

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Quarterly.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, April 12, 7 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	Victoria Rooms, Clifton.	Thursday, April 13, 7 P.M.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of this Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 7 P.M.

Notice of papers or cases to be communicated should be sent to the Honorary Secretary previous to the meeting.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Taunton, March 11th, 1865.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Medical Benevolent Fund, on Tuesday, March 28th, the Treasurer reported the receipt of £2635 from the residue of the estate of the late Mr. Hine, making £5635 in all bequeathed by him to the Fund. The Committee at once resolved that five additional annuitants should be elected.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held at Birmingham, March 23rd, 1865.

PRESENT—Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., D.C.L., etc. (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Mr. Clayton; Dr. Falconer; Dr. Richardson; Dr. Stewart; Dr. Wade; Dr. Westall; and Mr. Watkin Williams (General Secretary).

The following resolutions were adopted.

1. That Professor Stokes, M.D., of Dublin, be appointed to deliver the Address in Medicine at the annual meeting of the Association.

2. That Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, be appointed to deliver the Address in Surgery at the annual meeting of the Association.

3. That the Treasurer's Financial Report be received, adopted, and published in the JOURNAL.

4. That the "Northern Branch" be recognised, and the laws adopted.

5. That the annual meeting be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1865.

6. That Dr. Jeaffreson, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Wade, Dr. Stewart, and the General Secretary, be appointed a subcommittee, to make the arrangements for the annual meeting, in concert with the local committee; and especially to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt in reference to the giving in and reading of papers; and to report to the next meeting.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *Gen. Sec.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, March 28th, 1865.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

It is very satisfactory to be enabled to report a very improved condition of the finances of the Association, as compared with that of last year. The accounts have been audited by Dr. Melson and Mr. Hadley; and they find that after payment of all bills due from the Association, the Treasurer held a balance of £243:16:8½ on the 31st of December 1864; whereas, in December 1863, there was a balance of £8:0:3½ due from the Association to the Treasurer. This result is the more gratifying, as some extra sums have been paid, not of an ordinary kind, which have added to the amount of the expenditure.

The following is the statement of the accounts.

1864.—RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	2501	2	0	
Advertisements and Sales.....	633	11	6	
	3134	13		0
1864.—PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	8	3	0½	
JOURNAL EXPENSES:				
Mr. Richards (Printing)	179	9	0	
Mr. Richards (for Directing, etc.)	50	0	0	
Mr. Honeyman (Office Expenses)	81	13	10	
Mr. Davidson (Commission)	70	10	1	
Mr. Orrin Smith (Engraver)	3	12	6	
Editor of Journal	200	0	0	
Dr. Henry (Sub-editor)	50	0	0	
Contributors	267	18	0	
Dr. Henry (Salary).....	50	0	0	
EXECUTIVE EXPENSES:				
Mr. Williams and Clerk	157	0	0	
Mr. Williams (Petty Cash)	33	10	5	
Cambridge Reporter	12	12	0	
Mr. Williams (Branch Expenses)	17	12	9	
Birmingham Stationer	12	13	10	
Anniversary Expenses	3	7	0	
Collecting Expenses	9	11	4	
Mr. Moore (Gold Medal and Die)	41	0	0	
Provident Fund	25	0	0	
Sundry Payments	4	3	0	
	2890	16	9½	
Balance	243	16	8½	
	£3134	13	6	

CHARLES HASTINGS, *Treasurer.*

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

In reference to the resolution (5) of the Committee of Council, by which the days of the annual meeting are increased from three to four, Dr. Jeaffreson (President-elect) writes as follows to the General Secretary.

"I fully concur with the Committee of Council in their suggestion of making the duration of our meeting four instead of three days; and suggested this to several of my friends at Cambridge. The business affairs of the Association have necessarily much increased, and consequently too little time has been left for the reading and discussion of scientific papers, a thing which is to my mind the most interesting, if not the most important, feature of our general meetings. I hope that you and all the members of the Association will bestir yourselves to get promises of papers. Should the number of papers be very considerable, it will be easy for us, with our excellent accommodation of rooms, to adopt a scheme of sections, should such be thought necessary or advisable.

"Your letter came too late for me to call a meeting of the Local Committee; but I have canvassed several of the most important members, and all agree with us in the propriety of commencing our proceedings on Tuesday, the 1st, instead of Wednesday, the 2nd of August."

I must again say, that to me it appears we might just as reasonably say that diseases had changed their type among the Ojibbeway Indians when civilisation introduced small-pox among them, or among the New Zealanders when it introduced into their country the larger disease, as say that the presence of cholera in England is a proof that diseases have changed their type. I am, etc.,

W. O. MARKHAM.

3, Harley Street, March 27th, 1865.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES AND MEDICAL FEES.

LETTER FROM JAMES REID, ESQ.

SIR,—I am sorry to learn by the JOURNAL of March 18th, that the Metropolitan Counties Branch have failed to impress upon the Postmaster-General the justness of their appeal for fair remuneration to the medical referees under the Government Insurance and Annuities Act.

It appears to me that we have ourselves to thank for the low opinion government takes of our services, and of our own regard for what we do. The unjust scale of fees regulated by the sum insured, which so many assurance offices adopt, and which many medical men so readily accept, has been a plan which the government have followed in getting their work done at the lowest cost; just as they adopted the medical club system of a penny per head per week in fixing the remuneration for a civil practitioner in attending upon troops. This system found favour with some medical men, and fierce contests took place to obtain these appointments to medical clubs, all which government appreciated in the true free trade spirit, when they wanted to fix the payment for medical attendance upon their soldiers. I cannot so much blame government in this as ourselves; but I do find fault with the injustice of requiring the expenditure of the same amount of time, skill and thought being paid by different sums of money, according to the sum to be assured. We are asked to determine the healthiness and probable duration of a life, and do not want to know the amount to be insured in order to solve this proposition—indeed we shall decide best by knowing nothing about it. The work to be done is uniform in all instances; it should be met by a uniform fee, and should be kept free, to the interest of all parties, from any sliding scales of carefulness on the one hand, or payment on the other. If there was any justice in the money scales it should be 2s. 6d. for £50, 5s. for £100, 7s. 6d. for £150 insured, and so on. I know it is pleaded that these small sums cannot meet the expenses of insurance unless the medical man is content to take the small remuneration; then, I say, do without the medical opinions and take the risk—it is but a small one; or reduce the work and responsibility by merely requiring a general inspection and certificate as commonly suffices for a benefit society; otherwise it is robbing the medical man to pay the expenses of insurance. Again, *charity* is pleaded; but this is nonsense, for it is absurd to take from a man's pocket, or his fair remuneration for your own profit, or that you may not suffer, and call it charity. I have held some such arguments as these with various assurance offices, and many years ago refused the glitter of the New Equitable's two guineas, because under it there was an arrangement about less fees on the smaller sums insured. I have steadily declined to have anything to do with them, and shall treat this new government insurance and annuity society, whilst their present plan continues, in the same way. This act of the Postmaster-General will confirm the various insur-

ance societies who have acted on this principle, and embolden them to proceed yet further in this direction.

I hope some means may be devised, by memorial or otherwise, by which a few thousand opinions may be sent to the Postmaster-General to meet the seven hundred letters of consent to his proposal. The measure of government insurance and annuities is a good one, and deserves to be well carried out, but not at the expense of, or injustice to, the medical profession. I am, etc.,

JAMES REID.

11, Bridge Street, Canterbury, March 21st, 1865.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 23rd, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Griffith, Griffith, Edeyrn, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire
Griffith, Thomas, Merthyr Tydfil
Orton, George Hunt, Narborough Hall, Leicestershire
Worthington, James Vince, Ulverstone, Lancashire

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

Burn, William Barnett, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Ellis, William Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Quick, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

DUCKWORTH, Dyce, M.D., Edin., elected Assistant-Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew Close.

ROYAL NAVY.

GRIGG, Joseph, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.
JAMESON, Thomas, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*.
REDMOND, William, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Asia*.
SREWART, William H., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*.

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

HONGSON, F., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 5th Yorkshire A.V.
NASON, R. B., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Warwickshire R.V.
TREED, F., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Flintshire R.V.
THOMPSON, A. B., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 19th Essex R.V.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Robert, M.D. (Staff-Surgeon Royal Army, and Medical Superintendent of Quarantine at Standgate Creek), at Strood, near Rochester, aged 84, on March 25. His full-pay service extended over sixty-two years.
BULLEN, R., Esq., Surgeon, at Bampton, Oxfordshire, aged 81, on March 12.
HARDEN. On March 20, at Brixton, Maria, wife of Charles Harden, Esq., Surgeon.
*HILL, John, Esq., at South Cave, Yorkshire, on February 22.
JOLLYE, Edward W., Esq., Surgeon, at Norwich, on February 20.
LORD, James, Esq., Surgeon, at Fleetwood, Lancashire, aged 45, on March 16.
M'COLLAH, John R., Esq., Surgeon, at Reeth, Yorkshire, aged 54, on March 8.
MAXWELL, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, at Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, on March 19.
MORRISON, C. H., Esq., Surgeon, at Dunmanway, County Cork, on March 14.
OLIVER, T. H., Esq., Surgeon, at Southdown, aged 92, on March 4.
RIBTON, G., M.D., at Kingstown, Dublin, on March 17.
RULE, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Maidstone, Australia, aged 86, on December 18, 1864.
SIMPSON, T., M.D., at Old Calabar, on January 4.
WILLEY, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, at Littlethorpe, Leicestershire, aged 44, on March 10.
WINN. On March 22nd, aged 49, J. Teresa Elvira, wife of J. M. Winn, M.D.

MR. JUSTICE WILLES, at York, thanked a medical witness for calling a black eye a black eye, instead of an echymosed one!

CONVERSAZIONE AT GUY'S HOSPITAL. On Tuesday last, a *conversazione* was given by the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. In future the museum, like the library, of the College of Surgeons will be kept open until five o'clock from March to August. Heretofore it has been closed at four o'clock.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Court of Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the society, have appointed Dr. William Perrin Brodribb secretary to the Court of Examiners, *vice* Alfred Mayor Randall, Esq., F.L.S., resigned.

CALCULOUS DISEASES are said to be almost unknown in the neighbourhood of the Moselle; but in other districts very frequent—in Upper Swabia, in the lime-districts of the Jura Mountains, in Dauphiny, etc.

THE LATE DR. J. DICKENSON. Professor Chevalier is, we hear, about to produce a biography of the late Dr. John Dickenson, who accompanied the missions of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, into Central Africa, and then perished in discharge of his duty.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH. The Queen has appointed to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *inter alios*, J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department; and W. Linton, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

THE LATE DR. FALCONER. Upwards of £1,000 have already been subscribed towards the proposed memorial of this gifted man of science. The proposed memorial will be a scholarship founded in connexion with the University of Edinburgh. A bust of Dr. Falconer will also be placed in the rooms of some London Society.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the late minister in Japan, served as surgeon with the British Legion in Spain, under Sir De Lacy Evans. He was successful on two occasions as Jacksonian Prizeman of the College of Surgeons. The subject of one prize was *Concussion of the Brain*; and of the other, *Injuries of the Thorax*, etc.

JERKED BEEF. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, Dr. Letheby said he had carefully examined the dried beef which is being brought from South America, and found that all the fat it contained was rancid; but with regard to the lean portion, although he had eaten none of it himself, he considered it was perfectly wholesome as human food.

AN INDIAN PHARMACOPEIA. The sanction of Government authorities has been given to the publishing of a special Pharmacopeia for India. The object is to call the attention of Indian medical officers to the indigenous plants and drugs of India. The carrying out of the work has been given to Mr. Waring, the author of a work on therapeutics. Sir Ranald Martin and other medical men in London have been formed into a committee to superintend the publication.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. At the eighteenth annual festival of this institution, it was stated that the benefits were conferred upon 400 inmates of the asylum at Earlswood. Amongst other things taught were reading, writing, and reckoning. There was also a shop in the institution, at which buying and selling were carried on, so that the children might be exercised in carrying on business. The estate, which belonged to the subscribers, was worth £80,000, and there was not a shilling owing. It was proposed to double the size of the asylum. The amount of subscriptions was about £2,000.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The annual report stated that during last year 28,000 sick poor had been relieved, and that the indoor patients had numbered 1,457, against 1,258 in the preceding year. The yearly expenditure of the charity was £9,936, of which only £3,000 is derived from fixed sources of income. Mr. E. Yates had bequeathed to the charity, in reversion, the residue of his estate, valued at about £40,000; and Mr. A. W. Jaffray had left a legacy of £2,000 free of duty.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. The following are the names of the medical candidates for election into the Royal Society. A. L. Adams, M.B., A. Armstrong, M.D., W. Baird, M.D., J. C. Bucknill, M.D., Professor Robert Grant, W. A. Guy, M.B., G. Harley, M.D., B. Hobson, M.B., E. C. Johnson, M.D., Henry Letheby, M.B., W. A. Lewis, M.B., R. McDonnell, M.D., Charles Murchison, M.D., Sir J. P. Olliffe, M.D., C. B. Radcliffe, M.D., J. R. Reynolds, M.D., E. H. Sieveking, M.D., and A. T. H. Waters, M.D. There are fifty-three candidates of all classes; and only fifteen appointments inclusive of medical men to be made.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION ACT. In the committee of supply in the House of Commons on March 24th, Mr. Ayrton complained of a sum of £5,000 being devoted to rendering the soldiers the great disservice of ministering to their immorality. He wished to know what towns were to benefit by this disreputable appropriation. Mr. Locke defended the vote, which he said was for the protection of the soldier. The Marquis of Hartington said the £5,000 would be spent principally in the wards of lock hospitals in several garrison towns; in erecting new lock hospitals where such wards could not be obtained, and specially at Aldershot for such a hospital. The vote was then agreed to.

CLOSE QUARTERS. It is calculated by the Registrar-General, allowing for increase of population since the Census, that the borough of Liverpool contains on an average 93 persons to an acre of ground, the city of Glasgow 84 persons, of Dublin 67, of Manchester 79, and the borough of Salford 21. The borough of Birmingham has 42 persons to the acre, the city of Edinburgh 39, of Bristol 34, the borough of Leeds 10. The metropolitan district (122 square miles) has an average rather below 39 persons to the acre. The ten towns together have an area of 219 square miles, and an average of 25,216 persons to a square mile. Placing a person on each square yard, 3,097,600 persons would occupy a square mile.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' BILL. On Wednesday last Sir F. Kelly moved that the Chemists' and Druggists' Bill be read the second time. He observed that the public had at present no protection whatever against unqualified persons carrying on the business of chemist and druggist, and this Bill enacted that hereafter persons commencing such business and compounding prescriptions shall be examined and passed by examiners under the Pharmacy Act, and be registered. He alluded to another bill, with the same title, introduced by Sir J. Shelley, which proposed that the examination should be made by a council of the trade, to be elected from the general body, and he stated his objections to this scheme of examination. Sir J. Shelley pointed out the distinctions between the two measures, and urged the greater advantage of placing the examination under the United Chemists' Society, instead of the Pharmaceutical Society, as regarded the interests of the trade, as well as those of the public. He suggested that both bills should be read the second time, and referred to the same select committee. Mr. Brady

supported the present bill, panegyrising the Pharmaceutical Society, and placing its pretensions in very favourable contrast with those of the Chemists' Society. Mr. Kinglake remarked that the Pharmaceutical Society had already a machinery for conducting examinations, whereas the Chemists' Society had none, and must create one. The bills were read a second time and referred to a select committee.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The ninety-second anniversary meeting of this Society was held on March 8th. The following gentlemen were declared to be elected officers and Council for the ensuing year:—*President*: I. Baker Brown, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*: T. Davidson, M.D.; W. Harding, Esq.; G. D. Gibb, M.D.; and H. Smith, Esq. *Treasurer*: P. Marshall, Esq. *Librarian*: J. Palfrey, M.D. *Secretaries in Ordinary*: E. S. Thompson, M.D.; and E. A. Hart, Esq. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*: V. de Méric, Esq. *Council*: F. E. Anstie, M.D.; T. Bryant, Esq.; W. Camps, M.D.; W. Cholmeley, M.D.; R. P. Cotton, F.R.C.P.; W. J. Coulson, Esq.; R. Greenhalgh, M.D.; C. J. Hare, M.D.; C. H. Rogers-Harrison, Esq.; W. Harvey, Esq.; E. Head, M.D.; J. Jones, M.D.; A. Leared, M.D.; F. Mason, Esq.; H. P. Robarts, Esq.; W. R. Rogers, M.D.; W. Smiles, M.D.; W. A. Smith, M.D.; J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D.; J. Soelberg Wells, M.D. *Orator*: T. C. W. Cooke, Esq.

THE CASE OF DR. PRICHARD. The authorities in Glasgow have received a communication from Professor MacLagan, stating that antimony has been found abundantly in the liver, the spleen, intestines, and blood of the late Mrs. Pritchard. We believe we are correct in stating that steps are now in progress for committing the prisoner for trial. Our Glasgow correspondent says that the result of the analysis is looked upon as having given to the case a decidedly unfavourable aspect for the prisoner. With regard to the late Mrs. Taylor, the mother of Mrs. Pritchard, we believe the exhumation of her body is considered necessary, on account of an allegation that there was something peculiar about the registration of her death. It is said that, when the registrar applied to Dr. James Paterson, who attended Mrs. Taylor, he declined to give a certificate regarding the cause of death, at the same time intimating that he considered there was something in connexion with her decease which called for investigation. It is further stated, that Dr. Pritchard registered the death himself, and stated that deceased was seized with paralysis, and that an hour's attack of apoplexy supervened; whereas Mrs. Taylor's illness only lasted for four hours in all. (*Scotsman*.)

THE SANITY OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS. It may seem hard that those who are restored to comparative sanity should still be condemned to the darkest and most terrible of all dooms—that of perpetual incarceration in a madhouse—with the very worst class of maniacs. Yet this rule is necessary. There are several now in Broadmoor who years ago were only saved by accident from completing murder, and who afterwards passed two or three years in lunatic asylums. There in course of time quiet and careful medical treatment at last succeeded in restoring them to apparent sanity, and they were set at liberty. But the mind which seemed sane in the quiet good order of a well-regulated asylum, soon lost its balance when returned again to struggle with all the nervous excitements of the world. Some such who have been once liberated are now at Broadmoor—committed to its never-ending confinement, not for having attempted, but this time for having completed, sometimes one, sometimes more murders under circumstances of peculiar cunning and premeditation. Some

of these are still as bad as ever; some have been restored again to almost sanity for the second time. Neither will evermore be trusted at liberty. A commitment to Broadmoor for murderous madness is as final as regards the chances of return to the world as death itself.

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS, AND TOWNLEY. The *Derby Reporter* says: We last week inserted what we had reason to believe was a truthful statement respecting certain proceedings of the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris in reference to its opinion as to the mental state of G. V. Townley. We find, however, on the authority of Dr. Lockhart Robertson, the able editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*, and himself a member of the French Medico-Psychological Society, that we, in common with the entire provincial press, have been made the dupes of charlatanism, and the unconscious advertisers of an indirect falsehood. This gentleman alleges, in the most positive manner, that the Medico-Psychological Society *has made no report*; and therefore the communication which we had received from London in all good faith is a dishonourable ruse to bolster up a professional mistake, and to throw discredit on opinions given by such able and honest men as Drs. Bucknill, Hood, and Meyers. In order not to be entangled in the meshes of professional pique, and to justify us in the statements we have now made, we publish in full two letters by Dr. Lockhart Robertson, which appeared in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*.

CORK MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the County and City of Cork Medical Protective Association was held on the 16th inst., in the Royal Cork Institution; Dr. Harvey, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—“That in conjunction with the metropolitan and other associations, we persevere in our efforts in impressing on the Executive and Legislature the justice of a retiring allowance or compensation to Poor-law medical officers, when incapacitated by old age or loss of health in the performance of their duties as public servants. That we value the expressed opinions of Poor-law Guardians, who, from their long experience in the working of the Medical Charities Act, deem less than £100 a year insufficient payment for the dispensary medical officers, and that we exercise every legitimate influence to insure this sum as the *minimum*. That we reiterate our conviction, that the Medical Council, under the Medical Reform Act, has failed in its duty to the profession and the public, in not prescribing, as they had power to do, a *maximum* standard of education for candidates about to enter the profession; and also for not taking more stringent measures to prevent the assumption of medical titles by unqualified persons. That it is much to be desired that some fixed principle on the part of the Army Medical Department, as to the rank and pay of medical officers, be adopted, so as to insure the best qualified men for appointments in her Majesty's service. That an approaching general election for members of Parliament will place in the hands of the profession (which is virtually unrepresented) a power to influence the several candidates to support in the House of Commons the legitimate claims of a body of men whose services to the public have been overlooked, and that we call on our brethren throughout the kingdom to exercise their franchise subject to this condition. That we feel deeply the valuable services rendered by the press of Ireland whenever the interests of the profession have called for its advocacy.”

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. Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Walter J. Coulson, "On Lithotripsy"; Dr. E. Day, "On Menstruation during Pregnancy."—Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M.—Entomological.

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical Society of London, 7 P.M., Council Meeting, 8 P.M., Dr. Meadows, "Case of Monstrosity"; Mr. Truman, "Extrauterine Fœtation"; and other Papers.—Geological.

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Camps, "In what Class of Cases and under what Circumstances may we reasonably hope for Cure in Epilepsy."—Royal.—Chemical.—Luncheon.

FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Practical Evening for the Narration of Cases and the Exhibition of Specimens.—Astronomical.—Royal Institute.

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.

DR. RICHARDSON'S papers will be continued in an early number.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL gives a *conversazione* at his house in Cavendish Square on April 5th.

BLISTERS IN RHEUMATISM.—The practice of applying blisters to the joints in acute rheumatism was, it is said, practised many years ago on a large scale at the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals in Dublin.

THE ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The highest number of marks, we are told, which can be obtained by army medical candidates, is 6900; not 6000, as was stated in this JOURNAL. The highest number obtainable at Chelsea, is 3400; and at Netley, 3500—making together 6900.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—C. Spurgin, Esq. (Stratford St. Mary), 10s.; R. Sleman, Esq. (Tavistock), 5s.; H. T. Woodd, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s.; J. Pearce, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s.; W. C. Northey, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s.; R. Willis, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s.; J. G. Doidge, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s.; J. H. Willis, Esq. (Tavistock), per Mr. Sleman, 5s. From Lower Norwood, 5s.

Amount previously announced, £118:16:0. Received at the *Lancet* office, £7:17:6.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, March 29th, 1865.

IRISH ARMY SURGEONS.—(F. P.)—The standard of general education required by the Dublin College of Surgeons, is lower than that of any other Examining Board in the United Kingdom. Of course, therefore, we may fairly conclude that the Irish medical candidates who are now flocking into the army are the worst educated, as regards general education, of all the candidates who apply for military honours. Whether a low style of general education is likely to advance the credit of our profession in the army, is a question which we will leave for the consideration of the Director-General and the Netley examiners.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—The following notice has been issued.

The Council of the Faculty have had the subject of *ad eundem* licences under consideration, and have resolved not to grant a diploma to any candidate who has not been examined and found qualified in all the branches of medical and surgical science comprehended in the curriculum of the Faculty. The circumstance of our *ad eundem* diploma having been granted, in a very few instances, to members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England who have not been examined on our full curriculum, arose from an inadvertent oversight. JAMES PATERSON, M.D.,
Faculty Hall, Glasgow, March 14th, 1865. Registrar.

IODINE AS A PREVENTIVE OF SUPPURATION.—SIR: In your issue of March 11th, you state that M. Pétrequin has recently proposed a new method of preventing suppuration after the removal of tumours; namely, by means of the tincture of iodine. I beg to inform you that this method has for many years past been employed here by Mr. Spence, Professor of Surgery in the University. He has been in the practice of stating in his lectures, that he has sometimes, in amputations, used methylated spirits brushed over the flaps; and in cases where there have been abscesses in the soft parts included in the flaps, he has brushed the pyogenic surface—occasionally, even the whole surface of the flap—with strong tincture of iodine; this treatment being followed by decidedly beneficial effects.

Professor Spence, moreover, recommends in the case of chronic abscess requiring evacuation, that a free incision be made, and their inner surfaces painted with tincture of iodine. This treatment, practised in the Professor's wards in the Royal Infirmary, has been attended always with success, and is now invariably employed in cases of the above description. I am, etc.,

A PUPIL OF PROFESSOR SPENCE.

Edinburgh, March 15th, 1865.

[If our correspondent will again peruse the article to which he refers, he will see that we have not stated M. Pétrequin's idea to be new. It has no doubt arisen out of the known fact of the antipyogenic influence of iodine. But, if we understand our correspondent rightly, he tells us that Professor Spence uses iodine in cases where suppuration has already occurred, to retard the further formation of pus; whereas M. Pétrequin uses iodine to prevent suppuration altogether. EDITOR.]

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—PROFESSOR SIMPSON; DR. GILCHRIST; DR. DURRANT; THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. RADFORD; DR. JOHN THOMPSON; MR. H. E. NORRIS; DR. D. NOBLE; MR. CHRISTOPHER HEATH; DR. CRUISE; DR. HENDERSON; MR. SOUTHAM; AN OLD MEMBER; DR. DAVIS; THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; MR. WINDSOR; DR. FREDERICK J. BROWN; DR. R. FOWLER; DR. DUCKWORTH; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; MR. A. B. STEELE; DR. HUGH NORRIS; and MR. BROADBENT.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Practical Enumeration of Various Diseases of the Human Body of Both Sexes, etc. By W. S. Oke, M.D. Second edition. London: 1865.
2. Manual of Physiology. By W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S. Fourth edition. London: 1865.
3. On Primary Cancer of the Brain. By G. Mackenzie Bacon, M.D. London: 1865.
4. A Critical Inquiry regarding Superfœtation: with Cases. By George Lindsay Bonnar, M.D. Edinburgh: 1865.
5. The Insanity of George Victor Townley. By C. Black, M.D. London. Fourth edition. London: 1865.
6. Stammering and Stuttering, their Nature and Treatment. By James Hunt, Ph.D. Sixth edition. London: 1865.
7. On Intrathoracic Cancer. Part I. By J. Cockle, M.D. London: 1865.
8. Revelations of Quacks and Quackery. Reprinted from the "Medical Circular." London: 1865.
9. Annual Report of the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association. Manchester: 1865.
10. Sussex County Lunatic Asylum. Annual Report. 1865.
11. On the Motions of the Human Feet. By James Dowie. London: 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 1st of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Birmingham, April 1865.

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Brompton, March 29th, 1865.

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