

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS BILLS.

THE following petition has been presented from the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association, humbly sheweth—

That the interests of the public require careful, qualified, and authorised dispensers of drugs and chemicals, throughout the United Kingdom.

That the sale of poisons, notwithstanding recent legislation, is in a very unsatisfactory position.

That the rapidly increasing tendency of the registered medical practitioner to write prescriptions instead of furnishing medicines, calls for an intelligent class of druggists, who shall have given guarantees of fitness for their duties by having passed an authorised and definite examination.

That, for the above and other reasons which will occur to your honourable House, an Act for the regulation of the education and practice of druggists is imperatively called for.

That a Bill lately introduced by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, with such amendments as your honourable House will see necessary, appears to the undersigned to be well fitted to carry out the views of your petitioners.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray—

That your honourable House will, in this present session of Parliament, pass such a measure as will beneficially regulate the sale of poisons, and ensure the dispensing of pure and unadulterated drugs; but which, at the same time, will not confer, actually or by implication, any right or claim on the chartered or authorised druggists to practise medicine or surgery in contravention of the Medical Act of 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. xc; or in extension of the privileges mentioned in the charter of the Pharmaceutical Society.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association.

J. L. BARDSLEY, M.D., Kt., *President.*

JONATHAN WILSON, M.R.C.S. } *Hon.*

J. THORBUEN, M.D. } *Secs.*

Manchester, May 9th, 1865.

BEQUESTS. Mr. William Hollins, of Over-Wallop, Hants, has bequeathed the bulk of his property to charitable institutions, of which the following are the most prominent. £2000 to Winchester Hospital, £2000 to Salisbury Infirmary; these two institutions will also take any surplus residue. £1000 to each of the thirteen following institutions—Brompton Hospital, Bethlehem, St. Luke's, Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute at Dalston, London National Benevolent Institution, Deaf and Dumb Children's Asylum, Infant Orphan, Church Missionary, Bible Society, Strangers' Friend Society, Accident Relief Society, and Indigent Blind Visiting Society. £700 to the Royal Free Hospital. £500 to each of the following—The London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Seamen's Hospital (*Dreadnought*), Irish Society of London, King's College Hospital, Queen Adelaide's Fund, Colonial Church and School Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Royal Infirmary for Children, St. Mary's Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Small-pox Hospital, St. George's Hospital, London Ophthalmic Hospital, Indigent Blind School, Great Northern Hospital, Westminster Hospital, University College Hospital.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Leamington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of August next.

President—G. E. PAGET, M.D. Cantab.

President-elect—S. J. JEAFFERSON, M.B. Cantab.

The Address in Medicine will be delivered by W. STOKES, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

The Address in Surgery will be delivered by JAMES SYME, F.R.S.Ed., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, cases, or any other communications, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretary, at their earliest convenience.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, May 16th, 1865.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on THURSDAY, June 22nd, at Three o'clock *precisely*.

Business. To receive communications from the President.

To consider the Programme for the Annual Meeting.

To prepare the Report to be presented at the Annual Meeting.

To consider a Communication from Mr. Gamgee; and a correspondence between that gentleman and the Editor of the JOURNAL.

Any other business which may be brought forward.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, June 6th, 1865.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, New Street, Birmingham.	Friday, June 16th, 3.30 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Wednesday, June 21.
SOUTH-EASTERN. [Annual.]	Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	Thursday, June 22, 1 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Town Library, Town Hall, Leicester.	Wednesday, June 28th, 2 P.M.
NORTHERN. [Annual.]	Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.	Wed., June 28, 10.30 A.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	Tuesday, July 4th, 3 P.M.
NORTH WALES. [Annual.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tuesday, July 4, 12 noon.
WEST SOMERSET. [Annual.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Tuesday, July 4, 2.30 P.M.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 21st, in the Royal Institution, Mosley Street, Manchester; THOS. TURNER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same to the Honorary Secretary, without delay.

WM. ROBERTS, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*

89, Mosley Street, Manchester.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the South-Eastern Branch will be held at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, June 22nd, at 1 P.M.; EDWARD WESTALL, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, June 17th.

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

Reigate, June 7th, 1865.

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*.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Midland Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 28th, at 2 P.M., in the Town Library, Town Hall, Leicester; JOHN BARCLAY, M.D., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same, without delay, to the Honorary Secretary.

JOHN SLOANE, *Hon. Secretary*.

Welford Place, Leicester, June 1865.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the West Somerset Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Tuesday, July 4th, at 2.30 P.M.; HUGH NORRIS, Esq., President.

Gentlemen are requested to give notice to the Secretary of cases or papers they may wish to communicate.

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

Taunton, June 1865.

RATHER COOL. The druggists and pharmacutists say, We do not object to an Act of Parliament which shall prohibit us from prescribing; but we have a right to ask, in return, that medical men shall not be allowed to dispense their own medicines.

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS. In the Committee of Supply last week in the House of Commons, a vote of £7635 was proposed for the Lunacy Commission. Sir J. Trollope complained that there were six commissioners in England, but only two in Scotland; and that great delays took place in the transaction of business, and the most absurd regulations had been issued from time to time. He spoke now with respect to the pauper lunatic asylums. Sir G. Grey said there had been frequent discussions between the commissioners and magistrates of counties on the subject of want of ground in connection with the asylums. He thought the former were right in requiring that there should be ground sufficient to allow of the patients being exercised. Sir J. Trollope observed that in the case to which he had referred, there had already been thirty or forty acres of ground attached to the asylum. Sir G. Grey said he meant by exercise, employment at agricultural pursuits. Colonel Sykes expressed his opinion that the public as well as the patients were much indebted to the commissioners.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 9TH, 1865.

JAMES ALDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

NOTES OF TWO CASES OF INTERMITTENT HÆMATURIA : WITH REMARKS UPON THEIR PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. BY GEORGE HARLEY, M.D.

THE chief peculiarity presented in the cases described in this communication was that the urine passed at one period of the day varied from a chocolate colour to an almost purple blackness, whereas at all other times the secretion was to all intents and purposes normal. One of the patients was a medical gentleman who had for many years been resident in a warm climate, where he had contracted malarial fever; the other was a Londoner who had never suffered from any true aguish attack, but in whose case the bloody urine was passed whenever he was exposed to cold. Indeed, according to the patient's own statement, during the last two winters his urine invariably became bloody about an hour after his suffering from cold hands or feet. Both patients appeared to suffer from hepatic derangement, the one whose attack could be traced to malaria being slightly jaundiced at the time the urinary symptom manifested itself. The other, although not suffering from true jaundice, had an exceedingly sallow, bilious appearance.

As regards the pathology of these specimens of urine, the author remarked that, had the morning's urine only been brought under the notice of the physician, he could never have dreamt of the existence of any urinary affection; whereas had the midday specimen alone been subjected to his inspection, he could not have failed to suspect the existence of grave organic changes in the renal organs. Neither of these opinions could possibly be correct; the varying condition of the renal secretion clearly pointing to intense congestion of the chylipoietic viscera of a transient and periodic character.

Dr. HARLEY further pointed out the difference between the affection here described and the other form of disease with which it is apt to be confounded—namely, ordinary hæmaturia. The easiest way of establishing a correct differential diagnosis was, he said, that in ordinary hæmaturia the urine is not only coagulable by heat and nitric acid, but contains blood-corpuscles, which gradually become deposited on standing, and leave a clear, pale-coloured supernatant liquid. In this form of intermittent hæmaturia, as also in some cases of the non-intermittent variety, the urine, although coagulable by heat and nitric acid, contains few or no blood-corpuscles, and the colouring matter is not deposited on standing, but remains uniformly distributed throughout the liquid. Besides this, the urine contains numerous granular tube-casts, and has an increased percentage of urea.

While the usual remedies employed in the treatment of hæmaturia failed to make the slightest impression on this form of disease, the employment of mercurials and quinine caused it rapidly to disappear.

NOTES OF FOUR CASES OF INTERMITTENT HÆMATURIA. BY WM. H. DICKINSON, M.D. CANTAB.

The case most fully reported was that of a man who had frequently been in St. George's Hospital. In the autumn of 1859 he was first attacked with his present complaint. One morning he was seized with

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship at meetings of the Court, on May 30th and 31st, and on June 1st, were reported to have done so to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and at a meeting of the Council on June 8th, were admitted Fellows of the College.

Barnes, John Wickham, Rutland Park, Sydenham; diploma of membership dated February 18, 1853

Barter, Clement S., Paragon, Bath; April 18th, 1859

Barton, Alfred B., The Green, Hampton Court; Dec. 17, 1847

Holland, Edmund, Emsworth; April 19, 1860

Hooper, John Harward, Tenby, South Wales; April 17, 1861

Langton, John, Bloomsbury Square; April 10, 1861

Monckton, David H., Rugeley; December 18, 1849

Powell, William, Tower Hamlets Dispensary; April 11, 1861

Smith, Thomas Starkey, Warrington; April 17, 1861

Stone, William Domett, 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields; April 10, 1861

Teale, John William, Leeds; May 9, 1862

Vallance, Thomas J., Stratford, Essex; June 3, 1861

Wilkinson, John S., Davies Street; May 8, 1857

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On June 1st, 1865, the following Licentiate was admitted:—

Leigh, Thomas Drake, Shaw Street, Liverpool

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

Birch, George, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

WINTER, John, M.D., appointed, by the Queen, Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

ARMY.

PENNINGTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F., to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* H. W. Devlin.

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

FIRTH, T. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 23rd Surrey R.V.

DEATHS.

BROWN. On May 24th, at 16, Finsbury Circus, aged 14 months, Dora Isabella, youngest daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., Surgeon.

BURY. On May 30th, at Whetstone, Cornelia T., wife of *George Bury, Esq.

CLARK. On June 1st, Henry Drummond, third surviving son of *F. Le Gros Clark, Esq., St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.

DOWN. On June 4, at Earlswood, Redhill, aged 2, Lilian L., only daughter of J. Langdon H. Down, M.D.

GRIFFITH. On June 2, at Camberwell, John, infant son of John T. Griffith, M.D.

LUCAS, Rudd, Esq., late of Long Ashton, Somerset, at Clifton, on May 28th.

MAGRATH, Ffolliott Charles, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.N., on board H.M.S. *Sovereign*, on April 9.

OGLE. On June 1, at Brighton, aged 4, William J. F., son of *William Ogle, M.D., of Derby.

PALFREY. On May 28th, at 12, Wellington Street, London Bridge, aged 2, Ellen Mary Lever, daughter of James Palfrey, M.D.

PETTIGREW. On May 26th, at Onslow Crescent, Kensington, aged 47, the Rev. Augustus F. Pettigrew, M.A., third son of T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

SKINNER, William, M.B., of Oxford Road, Manchester, aged 37, on May 27th.

SNOOK. On May 19th, in London, aged 20, Edith Mary, second daughter of *John S. Snook, Esq., of Colyton, Devon.

SYKES. On May 23rd, at Dalston, aged 9 months, Herbert G. C., son of George Sykes, M.D., Surgeon to the Queen's Own Regiment.

***VACHELL, Charles R., M.D.**, at Cardiff, on May 26.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. Mr. Scourfield has brought in a bill to explain and amend the Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853, and the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, 1862.

MR. SMEE, the Conservative candidate for Rochester, lately addressed the electors of that city. Resolutions favourable to him were put and carried unanimously.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. The following gentlemen have been appointed tutors in this hospital—Dr. Duckworth, Mr. W. Morant Baker, and Mr. W. L. Shepard.

MEDICAL CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT. The members of the medical profession who are now in the field as candidates for seats in Parliament, are Sir Charles Locock for the Isle of Wight, Mr. Mitchell Henry for Woodstock, and Mr. Smee for Rochester.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. At a meeting held at Nottingham, it was resolved to invite the British Association for the Advancement of Science to hold their annual meeting for the year 1866 in that town. Nearly £2000 have already been subscribed towards meeting the expenses.

THE MORGUE IN PARIS. The old Morgue, which used to stand on the Quai du Marché-Neuf, has now been completely demolished. It was built in 1804, and during its sixty years of existence received 23,000 bodies; that is, on an average, more than 340 annually.

PUBLIC GRANTS. In Committee of Supply of the House of Commons, the following grants have been made. £3007 for Inspection of Lunatic Asylums (Ireland); £6773 for the University of London; £14,485 for Universities, etc., of Scotland; £2372 for the Queen's University (Ireland); £3150 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. In the House of Commons, on June 2nd, Mr. Grant Duff called attention to the claims of the University of London to be provided, at the national expense, with a building suitable for its purposes, and worthy of the position which it occupied among the educational institutions of the country. Mr. Cowper admitted the usefulness of the University, observing that there was every desire on the part of the Government to give to it an adequate accommodation; but he doubted the expediency of incurring the expenditure requisite to provide a special building.

A CAUTION TO ETHNOLOGISTS. An incident at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences recalls to mind the archaeological discovery of the immortal Pickwick. There was mention made some time ago of a great find of flint implements at Pressigny-le-Grand, in the vast antiquity of which MM. Quatrefages and Mortillet expressed their firm belief. M. Decaisne, however, went to the spot, and questioned people living near, who told him that in past times tramps came every year and made gun-flints on the spot, and departed, leaving, of course, their chippings behind, veritable relics of an almost forgotten age—the age of flint locks. (*Chem. News.*)

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL. The prizes and certificates of honour were distributed on Monday, May 29th, by Professor Owen, F.R.S., as follows. *Winter Session, 1864-65: Scholarship in Anatomy, value £25, Mr. Theodore Thomas Taylor. Prize for Students of the First Year, value £20, Mr. William H. Wood; Certificates of Honour, Mr. J. Wyatt Pratt and Mr. C. H. Joubert de la Ferlé. Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. Henry Franklin Parsons; Certificate of Honour, Mr. James Robert Hill. Summer Session, 1864. Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. H. F. Parsons; Certificates of Honour, Mr. John Ockenden and Mr. John George Randall. Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. N. Birdle Major; Certificate of Honour, Mr. T. T. Taylor. Comparative Anatomy, 1864. Prize, Mr. H. F. Parsons. Natural Philosophy, 1864. Prize, Mr. H. F. Parsons; Certificate of Honour, Mr. J. G. Rundall. Practical Anatomy, 1864-65. Prize, Mr. Richard Samuel Parnell Griffiths.*

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES FOR PAUPERS. A return made by the Poor-law Board shows that in the following metropolitan workhouses, the drugs required for the sick are not supplied by the guardians, but have to be provided by the medical officer. Greenwich, Lewisham, St. Giles, Camberwell; Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, St. George, Southwark; St. Saviour, Richmond (except cod-liver oil); St. Luke, Chelsea; St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster (in part); St. James, Westminster; St. Martin-in-the Fields, St. George, Hanover Square; St. Marylebone, St. John, Hampstead; Hackney, Holborn, St. James, Clerkenwell; East London and West London.

THE PRITCHARD CASE. The indictment served upon Dr. Pritchard bears that Dr. Pritchard is cited to appear at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, to be holden at Edinburgh, on Monday, the 3rd of July next, to answer to two charges—the one of having murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, by administering to her doses of antimony or other poison or poisons; and the other of having murdered his wife by similar means. There are about eighty witnesses for the prosecution, and one hundred and fifty productions. These consist of articles of clothing worn by the deceased ladies, those organs or parts of organs of the bodies which had been subjected to chemical examination, reports (medical and otherwise), letters, the prisoner's declaration, bottles of medicine, etc.

THE LATE DR. A. B. BUCHANAN. At the last annual meeting of the Glasgow Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Dr. McCall Anderson said: "It is my painful duty, sir, to record the death of my amiable colleague, Dr. A. B. Buchanan. A short time since, Dr. Buchanan was appointed one of the physicians to the Dispensary of the Infirmary. He entered by rotation upon his duties in the fever wards on the 1st of March; and had only been a very few days in attendance, when he was seized with typhus fever, to which he fell a victim on the 4th of April, after an illness of three weeks; thus adding one more to the names of those who, in the conscientious discharge of duty, have fallen victims to this remorseless enemy. His contributions to medical and general literature are numerous and varied. It is sad, indeed, to reflect that his last contribution to medical literature appeared in the columns of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, when he was lying on his sick bed, within three days of his death; and that his greatest effort, one in which, for the last two years, he was engaged, the translation from the German of Kölliker's great work on Embryology, still remains unpublished. It is to be hoped, however, that ere long these volumes will be given to the profession, under the able editorship of Professor Allen Thomson, with whom he was associated in the undertaking. His mind was of a very high order. He threw himself, heart and soul, into whatever he made the subject of his studies. He loved more the pursuit of science than the monotony of practice. He was esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, loved by those who had the privilege of his friendship, and his loss is now mourned by a large circle of friends."

DIMINISHED MORTALITY IN PARIS. Recent official reports show that the mortality is decreasing in Paris, according as large sewers are constructed and wide streets run through the narrow overcrowded quarters of the old city. From the year 1709 to 1719, the mortality was 1 in 28; and from 1752 to 1762, it was still 1 in 30. From 1836 to 1841, it was 1 in 36; in 1846, 1 in 37; in 1851, 1 in 38; in 1856, 1 in 39; and at the present time, it is 1 in 40 inhabitants. The result is that at present there are 4762 fewer deaths in Paris

than there were in the year 1841. Of 8260 houses taken down, 6000 were situate in parishes where, in consequence of the overcrowding of the inhabitants, contagious diseases committed great ravages. These 8260 houses, moreover, have been replaced by 24,947 new buildings, more spacious, and well calculated to diminish mortality. Numbers of public gardens have also been opened within a few years. On Dec. 31st, 1853, there were only 540 acres of boulevards and public gardens, planted with 69,125 trees. In 1863, there were 770 acres open to the public, planted with 158,460 trees. Moreover, in 1840, there were only 86,230 yards of sewerage; at present, there are 350,000 yards. In 1840, there were only 65,000 cubic metres of pure water distributed every twenty-four hours. At present, there are 136,834 distributed, which are to be increased to 300,000 cubic metres.

THE BLACK DEATH. The Black Death, like many other plagues of its class, can be traced far back into the remote East; and there is no doubt but that it was the same disease which ravaged China and Tartary in 1333. There had been a great famine in China, preceded by floods and earthquakes, which alone destroyed 400,000 persons, and in the following year no fewer than 5,000,000 died there of this plague. From the remote East it made its way into Europe some years later. It did not arrive in Europe until 1347, fifteen years after its outbreak in China. "From China," says Hecker, "the routes of the caravans lay to the north of the Caspian Sea, through Central Asia, to Tauris. Here ships were ready to take the produce of the East to Constantinople, the capital of commerce and the medium of communication between Asia, Europe, and Africa." Contagion made its way along these channels, and Constantinople and the seaports of Asia Minor where the foci whence the disease was carried to every country of Europe. Making its way across the European continent, it committed its greatest ravages—save, perhaps, in England—in Italy, raging terribly at Florence, where it was observed and described by the poet Boccaccio. Passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it invaded France by way of Avignon, spreading thence to England on the one hand, and to Germany on the other; whence, like the cholera of the present day, it doubled back, two years later, to Russia, and so back to the East. The Black Death was of the same nature as the Oriental plague—viz., a putrid typhus, only of greater malignity. The boils and bubos of the latter disease were found in the former whenever the patient lived long enough to permit their development. The inhabitants of Europe at that time have been computed at 105,000,000—a high estimate. Of these 25,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole, perished! In England it was still more fatal, owing, probably, to the ruder habits of the people. During the term of one year—viz., from August 1348, to August 1349, three-fourths of the whole population perished! This terrible scourge, having swept over the then known world, committing such destruction of life, and leaving behind it such misery and poverty as the world never saw before nor since, at length died out. It spared neither age, sex, nor condition; the rich and the poor alike succumbed. There died in Venice the aristocratic, no less than 100,000 persons; in Florence the refined, 60,000; in Paris the gay, 50,000; and in London the wealthy, 100,000; while in busy, rich, industrious Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of 50,000 persons—nearly the whole, one would suppose, of its inhabitants! At Avignon the deaths occurred with such frightful rapidity as wholly to baffle the attempts of the living to inter their friends and relatives; and the Pope was obliged to consecrate the Rhone to

allow of the dead bodies finding a hallowed resting place upon its bosom, until it finally committed them to the great deep. (*Cornhill Magazine*.)

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 Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. 8 P.M., Ballot; 8.30 P.M., Dr. Wynn Williams, "On Tuberculosis"; Dr. B. Sanderson and Mr. Hulke, "Case of a Sixpence in the Larynx for Ten Weeks"; Mr. W. M. Baker, "On the Hæmorrhagic Diathesis"; Mr. Spencer Wells, "On Ovariotomy"—Zoological.—Ethnological.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."—Microscopical.
THURSDAY. Zoological.—Royal.—Linnean.—Chemical.
FRIDAY. Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Fergusson, "On the Progress of Surgery during the Present Century."
SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

NEMO.—As both parties have had their say in the JOURNAL, and are contented to leave the matter as it now stands, we do not think it would be advisable to reopen the matter.

THE PROPOSED QUARTERLY JOURNAL.—SIR: Your allusion to Phaeton, in the article on Mr. Carter's "four-in-hand Quarterly," caused me to look into Lemprière, and there I read that which perhaps may be a useful warning at this time.

"No sooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity to guide the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness."

Ovid (*Metamorphoses*) informs us that, having set the world on fire, he was struck from his chariot by a thunderbolt thrown by Jupiter; that he fell into the river Eridanus or Po, and was buried by the Naiades, who placed the following epitaph on his tombstone:

"Hic situs est Phaëton, currus Aurigæ paterni,
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis."

I am, etc., AN ASSOCIATE.

MR. CARTER'S LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—SIR: In a recent number of your JOURNAL, you have given an account, which seems to me not to be in all respects an accurate one, of my recent letter to the members of the Association. I think you would act most fairly towards the Association on the one hand, and towards myself on the other, if you were to reprint my letter in the JOURNAL; as the edition published is not sufficient to supply the members. In order that you may do so, I send you herewith a copy of the "Letter," in which an error of the press is marked for correction.

Perhaps you will have the goodness to acknowledge this communication in the next number of the JOURNAL; and to state whether my request will be complied with.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT B. CARTER.

Stroud, June 2nd, 1865.

[We have already given what we believe to be a very accurate summary of Mr. Carter's project; and, in doing so, have thereby called the especial attention of the members of the Association to the fact, that Mr. R. B. Carter has published a pamphlet on the subject of the JOURNAL, addressed to them. Our advertising columns inform our members that the pamphlet may be purchased for threepence. Assuredly, therefore, it may be reasonably expected that every member who is anxious on the subject, will not grudge a few pence to make himself master of Mr. Carter's words in full. Mr. Carter has, no doubt, a high opinion of the value of his proposal; but everyone whom we have heard speak of it, regards it as wild and impracticable; and therefore we feel we should not be "acting fairly towards the Association" if we occupied valuable space in the JOURNAL by giving it admission. ED.]

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE "BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA."

SIR: As by your leading article of May 13th, it appears certain that a new edition of the *British Pharmacopoeia* is in preparation, I think it would tend to bring the present volumes (8vo. and 32mo.) of the first edition into use, if the alterations which it is intended to make were printed in sheets 8vo. and 32mo. size, so as to be capable of being bound up with the volumes which the profession has already purchased. Unless something of this kind be done to prevent our first edition copies being made useless and obsolete by the second edition, I fear the result in practice will be, the profession generally will not purchase the second edition; and, as a consequence, a tacit neglect of both editions of the *British Pharmacopoeia* will result, and the *London Pharmacopoeia* of 1851 will long continue to be our guide.

If you think with me on this subject, pray urge the Medical Council to consider its adoption before proceeding to print.

I am, etc.,

ASHLEY G. OSBORN.

Dover, May 31st, 1865.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A young woman who wishes to be trained, on Miss Nightingale's plan, as a nurse, wants to know where she must apply for an account of terms, conditions, etc."

[All information necessary may be obtained on application to the Lady Superior, St. John's House, 7, Norfolk Street, S' and.]

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, June 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; Mr. ALLISON; Mr. R. B. CARTER; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. THORBURN; Mr. STONE; Dr. T. K. HORNIDGE; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. J. SLOANE; Dr. W. KING; Mr. W. J. COULSON; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. W. M. KELLY; Mr. D. KENT JONES; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. W. G. DAVIS; Mr. CALLENDER; Dr. HOLMAN; and Dr. JOHN THOMPSON.