

income now may be calculated at 5,000,000 dollars *per annum*. It will be remembered that the apothecaries in Germany are not permitted to practise, in any sense, as curers of disease; but must confine themselves strictly to the dispensing of prescriptions written by medical men. These arrangements are now imitated very closely in the empire of Russia.

Professor Griesinger of Zurich has been called to fill a newly created chair for psychiatrics at Berlin, and to take charge of the klinik for mental diseases.

It is rumoured at Berlin, that Leyden, the author of a work on Progressive Paralysis from Disease of the Spinal Marrow, will be called to the clinical chair at the University of Königsberg.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thurs., March 2, 7.30 P.M.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Alopecia Areata, followed by *Universal Loss of Hair*. By T. BALMAN, M.D. It was remarkable that a disease which had received so much attention, and had not been very inaccurately described by many of the older writers, should still have to be classed among the most obscure, and least understood, of the whole group of cutaneous maladies.* Very contradictory opinions were held regarding the appearances presented by the disease. Willan, Good, Hutchinson, Bazin, Burgess, and Turner, distinctly asserted that the bald circular patches, one of its characteristic features, were, for the most part, smooth, white, and shining, and never exhibited any indications of redness, pustules, or scurf; whilst Todd, Anderson, Devergie, and others, considered that the skin from which the hair falls was almost always changed both in structure and appearance: being red and inflamed, often puffy and oedematous. Dermatologists were equally at issue regarding its causes. Robin, Gruby, Bazin, Küchenmeister, and Anderson, believed the disease to be one of parasitic origin; whilst the great majority of English observers, including Wilson, Hutchinson, Startin, and Jenner, appear not to have discovered nor to believe in the existence of the fungus first described by Gruby in 1843, and named by him the *microspora Audouini*. Its contagious character was admitted by one party, denied by the other. Those who believed the little parasite to be the cause of all the mischief had no difficulty in adducing evidence of its spread, by contact or otherwise, among members of the same family. The English school, with one or two exceptions, stood alone in denying that the disease was ever communicated in this way.

The records of medicine supply but a very few examples of the complete loss of hair, whether resulting from alopecia or from other causes.

* Alopecia, porrigo decalvans of Willan and Bateman, is mentioned by Asclepiades, Archigines, Galen, and Celsus.

A case is given by Hardy occurring in a child. (*Leçons sur les Maladies de la Peau*, par le Docteur Hardy.) Devergie, with his great experience at St. Louis, appears to have met with only one rather doubtful case of this kind. (*Traité Pratique des Maladies de la Peau*, par Alphonse Devergie.) J. P. Frank saw it in a young man; and instances of its sudden occurrence are mentioned by Paulini and Heister. (See also *Journal de Physique*, t. xiv; *Berlin Méd. Trans.*, vol. iii, p. 372; *Journal de Progrès*, t. xiv, p. 244; and Otto's *Pathology*, by South, p. 120.)

The following lately came under Dr. BALMAN's own observation; and its history clearly showed, that it commenced with well defined patches of baldness, and was unquestionably, at its commencement at all events, a case of true alopecia.

R. H., aged 33, a man of about the middle stature, and in robust health, stated that he was a cabinet-maker by trade, unmarried, and a native of Scotland, having resided in England only a few months. His family had generally been reputed healthy, and for the most part had lived to a ripe old age. In July 1861, his attention was first accidentally drawn to a small bald circular spot, of about the size of a sixpence, on the back part of his head, a few inches from the left ear. Other spots of a similar kind soon showed themselves below, and subsequently on the opposite side of the head; they never coalesced, nor, to the best of his recollection, did they ever exceed the diameter of a two-shilling piece. Some months later, he observed, for the first time, that his hair was gradually becoming thinner, more particularly from the vertex downwards; and on looking at his brush and comb one morning, he noticed that they were covered with an unusual quantity of loose hair, and very shortly afterwards discovered, to his great consternation, that it was all rapidly falling away. The denuded patches first noticed were never red or tender to the touch; and, but for the loss of hair, he probably would not have noticed them.

In March 1862, seven months from the commencement of the disease, every hair had vanished from his body—except that one solitary stranger on the right side of his face had survived the wreck. It looked remarkably vigorous and well, and seemed little disposed to follow the bad example of its kin. With this exception, not a hair of the smallest size was to be found on any part of his body. Whiskers, eyebrows, eyelashes, genitals—all were completely naked.

There was nothing in his present or antecedent state of health to account for this sudden phenomenon. His health had been always good; and he had continued his occupation up to a very recent period.

The scalp looked perfectly white, smooth, and unusually glossy, and was rather more firmly adherent to the cranium than was usual. He had never seen the slightest indications of any scurf, pimples, or discoloration; and only very faint traces of the hair-follicles were perceptible.

The only peculiarity noticed was a partial state of *anæsthesia* of the scalp. This was obvious enough on the application of either the acetum lyttæ, or a strong concentrated tincture of iodine, of which he scarcely took the slightest notice for very nearly twenty minutes; even then he remarked that he scarcely felt that any application had been made to his head at all.

He wore a wig as a protection from cold, and to conceal his deformity. The only other inconvenience he felt was in dusty weather, when his eyes sometimes became red and troublesome from particles of dust coming into contact with them.

The course of the disease in this instance was ex-

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Monday, February 20th, 1865, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Foster, John Bunyan, 66, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square
Glynn, Thomas Robinson, 35, Canonbury Road, Islington
Griffith, William, Oswestry
Günther, Charles Theodore, M.D. Tubingen, Hampton Wick
Hudson, John, Rochester
Lamb, George, Hull
Marshall, John
Murphy, J. Wm. C. Neynoe, Aldershot

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen were reported by the examiners to have passed the first part of the Professional Examination for the Licence:—

Burt, William Jennings, St. George's Hospital
Butler, William Harris, Guy's Hospital
Joseph, Thomas Morgan, University College
Renshaw, Edwin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Ridout, Charles Lyon, St. George's Hospital
Underhill, Francis William, St. George's Hospital
Watson, George Samuel, St. George's Hospital
Withers, Walter Owen, King's College

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On February 16th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Burnham, Ralph, Preston, Holderness, Yorkshire
Carr, Charles, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Gould, Franklin, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square
Rigden, George William, Burgate Street, Canterbury
Robertson, Robert, M.D. Edin., Liverpool

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

Lloyd, Ridgway R. S. C. C.

APPOINTMENTS.

BARNES, Henry, M.D. Edin., elected Resident Medical Officer to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Manchester.

ARMY.

CRANE, Assistant-Surgeon E. J., 90th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* T. S. Barry.
MATHEW, Assistant-Surgeon C. B., 54th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* C. J. Weir, M.B.
TROUP, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. W., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 54th Foot, *vice* C. B. Mathew.
WEIR, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C. J., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 90th Foot, *vice* E. J. Crane.

DEATHS.

***MARTIN, John F., Esq.,** at Abingdon, aged 60, on February 14.
SOPER, At Stockwell, on February 19th, aged 2 months, William, son of *William Soper, Esq.
WILKINSON, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, at Southgate, aged 73, on February 9.
WILLIERS, Frederick W., M.D., in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, aged 36, on January 29.

DEATH OF M. GRATIOLET. Professor Gratiolet, who a week before was lecturing at St. Sorbonne, has suddenly died of apoplexy.

MEDICAL CORONERS. The contest for the vacant coronership of the northern division of the County Dublin lies between two medical men—Mr. G. F. Davis, Assistant-Surgeon 50th Regiment, and Dr. Davys of Swords.

VACCINATION IN MARYLAND. A correspondent informs us that the law of Maryland requires that vaccination shall be performed with matter not more than four removes from the cow. (*Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*.)

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. The President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland held a *conversazione* on Monday evening in the College Hall. The Lord Lieutenant was present, with various members of the vice-regal household; also the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Attorney-General, the President of the College of Surgeons, Major-General Lloyd, and numerous Fellows and Members of the College. The band of the 84th Regiment was in attendance. Various interesting specimens, scientific and historical, were exhibited.

KNIGHTHOOD OF DR. A. TAYLOR. The *Memorial des Pyrenées* contains the following paragraph:—"In consequence of an application (unofficial) which the French Ambassador in London made by order of the Emperor to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria has been pleased to order letters patent to be made out conferring the dignity of Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on Mr. Alexander Taylor, M.D. This high distinction has been accorded to Dr. Taylor by the Queen in recompense for the services rendered by him to his countrymen and to the town of Pau." Dr. Taylor formerly served on the medical staff of the British Legion in Spain, under Sir De Lacy Evans.

BEEF AT THREEPENCE PER POUND. Last week we attended at the London Tavern, and made trial of various dishes prepared from the beef imported by the South American Beef Company. Of the soups we may speak in the highest praise, and the curries were not to be despised. The *bouilli*, the least satisfactory of the dishes, was scarcely inferior to what we have eaten at continental *tables d'hôte*. We hope this entertainment will serve to dissipate all the doubts which various people have held as to the possibility of making the beef palatable as well as nutritious. It simply requires time and care in cooking. We must add that the Company now supply the beef in powder, or ground with peas, so that strong, highly nutritious soups can be prepared without the trouble of long boiling. (*Chemical News*.)

THE INDIAN MEDICAL WARRANT. The *Calcutta Times* correspondent says: "The new medical warrant, which looks so liberal, has been generally received by the service as doing bare justice to the older members in the matter of pensions, as taking away all hope from the younger men of the prizes, which will now be the lot of Queen's surgeons, and as virtually keeping out of it hereafter all gentlemen by localising it. The native papers are accordingly delighted at the prospect of getting for natives good appointments in the local service, which Englishmen will henceforth scorn. They say the unjust order which shut them out of the general medical service, even when they had passed the examinations in England, is now practically removed."

METALLIC TRACTORS AGAIN. *Metallopathy* is just now being revived in Paris. It means the cure of nervous affections by the application of metallic plates to the seat of pain. The reviver of the practice is Dr. Dufraigne, who relates the following extraordinary cure. He had invited a dinner party, and among the guests was a lady, who, just as the company were about to sit down, was seized with a violent headache. A happy thought struck the doctor. He sent for the cook, who came with a copper stewpan, which the doctor held to the lady's forehead for ten minutes, after which she was perfectly cured, and sat down to her dinner as lively as the rest. A second attack at home some days later was cured in the same simple way.

NAVAL PRIZE MEDALS. Two gold medals, of the value of ten guineas each, founded by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, have just been presented to Dr. Charles Forbes, H.M.S. *Topaze* (1860), and Dr. Andrew Graham, of H.M.S. *Agamemnon* (1861), for the excellent manner in which their respective "logs" have been kept.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. During the past year, 27 candidates presented themselves for the preliminary examination for the licence, of whom 25 were approved; 63 candidates came up for the first part of the professional examination, and of them 55 were approved; 67 came up for the final or pass examination, and of these 56 were approved.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT SIDNEY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Among other scholarships to be competed for at this college, on October 10th next, are two of the value of £40 each annually, for natural science, electricity, chemistry, geology, anatomy; an intelligent knowledge of any one or two of which, added to a fair knowledge of classics and mathematics, would probably ensure a scholarship. It may be held with another scholarship if the candidate be fortunate enough to obtain another. Information, however, is to be obtained from the Rev. J. C. W. Ellis, tutor of the college.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. A meeting of this Society was held on February 6th; T. A. Rogers, Esq., President, in the chair. A patient was introduced by Mr. Ramsay, wearing the apparatus invented by Dr. Kingsley for cleft-palate, with the view of allowing the members to see the improvement resulting from the use of the apparatus. The patient was requested to read and speak. [Why does the reporter not tell us the opinion of the Society on the apparatus in question? EDITOR.] Pathological preparations were exhibited by Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Fletcher. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Cartwright and himself upon the Skulls at Hythe Church, Kent. The writers, after stating how the bones were arranged at the above church, gave reasons for disbelieving the traditionary account of how they had been collected; viz., after a great battle between the Danes and Saxons. The appearance of the skulls, and the number of them that had belonged to children, and probably to females, were contrary to such a view. The maxillæ principally occupied their attention. The alveolar arches were all well developed; and in quality the teeth were much finer than was usually seen in the present day. Irregularities of any kind were uncommon amongst them. In many cases, they were much worn, probably from food containing much of the outer husk of the grain and grit from the rude utensils used in preparing it. Caries existed, but to a less extent than is seen in the present day; it occurred generally on the masticating surfaces of the teeth, and was attended, in most cases, with alveolar abscess. Mr. Coleman read a paper upon Certain Forms of Irregularity and their Treatment. The object of this paper, as stated by the writer, was to bring before the Society certain views propounded by Mr. Cartwright at a former meeting, which had not been fully discussed. Mr. Cartwright's opinion was that the increasing prevalence of contracted dental arches was ascribable to increasing civilisation, with selective breeding. This view was fully adopted by the writer, who adduced a large number of observations which told in its favour; he also agreed with the same authority in the treatment of cases of contracted maxillæ, with irregularly placed teeth; but, in some cases, he advocated a line of treatment not commonly pursued by dental practitioners. The discussion was adjourned till the next meeting.

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.—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 Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. T. Longmore, "On Osteo-Myelitis consequent on Gun-shot Wounds"; Mr. Hulke, "On Ichthyosis of the Tongue."—Anthropological Society of London, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Annual Meeting.
THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Griffith, "On a New Method for the Arrest of Uterine Hæmorrhages"; also, a Clinical Discussion "On the Use of Alcohol in Fevers."
FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Edward Smith, Gulstonian Lectures. "A Critical and Experimental Inquiry into our Knowledge of Urea in its Relation to Nutrition, Food, and other Physical Agencies in Health; and to certain States of Disease."—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. G. F. Blandford, "On Melancholia."

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

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

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—Judging from the way in which the Davenport Brothers have been received in Liverpool and Huddersfield, and were received in London, a correspondent suggests, that people are "not such fools in the country as they are in London."

THE FRENCH MEDICAL CONGRESS meets on October 2nd, at Bordeaux. The subjects to be discussed then and there are the following:—1. Rheumatism; 2. Treatment of Diseases by Expectation; 3. The Malignant Forms of Furuncle and Anthrax; 4. Sudden Death after Injuries, and in the Puerperal State; 5. Parasites in Man, and the way to destroy them.

FILTHY PUBLICATIONS.—SIR: By this day's post, I received a copy of one of those vile filthy publications, *A Treatise on Spermatorrhœa and its Immediate Self-Cure by the New French Method, etc.* Surely the circulation of these books might, and at all events ought to, be prevented by legislative enactments. The author styles himself F.A.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, H.G. King's College, The Lock, St. Mary's, and St. George's Hospitals, etc. I enclose the last three pages of the book. Cannot our Association do something to stop these wretches? At all events, they may be exposed.

I am, etc., WM. SANKEY.

TRICHINÆ.—SIR: Various subjects, both of general and medical interest, are canvassed and investigated by the members of the British Medical Association, in the pages of its now well conducted JOURNAL, which, under your superintendence and revision, has attained so high a standard of excellence and usefulness, as highly to merit the support of the profession generally. I trust it will be the means of inducing numbers to join the Association. Without the JOURNAL, its power and usefulness would soon decline.

I hope you, sir, and our respected associates will consider the subject I am about to bring before you and them of sufficient importance to claim the attention and aid of all who are interested in the well-being of society, in the cause of humanity, especially of the poorer classes, who, I fear, are the greatest sufferers.

The subject I propose for investigation, is that of "Trichiniasis", or "Flesh-worm disease". In Germany, it has excited great attention and controversy; but in "happy England", little or none. Although the "warning blast" has gone forth, it has met with apathy alone. Breeders and butchers deny the existence of any such disease, and even our best veterinarians; as Youatt and others, in describing the "intestinal worms and parasites with which swine are affected", make no mention of the "trichinæ", or "flesh-worms". This appears to the unreflecting and interested parties a sufficient refutation. Consequently, people still eat pork; and some, I believe, die of obscure diseases—the nature totally "unrecognised"—a "fearful agonising death". What can be more abhorrent and revolting than being literally consumed and eaten up alive? This is no "conjuror's trick", but an actual disgusting fact. The fate is the more deplorable, as no hope of cure can be held out, or of alleviation, to the wretched sufferer, except the swallowing of potent poisons, nearly as dangerous to life as the disease itself, or obliterating all nervous sensation by powerful narcotics—"should it be recognised".

Well may we say with the Italians:

"It is not true that death is the worst of evils,
For life is only life when blest with health."

I hope, sir, that you will agree with me, that this subject is worthy of searching investigation, and a fitting one to be carried out by the talented members of our Association, many of whom are in a position and locality favourable to such an investigation. By so doing, they will confer a boon, and deserve the grateful thanks of society, especially the poor, who, I fear, are the greatest sufferers, from feeding upon the stale remnants of pork or sausages sold by the butcher at a very low price, and often quite unfit for human food. The consciousness of the probability of saving even one of our fellow-creatures from such misery, and of preventing the spread of so dire a plague, will amply reward the toil.

The present questions I would propose for investigation, are:

1. Are English domestic pigs subject to trichinæ?
2. Are very young animals (as sucking pigs) liable to be infected?
3. Can the trichinæ be perfectly destroyed by thoroughly cooking?
4. Are they effectually destroyed by salting the meat?
5. What is the effect of time in destroying the vitality of these parasites?

If these questions can be satisfactorily answered, we shall be able to form an opinion as to the safety or danger with which we are apparently surrounded, and at all events prevent the calamity.

I am, with much esteem, etc.,
FOR THE PRESENT A FOLLOWER OF THE LEVITICAL
LAW, ALTHOUGH NOT ONE OF THE TRIBE; AND AN
OLD ASSOCIATE.

Leominster, Herefordshire, February 1865.

TRICHINÆ.—SIR: In a leading article about entozoa (in your number of February 11th), you say, that if people will eat their meat raw, like cannibals, they must take the consequences. Being born on one of the Caribbean Isles, and brought up a young cannibal myself, I am in a position to assure you that true cannibals always eat their meat well roasted, and never raw. When we ate my grandfather, his flesh came exceedingly well off the bones; and the very marrow in the thighs was beautifully hot and fluid. Moby picked it with the snuff-spoon which we took from a Scotchman. As for eating a fellow raw, cannibals may as well be suspected of gnawing their own living limbs. I have since read in a book called *Robinson Crusoe*, that my forefathers already in his time ate their enemies well cooked.

I am, etc., CANNIBAL INDEX.

[We believe our young savage friend is correct; and if he is, we will venture to affirm that cannibals are not afflicted with trichinæ or any of such affiliated horrors. EDITOR.]

SNUBS FOR THE NAVAL SURGEON.—Recently, in an important ship, on an important station, the following fact occurred, as narrated by an honourable gentleman of high character. A trifling discussion arose between the second lieutenant and the staff-surgeon (the latter officer, be it remembered, ranking with a commander), on a matter not connected with the service, in which the lieutenant was completely defeated before the members of the mess, which irritated him so much, that he went on to the quarter-deck, and sent for the staff-surgeon (his superior officer). On the staff-surgeon's appearance on the quarter-deck, this lieutenant demanded his sick list. The surgeon produced his list, which the lieutenant took, and returned without opening; but saying, with a sardonic grin, as he turned on his heel: I warn you, sir, to be cautious how you presume to argue with your commanding officer—an executive.

This occurred when the captain, commander, and first lieutenant were all on board. The staff-surgeon (an M.D., ranking with a commander, and "an excellent unassuming gentleman"), complained to the captain of this piece of arrogant snobism. The captain inquired into the matter, and decided that it was the surgeon's duty to produce his sick list, when required by any executive officer, of whatever rank, and without questioning his reasons or motives for doing so. (*United Service Gazette*, January 21st.)

IMPORTANT MEDICO-LEGAL QUESTION.—SIR: I was the plaintiff in an action lately tried in the County Court in this town, in which I sought to recover the sum of £8 odd, for professional attendance and medicines rendered and supplied by my assistant, who conducts a branch surgery for me at a distance of five miles from my residence. I am registered as an Apothecary, Surgeon, and Doctor of Medicine. The judge, after a few minutes' consideration, gave a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that no qualified medical practitioner could recover for cases attended by an assistant sine diploma, resident five miles from the principal. I beg to submit the above to the readers of your extensively circulated JOURNAL, many of whom, no doubt, have branch practices, as I think it involves a question of great importance, not only to myself individually, but to the medical profession at large. I have had this branch practice a considerable time, and might be a loser to a considerable extent, should the decision referred to hold good. I am, etc., JOHN WILLETT, M.D.

Northwich, Cheshire, February 15th, 1865.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—SIR: I enclose the orders of the Bengal Government on the despatch, and paragraph 3 fully confirms the opinion I gave of paragraph 20 of the despatch; viz. to bring in as many outsiders as possible to fill up the good appointments at the Presidencies and large civil stations.

"3. To enable the future establishment of the Indian Medical Service to be laid down, it is requested that the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay will forward to the military department of the Government of India a detailed statement of the number of medical officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service required for the duties of those Presidencies under the system now ordered, taking into account, as directed in paragraph 20 of the despatch of the Secretary of State, the several situations which may be properly filled by unconnected members of the medical profession."

I am glad to hear that so few have been attracted by the apparently tempting bait. I am, etc.,

February 1865. A RETIRED SURGEON-MAJOR.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Dr. J. Cogan (Wheatley), £1:1:1; Dr. F. J. Sandford (Market Drayton), £1:1:1; Dr. J. S. Belcher (St. George's East), 10s. 6d.

Amount previously announced, £114:8:6. Received at the *Lancet* office, £7:17:6.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, February 16th, 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Mr. BRODHURST; Dr. BEIGEL; Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON; Dr. DURRANT; Dr. W. H. O. SANKEY; Dr. HUMPHRY; Dr. JOHN WILLETT; Mrs. POWELL; Dr. RADFORD; Dr. DOBELL; Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON; Dr. BALMAN; Mr. W. M. CLARKE; Dr. D. DOUGAL; THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. FITZPATRICK; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. C. BLACK; Dr. HENRY BARNES; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Dr. EDMUNDS; Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN; Dr. S. H. STEEL; Dr. A. W. BARCLAY; and THE HON. SEC. OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Science and Practice of Medicine. By W. Aitken, M.D. In Two Volumes. Third Edition. London: 1864.
2. Fibrous Tumours of the Womb. By C. H. F. Routh, M.D. London: 1864.
3. Photographs of Diseases of the Skin. By A. B. Squire, M.B. London. No. vi. London: 1865.
4. Fifth Annual Report of the Cranley Village Hospital. Guildford: 1864.
5. Traité Théorique et Pratique des Maladies de l'Oreille. Par le Docteur J. P. Bonafont. Paris: 1860.
6. A Manual of the Practice of Surgery. By W. F. Clarke, M.A., F.R.C.S. London: 1865.
7. Essai sur la Médication Isolante. Par le Dr. Benoist. Poitiers: 1864.
8. Beneficence in Disease. By J. Tynbee, F.R.S. London: 1865.
9. On the Temperature of the Body as a Means of Diagnosis in Phthisis and Tuberculosis. By S. Ringer, M.D. London: 1865.
10. The Anthropological Treatises of J. F. Blumenbach. Translated by T. Bendyshe, M.A. London, Anthropological Society: 1865.
11. A Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene. By F. H. Hamilton, M.D. New York: 1865.
12. Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum. 1865.