

treatment; but the symptoms do not appear to be those of syphilis at all! And, as far as his history goes, it does not appear that he has ever had syphilis, either from the result of the syphilisation, or from any other cause!

It is evident that, if Professor Boeck inoculates his patients at all from indurated chancres, it can be only in such cases as those in which M. Fournier and M. Rollet succeeded, and which must be looked upon as exceptional.

The occurrence of these exceptional cases M. Rollet accounts for by considering them as cases of mixed chancre, or chancres in which a double inoculation has taken place. He believes that a soft chancre retains its inoculability, although it may be seated upon a hard chancre which is not itself inoculable: so that, even in cases where a hard chancre has appeared to have been inoculated, it is not so, but the secretion of the soft chancre has in reality produced the effect, after having become mixed with the secretion of the indurated sore.

But the most decisive proof of all of the duality of the syphilitic poison is the inoculation of the secretion of an indurated sore or of a secondary affection upon a person who has not previously had syphilis. Such experiments are not wanting, and have, in fact, been repeated oftener than the circumstances justify. A papule has, as a rule, followed these inoculations; but a papule not developed immediately, as is the pustule from a soft sore, but after the lapse of some three, four, or five weeks. Taking the average duration of this period of incubation in all the recorded experiments of the kind, M. Rollet found it to be twenty-six days.

Our limits enable us to give an outline of one part only of M. Rollet's admirable discourse, which throughout bears the marks of a liberal and enlightened mind of the first order. Nor must we omit to mention that in that discourse he has done ample justice to those who have laboured in the same field as himself in Vienna, in Munich, and in London.

**HIGH WALLS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.** There is much gloom and discomfort and very little additional security in a high wall. A patient is in the house now who effected his escape a few days ago over the highest part of the highest wall on the male side, and he has returned to boast that a wall of twenty feet high would never stop him. He can climb like a cat, and he seems, from his own acknowledgement, to have been in and out of various places of confinement. Within the last twelve months he has escaped twice from an asylum in Surrey, and twice from the Suffolk Asylum, and at different times he has been an inmate of the asylums at Hoxton, Brentwood, Maidstone, and Hanwell, from each of which he has either been discharged, or escaped without subjecting himself to any legal formality. He bears a brand on his side of the letter D, as a deserter from the army; and he complains of having been punished in barracks by heavy shot drills. He says that after one of his escapes he walked seventy-two miles in twenty-five hours, from Charing Cross to Ashbocking, without food. He still protests against the injustice of his personal detention: with what justice he complains his acts will show. (*Dr. Kirkman's 26th Report.*)

## 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.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Special General.]	37, Soho Square.	Monday, June 13, 4 P.M.
SOUTH-EASTERN. [Annual.]	Town Hall, Brighton.	Thursday, June 16th, 2 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	General Hospital, Bury St. Edmund's.	Friday, June 17th, 2 P.M.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Friday, June 17th, 3.30 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Exchange Rooms, Nottingham.	Thursday, June 23rd, 2.30 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Woburn.	Thurs., June 23, 1 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Town Hall, Lancaster.	Wednesday, June 29th, 12 noon.
NORTH WALES. [Annual.]	Black Lion Hotel, Mold.	Tuesday, July 5, 1.30 P.M.
WEST SOMERSET. [Annual.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, July 6, 2.30 P.M.

### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch will be holden at 37, Soho Square, on Monday, June 13th, at 4 P.M.:

To consider the present position of the Army Medical Service, and to take such steps in the matter as may seem advisable.

A. P. STEWART, M.D. } *Hon.*

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Secretaries.*

N.B. Members of the Association in London and the neighbourhood, who may be desirous of expressing their opinions in regard to army medical matters, but have not yet joined the Metropolitan Counties Branch, may be admitted to membership on application, in writing, to either of the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Stewart, 74, Grosvenor Street, W., or Dr. Henry, 15, George Street, Portman Square, W.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the South-Eastern Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Thursday, June 16th, at 2 P.M.; *Ed. LATHAM ORMEROD, M.D., F.R.C.P., in the Chair.*

Gentlemen desiring to bring forward communications, will be pleased to give notice to the Secretary one week previous to the meeting.

The dinner will take place at the Old Ship Hotel, at 5 P.M. precisely.

C. HOLMAN, M.D., *Secretary.*

### MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Midland Branch will be held at the Exchange Rooms, Nottingham, on Thursday, June 23rd, at 2.30 P.M.; *W. H. RANSOM, M.D., President.*

Dinner at the George Hotel, at 5 o'clock.

JOSEPH WHITE, *Hon. Secretary.*

## SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the South Midland Branch will be held at Woburn on Thursday, the 23rd of June, at 1 P.M.; H. VEASEY, Esq., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to forward the titles of same to Dr. Bryan, Northampton, not later than the 9th of June.

JOHN M. BRYAN, M.D., *Secretary*.

## LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held in the Town Hall, Lancaster, on Wednesday, June 29th, at Twelve o'clock, noon: E. D. DE VITRÉ, M.D., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers are requested to transmit the titles of the same to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Wm. Roberts, Chatham Street, Manchester, not later than June 16th.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

## MIDLAND BRANCH: QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Midland Branch took place on June 4th at Matlock. There was a very good and influential attendance, most of the leading practitioners of Derby and the neighbourhood being present. Dr. CANTRELL of Wirksworth took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. GOODE, the President for this year.

After the usual business had been transacted, and two papers—one by Mr. Lindley on Club-Foot, the other by Mr. Dolman on Hamorrhage from Palmar Arch—had been read and discussed, the members and friends visited several of the beauties of Matlock.

An agreeable afternoon was pleasantly terminated by a first-rate dinner at the new Bath Hotel. After dinner, some very apposite remarks were made on the inconsistencies of the proposed alteration of the County Court law, and hopes were expressed that the several branches of the British Medical Association would petition both houses against the passing of such an unjust Act. A petition of the Derbyshire Branch has been numerously signed, and will shortly be presented.

**WHY BEES WORK IN THE DARK.** Every one knows what honey fresh from the comb is like. It is a clear yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it *candies*, as the saying is—and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was a photographic action—that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formations of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes the syrupy honey to assume a crystalline form. This, however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, whilst others have been exposed to the light. The invariable result has been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallises, whilst that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so careful to work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them; and if light were allowed access to this, the syrup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hives. (*Quart. Jour. of Science*.)

## Correspondence.

## IRIDECTOMY.

LETTER FROM JAMES DIXON, Esq.

SIR,—The gentlemen who appear in this day's JOURNAL as witnesses on Mr. Bowman's behalf have attempted that which is proverbially difficult, namely, to prove a negative.

In reply to my assertion that *I have seen* numerous instances in which iridectomy has been abused, they affirm that *they have not seen* such cases. It must depend, therefore, upon my character for truthfulness, and upon the extent of the opportunities I have had for careful observation, whether the profession at large will accept my statements or not.

I should feel it altogether undignified and unbecoming to hand about for signature a counter manifesto in opposition to that which has just appeared; but, were such a reply to be drawn up, I feel assured that a series of names, as well known and as respectable as those which appear in your JOURNAL of to-day, would testify that the writers had seen numerous instances of the abuse of iridectomy.

During the course of the present controversy, I have repeatedly stated the opinion I entertain as to the great value of the operation in a certain special form of disease. As a cure for that disease, I practise, and have long practised it, with success. The clamour which Mr. Bowman has raised against me will neither induce me to employ it on what I deem unsuitable occasions, nor deter me from publicly expressing my opinion as to the evils resulting from its abuse.

I am, etc., JAMES DIXON.

Portman Square, June 4th, 1864.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,—In his letter in this day's JOURNAL, Dr. Ogle undervalues the scholarships at Cambridge in speaking of them as being from £20 to £40; whereas I find, from a list published in the *Lancet* (April 12th, 1862), that the greater number are above £40, many being as high as £60 or £70 *per annum*. Some of these are competed for by students before they enter the University, and some are given to those who have been at College about a year. Indeed, it is stated that the total sum given by the colleges at Cambridge is about £26,000 annually, in 450 scholarships, of the average value of £55 each. This is besides fellowships and University scholarships. Such prizes offer no small inducements to the better class of students, whether intended for the medical or for any other profession, to go to Cambridge; though I quite agree with Dr. Ogle, that the chief prize is the "mental training", that "best foundation" which is laid in reading for a degree.

While underrating the value of the scholarships, I think Dr. Ogle rather overrates the difficulties which beset the English graduate in first commencing practice. Difficulties enough, it is true, beset us all; but I do not see that they are greater to the university man than to those who enter the profession by other routes. Are they not, on the contrary, less? Does not a Cambridge or an Oxford degree prove a considerable assistance towards a good position in the profession? And do we not wish our children to get as good a position as possible? In London, I am told, the graduate has great advantages. My own knowledge supplies me with the names of several graduates who are doing well in the provinces.

The general tenor of Dr. Ogle's letter is so favour-

minate his child. The more I think the matter over, the more am I convinced that nothing short of this will gain the confidence of the ignorant classes. It will, of course, be urged that by so doing the fees of the union medical officer will be reduced; but, as this plan would allow him to vaccinate in other districts as well as in his own, and more children would be vaccinated, I am fully convinced that he would suffer no diminution of the paltry pittance he is able to secure from the Board of Guardians for his laborious services. I am, etc., M.D.

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.** The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, were reported to have done so to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners; and at a meeting of the Council on the 9th instant, were admitted Fellows of the College.

Beddard, James, Edgbaston, Birmingham: diploma of membership dated April 30, 1861.  
Carter, Robert Brudenell, Stroud, Gloucestershire; Dec. 12, 1851.  
Cresswell, Alfred, P. and O. S. N. Comps. Service; May 28, 1858.  
Folker, William Henry, Hanley; July 4, 1851.  
Nankivell, Arthur Wolcott, Torquay, Devon; January 30, 1862.  
Travers, William, Charing Cross Hospital; April 17, 1860.  
Vernon, Bowater John, St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; April 22, 1862.  
Webb, William, Wicksworth; April 30, 1852.  
Wheelhouse, Claudius Galen, Leeds; May 25, 1849.  
Willey, Henry, Poplar Hospital; November 19, 1862.  
Wotton, Henry, Gloucester Place; February 18, 1859.

At the same meeting of the Council, the following members, who had been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such.

Selwood, Josiah Henry, Anpton Place, Gray's Inn Road; diploma of membership dated November 27, 1829.  
Webber, Charles Samuel, Connaught Square; March 25, 1836.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On June 2nd, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Casey, Edward, King's College Hospital  
Churchill, John Foot, Poole, Dorset  
Haycock, George, Hackney Road  
Pearson, Edwin Bold, Yeaveley, near Ashbourne  
Salter, John Henry, Arundel, Sussex  
Squarey, Charles Edward, University College Hospital  
Viant, Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Wey, William John, Stonehouse, Devon  
Williams, David Martin, Canborne, Cornwall

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

Denne, Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Ewen, Algernon, Guy's Hospital  
Perkins, John S. S., Guy's Hospital

## APPOINTMENTS.

### ARMY.

BACOT, Surgeon J. T. W., 89th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.  
CORLAW, Staff-Assistent-Surg. J., to be Assistant-Surg. 5th Foot.  
FROLIOTT, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon N., to be Assistant-Surgeon 20th Hussars.  
FULLER, Assistant-Surgeon F., 17th Lancers, to be Assistant-Surgeon 19th Hussars.  
HAWARD, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 21st Hussars.  
HENSMAN, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon H. F., to be Assistant-Surgeon 77th Foot, *vice* F. E. McFarland.  
HOTTE, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon E., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 11th Foot.  
JESSOP, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon C. M., to be Assistant-Surgeon 6th Dragoon Guards, *vice* V. M. McMaster, M.D.  
MACKENZIE, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 10th Foot, *vice* B. Reed.  
MACKINSON, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon C., to be Assistant-Surgeon 20th Hussars.  
McMASTER, Assistant-Surgeon V. M., M.D., 6th Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon 18th Hussars.  
MUNDAY, Assistant-Surgeon J., 20th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 21st Hussars.

MARTIN, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon W. T., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 45th Foot.

REED, Assistant-Surgeon B., 10th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 12th Foot.

RUTHERFORD, Surgeon C. C., 13th Hussars, to be Surgeon 18th Hussars, *vice* H. M. Webb, M.B.

SINCLAIR, Assistant-Surgeon E. M., M.D., 97th Foot, to be Staff-Assistent-Surgeon, *vice* C. M. Jessop.

STUART, Assistant-Surgeon J., 13th Foot, to be Staff-Assistent-Surgeon, *vice* J. Mackenzie, M.D.

WEBB, Surgeon H. M., M.B., 18th Hussars, to be Surgeon 13th Hussars, *vice* C. C. Rutherford.

WOODS, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 19th Hussars.

### INDIAN ARMY.

AMESBURY, Assistant-Surgeon (Brevet-Surgeon) J. W. K., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.

DE RENZY, Assistant-Surgeon A. C. C., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.

FLETCHER, Surgeon F., Madras Army, to be Surgeon-Major.

HUNTER, Surgeon A., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon-Major.

MACKAY, Surgeon G., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon-Major.

McKELLAR, Assistant-Surgeon E., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.

SCOTT, Surgeon W., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon-Major.

STEWART, Assistant-Surgeon C., M.D., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.

### ROYAL NAVY.

WRIGHT, George E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Black Prince*.

**VOLUNTEERS, (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—**

HOLMES, M., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Derbyshire R.V.

LOWE, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Norfolk R.V.

MANN, C. W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st East Riding of Yorkshire A.V.

SMITH, F. P., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Norfolk R.V.

## BIRTHS.

GODDEN. On May 29th, at Sudley House, Birkenhead, the wife of \*Joseph Godden, Esq., of a son.

WILLETT. On May 27th, at Easton, Bristol, the wife of \*Matthew Willett, M.D., of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

WILLS, Cuthbert, Esq., H.M.'s Customs, to Lætitia Mary, only daughter of \*Edwin HAWARD, M.D., of 28, Harley Street, at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, on May 19.

## DEATHS.

\*COX, Abram, M.D., of Kingston-on-Thames, at Bern, Switzerland, on May 26.

JAMIESON. On June 1st, at Bath, aged 61, Harriet May, wife of Q. Jamieson, M.D., late of the Madras Horse Artillery.

MURPHY, Brownwell R., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.N., on board the Cape Mail Steamship *Briton*, aged 28, on May 28.

\*PENKINGTON, Jas., Esq., at Needham Market, Suffolk, on June 6.

PRATT. On March 30th, killed in action by the rebels in China, Lethbridge, son of Henry Pratt, M.D.

**MEDICAL MEN IN ENGLAND.** According to Dr. Farr the number of medical men in this country is on the decrease. In 1851 there were, he says, 11,105 medical practitioners in England under 40 years of age, whilst in 1861 there were only 9,910.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.** The prizes and certificates of honour awarded in the past year to students of this hospital were distributed by the Archbishop of York. The following were the successful candidates. *Winter Session, 1863-64: Scholarship in Anatomy (£25), Mr. Philip G. Philps. Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. Henry F. Parsons; certificate of honour, Mr. Edward B. Owen. Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. Augustus Müller and Mr. William J. Land.—Summer Session, 1863: Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. W. J. Land; certificate of honour, Mr. Theodore T. Taylor. Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. Francis J. Marshall; certificates, Mr. A. Müller, Mr. P. G. Philps, and Mr. Hamilton de Tatham. Comparative Anatomy, 1863, Mr. Henri Bertin. Natural Philosophy, 1863, Mr. James F. Sargent; certificate, Mr. J. H. Webb. Practical Anatomy, 1862-63, Mr. H. Bertin; 1863-64, Mr. N. Bisdee Major.*

**KEEPING AN UNLICENSED LUNATIC ASYLUM.** Mrs. Sophia Leander has been found guilty of keeping an unlicensed house for the reception of lunatics. The commissioners had no wish to press for punishment; all they desired was the suppression of the establishment. Mr. Baron Bramwell said that being the case, the better course to pursue would be to direct the lady to enter into her own recognisances to appear for judgment if necessary, and in the meantime some arrangement agreeable to all parties could be entered into.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.** The College met on Monday the 6th inst., to elect a president, vice-president, and council for the ensuing year. The following were declared duly elected:—*President:* Arthur Jacob. *Vice-President:* Samuel G. Wilmot. *Secretary:* Edward Hutton. *Council:* W. Colles, W. Hargrave, R. Adams, J. Barker, H. Irvine, E. Hutton, R. Pentland, R. G. H. Butcher, T. L. Mackesy, A. P. Banon, P. Shannon, R. Macnamara, H. Labatt, B. McDowell, E. Ledwich, W. Jameson, A. Carte, W. Healy, J. H. Wharton.

**A COMPLIMENT.** Mr. Frederick Marsh, of Thaxted, Essex, having recently resigned his appointment of Medical Officer to the Dumfrow Union, the following complimentary resolution was passed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians on May 10th. "The Board of Guardians of the Dumfrow Union, accept the resignation of Mr. Frederick Marsh with regret, and desire to express their entire satisfaction at the manner in which the duties of his office have been discharged, during the long period (nearly twenty-one years) he has held it."

**SANITARY MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.** The Sanitary Commission, presided over by Mr. Strachey, is busy-ing itself with the condition of towns and cantonments, and its efforts will in all probability add much to the comfort of the soldier in India, no less than of the general population. The attempt to mitigate that great evil which sends a third of our army into the hospitals, by the adoption of a strict system of supervision, can scarcely be otherwise than successful under the cautious regulations recently decided upon by the Supreme Council.

**A PITHY YANKEE REVIEW.** "The name of Von Tröltch is a sufficient guaranty for the good qualities of his works. He never was guilty of writing works or even the briefest essays to trumpet his learning to the world to earn their praises. He always wrote to communicate all that he knew, that others might learn, and thus aid him in performing the nobler and elevating duties of a physician. The translation by Dr. Roosa is a good one. To translate German and make intelligible English, is a difficult matter, but to translate German technical terms is yet more difficult."

**SUICIDE IN EUROPE.** A highly interesting paper has been read at the Academy of Medicine from M. Legoyt, Director of the Office of Statistics of France, on the number of suicides in Europe. It appears that suicides increase in a more rapid ratio than the population and mortality in general in Bavaria, Denmark, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden. Suicides are most frequent in Northern Germany and in the various parts of Denmark. Sweden and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionally inferior to Denmark in that respect. Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, England stands nearly at the bottom of the scale; and so do Belgium, Austria, and Spain. France holds an intermediate position; she would rank with the three last named countries, were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one-seventh

of the total number in France. Generally, for every 100 suicides of men there are 29 or 30 of women. The number of suicides increases with the age of individuals, at least until the age of 60; it is generally lowest in January, and highest in July. As to the causes, insanity and physical suffering are about as active in producing suicide among men as among women; the latter yield more to grief occasioned by moral causes than men, who are chiefly affected by material affliction, such as loss of property, bankruptcy, etc. Drunkenness and debauchery form an insignificant item among the causes impelling women to suicide. In Denmark, Spain, and Saxony, the only countries where it has been possible to obtain reliable information on the subject, married people are least subject to commit suicide, and widowers, on the contrary, are most liable to it; but suicides occur most frequently among married people that have been divorced or separated. In Prussia, in the course of two years, there were 153 suicides of Protestants per million, 51 of Israelites, and only 47 of Catholics per million. Suicides are much more numerous in capital cities than in the country. The general result of all these investigations shows a universal and rapid increase of suicides. The author is of opinion that this is attributable to unlimited competition, to the immoderate thirst after wealth, to the progress of public instruction which excites ambition, to political agitation, and to speculation.

#### 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.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.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.

MONDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."  
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 P.M. Ballot, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Townbee, "On Sebaceous Tumours in the External Auditory Meatus"; Dr. Dick and Mr. W. Adams, "On Subcutaneous Incision in Stricture of Urethra"; Mr. F. Barker, jun., "On Progressive Atrophy of the Tongue"—Zoological.  
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."—Meteorological (Anniversary).  
THURSDAY. Zoological.—Royal.—Linnæan.—Chemical.  
FRIDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."  
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.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION.**—SIR: In your remarks on medical education in the JOURNAL of April 30th, you state that there are numbers of persons who have no qualification, save the license of the Apothecaries' Society, but who practise surgery, although this forms no part of the examination to which they have been subjected. You further add, that such dangerous irregularities surely ought not to be allowed; and that the public should be protected against the ill consequences which cannot fail to arise from this state of things. Now, sir, what can the public do in a case like the following?

Mr. Black possesses a license to practise medicine; and Mr. White holds a surgical diploma, in addition to a medical license. Both parties reside in the same street or village; and both display to public gaze the brass plate, with the title of surgeon in large letters. Thus both are, in the eyes and estimation of the public, on a par; in fact, both are surgeons, although Mr. White has studied for, and passed his examination in, anatomy, surgery, etc., at the College of Surgeons, paid his £21, and obtained his diploma authorising him to practise the art and science of surgery, all of which is quite foreign to Mr. Black.

How often do we see in the police reports accounts of parties convicted for obtaining money under false pretences? and what is Mr. Black doing, I would ask, but obtaining money under false pretences? He is, in fact, gulling the public, and obtaining fees to which he has no just claim. It is true, we have the Medical Act, the fortieth section of which pretends to furnish a provision for such cases; but whose duty is it to interfere in such cases? Is it the duty of the College of Surgeons (which, I consider, ought to defend the rights and privileges of its members), or is Mr. White justified in bringing Mr. Black to account to answer for his pretensions to the title of surgeon? Of what value is the diploma if any one who does not possess it can still take the title?

I would suggest that a man be not allowed to be registered or practise until he obtains the double qualification; and I think that, until something of the kind does take place, the profession will never gain that standing in the estimation of the public which it ought to have; there ought to be more equality. I should like your opinion on the foregoing supposed case.

I am, etc., EQUITAS.

[The true remedy lies with the Medical Council, who should insist that Examining Boards pass no candidates who are not qualified to practise both medicine and surgery. EDITOR.]

THE following interesting notices appeared in the *Times* of the 31st ult.

"Female Medical Society, 1, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.—Ladies requiring the services of a superior class of fully qualified midwives, can apply as above, to Mrs. James Tugman, Secretary."

"Epileptic Fits, Paralysis.—Mr. Padman urges public attention to the unparalleled cases of cure of epilepsy and spinal complaints effected by him. May be consulted daily from 11 till 1, at 1, Thorne Street, Bloomsbury Street."

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Lectures on Epilepsy, Pain, Paralysis, etc. By Charles B. Radcliffe, M.D. London: 1861.
2. Pymont: its Chalybeate and Saline Springs. By Dr. Th. Valentiner. Leipzig: 1861.
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4. A Handbook of Uterine Therapeutics. By Edward J. Tilt, M.D. Second edition. London: 1861.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and Neuralgia. By John Pursell, M.D. London and Brighton: 1861.
6. Observations on Fatty Heart and Smoking. By H. Kennedy, M.D. Dublin: 1861.
7. The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By A. B. Garrod, M.D., F.R.S. Second edition. London: 1861.
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9. Physiological and Medicinal Properties of the Veratrum Viride. By S. Percy, M.D. Philadelphia: 1861.
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11. Manual of the Medicinal Preparations of Iron. By H. N. Draper, F.R.S. Dublin: 1861.
12. Ireland, Past and Present: The Land and the People. A Lecture. By Sir William R. Wilde. Dublin: 1861.
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14. Lectures: Chiefly Clinical. By Thomas K. Chambers, M.D. London: 1861.

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