

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thursday, May 18, 7.15 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	George Hotel, Northampton.	Tuesday, June 6, 2 P.M.
NORTHERN. [Annual.]	Library, Newcastle- upon-Tyne Infirmary.	Wed., June 28, 10.30 A.M.

NORTHERN BRANCH.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Northern Branch will be held in the Library of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, on Wednesday, June 28th, at 10.30 A.M.; D. B. WHITE, M.D., President.

The Council of Management hope that gentlemen will prepare papers and cases, and forward the titles of the same to Dr. Philipson not later than June 17th. Dinner at 6 P.M.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.B., *Hon. Secretary.*

Special Correspondence.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

I HAVE recently seen a well marked example of that curious and interesting phenomenon called embolism, so often alluded to and described, but not commonly met with in a form that can be easily recognised during life. A man, aged 40, was admitted into the Northern Hospital, under Dr. Waters, in the advanced stage of phthisis. The right lung was extensively consolidated by tubercular deposition, with cavities; the left was also affected, but to a less extent. About a month after admission, he was seized suddenly in the night, with severe pain in the bend of the elbow extending down the forearm of the right side, with numbness and loss of power of the limb. The next morning, the arm was found to be nearly powerless; the temperature was diminished; and a total absence of pulsation in both radial and ulnar arteries. A small hardened, cord-like substance could be distinctly felt at the bend of the elbow, occupying the brachial artery immediately above its bifurcation; no doubt a plug of fibrine detached from some distant part of the vascular system, and completely obliterating the calibre of the vessel. The pain in the limb gradually diminished; the temperature varied, being sometimes higher and at others lower than the natural standard. Partial paralysis continued; but neither vesication, discoloration, nor any other indication of approaching gangrene appeared. In little more than a week, hemiplegia of the left side came on suddenly, followed by loss of consciousness, convulsions, and death. Unfortunately, a *post mortem* examination was not permitted; but the cause of death was evidently a further development of embolism, the obstruction on the last occasion, in all probability, occurring in one of the vessels of the brain. The patient was, in addition to his tubercular affection, the

subject of albuminuria; but careful examination and inquiry failed to elicit any evidence of disease of the heart or blood-vessels; so that the exact source of the embolus can be a matter of speculation only. One condition of which arterial emboli have been observed as a consequence is gangrenous phlebitis of the pulmonary veins or of pulmonary tissue, either or both of which, it may reasonably be inferred, might have existed in this case.

In the same ward, another case arrested my attention. A sailor, 47 years of age, who had lost his right arm eighteen years ago, was now under treatment for thoracic aneurism. The disease was at once apparent; indicated by a small prominent pulsating tumour in the right mammary region, which the patient had noticed for about six months, having complained of pain in the chest for some time previously. He had the peculiar ringing cough characteristic of the disease; but there were no general symptoms of great urgency or distress. He had been in the hospital three months. During that time, Dr. Waters had adopted the mode of treatment advocated by Dr. W. Roberts of Manchester, to which I alluded in a former letter (January 10th, 1863); viz., the continuous administration of iodide of potassium in large doses, commencing with five grains and increasing it to twenty grains three times a day. Under the observation of Dr. Roberts, this has, in some cases, been followed by very striking and beneficial effects upon the aneurismal tumour as well as upon the general symptoms; but, in the present instance, although the medicine had been pushed as far as the system would bear—namely, to doses of fifteen grains—and persevered with it steadily for several weeks, no perceptible benefit whatever seemed to result from its use. Another remedy—the application of ice to the tumour—appeared for a time to diminish the pulsation; but, after a trial of fifteen days, the relief afforded was so slight and so transient, that it was also discontinued, and the case remains much in the same condition as on admission.

In connexion with this subject, I may mention a case of abdominal aneurism in which very decided benefit followed the use of iodide of potassium; whether *propter* as well as *post hoc*, I must leave your readers to determine. A Welsh farmer, about 40 years of age, consulted me in June last for a pulsating tumour in the abdomen, which (he thought) had commenced suddenly a few weeks before, after a day of unusual bodily exertion accompanied by extreme mental anxiety. It was clearly an aneurism of considerable size. He returned home, became much worse, was confined to his bed, the tumour increased in size, the beating became much more perceptible, and, in the opinion of more than one surgeon who saw him, the case was likely to prove rapidly fatal. He was then, I believe by the advice of Dr. Waters of Chester, recommended to take the iodide; and, after persevering with it for many months, he presented himself to me a few days ago very much improved in every respect. He was able to walk a short distance without much difficulty. The sac had be-

NATURE AND TREATMENT OF FEVER.

LETTER FROM CHAS. MURCHISON, M.D.

SIR,—The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for May 6th contains an excellent paper by Mr. A. B. Steele on the Nature and Treatment of Fever, one object of which is “to show that not only is there no specific for fever, but that, as Dr. Corrigan has observed, in the present state of our knowledge, there can be no specific for this disorder.”

I am much obliged to Mr. Steele for the flattering way in which he alludes to my work, and also for his criticisms on some of the doctrines enunciated therein. My object at present is not to defend those doctrines, nor to object to Mr. Steele's recommendations for treatment, with most of which I entirely concur. I wish only to correct one or two erroneous impressions of my views, which it appears to me, might be derived from a perusal of Mr. Steele's paper.

First, Mr. Steele remarks: “Like all *doctrinaires*, our author has his answer ready: ‘Typhus-poison’ (Murchison *On Fever*, p. 116), he tells us, ‘is some unknown compound of ammonia’; and, although he adds that it is perhaps premature or rash to hazard a conjecture as to its exact nature (p. 114), yet he founds upon this theory the use of mineral acids as neutralisers of ammonia in the blood. (P. 265.)”

Now, it is perfectly true that I have hazarded the “conjecture” that the typhus-poison may be some unknown compound of ammonia, and it is also true that I have stated that one object of treatment should be to “neutralise the poison and correct the morbid state of the blood”; but I think it will be apparent from the following passage, in which the acid treatment is spoken of, that its recommendation is based not so much upon any theory as to the nature of the typhus-poison, as upon my own experience and that of others.

“If the opinion be correct that the altered condition of the blood in typhus is due to the presence of ammonia, either derived from the original poison, or from the products of the destructive metamorphosis of tissue, the first of the above indications (*i. e.*, the neutralisation of the poison, and the correction of the morbid state of the blood) will be most readily fulfilled by the administration of mineral acids. But, whether acids act as antidotes, as alteratives of the blood, or as tonics, their beneficial effects in typhus are, in my opinion, undoubted; and it is curious to observe, that they have been recommended for this disease in all countries since the days of Forestus, Sydenham, Van Swieten, and Boerhaave. They have lately been highly praised by Huss of Stockholm; by Haller of Vienna; and by Drs. F. W. Mackenzie, Chambers, and Richardson, in our own country. . . . I have tried the mineral acids in many hundreds of cases during the last few years, and I believe them superior to any other method of treatment, although I am far from ascribing to them the wonderful virtues which some writers have done. . . . I have often observed marked improvement follow the commencement of the acid treatment, at whatever stage of the fever it was tried, and although no wine or brandy was given with it.” (Pp. 265-6.)

Secondly, although “to eliminate the poison and the products of the destructive metamorphosis of tissue” is another object of treatment laid down in my work, I condemn the incautious use of purgatives as strongly as Mr. Steele, as appears from the following passages: “The bad effects of excessive purging were exposed by Graves, Corrigan, and others; and the practice is now obsolete. Although regular action of the bowels is indispensable, I have repeatedly

known alarming prostration caused by diarrhoea, following the incautious administration of purgatives.” (P. 264.) “As already stated, however, active purging is to be avoided; and, in most cases, a small dose of castor oil, or a simple enema, is all that is required.” (P. 269.)

Lastly, the following passage from my work will suffice to show that, like Mr. Steele, I repudiate the idea of any specific cure for fever.

“In the treatment of typhus, medicines can do much to relieve symptoms, and to conduct the case to a favourable termination; but, as far as we yet know, they are powerless in arresting its progress, or in shortening its duration. Although many practitioners have at different times proposed to cut short an attack of typhus by such heroic remedies as blood-letting, the cold affusion, emetics, and quinine, we possess as yet no such specific. In an admirable essay, published in 1802, Dr. W. Brown of Edinburgh showed that the power of medicine in arresting or shortening typhus was extremely doubtful. Hildenbrand, in his day, observed: ‘No method yet known, whether rational or empirical, can cure the contagious typhus, either in a direct or an indirect manner, nor even abridge its ordinary and natural course, which is about fourteen days.’ In our own times, Dr. Stokes speaks equally strongly. ‘The treatment of fever,’ he says, ‘is reduced to a formula. We cannot cure fever. No man ever cured fever. It will cure itself. If you keep the patient till the fourteenth, the eighteenth, or the twenty-first day, he will recover.’” I am, etc.,

CHARLES MURCHISON.

79, Wimpole Street, London, W., May 6th, 1865.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 28th.

Barracough, Robert Wooding Sutton, Streatham Hill
Battison, John, Chesterfield
Birrell, Henry Hargreaves, Blackburn
Clarke, Myrry, Jamaica
Corte, Arthur Armistead, Blackburn
Dod, Harry Davenport, Macclesfield
Ensor, John Arthur, Exeter
Fenn, Edward Living, Nayland, Suffolk
Flower, Frederick Isaac, Codford, Wilts
Gooding, Ralph, Ipswich
Hocken, Charles Edward, Chelsea
Humbreys, Frederick William, Trinity Square, Tower Hill
Lattay, Walter, Clapham
Malim, George Warcup, Grantham
Rogerson, John, Bow
Tarleton, John Haigh, Birmingham
Taynton, William, Commercial Road
Wane, William Jeremiah, Lancaster
Watson, Alfred Marchmont, Peterborough

BIRTH.

BEDDOE. On April 26th, at 2, Lansdown Place, Clifton, the wife of *John Beddoe, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—WALKER. On May 9th, at Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. Horatio Banks, D.D., *Thomas James Walker, M.D., of Peterborough, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. J. Walker, vicar of Wood Ditton.

SIR DAVID DAVIES, M.D., died on the 10th inst. He received the honour of knighthood shortly after her Majesty's accession to the throne, was for many years the domestic physician of his late Majesty King William IV and Queen Adelaide.

A TESTIMONIAL is to be given to Dr. Jephson of Leamington by his friends and neighbours. Two hundred pounds have already been subscribed.

A NEW INFIRMARY. The Infirmary, called the Royal Albert, in course of construction at Bishop's Waltham, will, it is believed, be finished by the end of the summer.

PRESENTATIONS. Mr. James Lane has been presented with a timepiece, and Mr. E. H. Carter with a chronometer, by the patients of St. Mark's Hospital.

BEQUESTS. The late Earl of Ilchester has left by will £100 to the Dorset County Hospital at Dorchester, and the same sum to the Eye Infirmary at Weymouth.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Professor Ferguson will deliver six lectures on the progress of surgery during the present century, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at four o'clock, commencing on June 5th.

POISONOUS PRINCIPLE OF MUSHROOMS. MM. Sicard and Schoras have examined some poisonous mushrooms, and have succeeded in extracting an extremely poisonous substance, which appears to have basic chemical properties. The physiological effects seem to resemble those of curarine.

DINNER TO DR. HOFMANN. On the 28th ult., a number of gentlemen who have worked with Dr. Hofmann at the Royal College of Chemistry at different periods from its opening in 1845 to the present date, entertained the Professor at a farewell dinner immediately before his departure for Berlin. (*Chem. News.*)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. The Council of the Royal Society recommend the following gentlemen for election:—Sir F. L. McClintock, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Walker, Dr. G. Harley, Dr. R. McDonnell, Rev. W. R. Dawes, and Messrs. H. Christy, J. Cockle, A. Geikie, G. Gore, R. Grant, G. R. Gray, W. Huggins, W. K. Parker, A. Tennyson, and G. H. K. Thwaites.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MEDICAL MAN. The French journals give an account of a murderous attack on Dr. Lediberder by a hypochondriacal patient. The doctor was shot in the side and in the chest, but there are hopes of his recovery. The murderer attempted to kill himself, but failed in doing so.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL. The distribution of prizes to the students of the Westminster Hospital took place on Wednesday, May 10th; Lord Charles Russell in the chair. Mr. Henry Power, the Dean of the School, read a report on the condition of the Medical School, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the diligence and attention displayed by the students in the various classes, and alluded to the great success with which they had passed the several examinations before the examining boards. Lord Charles Russell then presented the several prizes to the following gentlemen. *Summer Session, 1864. Practical Chemistry*—Mr. W. C. Watson, prize (Macaulay's History of England); Mr. Joseph Oakman, certificate; Mr. John C. F. McDonald, certificate. *Materia Medica*—Mr. Robert C. Brookes, prize (Shakespeare's and Milton's Works); Mr. Arthur Hill, certificate. *Botany*—Mr. W. C. Watson, prize (Shakespeare's Works); Mr. Walter Moore, prize (Clarke's Shakespeare); Mr. Thos. J. Quicke, certificate. *Forensic Medicine*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (surgical instruments); Mr. Arthur Hill and Mr. Richard Bugden, certificates. *Midwifery*—Mr. R. Bugden, prize (surgical instruments).—*Winter Session, 1864-65. Anatomy*—Mr. J. C. F. McDonald, prize (Macaulay's History of England and Moore's Poems); Mr.

W. C. Watson, prize (Milton's Works); Mr. W. Moore and Mr. R. C. Brookes, certificates. *Prosector's Prizes*—Mr. G. P. Bate and Mr. R. C. Brookes. *Chemistry*—Mr. Winckworth, prize (Tennyson's Poems and Scott's Poems); Mr. Charles H. Furnivall, certificate. *Physiology*—Mr. J. C. F. McDonald, prize (Campbell's Poems and Longfellow's Poems); Mr. W. Moore, certificate. *Medicine*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (surgical instruments); Mr. R. Bugden (certificate). *Surgery*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (surgical instruments); Mr. Arthur Hill, certificate. *Clinical Medicine*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (surgical instruments). *Clinical Surgery*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (surgical instruments). *Dental Surgery*—Mr. J. Oakman, prize (dental instruments); Mr. R. C. Brookes, certificate. *Chadwick Prize*—Mr. G. P. Bate, prize (microscope); Mr. A. Hill, prize (case of midwifery instruments and surgeon's pocket case).

THE ROYAL ALBERT VETERINARY COLLEGE. A Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing in London a Veterinary College of the highest class. It is proposed to transfer to London the New Veterinary College of Edinburgh, now presided over by Professor John Gamgee, whose scientific attainments are well known. The Principal, Professor John Gamgee, will be assisted by his present colleagues in the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh—Mr. James Law, Professor of Anatomy; Mr. W. Duguid, Professor of Physiology; Mr. G. Armistage, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. W. J. Russell, Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Joseph Gamgee, sen., Infirmary Superintendent and Professor of the Art of Farriery; and Mr. John Coleman, late Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Cirencester. A preliminary contract has been concluded for a site in the West End of London. The number of veterinary surgeons in the United Kingdom is very deficient, being less than in most parts of Europe. In the whole of Her Majesty's possessions there are not 1,500 veterinarians, whilst France has upwards of 3,000. The removal of the New Veterinary College from Edinburgh will be effected with as little delay as possible.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At the monthly meeting held on Monday, May 1st, the President, Thos. A. Rogers, Esq., referred to the recent death of Mr. Parkinson, the second President of the Society; and said he only echoed the sentiments of the whole profession in publicly recording the sorrow of their Society at the loss they had sustained. The Secretary brought forward a model taken in the practice of Mr. Walkinshaw, representing a case of torsion, in which the lateral on the left side was turned half round. On turning the tooth by means of the forceps, it was found to be of an oval shape transversely, so that it projected considerably beyond the natural arch. Some discussion ensued as to the use of the forceps for turning teeth; Mr. Tomes and Mr. Catlin stating that they had frequently performed the operation with complete success. Models were also brought forward by Mr. Williams, representing cases of double cleft palate with double hare-lip, taken from children at the age of four, seven, and seventeen days. Mr. H. Rogers said he had been making experiments with a view to improve the quality of solders for the mouth. He tried several metals, but ultimately preferred cadmium, making the solder in the proportion of a grain and a quarter of cadmium to a dwt. of gold. That solder flowed easily, held well, and came a good colour out of the hydrochloric acid. Mr. Ramsay then read a paper on the Treatment of Congenital Cleft Palate adopted by Dr. Kingsley and himself. He proceeded to explain the method of producing the artificial velum, noticing the im-

provement which took place in mastication and deglutition after the fissure had been artificially closed. He also took up the subject of articulation, explaining the system he adopted in instructing the patient to articulate; and, lastly, compared Dr. Kingsley's method of mechanical treatment with the surgical operations which hitherto had been considered the most successful method for remedying those congenital deformities. A long and interesting discussion followed; and, at the close, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Ramsay.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. The Council has fixed Thursday, May 18th, for the examination for the Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship (£45 a year for three years). Mr. Henry Thompson has been appointed examiner in addition to the *ex officio* examiners, Professors Quain, Erichsen, and Wharton Jones; and Dr. Ringer has been named provisional examiner. On the 8th inst., Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair, the following prizes were awarded. *Practical Physiology and Histology: Silver Medal: R. Gowers. Certificates of Honour: George V. Poore, Thomas R. Loy, Gysbert H. Maasdorp, R. L. Roberts.—Anatomy: Senior Class: Gold Medal: G. H. Maasdorp. First Silver Medal: J. Wreford Langmore. Second Silver Medal: T. R. Loy. Certificates of Honour: Richard M. Pryce, Louis Le Grand, Thomas Lettis.—Junior Class: Silver Medal: W. H. Allchin. Certificates of Honour: David Havard, Samuel Pidwell, William J. Scott, Tempest Anderson.—Anatomy and Physiology: Gold Medal: William R. Gowers. First Silver Medal: J. Davis Thomas. Second Silver Medal: George V. Poore. Certificates of Honour: Louis Le Grand, Thomas Hopgood, J. W. Langmore, R. M. Pryce, Thomas B. Hay, Tempest Anderson, G. H. Maasdorp.—Chemistry: Gold Medal: Frederick Toplis. First Silver Medal: James John Bowey. Second Silver Medal: Tempest Anderson. Certificates of Honour: Temple A. Orme, Henry N. Martin, Henry James Benham, R. C. Joy, R. L. Roberts, Henry Cass, J. C. Bruce, Milward Harding, W. W. Houlder, A. Payton Hurlestone, Y. Yamaora.—Comparative Anatomy: Gold Medal: William H. Allchin. Certificates of Honour: Henry Cass, R. L. Roberts, Tempest Anderson, James C. Bruce.—Principles and Practice of Medicine: Gold Medal: J. Wickham Legg. First Silver Medal: William Hoffmeister. Second Silver Medal: Julian A. M. Evans. Certificates of Honour: William A. Stuart, Charles J. Hardy Smith, W. Cunningham Cass.—Surgery: Gold Medal: Marcus Beck. First Silver Medal: Frederick B. Nunnely. Second Silver Medal: Henry Clothier. Certificates of Honour: F. J. Grose, B. H. Allen, C. J. Hardy Smith, Joseph Thompson, jun., Stammen Morrison, J. E. Coxwell.—Special Class of Clinical Medicine: First Prize: William Andrew Stuart. Second Prize: William Hoffmeister. Third Prize: Edward De Morgan. Certificates of Honour: Henry Clothier, John Williams, John W. Legg, William C. Cass, Charles F. Leshbridge, Robert C. Beck, Thomas F. Hopgood, Charles R. Streton, Joseph Thomson.—Fellowes' Clinical Medal. Summer, 1864: Gold Medal: George Jackson. Winter Term, 1864-5: Gold Medal: William Y. Snow.*

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. T. SNOW BECK; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. STONE; Mr. E. B. VISE; THE SECRETARY OF THE ONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Messrs. WALFORD, W. B. YOUNG, and F. WORKMAN; Dr. JOHN BEDDOE; Mr. JABEZ HOGG; Dr. J. V. BELL; Mr. M. A. ADAMS; Dr. WATERS; Mr. H. LEACH; Mr. R. J. ROGERS; Dr. ROBERT FOWLER; Dr. W. BIRD HERAPATH; Dr. PHILIPSON; SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; Mr. J. GAMGEE; and THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF FLESH.—A correspondent writes: "You will greatly oblige if you can say where the 'extract of flesh' (as mentioned in last week's JOURNAL) can be had in London. [Perhaps some of our readers can answer the question. EDITOR.]

BRANDE'S DICTIONARY.—A second part of a very useful, and indeed much needed, work has just appeared, of *A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*. By Dr. W. T. Brande, and the Rev. G. W. Cox. This second part takes us about half way through the letter C. We sincerely wish the work may prosper, and come to a successful termination.

MARY GREEN'S CASE.—(F. T.) Our own opinion of the case is, as it stands recorded, that Mr. Butler has been cruelly and shamefully slandered. We should be very glad to see those who circulated the slander called upon to substantiate its truth in a Court of Justice. We regret to add that, as is usual in cases where a medical brother is in distress, other medical brethren were found to come forward and assist in injuring him; and, of course, at the same time publish their own virtues to the world. If there were any real virtue in such displays, we should see its practical fruits, in some general provision made by the indignant public and profession, to meet such cases as that of Mary Green. It is very simple to be virtuous in words and to deal out sublime justice in print. The *Daily Telegraph*, who made itself conspicuous by its slanderous attack on Mr. Butler, occasionally gives us striking examples in this way. As our readers may remember, we some time ago alluded to a leader in that journal, wherein the atrocities of advertising quacks were strongly pointed out; and we remarked that the very journal in which the leader appeared, contained a number of the very advertisements which it was so roundly abusing!

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS BILL.—SIR: One cannot but approve the motion to introduce the clause in the Chemists and Druggists Bill, to exclude all members of the Pharmaceutical Society from the practice of medicine; but ought not the Medical Council to be equally careful to prevent all medical practitioners from dispensing medicines over their own counters, a practice alike prejudicial to the interests of doctor and druggist? Might it not be made compulsory that no general practitioner dispense his own medicines when residing within three miles of a registered chemist and druggist, except in cases of emergency? Contrary to the opinion of some, I maintain the possibility of enforcing both these regulations, provided a recognised fine be attached to a transgression of the statute. Let every medical man communicate to the Central Council all cases evidencing counter practice that may come to his knowledge, the fact being duly substantiated by witness, and the report made within a month of the transaction. No general practitioner would have to wait long before some deluded patient would come confessing that he had had advice from Chemist So-and-so, had taken so much physic, and was no better: this would at once furnish a case in point. No druggist would hold out long against fines rigorously enforced, even if disposed to ignore the requirements of the Bill obtained for the protection of his own class. The case of a medical man continuing his own dispensing, without the necessity arising from distance, would soon become known, and could at once receive due pressure from the executive of our Medical Council.

I am, etc. PERCY LESLIE, M.D.

Eastbourne, April 29th, 1865.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Statistical.

WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Hyde Salter, "On the Diagnostic Value of the Various Forms of Dyspnoea."

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M.—Zoological.—Royal.—Chemical.

FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Hyde Salter, "On the Diagnostic Value of the Various Forms of Dyspnoea."—Royal Institute.

SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—J. G. Leste, Esq. (Thrapstone), 10s.

Amount previously announced, £123:11:3. Received at the *Lancet* office, £9:9.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, May 10th, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Classical and Mathematical.—

Dr. STEGGALL prepares Gentlemen for their Examinations in Classics and Mathematics at all the Medical Boards, viz., the Preliminary Examination at Apothecaries' Hall; the Matriculation Examination of the London University; Preliminary and Fellowship Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, etc.

Dr. STEGGALL continues his Instruction for all Medical and Surgical Examinations during the summer months.—Address Dr. STEGGALL, 2, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

MEDICAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Registered according to Act of Parliament.

This Society has been established for the purpose of enabling duly Registered Medical Practitioners to provide, by mutual assurance, for those exigencies of sickness and casualty which render them unable to discharge their duties as Medical Practitioners.

The Society is open to all duly registered Medical Practitioners.

The rates of Annual Contribution, and the Benefits to which each Contributing Member is entitled, are given in the subjoined Table, which has been approved by A. G. Finlaison, Esq., Actuary to the National Debt.

TABLE OF ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS.

A Member becomes entitled to claim and receive all benefits at the end of Twelve Months after being admitted a Member of the Society.

Age (next Birthday) of Member at the time of Enrolment.	CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE BY A MEMBER.				BENEFITS RECEIVABLE BY A MEMBER.	
	CLASS I. Benefits and Contributions to continue the whole of life.		CLASS II. Benefits and Contributions to cease at the age of 65.		Weekly Allowance in Sickness.	
	Annual Paymt.	Annual Paymt.	CLASS III. For Members between 45 and 60 years of age, enrolled before July 1st, 1867. Benefits and Contributions to continue the whole of life.			
			Age (next birthday) of Member at the time of Enrolment.	Annual Payment.	During the first Twenty-six Weeks of a Member's illness, Two Pounds.	During the remainder of such continued illness, One Pound.
22	£ s. d. 3 11 0	2 15 6				
23	3 12 6	2 16 6				
24	3 13 6	2 17 6				
25	3 14 6	2 17 6				
26	3 16 0	2 18 6				
27	3 18 0	2 19 6	46	7 1 0		
28	4 0 0	3 0 6	47	7 8 0		
29	4 2 0	3 1 6	48	7 17 0		
30	4 4 0	3 2 6	49	8 2 0		
31	4 6 0	3 3 6	50	8 8 0		
32	4 9 6	3 4 6	51	8 17 0		
33	4 12 6	3 5 6	52	9 2 0		
34	4 14 6	3 6 6	53	9 11 0		
35	4 17 6	3 8 6	54	10 2 0		
36	5 0 0	3 9 6	55	10 12 0		
37	5 5 0	3 10 6	56	11 5 0		
38	5 7 6	3 12 6	57	11 17 0		
39	5 12 0	3 13 6	58	12 12 0		
40	5 14 6	3 16 0	59	13 6 0		
41	5 19 0	3 18 0	60	14 3 0		
42	6 5 0	3 19 6				
43	6 8 6	4 1 0				
44	6 13 6	4 3 0				
45	6 17 0	4 5 0				

Donors of Ten Guineas and upwards, being duly Registered Medical Practitioners, are eligible as Honorary Members for Life, but without any claims on the Funds of the Society unless they be also Contributing Members. The necessary forms for Candidates may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By authority of the Executive Subcommittee.

15, George Street, Portman Square, 25th April, 1865.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., Secretary.