

XXXIII. Directs that 11 & 12 Vic. c. 43, shall apply to all proceedings, and that prosecutions shall be within the operation of sec. 59 of the 7th & 8th Vic. c. 101, and sec. 9 of the 28th & 29th Vic., c. 77.

XXXIV. Directs that proof of the delivery of the notice of requirement of vaccination shall not be necessary to ensure a conviction, and that the production of exempting certificates, as provided by the act, if the time has not expired, shall be sufficient defence.

XXXV. Interprets the words "parent" and "medical practitioner."

XXXVI. States the time when the act shall come into force, viz., Jan. 1, 1868, and gives it a short title.

There is also a schedule of four forms to be used in connection with the execution of the provisions of the act.

* * * Those members of the Association who desire to make comments or suggestions on these provisions should forward them to us without delay, in order that they may be brought under the notice of the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 16th, 1867, at 3 p.m.

R. L. BOWLES, L.R.C.P., *Honorary Secretary.*
Folkestone, May 1st, 1867.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE fourth meeting for the tenth session (1866-7) was held at the Union House, Dartford, on April 26th; E. Moore, Esq., in the Chair. Seventeen members and visitors were present.

New Member. Richard Henry Hunter, Esq., of Dartford, was elected a member of the Association, and of the Branch and District (subject to the rule respecting confirmation of election).

Next Meeting. Adam Martin, M.D., was chosen Chairman of the meeting to be held at Rochester in September 1867.

Dr. ARMSTRONG gave notice that he should bring forward a proposition at the next meeting relative to the number of the District meetings annually; viz., that there shall be one autumnal and one spring meeting; and that the place of meeting shall be alternately at Rochester and Maidstone in the autumn, and at Gravesend and Dartford in the spring. Thus the order will be as follows: Session 1867-8—Rochester in autumn, Gravesend in spring; Session 1868-9—Maidstone in autumn, Dartford in spring. By such an arrangement, gentlemen will have an opportunity of attending the meetings of sister districts occasionally.

Communications. The following papers were read.

1. On the Preceding and Succeeding Changes in the Secretion of the Kidneys in Diabetes. By John Grantham, Esq.

2. An Anomalous Form of Nervous Disease in a Boy. By Luther Holden, Esq.

Dinner. The members and visitors adjourned to dinner at the Bull Hotel.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HOWITT. We notice the appointment of Thomas Howitt, Esq., F.R.C.S., as a justice of the peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster. Mr. Howitt has also recently been placed on the commission as magistrate for the borough of Lancaster. The number of medical men on the commission is not we think correspondent to the position and local influence of the profession.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1867.

SAMUEL SALLY, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

ON THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. BY GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D.

THE subject was brought before the Society in the hope that a full discussion might establish an agreement as to the nature of cholera and the principle of treatment. The chief conclusions of the author were given, and comment and criticism were invited.

1. The phenomena of cholera result from the operation of a morbid poison. This proposition is very generally admitted.

2. The poison is often swallowed, and enters the system through the alimentary canal; water is frequently the vehicle of the poison.

3. The poison is sometimes taken in with the air through the lungs.

4. In whatever way the poison is received into the system, whether through the lungs or through the alimentary canal, it enters the circulation before it gives rise to its characteristic effects. This is merely the statement of a general law applicable to all poisons. To deny this proposition is to assert that in the case of the cholera poison a general law of physiology is suspended.

5. The symptoms of invasion which have often been observed are *pro tanto* evidence of blood-contamination.

6. What is the pathology of cholera collapse? In what respects does it differ from other forms of collapse?

The chief forms of collapse, not choleraic, are these: 1st. Collapse from haemorrhage or from excessive purging. 2nd. From nervous shock—e.g., mechanical injury, the pain of perforating ulcer of the stomach, etc. 3rd. From such poisons as tobacco, digitalis, or antimony. One condition is common to all forms of collapse—*there is a defect of moving blood.* In cases of hemorrhage and profuse purging there is an absolute deficiency of blood in the vessels; in cases of nervous shock and of poisoning by tobacco, etc., the circulation fails because the heart is weakened. In cholera collapse the blood is arrested in the minute arteries of the lungs. The proofs of this arrest are partly anatomical, partly the harmony of the symptoms during life with the *post mortem* appearances, and partly the results of various modes of treatment (venesection, injections into the veins, alcoholic stimulants, etc.), of certain accidents occurring in the human subject (embolism of the pulmonary artery on the admission of atmospheric air into the veins), and certain experiments on animals. It is probable that blood contaminated by the cholera poison is arrested by the contraction of the minute branches of the pulmonary artery, just as blood mixed with a large quantity of atmospheric air is arrested, and as the blood is arrested in the lungs of a dog when a salt of soda has been injected into the veins.

The discharges from the alimentary canal are the means by which the poison and its products are thrown out of the system. The discharges always continue during recovery from collapse, a proof that they cannot be the cause of collapse. In the worst cases of collapse there is rather an inverse than a

peremptory declaration of the speaker's opinion that the Fellows had no business there at all, and had in fact been behaving like naughty children, naturally gave much offence to many who were present.

Now, Sir, it may well be supposed that the good taste of the Fellows would at all times lead them to avoid the discussion of the merits of presidential candidates at *privately* summoned meetings in the College, so long as the laws forbid their *open* discussion at the Comitia. But that the Fellows have *no right* to call together informal meetings of their own body by requisition within the College is so astonishing a proposition that, if it be true, the fact ought at once to be decisively announced. The words of the successive charters of the College of Physicians rest the property of the College absolutely in the commonalty of President and Fellows: consequently, the statement that some twenty or thirty of the Fellows cannot ask the others to meet them in an informal way in the library or reading-room, is much the same thing as if the members of a Pall Mall club could not assemble informally in their own library. There is no more danger at the College of Physicians, than there would be at a decent club, of such meetings being used for an improper purpose. And all are agreed that the desire (if it were still possible, without improper importunity) to secure Sir Thomas Watson's valued services for another year was extremely natural, and at the same time necessitated some extra official action. But the surprising thing is this, that Dr. Markham and your correspondent appear to have entirely forgotten that a sufficient precedent for the informal meeting of April 12 had been set only a few months since. In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of Nov. 3, 1866, I find it editorially announced that an "unofficial assembly" of Fellows had met at the College, and sent Drs. Alderson, Burrows, Jackson, Bennett, Sibson, Buchanan, and Markham as a deputation to Sir Thomas Watson, requesting him to sit for a portrait, to be suspended in the College! After this, I think further argument would be superfluous. I am, etc.,

ANOTHER FELLOW.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN. The election of officers and directors took place at the Annual General Meeting, April 24th, 1867. President—George Burrows, M.D. Vice-Presidents—Everard A. Brande, Esq., Peter Mere Latham, M.D., John Bacot, Esq., John Miles, Esq., Caesar H. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., James Paget, Esq., F.R.S., Charles Hawkins, Esq., Thomas Hamerton, Esq., Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., John Propert, Esq., Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D., John Clarke, M.D. Treasurers—James Thomas Ware, Esq., G. Hamilton Roe, M.D. (Acting), Richard Strong Eyles, Esq. Directors—John Love, Esq., H. W. Fuller, M.D., John Adams, Esq., Robert Drift, M.R.C.P.L., J. C. Forster, Esq., Edward Tegart, Esq., John Scott, Esq., Henry Lee, Esq., C. Collambell, Esq., Richard Quain, M.D., George Johnson, M.D., C. F. Du Pasquier, Esq., E. U. Berry, Esq., Samuel Solly, Esq., John Morgan, Esq., Robert Barnes, M.D., George Budd, M.D., William Bowman, Esq., Prescott G. Hewett, Esq., W. Tiffin Iliff, M.D., Richard Partridge, Esq., G. Owen Rees, M.D., Francis Sibson, M.D., Edward Newton, Esq. The following members were elected Trustees to act with James Thomas Ware, Esq., viz., George Burrows, M.D., the President, in the room of the late Thomas Arthur Stone, Esq., deceased; G. Hamilton Roe, M.D., in the room of A. J. Sutherland, M.D., deceased; and Richard Quain, M.D., in the room of Charles Hawkins, Esq., resigned.

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 24th.

Burroughs, Thomas John, L.S.A., New Cross Road
Clay, George Langford, Birmingham
Cox, Henry, Birmingham
Daniel, Rowland Evans, Lampeter
Diver, Henry William, Bombay
Ewbank, Francis, Ryde, Isle of Wight
Greenhalgh, Thomas, Manchester
Harris, John Badcock, Gosport
Hay, Richard Francis, L.S.A., Bridport, Dorset
Liefde, Johannes de, Peckham, Surrey
McKellar, Alexander Oberlin, Oldham
Robinson, Edmund, Huddersfield
Saundry, James Baynard, Penzance
Thompson, George, Leeds
Trotter, George Frederick, Holmfirth, Yorkshire
Walker, Benjamin, L.S.A., Handley, near Chesterfield
Webb, John, Hannington, Hants
Wiggin, George William, Methley, near Leeds
Wilson, Alfred, Cleveland, Yorkshire
Worts, Charles James, Colchester
Wright, Matthew Hall, Birmingham

Admitted on April 25th—

Anderson, William, L.S.A., Stockwell
Calthrop, Christopher William, Withern, Alford, Lincolnshire
Causton, William Henry, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Cooke, James Wood, Barnstaple, Devon
Dobson, Nelson Congreve, L.S.A., Holbeach
Duke, Benjamin, Kensington Park Road
Elliott, Arthur Bowes, Richmond, Yorkshire
Hadley, George Percival, Birmingham
Marshall, Henry Flamank, Birmingham
Meadows, Charles John Walford, L.S.A., Otley, near Ipswich
Morrison, Joshua William, Pembroke
Munden, Charles, Ilminster
Newitt, Alfred Henry, Albert Street, Newington
Nevitt, John George, Leeds
Newcombe, Frederick William, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Orton, John, Foleshill, near Coventry
Pern, Alfred, L.S.A., Winchester
Rouse, Richard Augustus, Great Torrington, North Devon
Sanders, Richard Careless, L.S.A., Moulton, Northampton
Smith, Frederick Augustus Alfred, Cheltenham
Smith, Walter, Hampton Court
Stothard, William Jebson, Withington, near Manchester
Sunderland, Edward, Thornton, Yorkshire
Toulmin, William Calvert, Lower Clapton
Tracy, Thomas Bartholomew, M.D., Queen's University, Canada,
Kingston, Canada
Twigg, Octavius, Molesey, Stamford

Admitted on April 26th—

Anderson, James Goodridge, Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire
Bland, Henry, Bradford, Yorkshire
Boyle, Wm. Percival Magor, Penryn, Cornwall
Brunton, William, Paignton, Devon
Buck, Alfred Henry, Camden Town
Cesley, Robert Walter, Poplar
Davis, John Levitt, Euston Road
Evans, Septimus, Devonport
Fisher, Frederic Richard, Salisbury
Fox, Alexander, Stoke Newington
Fraser, John James, Manchester
Hines, Charles Henry, Sunderland
King, Daniel, Stretton, Cornwall
Morrill, Arthur Horatio, Richmond, Surrey
Mules, Philip Henry, Cheddar, Somerset
Parkinson, Edmund, Wollaston, Shire, near Guildford
Parsons, Henry Franklin, L.S.A., Beckington, Somerset
Powell, William, L.S.A., Shirley, Southampton
Roberts, Thomas Andrew, Shaftesbury
Taylor, William Frederick, Kingston, Canada
Truman, Samuel John, Nottingham
Wilkinson, Adam, L.S.A., Shaftesbury
Wilks, George, Ashford, Kent
Wood, William Henry, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire

It is stated that out of the one hundred candidates who offered themselves for the pass examinations, only eight failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were consequently referred to their hospital studies for a further period of six months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 25th, 1867, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Buckley, Henry Child, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire
 Fluder, Arthur Eisdell, Lymington, Hants
 King, Daniel, Stratton, Cornwall
 King, Robert, Alfred Street, Bedford Square
 Lloyd, Hugh James, Dolgelly, North Wales
 Marsh, William Joseph, Nottingham
 Todd, William James, King's College Hospital

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

Barnish, William Croudson, Manchester School of Medicine

APPOINTMENTS.

MAY, Joseph, Esq., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Bathgate and Dispensary District, Newry Union, vice Saml. Swan, Esq., deceased.

MEYRICK, E. W. W., has been appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, Manchester, vice J. Moir, L.R.C.P. & S.Ed., resigned.

SPENDER, John Keut, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., elected Surgeon to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital.

TUNSTALL, James, M.D., M.R.C.P., elected Physician to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital.

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

HOFFMEISTER, W., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 7th Company (Cowes) Isle of Wight Battalion R.V.

BIRTHS.

DAY. On April 29th, at 10, Manchester Square, the wife of W. H. Day, M.D., of a son, who survived his birth a few hours.

SHARMAN. On April 13th, at Lower Norwood, the wife of John Sharman, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

WILLIAMS. On April 14th, at Kensington, the wife of H. Llewellyn Williams, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOFFMEISTER—BROWNE. On April 23rd, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edgar Silver, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Atkinson, Dr. Wm. Hoffmeister, eldest son of Wm. Carter Hoffmeister, M.D., Busby House, Cowes, to Marion Emily Linzee, only daughter of Capt. William Cheselden BROWNE, R.N., and granddaughter of Vice-Admiral Samuel Hood Linzee.

DEATHS.

BARNETT, Adolphus, M.B., at Sandhurst, Australia, aged 54, on February 14.

SKEVINGTON, John, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon, of Ashbourne, aged 60, on April 26.

VISE. On April 19th, at Holbeach, Louisa, wife of Ambrose Blithe Vise, Esq., Surgeon, aged 36.

FRENCH EXHIBITION. There is in the park a model crèche, where infants may be left by mothers visiting the exhibition; those who have the welfare of the working classes at heart, and especially those who reside in manufacturing districts, will do well to examine this simple but useful philanthropic establishment.

FEMALE DOCTORS. Nine ladies in New York and five in Boston have recently graduated at medical colleges as physicians. One of the professors of the New York College stated that are in America three hundred young women practising medicine whose professional incomes range at from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per annum.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. THOMSON. An occurrence of much local interest took place at Lullington, the seat of R. C. Colville, Esq., M.P., on Wednesday last, when some fifty friends and patients of Dr. Spenser Thomson met to give him a mark of their friendship and esteem on his removal from Grangewood to Torquay. The gifts—an elegant silver epergne, from the ladies; a handsome timepiece, from the gentlemen; and a massive silver inkstand from the cottagers—were presented by Mr. Colville. Mr. Colville very gracefully and appropriately alluded to the talents, the prompt attention, and unvaried kindness which made Dr. Thomson's removal from

the neighbourhood a source of deep regret to all who had like himself tested the value of his professional skill and the kindness of his heart. The Doctor very feelingly replied, and seemed particularly touched by the gratitude of his poorer patients, whose gift he assured them would be ever more valued by him than all the rest. After a few words from Mr. May, of Elford Park, who, as a labour of love, had conducted the correspondence, the company adjourned to the dining-room, to partake of a sumptuous luncheon, provided by and presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Colville.

BEQUESTS. The following metropolitan hospitals will receive £200 each, under the will of Miss Mary C. Dickson, of Denmark Place, Camberwell, viz., the Royal Hospital for Incurables; the British Home for Incurables; the North London Hospital; the Smallpox Hospital; the Metropolitan Free Hospital; the Cancer Hospital; the Sick Children's Hospital; the London Hospital for Consumption, and the Brompton Consumption Hospital; and £500 each to the Paralytic and Epileptic Institution, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

RECOVERY FROM STRYCHNINE POISONING. A remarkable case of strychnine poisoning is related in the *New York Medical Record* for March 1st. The interest of it consists in the fact that the patient recovered after taking, it is said, four grains of crystals of strychnine, for the purpose of suicide; and that the recovery seemed due in a great measure to the free use of chloroform. The patient was under the influence of chloroform almost without intermission for seven hours. A pound of the fluid was consumed. The medical practitioner reporting the case (Dr. Hamilton, of Chardon) thinks the recovery is due as much to the fact of the patient vomiting as to the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. But the vomiting did not happen till about five hours after the taking of the poison, and then apparently as an effect of the chloroform. The patient obstinately refused to take any other remedy.

COOPER v. WELLS. The case of Cooper v. Wells was before the Court of Exchequer last week. In this case it will be remembered that an action had been brought against Mr. Spencer Wells by Miss Cooper, who had been governess in his family, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal and to regain possession of certain letters. This was the technical form the action took, but its object was to vindicate Miss Cooper's character, she having been charged with the authorship of a number of obscene letters, and on account of that discharged without notice. Mr. Netherclift and Mr. Chabot, the well-known experts, gave it as their opinion that Miss Cooper did write the letters, but the jury found that there was not evidence to prove it, and give her £5 on the first count (for wrongful dismissal) with £100 on the second, to be reduced to a nominal sum in the event of the defendant delivering up the letters in question. Mr. Serjeant O'Brien now moved for a rule to set aside the verdict, upon the ground that the finding as upon the handwriting was against evidence, upon the ground that the plaintiff had no property in the letters, and also upon the ground of misdirection. The court granted a rule on the count for trover, but refused to grant one on the other grounds.

FISH IN AN ARTESIAN WELL. Sir Charles Lyell, in the new edition of his "Principles of Geology," notices the discovery of live fish in some artesian wells sunk in the desert of Sahara. They were brought up from a depth of 175 feet, and were not, like those of Adelsburg, blind, but had perfect eyes. —*London Review.*

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY.... Guy's, 1st P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 2 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.—St. Thomas'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.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY..... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

SATURDAY.... St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.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. Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Discussion on the Propagation of Cholera by Water as a Medium.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Leared, "The Sounds of the Heart in their Relation and Pathology."—Odontological Society. Mr. Bridgeman of Norwich, "On the Elements of Dental Nomenclature."

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Jon A. Hjaltekin, "On the Civilisation of the First Icelandic Colonists, with a general view of their Manners and Customs"; Dr. Lamprey, "Further Remarks on the Ethnology of the Chinese."

WEDNESDAY. British Archaeological Association, 4.30 P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEMBERS are reminded that it is a matter of great convenience and economy to the Association, and conduces to the efficiency of its working and to their comfort and advantage, that their subscriptions, which are now due, should be paid promptly to the Secretary, Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Newhall Street, Birmingham; or to the Secretaries of their respective Branches.

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

AUTHORS OF PAPERS are respectfully requested to make all necessary alterations in their copy before sending it to the JOURNAL. Proofs are furnished to authors, not for further changes, but that the writer may correct the printer when he has misread the manuscript.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL, should be sent to Mr. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

GRANTS TO VACCINATORS.

A PUBLIC VACCINATOR, Derbyshire, is lugubrious and doubtful as to the "grants" to Vaccinators which were announced some short time since in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. None have come his way, and he has seen no notice of them in any of the other medical journals. He may be made cheerful without rashness. Grants have been made, are being made, and will be made. If the other medical journals have not referred to them, it is probably for the sufficient reason that they do not know anything about them, and a well-informed imagination is not sufficient to supply details of this kind. The only tests required are those laid down for "successful vaccination" in the official papers of the Privy Council Office, with which every public vaccinator is supplied, and the gratuities are awarded upon the reports of the "Inspectors of vaccination" who are now employed by the Privy Council to travel through the various districts of the country. No special regulations have been drawn up or issued relative to these grants. But a "Public Vaccinator" may be sure that in his district, as in others, good, i.e., careful and successful vaccination, will, like virtue, bring its own reward; and, meantime, if he be impatient, or require enlightenment on any special point, he should address a communication to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

AN ERROR OF THE PRESS.

It has been erroneously stated in a medical journal, that Mr. H. Spencer Smith is incapacitated by ill-health from assuming and efficiently performing the duties of a Councillor of the College of Surgeons, if elected. This statement is without foundation. Mr. Smith is in excellent health, and is well able to perform those duties. There is no doubt that he will be a candidate at the next election; and he has a very strong claim on the Fellows, which, we have reason to know, is generally recognised. It is founded not only on his position as one of the most experienced lecturers on surgery and accomplished surgeons in the metropolis, but on his peculiar aptitude and attention to business of the kind, which has been shown on many occasions. Mr. Spencer Smith was one of the ablest and most useful Secretaries who have served the Medical and Chirurgical Society; and organised with success the most recent of the metropolitan medical schools. He is as highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends for his business capacity as for his professional accomplishments and high integrity of character. Last year he acted in the matter of the elections of the Council with characteristic disinterestedness and good sense. He became a candidate in due course, and received considerable support; but finding that his candidature, if he went to the poll, would, by dividing votes, have the possible effect of compromising the cause of rational progress, which, in common with the Fellows at large, he has at heart, he withdrew prior to the day of election. It was by thus sacrificing his prospects on that occasion that a probable *fasco* of the liberal party was avoided; but an honourable understanding existed that on coming forward this year, when he is the Fellow next in seniority to Mr. Charles Hawkins, who was last elected, he would receive general support. We do not suppose that an erroneous statement, such as that to which we have above referred, will influence adversely his prospects of election; but, if it is only a mistake, it ought to be corrected, and if it is a stratagem, it is a very unworthy one, and should be exposed.

DR. WADE (Birmingham).—With much pleasure.

REVIEWS of Dr. Maudsley's work on The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind, and of Dr. Duchenne on the Physiology of Movements, and other reviews, articles, and letters, are in type, but are unavoidably postponed from want of space.

DR. BRAMWELL (Perth).—In an early number.

THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.

SIR.—The profession have been watching, with some anxiety, the report of the Committee of the College of Surgeons on the "Double Qualification"; and the thanks of the profession are due to you, both for the able suggestions made in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on the question, and also for the early information afforded. As the College of Surgeons are willing to make the necessary improvements in their examination for membership, it appears that a similar examination in surgery at the College of Physicians of London is superfluous, and tends to multiply examinations, and to deter many from going in for the licence. I am, etc., WM. VACO LYLE, L.R.C.P.ED. Marlborough Terrace, Harrow Road, April 1867.

MR. REID (Edinburgh).—Dr. George Johnson, Dr. G. D. Gibb, and Dr. Morell Mackenzie have written monographs on the subject.

L. M. will see that we have already referred to the subject of the Vaccination Bill upon more authentic information.

DR. DICK.—The communication has been handed to Mr. Richards 37, Great Queen Street, Long Acre, W.C., to whom all communications relating to the transmission of the Journal should be addressed.

F. W.—The act speaks for itself, and comment is unnecessary. The gentleman named has rendered great public service, and his eccentricities are best passed over without public comment.

THE SOLDIER'S PACK (Mr. H. B. George).—The report is confidential no longer, and may be freely used. We will forward it; and hope the "Alpine climbers" will favour us with reports.

DR. C. TAYLOR, Nottingham.—The length of the letter and the pressure on our space, have, much to our regret, delayed its publication. We shall be happy to receive the communication referred to.

MR. J. VOSE SOLOMON, Birmingham.—1. Thanks. 2. Very soon.

MR. T. HOLMES.—A copy has been forwarded as requested. We are much indebted for the regular communication of the MSS.

DR. E. PRIOR (Great Salkeld).—The abstract which we published was taken from the *Times*. If it be inaccurate, it would be advisable in the first instance to address corrections to the editor of that journal, who would refer them to the law reporter of the court. He has the means, no doubt, of checking the accuracy of his epitome.

We have received some communications relating to the part taken by Mr. Propert, in presenting the testimonial last week to Mr. Baker Brown, as announced in the daily papers. We think it better to hold them over.

A LIMERICK GUARDIAN.—We have gone through the documents, and read the debates. We do not agree with the opinion of our correspondent, nor do we think that any single inference expresses the whole truth of the facts. The conclusions to be drawn are manifold and of different orders. We shall leave the matter without comment for the present.

DR. MACPHERSON, 35, Curzon Street, Mayfair, would be indebted to "G." for any details about the monument at Vizianuggur, to which he refers; or a statement where they can be found.

GRATUITOUS SERVICES AT HOSPITALS.

THE following letter, which has been published in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, is so well founded and suggestive, that we willingly accede to the request to reprint it. We referred last week to the leading article in the same journal which gave rise to it.

"Sir.—Your article of the 11th, on the question of hospital elections, must command itself to every lover of truth and justice. And it speaks much for the good sense of the Birmingham public, that, notwithstanding long conventional usage, they are willing to admit the necessity of reform where there is manifest so crying a necessity. From your remarks, one or two premises may be gathered which admit of yet further development. You speak of the medical profession being one of the worst paid. The cause of this, the profession requires to be defended from, as much as the waste of money, time, and energy, in the matter of elections. It may be traced to the fact of the gratuitous services rendered by its leading members in the various charities of the country, which tend directly to undervalue the worth of the same services rendered by the profession at large. And if the willingness of the profession to bear the burden of expensive elections is no argument in favour of its continuance, as you so ably demonstrate, neither should precedence carry weight in the matter of the gratuitous system, especially as your own relieving officers give it in evidence that the various charities of this town (the same is, no doubt, true of others) are one fruitful source of excessive pauperism.

To instance a free hospital or dispensary. The man who obtains a ticket for such an institution may really be said to have made the first step towards pauperism, for the act of begging the ticket engenders a mendicant spirit; and having once enjoyed the sweets of gratuitous service, and perhaps many weeks of charitable support, it requires little or no effort to resort to the same source of relief on a future occasion. Friends at last being wearied, and age advancing with its consequent more chronic ailments, help becomes imperative. It is too late now to enter a club or benefit society, so the parish doctor is summoned, who has soon to order more food than medicine. At last, the applicant obtains admission to the workhouse, a permanent burden to the ratepayers. Now, there is little doubt but that most of this induced pauperism might be prevented, if all hospitals and dispensaries required the same amount of contribution, on behalf of the applicants for relief, as do the various insurance societies, benefit clubs, etc., which already exist among the class in question. Nor would this at all detract from the usefulness of public hospitals, for all severe and critical cases, which they so much covet, would still resort to their portals, attracted by the superior skill and accommodation there to be obtained; the funds of the institution, at the same time, not being so much burdened, would enable the medical officers to receive something more tangible than the mockery of thanks for their disinterested services.

"Yours, etc.,

"MEDICUS."

AN ANXIOUS STUDENT.—The proposed alterations in the examinations for membership of the College of Surgeons, will be a protective measure. The authorities will give due notice.

MEPHITIC ATMOSPHERE OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Builder* writes:—"The reason of the deleterious state of the air, to which your quotation from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL refers, is, that the condensation of the visible smoke only has been aimed at, and not the removal of the source of evil. The engines are said to consume the smoke; but this is no more than rendering it invisible without lessening its really injurious action on the lungs. What is required is the complete removal of the products of combustion; this could be accomplished by erecting ventilating shafts near the middle of each length of tunnel, and establishing an upward current. Hot expansive steam and smoke would ascend these much more readily than condensed vapours; and the additional expense of the new form of engine might be saved."

CAMBRIC BANDAGES.

MESSRS. J. & J. CASH, the well known patent frilling-makers of Coventry, have recently brought out a new kind of roller-bandage, woven of unbleached cotton. They are very soft and cool, fit exceedingly well, and are much neater in appearance than the strips of calico ordinarily employed. They have been tried in University College Hospital by Mr. Berkeley Hill, at whose suggestion Messrs. Cash undertook their manufacture, and are found to succeed very well. Their cost is somewhat higher than that of coarse calico, but much less than muslin or stocking bandages, and of little moment where lightness and coolness are required. The cambric rollers are wound on reels, like riband, in widths of one, two, two and a quarter, and three inches, eight yards in length. We think them a decided improvement on the common calico roller, and well deserving of trial.

STAMPS.—The number of stamps issued to the principal London weekly newspapers during the year ending 30th June 1866, was as follows:—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 114,400; Weekly Times, 111,600; Law Times, 108,000; Punch, 101,500; Athenaeum, 84,000; Lancet, 81,575; Mining Journal, 76,879; and Homeward Mail, 70,000.

DR. BROWN, Rochester.—There is a great objection to small print. The increasing pressure on our space, and the increasing prosperity of the JOURNAL, will justify and enable a considerable enlargement shortly.

WIGHT v. FIELD.

THE following subscription has been further received.

Dunn, Robert, Esq. 1 1 0

Further subscriptions will be received at this office; or by the Treasurer, Dr. Langmore, Sussex Gardens.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM:—

Dr. Merriman; Mr. T. M. Evans, Hull; Dr. Samelson, Manchester (with enclosure); Mr. J. Kent Spender, Bath; Dr. J. B. Nevins, Liverpool; Dr. Samuel Birch; Mr. Asher; Mr. William Date, Ilkeston; Mr. C. J. Evans, Northampton (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. G. D. R. MacCarthy, Wrockwardine Wood; The Publisher of the "Laboratory"; Another Graduate; Mr. T. M. Stone; A General Practitioner; Dr. John W. Ogle (with enclosure); Dr. Page, Southsea; Mr. T. Spencer Wells; Dr. H. Charlton Bastian; Dr. Hoffmeister, Cowes; The Honorary Secretary of the Epidemiological Society; Dr. Daniel Moore, Lancaster; Dr. C. Taylor, Nottingham; Mr. E. B. Vise, Holbeach; The Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Frederick J. Brown, Rochester (with enclosure); Dr. Bishop, Culworth; Dr. Atkinson; Dr. E. Symes Thompson; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Mr. J. V. Solomon, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. W. J. B. Sprague (with enclosure); Mr. H. Haines, Prudential Assurance Company (with enclosure); Anonymous, Burton-on-Trent; Mr. Thomas Wood; The Secretary of the Ethnological Society of London; The Secretary of the Social Science Association; Dr. George Johnson (with enclosure); Mr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Dr. Jas. Tunstall, Bath; Mr. Peter Squire; Mr. Poole, Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. Bingham; Mr. T. Holmes; Dr. Abbotts Smith; Dr. Bowles, Folkestone; Dr. G. Duncan Gibb; Dr. J. P. Bramwell, Perth (with enclosure); Dr. Day; Dr. May, Ruthrifford, co. Down; Dr. Wade (Birmingham); Mr. Cecil Austin; Mr. Bradley, Ashbourne; Mr. Charles Hawkins; Mr. Charles McCabe; Dr. Anstie; Dr. Harling; Dr. T. K. Chambers; Dr. E. Pickop, Great Salkeld; Dr. E. Meyrick, Manchester; Dr. J. B. Kelly, Drogheda; Dr. Luce; Dr. Holman; Mr. Pitman; Dr. Serjeant; Mr. Somers; and Mr. Burnup.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Report of the Committee of Visitors and of the Medical Superintendent of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1866. Wakefield: 1867.

The Second Annual Report of the Visitors of the Staffordshire Asylum, for the year 1866. Stafford: 1867.

Healthy Respiration. By Stephen H. Ward, M.D. Lond. Second edition. London: 1867.

Pyrmont. By the Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A. London: 1867. The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland, 1866.

Chemical Notes for the Lecture Room. By Dr. Wood, F.C.S. London: 1867.

The Poisons of the Spreading Diseases. By B. W. Richardson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. London: 1867.

Practical Observations on the Pathology, Prevention, and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera. By W. Beamish, M.D. Dublin: 1867.

On the True First Stage of Consumption. By Horace Dobell, M.D. London: 1867.

The Prevention of Pauperism, and Suggestions for a Mode of supplying Cheap and Healthy Dwellings for the Working Classes, with security and profit to the Investor. By Dr. Hawksley.

The Sea-Side Register.

The Ultimate Structure of Voluntary Muscular Tissue. By M. L. Mitra. Edinburgh: 1867.

The Irritable Bladder: its Causes and Curative Treatment. By F. J. Gant. Second edition. London: 1867.

The Sunday Gazette, April 28th.

The Chronicle, April 27th.

The Limerick Chronicle, April 25th.

Burton-upon-Trent Times, April 27th.

The City Press, April 27th.