

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDINBURGH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Relation of the Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action of Medicine.—Addition of Iodide of Methyl to Vegetable Alkaloids.

AT one of the recent meetings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a very interesting paper was read by Drs. Crum Brown and T. R. Fraser, upon the influence of direct chemical addition upon the physiological action of substances. This paper is the first of a series which may be expected to throw great light upon one of the most interesting questions which can suggest themselves; viz., the relation existing between the chemical constitution and the physiological action of medicinal and poisonous substances. That such a relation must exist, we can have no doubt; and, indeed, attempts have been made by some to establish the relation in certain cases. Hitherto, however, the subject has not received that systematic investigation which it is now receiving at the hands of the authors of the paper, to which I wish to draw attention.

In order to arrive at any accurate knowledge as to the influence which chemical constitution exerts upon physiological action, it would appear to be desirable to take substances having a very definite and energetic physiological action, and then to perform upon them a chemical operation, having for its object the promotion of a definite change in the constitution, and to examine the modification which the physiological action has undergone. Such has been the plan which the authors have pursued; the bodies which they have chosen for examination are the more active of the vegetable alkaloids, and the chemical operation, of which they have studied the effect, has been the direct addition of iodide of methyl. It was shown by How that, when iodide of methyl acts upon strychnia, brucia, morphia, and other alkaloids, it adds itself to them, and beautiful crystalline bodies are produced which differ considerably in character from the salts of the alkaloids. The authors have already examined the physiological action of the bodies produced by the addition of iodide of methyl to strychnia, brucia, morphia, thebaia, codeia, and nicotia.

The iodide of methyl-strychnium is prepared by first treating finely pulverised strychnia with a solution of carbonate of potash in dilute alcohol, and then adding an excess of iodide of methyl mixed with about its own volume of rectified spirit, and digesting in a flask for twenty-four hours. The spirit is thereafter distilled off, the residue dissolved in water, and crystallised. It is well known that doses of strychnia, varying from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of a grain, rapidly produce in rabbits most violent convulsions, and in a few minutes kill the animal; the phenomena produced being due to a localisation of its action on the cord. It was found that twelve grains of iodide of methyl-strychnium, when administered (by subcutaneous injection) to rabbits weighing three pounds, produced no effect whatever. Fifteen grains produced symptoms, and twenty killed; but the animal died with symptoms altogether different from those produced by strychnia. In place of violent and spasmodic convulsions and muscular rigidity, the appearances were those of paralysis with complete general flaccidity. The spinal motor nerves were either paralysed, or speedily became so; and, instead of the speedy occurrence of muscular rigidity, the muscles remained flaccid, contractile, and alkaline for several hours. In short, by the addition of iodide of methyl to strychnia, the toxic properties of the latter are diminished about 140 times; and the body produced possesses the physiological action of curare; viz., paralysis of the end-organs of the motor nerves.

Similarly, Brown and Fraser have discovered that the toxic properties of brucia, thebaia, and codeia are immensely diminished by the addition of iodide of methyl; and that the bodies produced, instead of being, as all three of these alkaloids are, strongly convulsent, possess, on the contrary, the physiological action of curare. Morphia, as is well known, possesses both soporific and convulsent properties; its toxic

action is much diminished by the addition of iodide of methyl; its convulsent action is destroyed, but its soporific action remains. The above are amongst the chief results which have been obtained by the authors, and appeared to possess such interest as to warrant my drawing the attention of your readers to them.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE following requisition has been received by the Council of the Branch.

"Gentlemen,—We hereby require you, in pursuance of Law XIII of the Branch, to call at the earliest legal opportunity a Special Meeting of the Branch, for the purpose of taking into consideration the treatment which Dr. Eastlake has received from the Governors of the British Lying-in Hospital.

(Signed) GEORGE CRITCHETT. HENRY MAUDSLEY.
ROBERT GREENHALGH. THOMAS HILLIER.
GEORGE HARLEY. WILSON FOX.
J. HALL DAVIS. FREDERIC BIRD.
ALEXANDER HALLEY. J. ZACHARIAH LAURENCE."

In accordance with this requisition, a Special General Meeting of the Branch will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, March 10th, at 4.30 P.M. precisely, to consider the matter referred to in the requisition.

A. P. STEWART, M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries.*
ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., }

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, on Thursday, March 12th. The chair will be taken at 4 P.M., by Dr. HETLEY, of Norwood.

Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M.

Papers, etc., are promised by Mr. Langton, Dr. Horace Jeaffreson, Dr. J. M. Bright, etc.

HENRY T. LANCHESTER, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*
Croydon, February 29th, 1868.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN ordinary meeting of the above Branch will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Friday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P.M., when Dr. Anstie will read a paper on the Use of Alcoholic Stimulants in Acute Diseases.

A. P. STEWART, M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries.*
ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., }

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CLINICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1868.

SIR THOMAS WATSON, Bart., President, in the Chair.

TWELVE gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

MR. THOMAS SMITH showed a patient, aged 17, whose Knee-joint had been excised eight years ago. The result of the case supported a statement made by him some years ago that, provided the epiphysal cartilages were uninjured by the operation, the growth of the limb would, in all probability, be unchecked. In reply to a question from Mr. Bryant, Mr. Smith stated a small portion only of the cartilage of the epiphysis of the femur had been removed during the operation.

DR. ANDREW CLARK read an account of a case of Fibroid Phthisis, which is published at page 218 of the present number.

DR. C. J. B. WILLIAMS regarded the disease called by Dr. Clark Fibrous Phthisis, as of the same nature with that observed in two cases published by himself thirty-three years before. This disease had been subsequently described by Dr. Corrigan of Dublin as cirrhosis of the lung. He believed that it always originated in pleuropneumonia, and that its most characteristic peculiarity consisted in the contraction of the diseased organ, or rather of the fibroid material, deposited in it; and of the consequent dilatation of the bronchial tubes. This deposit—"cacoplastic" lymph—no doubt often occurred as a disease of itself; but he thought it was most frequent as a modification of ordinary phthisis.

tions as the medical officers, having due regard to the comfort of the patients, may think necessary. Operations are performed at Brompton on Wednesdays, at 3 P.M. For further particulars, apply to either of the Surgeons—Alexr. Marsden, Esq., 65, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Weedon Cooke, Esq., 76, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square."

It is taken from the *Times* newspaper, in which it appears several times a week, on the first page, and in the midst of a column of appeals to the wealthy and charitable from the various philanthropic institutions with which London abounds. Addressing itself to *medical* students and practitioners only, one would suppose that sufficient publicity amongst these would be obtained by its weekly appearance in all of the medical journals, and that the funds of the valuable charity from which it emanates must be somewhat misapplied by continual insertions of such an announcement in a journal intended for the general public. But what is still more obvious is the glaring impropriety (one which professional opinion has pronounced so decidedly against) of the names and addresses of the medical officers of a hospital being attached to the advertisement of it in a general newspaper.

In these later days, some honourable attempts have been made to widen the line separating the legitimate practitioner from the quack; and, in furtherance of these efforts, it is more especially incumbent on the established and senior members of our profession to discourage and help to repress any of those illegitimate practices which must always hold out only too great a temptation to the juniors during their uphill struggle for repute and practice.

The distinguished surgeons whose names are thus paraded before the public can, I am sure, have no necessity nor inducement to advertise themselves in so unprofessional a manner; and I feel equally confident that they only require their attention to be directed to this probable indiscretion of some over-zealous secretary, to take measures for its immediate rectification, and to lend the influence of their own example in maintaining the honour and dignity of the profession. I have no personal knowledge of either of these gentlemen, and write solely on public grounds. I am, etc., WILLIAM HICKMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Dorset Square, March 1868.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

SIR,—The subject of prostitution being fairly brought before the public, it is important that medical men should guard against the promulgation of any erroneous doctrine by which a wrong estimate may be formed of the character of those whose condition we wish to ameliorate. From time to time we hear it affirmed that the streets are filled with girls, the victims of seduction by gentlemen, or at least persons in a station of life much higher than their own; that they have been led from the path of innocence and virtue by means of bribes and frequent temptations; and thus, once fallen, their return to an honest living has, alas! become impossible.

Permit me to say that this does not in any way accord with the observations which I have made from time to time in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. I there learn that girls who have become patients in the hospital state, when questioned, that their "seducer" (if I may use the expression) was of a rank of life similar to their own.

I have at the present time fourteen females under treatment for syphilis. One patient refuses any information. Of the remaining thirteen, the social rank of the seducing party, or the *man*, was as follows:—1, clerk in a city office; 2, shoemaker; 3, seaman; 4, painter; 5, a dancer at a theatre; 6, a man at the Custom House; 7, midshipman in merchant service; 8, shopman; 9, clerk; 10, valet; 11, artisan; 12, hotel-keeper; 13, a stranger. And No. 13 leads me to mention another cause of forcing girls upon the streets. Among the class whence they come, there prevails among the parents a habit of suddenly, and at a short notice, turning a girl into the streets and shutting the door in her face. This has been especially remarked in families where strong puritanical principles and the influence of a stepmother have existed in combined sway. No. 13 was an illustration of this. Finding herself alone, penniless and houseless, in the streets one night, she took to prostitution, and has followed the calling since. Very many are of common extraction, and are brought up to prostitution as a living. A still larger number are vain, idle, and worthless, fond of amusement and of finery, and holding honest labour in contempt.

It was truly observed by the secretary of the Magdalen Hospital that his would be an easy task, if the class with whom he had to deal had ever shed a tithe as many tears for their faults, as had the parents who reared them and mourned their loss.

I am, etc.,

HOLMES COOTE.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DOWNING COLLEGE.—An examination for four minor scholarships will be held in Downing College on Tuesday the 31st of March next, and the three following days, and will begin at 9 A.M. on Tuesday. The examination will be chiefly in classics and elementary Mathematics, but some weight will be given to proficiency in French and German. Two additional papers of an elementary character will be set, one on moral philosophy, in connection with the principles of jurisprudence, and on international law; the others on the following natural sciences in connection with medicine, namely, chemistry including analysis, comparative anatomy, and physiology; and in awarding two of these scholarships, considerable importance will be attached to any special proficiency in the legal or in the medical subjects. Persons who have not been entered at any College in the University, or who have not resided one entire term in any such College, are eligible to these minor scholarships, which will be of the value of £40 *per annum*, and tenable for two years, or until their holders are elected to foundation scholarships. No one elected minor scholar will receive any emoluments until he has commenced residence as a student of the College. Satisfactory testimonials as to their moral character must be sent to the master by all candidates on or before Wednesday the 25th of March. Further information will, if required, be given by the Rev. W. B. Pike, or John Perkins, Esq., tutors of the College.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIQUE.—The Medical School of the Cambridge University is to be congratulated on a recent addition to its attractions; namely, the establishment of a clinique for the study of mental diseases. Dr. Mackenzie Bacon, the Superintendent of the County Asylum at Fulbourn, lately offered to receive a class at the asylum once a week for the purposes of clinical study, and to give a more or less systematic course of instruction in the subject of insanity, an offer of which a good many have availed themselves. These meetings, of course, correspond with the academic terms. The proximity of the asylum to the University enables the men to take advantage of this opportunity; and in this way they are more fortunate than the London schools, which can find lecturers, but not patients for illustration and observation.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.—At the shrove-tide examinations just terminated, the following candidates for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery were placed in the following order of merit.

Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Alexander H. Stokes..... | 88 per cent. |
| 2. Arthur A. Macan | 62 " |
| 3. Thomas W. Hime | 58½ " |
| 4. Joseph Lawson | 52 " |
| 5. Joseph Tabuteau..... | 46 " |
| 6. James Francis Ryan | 44½ " |
| 7. Robert McMorran | 37½ " |

Degree of Master in Surgery.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Alexander H. Stokes | 73 per cent. |
| 2. John Todhunter | 67 " |
| 3. Arthur V. Macan | 66 " |
| 4. William H. Goode..... | 45 " |
| 5. James Francis Ryan | 41 " |
| 6. Frederick Ferdinand Hill..... | 35 " |

The University of Dublin stands alone in requiring every candidate for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery to graduate in Arts previously to graduating in Medicine. If this policy were imitated by other Universities, medical graduates would soon be recognised by the public as the equals of their brethren in the Church and at the Bar.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.—The following orders have been recently issued by the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College. "The candidates at the Previous Medical Examination, and for Medical Degrees, are liable to Examination in Physics (viz., Heat and Electricity), as well as in Chemistry. The candidates for Medical Scholarships are liable to Examination in the Elements of Comparative Anatomy, as well as in Human Anatomy. The Examination for Degrees in Surgery shall in future extend over two days, and shall be conducted by a Court of five Examiners, of whom one, at least, shall examine specially in Operative Surgery, and in Operations on the Dead Subject."

INSTRUCTOR IN PRACTICAL SURGERY.—Dr. R. G. Butcher has been appointed by the Board of Trinity College to teach Practical and Operative Surgery in Sir P. Dun's Hospital to the medical students of the College. The appointment of this distinguished surgeon has given

the liveliest satisfaction to the friends of medical progress in Trinity College. It is understood that Dr. Butcher must resign the office of Surgeon in Mercer's Hospital before May 1st, as the Board of Trinity College have steadily set their face against pluralities in clinical hospitals.

THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DUNFANAGHY UNION.

THE following further communication has been addressed to us, and will not fail, we anticipate, to lead to ulterior results. A public inquiry is, in such a case, so clearly a matter of justice that, urged in the proper quarter, it can hardly, we think, be denied.

Myragh Rectory, Letterkenny, Feb. 15th, 1868.

SIR,—I have seen a copy of a letter addressed by the Poor-law Commissioners to the Secretary of the Dunfanaghy Dispensary Committee, directing Dr. Francis Clarke, M.A., M.B.T.C.D., to resign his appointment as medical officer of that Dispensary district. The causes assigned for dismissing this gentleman seem to me so unsatisfactory, and the treatment to which he has been exposed by the Poor-law authorities so arbitrary and unjustifiable, that I am constrained to ask you to join me in calling for a full investigation into all the circumstances attending it. In the event of such an investigation being granted, I shall undertake to prove that the Poor-law Commissioners have made statements which are absolutely untrue; that inquiries affecting the character of Dr. Clarke and of several other gentlemen have been conducted in their absence and without their knowledge; that evidence against Dr. Clarke has been admitted, while other equally trustworthy evidence in his favour has been refused; that witnesses, whose statements are diametrically opposed, have never been confronted, with a view to elicit the truth; and that, if the Commissioners be permitted to carry out their intention of dismissing Dr. Clarke, they will have inflicted a grievous and an irreparable injury on a most meritorious public officer.

This gentleman, having failed in his efforts to obtain for the sick poor in the Dunfanaghy Workhouse the attention to which they were entitled, having been publicly insulted on several occasions in the discharge of his duty, and having tried in vain to obtain any redress from the Commissioners, has lately been obliged to lay a statement of his case before the public. The Commissioners having refused to protect him, have punished him for protecting himself, and have called on him to resign his dispensary, because he has presumed publicly to call in question their infallibility. He has asked for an investigation. With the result of this investigation, whatever it may be, he will be satisfied.

In making this request, I have united with him; and I now pledge my personal and professional character that, if an investigation be conceded, I shall prove that the Commissioners have stated what is not borne out by evidence; that several of their decisions have been unjust; and that on these and other occasions within my own personal cognisance their action has been injurious to the public service, hurtful to the poor, and degrading to the medical profession.

I am, etc.,
WILLIAM ANDERSON, M.A.,

Rector of Raymuntersory, a Rural Dean in the Diocese of Raphoe, and one of the largest ratepayers in the union of Dunfanaghy.

SUDDEN DEATH.

SIR,—I venture to doubt the correctness of your reply to J. B. G., in the JOURNAL of February 15th, and should be glad to know if you have good authority for it. J. B. G. asks what he ought to do, if, on attending a summons to see a pauper patient, he finds he has died some hours before, suddenly, and without any medical attendance. You reply: "Call for an inquest, and await an order for a *post mortem* examination from the coroner." I have always had the impression that it does not rest with the medical man at all to call an inquest. If the case be one where there is no suspicion of wilful negligence, I always direct the relations or neighbours who were present at the time of the death to communicate the facts to the Registrar of Births and Deaths; who, I believe, has power, in certain cases, to give a certificate for burial, without the usual medical certificate. If the case is one involving suspicions of any kind, I inform the police, with whom, I believe, it rests to apply to the coroner. As this question is of great importance to us all, I should be glad to know if my view of the matter is correct or not. I have only alluded to the first part of your reply to J. B. G. Allow me to add, that I fear the latter part involves the possession of a larger amount of patience than falls to the lot of most men.

Mells, February 1868.

I am, etc.,
GEORGE TERRY.

So far as the responsibility of the medical man is involved, his proper course is undoubtedly to acquaint the coroner's officer with the facts. If the cause of death be so clearly apparent that the registrar is willing to register it without a certificate, or the coroner does not think it necessary to hold an inquest, that responsibility lies with them. The medical attendant has, we think, nothing to do with the police. The practice of guessing at the cause of death without a *post mortem* examination, is, we fear, by far too common; but it is one which medical men will, of course, feel as a rule unwilling to adopt. Where, from previous acquaintance and attendance on the deceased, they have the elements of a clear judgment, it is, of course, equally a duty not to withhold it. But this was not the state of things contemplated by our correspondent's question.

BEDMINSTER WORKHOUSE.

There was a full attendance of guardians at the weekly meeting of the Bedminster Union, on Tuesday, February 25th, owing to an anticipated motion by Sir Arthur Elton, of which notice had been given, relating to the master of the workhouse (Mr. Allies). Considerable interest was felt in the proceedings. Mr. Mordaunt, the chairman of the board, presided. Mr. H. Shiner introduced the subject in an unexpected man-

ner by saying that he had been requested by Mr. Allies to tender to the board his resignation as master. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which some serious statements were made regarding the management of the house. Ultimately the resignation of the master was accepted.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Resignations are among the least satisfactory means by which present inquiries are quashed.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

A MEETING was held at 37, Soho Square, on February 25th. A letter was read from the General Secretary, dated July 13th, 1867, containing the following resolution of the Committee of Council: "That Dr. Gibbon be informed that this Committee will recommend to the General Council that the sum of £10 should be voted in part payment of the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of this Association; and that such Committee be enlarged by the addition of a representative from each Branch of the British Medical Association." It was reported that this resolution, embodied in the Report of the Council, was adopted at a general meeting of the Association held in Dublin August 6th, 1867.

On the motion of Dr. GEORGE WEBSTER, seconded by Dr. J. SEATON, it was resolved—

"That a copy of the resolution of the Committee of Council be sent to the Council of each Branch of the British Medical Association, who shall be invited, in accordance therewith, to nominate a representative to the Committee on Parliamentary Bills."

The provisions of Mr. McCullagh Torrens's Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill were discussed. In Section 5, which provides for the compulsory appointment of an officer of health, it was proposed by Dr. JOSEPH ROGERS, seconded by Dr. GIBBON, and carried—

"That this Committee endeavour to get a clause inserted, making both the salary and the removal of such health-officer subject to the approval of the Home Secretary or the Health Department of the Privy Council."

The Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill was considered, so far as it affected the privileges of the profession. Satisfaction was expressed that the present Bill omitted the proviso that appeared last year, excluding all the medical graduates, 1,300 in number, of the University of St. Andrew's, who obtained the M.D. degree before 1863, from the university franchise. At the same time, an opinion was expressed that a strong effort would be made to restore this restriction during the passage of the measure through Parliament. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. PAUL and Dr. GIBBON, that this Committee use its influence to support Clause 27 of the Scotch Reform Bill now before the House of Commons.

INSURING INFANTS' LIVES.—The disclosures which have been made respecting the suspicious deaths of infants whose lives have been insured, have elicited the following question in the columns of *Public Health*:—"Considering the high rate of mortality amongst infants which are entered upon the books of clubs, under the pretext of 'insuring their lives,' would it not be more accurate to describe the practice as 'insuring their deaths'?"

BABY-FARMING IN SCOTLAND.—The practice of baby-farming appears to have become a regular institution in the Scottish metropolis as well as in London. In an Edinburgh paper of Monday last, the following advertisements appear in the column devoted to servants in want of situations:—"Child to bring up wanted by a respectable married woman. Home comfortable." "Child wanted to adopt by highly respectable married couple. Terms, £30. Good home." "Child wanted to adopt by a married couple in the country. Home comfortable. State terms." "Child wanted to wet nurse or adopt by a respectable married woman. Terms moderate." Now, we cannot say that anything wrong is intended in any of these four proposals. The advertisers may all be "highly respectable" married people, with comfortable homes, and that peculiar cranial development which, according to Dr. Spurzheim and George Combe, denotes excessive love of children. But we have no guarantee on this head; and as "poor humanity" is very weak when exposed to great temptation, it would be well for the babies who are to be dealt with in this questionable manner if some system of careful registration and supervision were devised by which the chance of perpetrating such dark deeds as are now more than suspected could be effectually prevented.—*London Scotsman*.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 27th, 1868.

Brake, William Newman, Staff-Surgeon H.M.S. *President*
Cluff, James Stanton, Kildress, Cookstown, Ireland
Gentles, Thomas Lawrie, Gerard Street, Derby
Johnson, Edward Reginald, St. Saviour's, Jersey
Petman, Alexander Prince, Folkestone

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—
Peirce, James Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Stephens, Richard, Guy's Hospital

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Director-General presents his compliments to the Editor of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and begs to enclose for insertion a list of candidates of Her Majesty's British Medical Service, who were successful at the competitive examination in August 1867, and who have passed through a course at the Army Medical School, shewing the combined results of the examination.

| Name. | Studied at | No. of Marks. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Corbett, R. de la C. | Cork and Dublin | 5197 |
| Wallowicz, Count C. M. Y. | Munich, Paris, and St. Petersburg | 4966 |
| Corbett, J. | Dublin | 4930 |
| MacLachlan, H. K. | Glasgow | 4904 |
| Pollock, C. F. | Dublin | 4690 |
| Scott, R. J. | Aberdeen and London | 4486 |
| Cocksedge, T. A. J. | Cambridge and London | 4471 |
| McEwen, D. | Aberdeen | 4460 |
| Macmullen, R. | Dublin | 4351 |
| Sankey, J. F. | London | 4314 |
| Randall, J. G. | London | 4214 |
| Cuthbertson, R. A. | Dublin | 4212 |
| McNamara, W. H. | Cork and Dublin | 4132 |
| Gallwey, M. M. | Cork | 4125 |
| Lyons, F. | Cork | 4074 |
| Hare, G. | Cork | 4020 |
| Stewart, J. S. | Edinburgh and London | 3610 |
| Gunning, J. D. | Belfast and Dublin | 3543 |
| Clarke, T. H. M. | Dublin | 3490 |
| Anthony, M. | Cork and Dublin | 3435 |
| Leake, J. R. | London | 3372 |
| Rae, J. R. | Dublin | 3360 |
| Hunter, J. H. | Cork | 3321 |
| Wilson, W. D. | Dublin | 3294 |
| Cotter, S. K. | Dublin | 3278 |
| Barroll, G. W. | London | 3251 |
| Barry, J. | Cork | 3250 |
| Bennett, W. F. | Cork and Dublin | 3226 |
| Anderson, J. A. | Belfast and Dublin | 3211 |
| Riddick, J. | Dublin | 3172 |
| Anderson, D. H. B. | Edinburgh and London | 3131 |
| Waylen, F. H. | London | 3025 |
| Morgan, H. | Cork | 2969 |
| Crowe, J. D. | Dublin | 2850 |
| Anderson, A. | Montreal | 2790 |
| Fitzgerald, E. M. D. | Cork and Dublin | 2785 |
| Kingston, T. | Cork and Dublin | 2758 |
| Popham, S. | Dublin | 2706 |
| Shaw, G. | Dublin | 2678 |
| Heather, D. C. W. | Dublin | 2665 |
| O'Grady, J. J. | Dublin | 2477 |
| Morgan, R. | Cork | 2415 |
| Mannsell, R. F. | Dublin | 2370 |
| Buscarlet, J. A. | Edinburgh | 2365 |
| Duncan, G. | Montreal | 2307 |
| Jagoe, H. | Dublin | 1460 |

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—List of gentlemen who competed successfully for appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's British Medical Service, at the competitive examination held at Chelsea, on February 10th, 1868.

| Order of merit. | Names. | No. of marks. | Order of merit. | Names. | No. of marks. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Lewis, T. | 2170 | 21. | Knox, J. M. | 1595 |
| 2. | Fraser, J. | 2150 | 22. | Craig, R. M. | 1505 |
| 3. | Dobson, G. E. | 2125 | 23. | McRobb, A. A. | 1505 |
| 4. | McSwiney, E. N. | 1975 | 24. | Garde, W. H. | 1540 |
| 5. | O'Brien, J. A. J. | 1975 | 25. | Jennings, C. B. | 1465 |
| 6. | Walker, G. | 1905 | 26. | L'Estrange, F. A. | 1410 |
| 7. | Jones, C. E. | 1900 | 27. | L'Estrange, G. W. | 1410 |
| 8. | Williamson, N. A. | 1870 | 28. | Geoghegan, W. | 1395 |
| 9. | Leader, J. | 1860 | 29. | Samuels, W. F. | 1385 |
| 10. | L'Estrange, A. H. | 1855 | 30. | Thornton, D. | 1385 |
| 11. | Kirwan, A. | 1850 | 31. | Letchford, J. | 1355 |
| 12. | Ussher, J. H. | 1835 | 32. | Waghorn, F. | 1345 |
| 13. | Ryan, G. W. | 1810 | 33. | Burford, H. H. | 1295 |
| 14. | Fitzgerald, R. G. | 1790 | 34. | Frazer, P. F. | 1285 |
| 15. | Anderson, R. F. | 1785 | 35. | Parke, Duke | 1255 |
| 16. | Gasteen, W. C. | 1705 | 36. | Jackson, T. W. | 1250 |
| 17. | Conyers, J. S. | 1690 | 37. | Winn, A. N. | 1185 |
| 18. | Brown, A. L. | 1655 | 38. | Campbell, W. J. | 1160 |
| 19. | Reynolds, J. H. | 1640 | 39. | Eager, O. S. | 1140 |
| 20. | Rahilly, J. R. | 1600 | | | |

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—
BIRMINGHAM PARISH—Eight District Medical Officers.
BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street—Physician.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Aylesbury—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary.
CAREY STREET DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer.
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stone, Kent—Assistant Med. Officer.
CLOCHER UNION, co. Tyrone—Medical Officer for the Fivemiletown Dispensary District.
DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON—Dental Surgeon, and Assistant Dental Surgeon.
DERBY UNION—Medical Officer for the North or No. 2 District.
DERBY—Medical Officer for Court St. Helen, No. 1548, of the Ancient Order of Foresters.
DEVIZES DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
DEVIZES PRISON—Surgeon.
DIRLETON, Haddingtonshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Gloucester—Assistant Medical Officer.
GREENWICH UNION, Kent—Medical Officer for the Greenwich East District.
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton—Additional Assistant-Physician.
LANCASHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Lancaster—Assistant Medical Officer.
LANCASHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Prestwich—Assistant Medical Officer.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon.
MERCER'S HOSPITAL, Dublin—Surgeon.
METROPOLITAN POLICE—Surgeon to the R. Division.
NEATH UNION, Glamorganshire—Medical Officer for the Second Central District.
NORTH BERWICK, Haddingtonshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
PERSHORE UNION, Worcestershire—Medical Officer for the Fladbury District.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS—Professor of Anatomy.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL—Four Physicians' Assistants.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL—Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon.
SOMERSETSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wells—Medical Superintendent.
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton—Dispenser.
SURREY DISPENSARY, Great Dover Road—House-Surgeon

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.
DICK, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 76th Foot, *vice* W. E. Dudley.
DUDLEY, Assistant-Surgeon W. E., 76th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* F. Dick, M.D.
HOME, Deputy Inspector-General W., M.D., from half-pay, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* W. L. Langley, M.D., retiring on half-pay.
LANGLEY, Deputy Inspector-General W. L., M.D., retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.
ROYAL NAVY.
CHAMBERS, Charles H., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Canopus*.
DUNCAN, G., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*, for Deptford Dockyard.
FISHER, Alexander, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Endymion*.
GRAY, John, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Octavia*.
HILL, William, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Canopus*.
M'CARTHY, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Egmont*.
M'MAHON, William, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*.
MEIKLEJOHN, J. W. S., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*.
RATTRAY, Alexander, M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*, for the Woolwich Royal Marine Infirmary.
VOLUNTEERS.—(A.V., Artillery Volunteers; R.V., Rifle Volunteers.)
GODRICH, T., Esq., to be Surgeon 48th Middlesex R.V.
GRAY, J. R., M.D., to be Surgeon Liverpool R.V. Brigade.

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—On January 30th, at Bermuda, the wife of Usher W. Evans, M.D., Surgeon-Major, of a daughter.
GARSTANG.—On February 9th, at Blackburn, the wife of *Walter Garstang, M.D., of a son.
METCALFE.—On February 22nd, at Clifton Gardens, the wife of Edmund Metcalfe, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW, the Rev. George H. P., M.A., curate of Sydenham, to Helen, daughter of Edgar BARKER, Esq., Surgeon, of Oxford Square, Hyde Park, on February 10th.
BENNETT, the Rev. Theophilus, to Caroline Ann, widow of the late William F. SOLTAU, M.B., of Plymouth, on February 14th.
MILNE, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, of Wandsworth Road, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Samuel John SANKEY, Esq., of Rainham, Kent, at Cardiff, on February 20th.
SMITH, William, Esq., eldest son of Joseph Smith, M.D., of Warrington, to Mary, second daughter of John RADMALL, Esq., of Barnsbury Park, at Islington, on February 19th.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Thomas, M.D., at Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged 75, lately.
BREAKEY.—On February 20th, at Southsea, Jane Kennedy Miller, wife of John Breakey, M.D., R.N.
BRODRIBB, Uriah Perrin, M.B., at Retford, Nottinghamshire, of fever, aged 35, on February 20th.
CHARTERS, William Seton, M.D., late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, at Trinity, near Edinburgh, on February 20th.
*FERGUSON, George, M.B., at Giltspur Street, aged 37, on February 25th.
HORTON.—On February 23rd, at Bromsgrove, aged 8 years, Charles William, son of Charles Horton, M.D.

HUNTER.—On February 26th, at Wilton Place, Catherine Jane, youngest daughter of John C. Hunter, Esq., L.R.C.P.
 KELLY.—On February 17th, at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, aged 28, Margaretta, daughter of James Kelly, Esq., Surgeon.
 MOORE, Edward Duke, Esq., Surgeon, late of Buxton, at Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 64, on February 22nd.
 NASON, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, aged 68, on Jan. 26.
 OUTHWAITE, John, M.D., of High Harrogate, aged 75, on February 18th.
 POWELL, Frederick, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment, on board the *Euphrates*, aged 25, on February 12th.
 *RAY, Edward, M.D., at Dulwich, aged 51, on February 22nd.
 SMITH.—On February 16th, at Hampstead, Mary Jane, widow of Ashby Smith, M.D.
 VINCENT.—On February 17th, at Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late John P. Vincent, Esq., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MR. SAMPSON GAMGEE has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday week, a public dinner in aid of the funds produced £1,700.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual ball passed off successfully on Tuesday, March 3rd.

BEQUESTS.—Mr. Henry Blundell, Balham, recently deceased, has bequeathed £1000 each to the Hospital for Consumption and the Idiot Asylum.

VINCENT SQUARE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—This charity, which since 1865 has admitted and relieved over 10,000 poor women and children, is greatly in want of funds.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR DEFORMITIES, OXFORD STREET.—At the annual court of governors, the report stated that the measure of support continued to the hospital has carried the committee through another year without the necessity of running into debt.

SOMERSET LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Dr. Boyd, who had long been superintendent of the above institution, has just resigned. Candidates for the appointment must be graduates in medicine of a University, Licentiates of the College of Physicians or Members of the College of Surgeons. The salary is £500 *per annum*, with apartments, etc.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the annual meeting it was stated that the donations had exceeded those of the preceding year by £268 10s., and that there had been a diminution in the expenditure, compared with 1866, to the amount of £95 8s. 4d. The result is an augmentation of the capital account amounting to £594 12s., or nearly £600, with a balance at the bankers, on the 31st December, of £123 19s. 3d. Several donations were announced.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.—At a quarterly court on Thursday the following legacies were announced. Mrs. Rogers, one-ninth of residue, contingent; Mrs. Colquhoun, £100 duty free; Miss Lucy Blencowe, £30 duty free; Mr. Martin Jordan, £180. The number of in-patients admitted since the 7th November, was 285; discharged, many greatly benefited, 238; died, 38; new out-patient cases, 1,959.

LONDON LABOURERS' DWELLINGS SOCIETY.—The thirteenth half-yearly meeting of the members of this Society, was held on March 3rd, Richard Foster, Esq., in the chair. The directors presented their report for the six months ending Dec. 31st, which was received and adopted, and the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. *per annum*, free of income tax, was declared. The capital of the Society now amounts to £31,900, the sinking fund (for the redemption of the leasehold property of the Society,) to £927, and the reserve fund (for the equalisation of dividends, or extraordinary expenses,) to £3987, of which sum £1500 is deposited at interest in order to provide the means of purchasing temporarily at par any share that a member may from unforeseen circumstances wish to realise. Those persons who may be willing to take shares, and thus increase the efficiency of the Society, may apply the Secretary, Dr. Greenhill, 2, Carlisle Parade, Hastings.

MORTALITY IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—A Berlin letter states that the mortality on board the *Leibnitz* emigrant ship has caused a searching inquiry into the accommodation supplied on board Hamburg vessels of this class. The result is very unfavourable to the shipowners, it having been ascertained that the mortality on board the Hamburg ships is three times as great as on board the Bremen vessels, and six times as great as on board English vessels. In 1867, when 32 vessels, with 9,829 emigrants, left Hamburg for New York, 211, or 2'156 per cent, of the passengers, died during the voyage. In the same year 22,370 passengers sailed for New York from Bremen, of whom only 155, or 0'692 per cent., died on the way. In the London ships the rate of mortality during the same period was 0'347 per cent.; on the Liverpool line 0'308. The initiative taken by Count Bismarck for subjecting passenger ships to Federal supervision has been universally welcomed.

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, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—National Orthopædic Hospital, 2 P.M.
 WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1.15 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.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 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 Demonstrations 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, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of Invertebrate Animals."
 TUESDAY.—Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Crawford, "On the Migration of Plants yielding Fermented Alcoholic and Oleaginous Materials"; Miss Haigh, "On the Island of Teneriffe and its Aboriginal Inhabitants, the Guanches" (communicated by Sir John Lubbock, Bart.).—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Hulke, "On Excision of the Wrist by Lister's Method"; Mr. J. F. West (of Birmingham), "On Excision of the Wrist."
 WEDNESDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of Invertebrate Animals."
 FRIDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of Invertebrate Animals."—Clinical Society. Rheumatic Arthritis; Ectopia Vesicæ; Cancer of Oesophagus; Operation for Varicocele.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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

AUTHORS OF PAPERS, desirous of having extra copies printed for their own use, are requested to communicate with the printer, Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street.

RECOVERY OF MEDICAL FEES (J. P., Liverpool).—It was decided by Mr. Heath, when judge of the Bloomsbury County Court, that a medical practitioner, although registered at the time of bringing his action, cannot recover for services rendered during a period when he neglected to register his diploma or diplomas.

PADMORE FUND.—We have received and handed to the treasurer, Mr. John Erichsen, a further donation of £3 3 to this fund, from Dr. J. Marion Sims, Paris.

THE FACTORY ACT.

SIR,—In reply to C. B., the appointment of Certifying Surgeon is with the Sub-Inspector of the District, who will give him every information. *The pay* is either by "fees", which are laid down by the Act, for each visit or certificate given; or, it may be, by an arrangement with each mill-owner for an annual payment instead of fees; and, in all cases of dispute, reference may be made by either party to the Inspector. *The work* consists in visiting the various factories who are liable to the Act, either periodically or when sent for; and certifying as to the age and health of every person employed there under sixteen years of age.

C. B. will find a great deal of information relating to factories in a small pamphlet, *The Factory Act Made Easy*, by Mr. Baker, one of the Inspectors.

I am, etc.,

H. TERRY, JUN., Certifying Surgeon.

Northampton, March, 1868.

DR. WILLIAMS (Hayward's Heath).—To the General Secretary, 13, Newhall Street, Birmingham. The application must be countersigned by a member.

PUBLICITY OF EXAMINATIONS.—A Dublin physician comments on Mr. Simon's address, and suggests that all examinations should be public to medical men. Those of the Dublin Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are open to their respective licentiates, and the *viva voce* part of the examination at Trinity College is open to all persons. In the Queen's University this is not, we believe, feasible, as the questions are almost entirely written; but the examination of the Apothecaries' Hall is wholly private, although much of it is oral and demonstrative. Further, publicity of examinations is desirable, as they would thereby be much improved, and the listeners would learn not a little.

MR. ROBERT HAMILTON (Liverpool).—Dr. Marion Sims's address is 45, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

AN OLD STUDENT.—Seniority will not exempt you from the required examination in medicine. If rejected in April next, you must get up the necessary amount of medicine by October; or, better still, obtain a medical license, in which case you will be exempt from this examination at the College.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

REMUNERATION OF CLUB MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—The JOURNAL has contained much correspondence on the subject of remuneration for medical attendance on clubs, and I think there is less to be said than done in this matter. It is well known that many individuals join societies who may be able to pay their private medical attendant; such, generally, are those who belong to the "Odd Fellows," the "Foresters," and societies of that character, not more, I think, for the purpose of getting cheap medical attendance than for the sick pay they become entitled to during illness. These societies offer advantages to the class who, for the most part, belong to them, and indeed, for which they are more particularly instituted—that is, the artisan and small trading class generally, the latter of whom are, in most cases, as necessitous and dependent, at least during illness, as the better class of day labourer who pays no taxes, and seldom rates. The remuneration afforded by the "Odd Fellows" and such like societies varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per member annually. There are clubs of a poorer description, the members of which are of the humblest labouring class, whose fees to the doctor are more of a supplement to his union salary; to obtain higher fees in these would be to cripple their funds and cause members to leave, which would then throw them entirely on the parish during illness, and compel the doctor to attend them as pauper patients. There is a "county club," however, in my locality that was established by a philanthropic gentleman thirty or forty years ago, which boasts of a reserve fund amounting to about £27,000, the members of which are of a mixed class of the humbler community; the medical officers of the respective districts get 2s. 6d. per head only, with some extra remuneration in protracted cases and some surgical operations, while the stewards have 1s. 3d. per member, a sum in excess of what secretaries and stewards of similar societies obtain for their services; yet when the medical officers memorialised the committee for an increase of salary a short time since, they were told there were no available funds for that purpose, and that it would injure the society and cause a falling off of its members, were they compelled to increase their rate of contributions for payment of increased salary to the medical officers, and notwithstanding this, they increased the pay of their stewards 3d. per head without any murmur or difficulty. Now, this "county club" is the pet society of the county gentry, who liberally patronise it with their purse and presence on their festival days. Such a society as this, having large funds at its disposal, and its members consisting of a mixed class of the humbler, but in many cases well-to-do, part of the rural and small town population, ought to offer some better compensation to their medical officers than most of them receive from their union appointments, and with Odd Fellows and Foresters, and such like societies, should not pay their medical attendant less than 5s. per head annually; but with the poorer public-house clubs, established for the very humblest and needy labourer, we cannot expect more than half that sum per head, as, indeed, the attempt at these members to be independent is limited to reduce union medical relief, since most of them—those who have families—are invariably compelled during illness to apply for parish relief in addition to the pittance they obtain from their sick fund, and if these did not belong to such clubs, the parish and the parish doctor would be saddled with the entire onus of supplying food and physic. I think, therefore, we must discriminate between one class of club and the other as to remuneration, and be firm in demanding our rights from those able to render them. I am, etc., FUSTIS.

January 1868.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Chatham News, February 29th; The Kentish Observer; The Birmingham Daily Gazette, March 3rd.

CLUBS AND THEIR DOCTORS.

SIR,—I see from the JOURNAL, that the Committee of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association are of opinion that the sum paid by club members is too low, and should in some cases be doubled, to meet the increased expenditure of medical men in the way of drugs, etc., in the present day. This, no doubt, is a step in the right direction; but I certainly think the great evil we have to contend with is the class of men which enter these benefit clubs—men who will not accept of any pay from their club, but enter entirely for the doctor's attendance; as a club member, in a good position, said to me the other day: "When they get such members as myself, it is better for the club, but worse for the doctor." Surely, if the rector of the parish or the country squire became members of the club, and expected to be attended at the club rate, we should find the medical attendant at once up in arms. I would ask, Why should a well-to-do publican, butcher, or blacksmith, expect to be attended at lower than a pauper's rate? as this, in thinly populated country districts, averages from 10s. to 20s. per head.

What I suggest is, that members in business on their own account shall pay 10s. per head; journeymen tradesmen, 7s.; and farm-labourers, 5s. This, I think, would settle the matter satisfactorily, and the medical attendant would receive the increased remuneration from those who are able to pay, without pressing too heavily upon the poorer members. The sums named should apply to country districts; and other figures may be put down for towns where the members live within a short distance of the club-house or medical man's residence. I cannot see any other mode of putting the thing upon a fair basis. If the club surgeon rejects a man, except upon the plea of some defect in health, he is told by the secretary or manager of the club that he must admit any one that applies to him, if in good health, whatever their station in life may be, or give up the club. I hope the profession will be unanimous upon this point; and, if they are, let the name of any medical man accepting a club appointment (vacated by a medical man holding the above principles) be published every week in the JOURNAL, and every member of the profession refuse to meet him in consultation, or hold any communion with him; in fact, let him be "black-balled."

The profession, if unanimous, are strong enough to carry this out; and a fund may be formed, upon the principle of trades union, to compensate those medical men who lose their appointments in trying to enforce the above rules; and I shall be happy, as a hard-working and badly paid club-doctor, to subscribe my one to five guineas, to form a fund for the above object, providing a few others would be willing to contribute a similar amount.

Will Dr. Heslop, to whom we are so much indebted for what he has already done, take the matter up, and see what amount can be raised? I am, etc., February 1868. A MEMBER OF MANY YEARS STANDING.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

SUPPLY OF THE JOURNAL TO NEW MEMBERS.—The Secretaries of the Branches, and other members who take an interest in the increase of the Association, will greatly aid the economical working of the financial department if they will kindly send at once to the General Secretary the names of intending new members.

LESSONS ON CONCORD.

SIR,—On several occasions, you have commented somewhat severely upon a practice which has lately become notorious; viz., the manner in which professional men allow their names to be made use of for advertising purposes. A glaring instance has just come under my observation, which appears to me so derogatory to the medical profession, that I am induced to call your attention to it.

I happened, a few days ago, to see in the possession of a friend, a stoneware filter, of the ordinary Lambeth make, upon the outside of which was blazoned the name of a member of the profession, well known in the scientific world: the address given being that of a City warehouse. Curiosity led me to examine the interior of the filter, which I found to contain nothing but a little sand, some small pebbles, and some vegetable charcoal; a combination which is now known to be not very efficacious as a means of purifying water, and formerly denounced as such by the very gentleman whose name was thus made use of.

The manufacturer, however, had dignified this apparatus with the title of "Dr. so-and-so's filter"; doubtless hoping to ride into popular favour on the back of a scientific name; but whether the name in question will derive additional lustre from the connection, I leave to others to decide. I am, etc., BETA.

* * * We have communicated with the eminent member of the profession referred to on the subject of the above letter, and we now publish it with his subjoined statement, chiefly with the view of teaching our correspondent a lesson of charity and of wisdom, which may be useful to many others. Many are but too ready to inculcate by assumption their professional brethren in proceedings of which they are guiltless. If, in all cases of this kind, those who are so ready to accuse would make inquiry before complaint, the work of the Editor of this JOURNAL would be much diminished, and professional concord much strengthened.

SIR,—Years and years ago, I do not know exactly how long, in one of my articles in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, I described a filter, which I thought well suited for domestic use; and I found that filters of that description were being made and sold as my filius. As in the case of Liebig's extract of meat, the process having been made public by him, everybody has the right to make it, and sell it, with the author's name; but I have never had the smallest interest of a pecuniary description in this matter, and I do not know that I can stop any one from selling such a filter with my name.

A little while ago, I saw advertised "—s Logwood Pomade", as a cure for grey hairs; but, although I took measures to stop it—for it was an unwarranted piece of quackery—I was unsuccessful; and to this day it is advertised occasionally in the *Times* and other newspapers. What am I to do? * * * *

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Dr. Fuller, London; Mr. G. Rigden, Canterbury (with enclosure); Dr. J. C. Hall, Sheffield (with enclosure); Dr. Buchanan, London; Dr. Divers, London; Dr. Gamgee, Edinburgh; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; The Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., Dublin; Mr. James Mitchell, Glasgow (with enclosure); Dr. Dick, London (with enclosure); Dr. Charlton Bastian, London (with enclosure); Dr. Hickman, London (with enclosure); Dr. Basham, London (with enclosure); The Honorary Secretary of the Harveian Society (with enclosure); Dr. W. Bird Herapath, Bristol; Dr. Whistler; Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. Septimus Gibbon, London (with enclosure); Dr. S. W. D. Williams, Hayward's Heath (with enclosure); Mr. W. Harris, Liverpool; Dr. T. K. Chambers, London (with enclosure); Dr. Isaac Ashe, Warrenpoint (with enclosure); Mr. Rayner, Uxbridge; Dr. R. Jones, Strefford; Mr. Robert Hamilton, Liverpool; Mr. H. Wilson, Dublin; Dr. Symonds, Clifton (with enclosure); Mr. E. Lund, Manchester; Dr. John Murray, London (with enclosure); Mr. St. George Mivart, London (with enclosure); Mr. T. M. Stone, London (with enclosure); The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of Ireland (with enclosure); Dr. George Johnson, London (with enclosure); The Honorary Secretaries of the Ethnological Society; Mr. Terry, jun., Northampton; Dr. Lanchester, Croydon; Dr. E. B. Fox, Clifton; The Honorary Secretaries of the Epidemiological Society; Mr. Baxter Langley, London; The Secretary of the Medical Society of London; The Honorary Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (with enclosure); Dr. Blandford, London (with enclosure); Dr. Arthur Ransome, Manchester; Mr. Callender, London (with enclosure); Dr. Duckworth (with enclosure); The Military Secretary, India Office; Dr. Leared, London; Dr. William Newman, Stamford; Dr. Bence Jones, London; Mr. W. G. Lumley, Poor-law Board; Mr. J. S. Pennyman (with enclosure); Dr. Broadbent, London; Dr. Wm. Ogle, Derby; Dr. Latham, Cambridge; Dr. Andrew Clark, London (with enclosure); Dr. W. Scott, Aughnacloy, Ireland; Dr. W. G. Curgenven, Derby; Mr. Solly, London (with enclosure); Dr. James Edmunds, London; Dr. John Harley, London (with enclosure); Dr. J. B. Hamilton (with enclosure); Dr. FitzPatrick, Ticehurst; Dr. Laycock, Edinburgh (with enclosure); Dr. Garstang, Blackburn; Dr. Marcet, London (with enclosure); Mr. Erichsen, London (with enclosure); Dr. Bright, Forest Hill (with enclosure); Dr. J. Marion Sims, Paris (with enclosure); Mr. Greaves, Manchester; Dr. H. Claremont, Leeds; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Dr. Williams, Sudbury, Suffolk; The Secretary of the Western Medical and Surgical Society of London; Mr. Gorham, Yoxford; Dr. Philip Vanderbyl, London; and Mr. J. M. Heward, Stamford.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Presence of Organic Matter in Potable Water always Deleterious to Health. By O'Brien Mahony, I.R.C.P. Ed. Dublin: 1868.