

medical establishment, to raise medical men for the service; but he has signally failed. The age of admission has been extended from 25 to 30 years; and this favour has raised seven applicants for the two hundred vacancies! His last move is to get the medical work of the army in England done by civil medical men; and, we suppose, to make the army medical officers do double duty abroad. In this latter attempt, we sincerely trust that he will not receive the assistance of the profession.

The present position of the Army Medical Department indicates, and we regret to say it, that our profession is not represented at the Horse Guards by men who have either the scientific ability or the professional *esprit de corps*, which ought to animate those who come between the Government and the medical officer of the army. If the true position of our army medical brethren had been properly laid before the Horse Guards authorities, and if our Directors-General had had the courage and the scientific reputation which men occupying such positions ought to possess, the Army Medical Department could never have fallen into its present anomalous—and we may say disgraceful—position; and Earl de Grey would not have been forced to go to medical men “not of the army” for advice and assistance. Let our readers read the present condition of the army medical service, as described by Colonel North, and say if they think that those who have presided over the department can have done their duty.

“Colonel North said that officers in the medical service did not so much complain of the question of rank. What they wanted was, the permission to retire after twenty years’ service. The country had a right to expect that its troops should have the best possible medical advice. At present there were no less than two hundred vacancies in the medical department. During the Crimean war, there was scarcely a family in the country that did not mourn the loss of some relative. A committee was appointed in 1856, which reported that the medical officers had been deficient during the war. Eight years had elapsed, and the same state of things existed. If war broke out to-morrow, what would the troops do for surgeons? The authorities were obliged to send assistant-surgeons out to India who had only just returned from Canada, New Zealand, or the West Indies. A class of acting-assistant-surgeons had been appointed who had never before been heard of in this country; and some of the regiments had no assistant-surgeons.”

In consequence of the application by Miss Garrett to the London College of Physicians, to be admitted to examination for their licence, the College has taken the opinion of counsel as to the power of admitting females to examination; and counsel have advised that, under the Charter of the College, females are not admissible to examination. The College is, therefore, relieved from all necessity of discussing the subject. It has, happily, not the power to admit females to examination.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of August next.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, May 10th, 1864.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	Guildhall, Bury St. Edmunds.	Friday, June 17th, 2 P.M.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 19th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered for 5 o'clock.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Canterbury, May 2nd, 1864.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the session was held in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Thursday evening, April 28th; FRANCIS K. FOX, M.D., President, in the Chair. Thirty-eight members and four visitors attended. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

New Member. Herbert Cooper, Esq., was elected a member of the British Medical Association and of the Bath and Bristol Branch.

Papers. The following papers were read and discussed.

1. Hospital Dietaries. (No. 2.) By J. Beddoe, M.D.
2. On the Hour of Death in different Diseases, illustrated by the Hour of Death in Phthisis. By A. Haviland, Esq.
3. Note on a Case of Tapeworm. By G. F. Burder, M.D.
4. Case of Ovariectomy. By H. Marshall, M.D.
5. Case of Diseased Humerus. By C. Steele, Esq.
6. Cases illustrating the Effect of Suppurative Inflammation of the Dental Periosteum. By C. Gaine, Esq.

APHASIA. Dr. Trousseau has lately described, in a series of five lectures at the Hôtel Dieu, a new and most interesting disease. That is to say, the disease is not a new one, but it now for the first time takes its nosological rank. After a long discussion between doctors, university men, philologists in general, and even Greeks, as to the etymology of the word most proper to characterise the malady, the Greek word *aphasia* was adopted, but not until the various words *alalia*, *amnesia*, *aphemia*, *aphrasia*, and *anafidia*, had been passed in review and eliminated. This richness of the Greek language in synonyms furnishes to the reader a ready indication of the character of the disease. It is a more or less complete loss of the power of speech. (*New York Times*.)

been very fully discussed. The Committee had adopted the age of legal majority. He did not think there was any advantage in students being compelled to remain at the hospitals and attending lectures until they were 22 or 23 years of age; on the contrary, there was a kind of education which would be better conducted after the student had been released from the dread of examinations. Among the other advantages of allowing the licence to be obtained at the age of 21, would be the opportunity which it afforded for travelling, and visiting the foreign hospitals and medical schools. The Council had nothing to do with the requirements of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, or any other boards.

Dr. PAGET supported Mr. Rumsey's amendment. The addition of twelve months to the period of medical study would solve many difficulties in dealing both with general and with professional education.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost; 11 voting for it, 7 against it, and 5 declining to vote. The original motion was then carried.

On the motion of Dr. CHRISTISON, seconded by Dr. STOKES, the further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

It was then agreed that the standing orders should be suspended, and that the Council should meet on Saturday at 12 instead of 2 o'clock.

Executive Committee. The Council now proceeded to ballot for four members to form, with the President, the Executive Committee. Mr. Arnott, Dr. Acland, Dr. Sharpey, and Dr. Quain, were elected.

The Council met at 12 o'clock on Saturday. A proposal to discuss the remainder of the Report of the Committee on Education was negatived; and ultimately it was resolved that the Report should "be forwarded to the various bodies in Schedule A, with a letter from the Registrar to the effect that the Report is under the consideration of the Council, and calling their attention to the suggestions of the Report, and soliciting their observations thereon; also, distinguishing the resolutions which have been adopted by the Council from those which have not yet been considered; and that it be referred to the Executive Committee to carry this resolution into effect." Various resolutions were passed, and business transacted; and the Council terminated its seventh session at a little after six o'clock. Want of space compels us to defer a fuller report of the day's proceedings.

SYPHILIS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY. Lord Hartington, a few nights ago, spoke as follows on this matter. "The subject adverted to by his hon. friend (Sir J. Trelawny) was one of great importance, but it affected the navy as well as the army, and ought not to be partially dealt with. It had received the consideration both of his noble friend (Lord C. Paget) and himself, and later in the session it was his noble friend's intention to propose the appointment either of a committee or commission to inquire into the question.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. At the Society of Arts, Dr. Grace Calvert called attention to the metal magnesium, exhibited specimens of wire made from it, and showed the brilliant light which its combustion affords. This light is so intense, and possesses to so great a degree the qualities of sunlight, that photographs can readily be taken of objects illuminated by it. At the conclusion of the lecture several successful photographs were taken in thirty seconds by Mr. Claudet of Theed's bust of the Prince Consort in the anteroom of the society's lecture-hall, the first ever taken in London by means of this illuminating agent.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. List of candidates who obtained the degree of M.D. on April 29, 1864.

Charsley, W. P., M.R.C.S.L., Principal Civil Medical Officer, Ceylon
Fenton, John, L.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S., L.S.A., Liverpool
Irwin, Wm. Nassau, L.R.C.S.L., L.R.C.P.L., Dip. Mid., Monaghan, Ireland
Kelly, Walter McD., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.S.A., Crook, Durham
Lush, John Alfred, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., Salisbury
Parker, Wm., L.F.P.S., L.S.A., Bermondsey
Sankey, Wm., M.R.C.S.P., L.S.A., Sutton Valence, Kent
Smith, J. Sydney, M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.S.A., Tiverton
Walsh, James, M.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.P.E., L.M.I., Staff-Surgeon, Limerick
Wilson, Thomas, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., Hull

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 5th, the following Licentiate was admitted:—

Knott, Thomas Henry, Guy's Hospital

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Taylor, James, Anderson's University, Glasgow

As an Assistant:—

Evans, John, Cardiff

BIRTH.

CURRY. On May 11th, at East Rainton, the wife of *William Curry, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SLYMAN—POLLARD. On May 4th, at St. Budeaux, *William D. Slyman, Esq., Wellington Road, London, to Susan, eldest daughter of Tobias Pollard, Esq., of West Whiteleigh, Devon.
STEPHENSON—DEWHURST. On April 28th, at St. John's Church, Blackburn, W. H. Stephenson, M.D., to Mary Elizabeth, second and youngest daughter of James Dewhurst, Esq., Blackburn.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC. Colney Hatch is unfortunate. The papers this week report a case of murder of one lunatic there by another. The inquest is not yet completed.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL have made a grant of fifty guineas to the funds of the Great Northern Hospital; and of two hundred guineas to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

PISCICULTURE. During the past season, there have been put into the Thames 7000 salmon, 40,000 trout, 2000 grayling, and 3000 char, which are found to be in a thriving condition. All persons are allowed to angle in the waters.

A MEDICAL CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS. We notice in Friday's *Gazette* that Lord Lyttelton, the Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, has appointed one of our earliest associates, Mr. F. Davies of Pershore, to be captain of the 10th Company of the Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers. There are, we believe, but very few instances in which country general practitioners have been appointed captains of volunteers; and the fact now recorded may be regarded as a great personal compliment paid to Mr. (Capt.) Davies.

IRISH POOR-LAW OFFICERS. In the House of Commons, Mr. McEvoy lately moved the following resolution. "That her Majesty's Government should now adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1858, which 'recommended her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the claims of Ireland to a grant of the half-cost of medical officers in unions, with the view of providing for the same in future, as is now the practice in England and Scotland.'" The resolution, however, was opposed, and lost.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Sir Charles Locock, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Brinton, Dr. Cobbold, and Mr. Flower have been recommended by the Council of the Royal Society for election to the Fellowship.

THE OUTRAGE UPON DR. ROWE. The two men who committed the brutal outrage on Dr. Rowe of Liverpool have been committed to take their trial at the assizes charged with an assault with intent to do bodily harm. Dr. Rowe's appearance in court showed that he was still suffering from the effects of the injuries inflicted on him. He was very weak, and was obliged to use crutches.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The examinations for medical and surgical degrees will commence on Monday, the 30th of May, at 9 A.M. in the Arts' Schools. Candidates for the degree of M.B., intending to offer themselves for examination, are required to signify the same to the Regius Professor of Physic on or before the 16th of May, specifying whether they offer themselves for the first or second examination, and to send at the same time their certificates.

THE NEW MORGUE in Paris has just been completed. It has three large gates, which open to a hall. At the bottom, is the room in which dead bodies are exposed. This room is separated from the hall by a long window with inside curtains, which may be drawn when necessary. There are twelve tables of black marble, and the room is lighted from the ceiling. There is a plentiful supply of water, and the ventilation is perfect. There are inscriptions on the walls, informing the public that there is no charge for a body claimed. A photographic apparatus is likewise to be found there, by which the likeness of the unclaimed bodies is preserved.

THE TRIAL OF LA POMMERAIS, a French physician, for murder, is exciting great interest amongst the medical experts at Paris as well as with the public. Dr. Tardieu made the *post mortem* examination. He affirms that all the organs are, to appearance, sound; and that the woman, the widow De Pauw, did not die from the results of any accident or disease of the heart, etc. Drs. Tardieu and Roussin declare that she died from poison. The matter vomited by De Pauw, given to animals, produced the same symptoms as those observed in De Pauw, and killed the animals. The poison is supposed to be digitaline, of which substance three *grammes* were traced into La Pommerais' possession, and only fifteen *centigrammes* remain. The indictment says, he does not tell us to whom he gave the digitaline, and besides, "he did not employ it in his practice; for homœopathic medicine, practised by him, does not recognise this drug, and, at all events, only employs it in the minutest possible quantities."

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The ordinary monthly meeting of the Odontological Society was held on May 2nd, at Soho Square; Edward Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair. Models of remarkable cases were presented by Messrs. Ibbetson, Cartwright, Hulme, Fox, and Brunell. An improved "bite" was sent by Mr. Balkwill of Plymouth; and Mr. Cattlin said he would test it, and report upon it at a future meeting. Mr. Kirby said he had used a somewhat similar instrument for two or three years, and had found it to answer perfectly. A paper was read by Mr. Cartwright, entitled *Reflections on the Cause and Treatment of some Forms of Irregularity*. He defined irregularity as depending on the want of space in the bone of the jaw, and not so much on the teeth. At the close of a very elaborate paper, he said his object was to draw the attention of the Society to the notion that it was next to heresy to extract teeth for the cure of irregularity, and to urge them

not to accept that proposition without due consideration; above all, not to assist in propagating a questionable theory by assenting to the idea that the temporary teeth had to do with the eventual size and shape of the jaw, and that their removal was a source of contraction, or that it was bad practice to sacrifice permanent teeth in order to make room for the regular placement of the rest. The science of dental surgery had suffered by the ill-judged way in which the term "contraction" was freely paraded; and an old, correct, and honest practice had been unjustly questioned by the introduction of an idea which was, in its working, not successful when weighed in the scale of experience. Mr. Cartwright illustrated his paper by a large number of models and drawings. Mr. Ballard said he attributed a great deal of the deformity existing in the upper and under jaws of children to the early acquired habit of thumb-sucking and tongue-sucking. He said the habit not only caused the irregularities in the jaws; but also seriously affected the health of the patient; in one instance that had come under his notice, causing death. The further discussion of the paper was adjourned until the next meeting.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN HERBALIST. An inquest was last week held at Limehouse, on W. Proby, aged 15 years. At the beginning of March the deceased was taken ill, and his father called in Mr. Stevens, who held himself forth as a medical practitioner. He said that the boy was suffering from fever, and prescribed a powder and some pills. The patient got worse and Dr. Cumming was summoned. He said that the boy had a diseased hip, but the father preferred the treatment of Mr. Stevens, who is a herbalist. After enduring great agony in the hip the boy died, and it was now conclusively shown that Stevens was grossly ignorant of the case, and that he had given some very extraordinary medicine. Mr. Gant found all the internal organs healthy. The intestines were injected with blood, the left hip-joint had suffered from inflammation of some duration, and the cartilages of the joint had been absorbed. Deceased had apparently died from exhaustion, brought on by great pain, consequent on overlooked and neglected disease of the hip-joint. Dr. Letheby stated that the stomach was greatly inflamed. Upon tasting some of the medicine, he discovered that it was principally composed of cayenne pepper. Both of the medical gentlemen proved that this mixture had produced great irritation and pain, causing excessive vomiting and exhaustion, and that this, together with the acute pain of the neglected hip, had produced death. Dr. Coffin asserted that the mixture of cayenne pepper was the proper one to be given. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Stevens, who was committed to take his trial, bail being accepted.

A NEW PARASITE. The large water-tanks of the hothouses at the Garden of Plants are at present peopled with a race of obstinate enemies to plants, which the greatest care and caution has as yet been unable to extirpate. These enemies are the *oscillaria utriculata*, a sort of cryptogamous plant of wonderful fecundity, which was hitherto only known to thrive in hot mineral waters; it seems, however, that it grows and multiplies admirably in any water of a sufficient temperature. Its shape is somewhat like that of a small mushroom with its stalk turned upwards. Untold generations are produced in the course of twenty-four hours; a few minutes are quite sufficient to infect the water of a tank. The numerous red fish which people the reservoirs of the hothouses, and purge the water of all noxious principles, seem to be powerless against this new invader. When the *oscillaria* has exhausted its whole reproductive power (for

everything must have an end), it suddenly joins its fellows, whereby a fibrous sort of film, or rather sheet, is formed, which assumes the appearance of felt, then rapidly becomes black, and increases in weight by some unaccountable process, until it sinks to the bottom of the tank. This looks as if the plant were dead; but in this dormant state it sticks to and envelops the roots of the aquatic plants it finds, and corrodes them so as soon to kill them. Another evolution is still to come; after doing as much mischief as possible under water, the sheet of felt again acquires sufficient lightness to return to the surface; it loses its blackness, becomes green again, then separates once more into a thousand little individual oscillaria, which recommence the sort of life already described above. No remedy has hitherto been found against these marauders that have found their way into the reservoirs by some unaccountable accident; they require a temperature of from 40 to 75 degrees Centigrade (104 to 167 Fahr.) for their existence. They might therefore be got rid of by lowering the temperature; but that would injure the valuable plants as well.

BURYING WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE. PHIPPS, v WHITEHOUSE. This case raised a question on a conviction of a sexton for burying a dead body without a proper certificate of death. The sexton was in the habit of burying stillborn children upon a note from the doctor, and in this instance, he dug the grave, and, understanding that it was the case of a stillborn child, he left instructions with his sister, a girl nine years of age, that when the coffin was brought with the "note" she should put it into the grave and cover it up. The coffin was brought in absence of the sexton, with a paper, which the girl supposed to be the note referred to, and she accordingly buried the child. It turned out that the paper sent was a certificate of the doctor that the child was born prematurely and breathed only a few minutes, but there was no certificate of the register of death, nor did the sexton give due notice of the death. Upon these facts the magistrates convicted the sexton in a nominal penalty for burying without a certificate and without notice to the registrar, and he now appealed against the conviction. The Lord Chief Justice said it was not necessary for the court to decide whether the Act applied to stillborn children or not. But in this case the sexton clearly was liable to be convicted. Beyond all doubt, just after the burial, he became aware by the doctor's note that the child was born alive, and he had not then given due notice to the registrar. For that he had been rightly convicted, and therefore the appeal must be dismissed.

THE LONGEVITY OF PHILOSOPHERS. An unusual amount of healthy longevity is found among philosophers—whether mathematicians, naturalists, or speculative students. Such things have been heard of as strifes in those serene fields of thought; but the old age of many philosophers is at this moment an honour to their vocation. Peter Barlow was, when he lately died at 82, the same Peter Barlow that he had been to two generations of friends and disciples. Sir David Brewster is still active and occupied at the same age. The late Mr. Tooke did not puzzle his brain about the currency too much to be still up to the subject at 86. Sir Roderick Murchison is past 70, and so is Sir J. Herschel. Literature ought to have the same operation as science; but it seems to have more room for agitations and anxieties. Jacob Grimm was a very perfect example of the philosophic serenity which a literary career can yield; and he lived to 78. There is something remarkable in the longevity of literary women in modern times, even if we look not beyond our own country. Mrs. Piozzi

and Mrs. Delaney perhaps scarcely enter within the conditions; and the still lamented Jane Austen was under an early doom from consumption; but Miss Edgeworth was above 80 when she died; Joanna and Agnes Baillie were older still; and Mrs. Trollope died the other day at 84. The artistis who have departed lately have been old. Biot was 87, and Vernet 74. Our Mulready was 77, and Cockerell, the architect, was 73. (*Once a Week.*)

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' DINNER. The graduates of the University of St. Andrew, to the number of nearly one hundred, dined together at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The guests included Lord Campbell; Dr. Brady, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P.; Dr. Allen Thomson; Mr. Robert Chambers; Mr. Mandy; Col. Ogilvie; Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S.; Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S.; Professor Gamgee; Mr. J. Knight; Mr. G. Clarkson Stanfield; Mr. Winwood Reade; Dr. Gardiner Hill; Mr. Clarke; etc. Dr. Richardson occupied the chair. Among the provincial graduates, we noticed Dr. Day of Stafford; Dr. West of Alford; Dr. Ogden Fletcher and Dr. Shepherd Fletcher of Manchester; Dr. Skinner of Liverpool; Dr. Davies of Stafford; etc. The toast of the evening, "Success to the University of St. Andrew," was proposed by the chairman with much eloquence and feeling. He reminded his fellow graduates in graphic phrases that, among the great men whose names were written in the roll of the University, and who had made their mark in the history of the nation, were to be found Cardinal Beaton, Arthur Melville, John Knox (rough perhaps, and rugged, but towering above his fellows), Thomas Chalmers, Lord Chancellor Campbell, J. Napier (the inventor of logarithms), Adam Ferguson, Lord Elgin (whose name is identified with the Elgin marbles), Lord Erskine, etc. Among medical men, he noticed as especially worthy of honour, Arbuthnot and the great Jenner, almost the greatest benefactor of his race. He lauded the old University for the liberality of its principles and the high-class character of its examinations, and dwelt with special stress on the need of such an institution, where, after a full and fair test, degrees were granted to men of position, although they had not resided in the University. The speech and the toast were enthusiastically cheered. The chairman then presented a large richly carved cabinet by Rogers, in which was a handsomely bound and illustrated edition of Cuvier's *Regne Animal*, offered by 158 graduates, to Dr. Day, of St. Mary Church, Torquay, the late eminent Chandos Professor at the University, in token of their admiration of his labours in literature, science, and medicine, and in special recognition of the services he had rendered to the University during his fourteen years of office. He deeply regretted that Dr. Day's ill-health made it impossible for him to attend; he spoke in high terms of Dr. Day's work in the cause of the profession and the public, and trusted that this token of the high esteem in which he is held by the graduates would be a lasting and ever-increasing source of gratification to him. "Health and long life to Dr. Day" was drunk by the company with great enthusiasm. Dr. Day of Stafford received the testimonial for his worthy relative, in a speech marked no less by the elegance of its diction than by its manly good taste. The usual loyal toasts were warmly received. "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was responded to by Colonel Ogilvie; and "The Houses of Parliament", by Lord Campbell and Dr. Brady, M.P. "The Chairman" was proposed by Dr. Day. "The Medical Council of Education", proposed by Dr. Dobell, was responded to by Dr. Allen Thomson. "Success to Literature" was responded

to by Mr. Robert Chambers. "The Fine Arts", proposed by Mr. R. Chambers, was responded to by Mr. G. Clarkson Stanfield. Dr. Semple proposed "Science and the Learned Professions", which was responded to by Mr. Glaisher. "The Bar" was proposed by Dr. Edmunds, and responded to by Mr. Knight. "The Vice-Chairmen and Committee" was proposed by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, and responded to by Dr. Paul. And "The Ladies" was proposed by Dr. Sedgwick, and responded to by Mr. Winwood Reade. Mr. Land, Mr. Kennedy (the Scottish vocalist), and Miss Eyles, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. This, the first dinner of the graduates of the University of St. Andrew, the forerunner, we hope, of many more, was successful in every way. The arrangements were excellent; and the graduates thoroughly appreciated the opportunity of cultivating brotherly good feeling.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.30 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY. Statistical.—Pathological.

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Discussion "On Carbuncle and Boil."—Zoological.—Royal.—Chemical.

FRIDAY. Royal Institution.

SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

VILLAGE HOSPITALS.—In the Report of a Village Hospital, which has been forwarded to us, we find, amongst the list of the donors and subscribers, the names of the two medical officers of the hospital; their donation being represented not by money but by "attendance and medicine." We should be curious to learn the money value which, in their opinion, the two articles, "attendance and medicine" supplied by them, represent.

CONVALESCENT WARDS.—SIR: In your number for April 30th, you report the establishment of convalescent wards in the Parisian hospitals; and you say, "an example well worthy of being followed in our own hospitals." You might have said that the Parisians had followed the example set them in this country. At St. George's Hospital, convalescent wards have been in use for the last three or four years, with great advantage to the patients. Unfortunately, Miss Nightingale advises against such wards; and I hear (I hope it is not true) that the authorities of the new hospital at Winchester have followed her advice, and decided against convalescent wards. This is, indeed, a sad retrogression in sanitary affairs.

I am, etc., MELIORA.

We must again apologise to our correspondents for deferring the insertion of their letters.

RE-VACCINATION.—SIR: Will you allow me, in reply to Mr. T. Jackson's letter on this subject, to say that, having some months ago, in consequence of an epidemic of small-pox, re-vaccinated a number of adults, on the presentation of my account to the Board of Guardians, a demur was made by the clerk to the Board to payment being allowed for either re-vaccinations or even for the vaccinations of adults, as he thought such cases were not contemplated by the Vaccination Acts. As the number of re-vaccinated cases on my list was considerable, a letter was written by me, with the concurrence of the Guardians, to ask the opinion of the Poor-Law Board on the questions.

I subjoin their reply, which seems to me quite conclusive. I must add, that I believe the demur made by the clerk to have been made in good faith; and that neither that gentleman or the Guardians acted unfairly in the matter.

I am, etc., SAMUEL DREW, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Union of Wortley, Yorkshire.

"The [Poor-Law] Board are of opinion that, according to the terms of the contract for vaccination which the Guardians have entered into with Dr. Drew, he is entitled to be paid the specified fee for every person resident in the union who has been successfully vaccinated by him, whose name is entered in the register provided by the Guardians.

"There is no limitation as to age, nor is it material whether or not the persons have been previously vaccinated, if the operation on the second occasion has been successful."

GARIBALDI'S DISMISSAL.—Pray insert the following excellent hit from the *Examiner*, to amuse your readers. I am, etc., F. O.

"The idea is stolen bodily from Beaumarchais' *Barbier de Seville*. Mr. Gladstone playing Figaro; Garibaldi, Bazile; Dr. Fergusson, Bartholo. Here is the plagiarised scene:—

"*Bartholo*—Mais quel mal vous a donc pris si subitement?

"*Bazile* (en colère)—Je ne vous entends pas.

"*Le Comte*—Où! Monsieur vous demande ce que vous venez faire ici, dans l'état d'indisposition où vous êtes?

"*Figaro*—Il est pâle comme un mort!

"*Bazile*—Ah! je comprends....

"*Le Comte*—Allez vous coucher, mon cher Bazile: vous n'êtes pas bien, et vous nous faites mourir de frayeur. Allez vous coucher.

"*Figaro*—Il a la physionomie toute renversée. Allez vous coucher.

"*Bartholo*—D'honneur, il sent la fièvre d'une lieue. Allez vous coucher.

"*Rosine*—Pourquoi donc êtes-vous sorti? On dit que cela se gagne. Allez vous coucher.

"*Bazile* (au dernier étonnement)—Que j'aille me coucher!

"*Tous les Acteurs ensemble*—Eh! sans doute.

"*Bazile* (les regardant tous)—En effet, messieurs, je crois que je ne ferai pas mal de me retirer; je sens que je ne suis pas ici dans mon assiette ordinaire."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL; Mr. WM. H. MORRIS; Mr. JAMES R. LANE; Mr. LOWMEYER; Mr. F. MASON; THE SECRETARY OF THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. THOMAS MAYO; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; PROFESSOR BENNETT; Dr. H. MARSHALL; Dr. CHEVALLIER; Dr. EDWARD W. MURPHY; Mr. F. H. COLEMAN; Mr. I. H. HARRISON; THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS; Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. ROUGH; Dr. HUMPHRY; Mr. W. ALLISON; Mr. W. CURRY; and Dr. J. G. DAVEY.

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