebner, M.D. ...	Aberdeen ...	4458
William Nash, M.D. ...	London ...	4385
William Edmondson Dudley ...	Dublin ...	4233
Alexander Doig ...	Glasgow ...	4125
Henry Arthur Martin ...	London ...	3980
Wm. West Quinton, M.B. ...	Dublin ...	3959
Geo. Wm. McNalty ...	Dublin ...	3924
Wm. Thos. Martin ...	Dublin ...	3821
John Norman Davis ...	Galway ...	3772
Wm. John Page ...	Dublin ...	3653
Frederick Ferguson, M.D. ...	Dublin ...	3628
Richard Geo. Segrave ...	Dublin ...	3013

THE GREASE OF HORSES AND THE COW-POX.—It is well known that Jenner considered the grease as the origin of the cow-pox, the cows becoming affected after having been milked by men who had groomed sick horses. M. Demera has opposed this opinion, and states that he has lately seen stalls containing as many as 200 cows, of whom some thirty became attacked with the pox without a shadow of contamination from horses.