

ultimately become detached, and from the inside and outside of which other Tænia-heads arise. Some deny that Tænia-heads really grow from the outside of these attached or floating vesicles; but Professor Huxley believes he has observed such. There is a difficulty in understanding how Tænia-heads are developed in a position apparently the reverse of that in which they arise in all other forms. This difficulty, however, disappears if we conceive the delicate internal membrane to be folded on itself like a serous sack, and the vesicles to be formed by an inflection of the double membrane. In that case, the heads springing from both the inside and outside of each vesicle, as well as those on the inside of the primary sack, spring from a surface which is really homologous with the external surface of the bladder of *Cænurus* and of all other Cysticerci.

The rest of the Scolecida present us with a second (Nematoid) series of forms, partly free, partly parasitic; but a single genus—*Echinorhynchus*—cannot be included in either series. It is parasitic in the flounder, and is devoid of mouth and alimentary canal, but with a proboscis provided with hooks, supported on a sort of handle, which is connected with a median cord, the latter being the seat of the sexual glands. There is a single nervous ganglion, and beneath the integument is a network of vessels; these latter are of peculiar origin, being the remnants of the large interspace at first existing between the wall of the primary embryo and that secondary growth which is the main origin of the adult. *Echinorhynchus* is dioecious. The young are developed in aquatic crustacea. This genus constitutes the group *Acanthocephala*.

THE REMUNERATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF CLUBS.

ON March 19th a meeting of the medical profession was held in furtherance and application of the resolution of the Sick-club Committee of the British Medical Association at Birmingham, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Masborough, to endeavour by united and unanimous action to raise the present payment made by the various sick clubs and societies for professional attendance during sickness or disablement. Dr. Blythman of Swinton presided. In opening the meeting, the chairman remarked that whatever was resolved upon should receive his cordial support.—Dr. Syson, the Honorary Secretary, contended that three shillings per head *per annum*—the average payment in that district—was wholly inadequate, considering the increased price of the articles required. He had had five years' experience of this fact, but it could not be remedied except by unanimous action.—Dr. Hardwicke said that in the Rotherham district they had nothing under four shillings.—Dr. Robinson suggested that the scope of the meeting should be enlarged, and that a Medico-Ethical Society be formed, as at Manchester and other places.—Mr. Clark was of the same opinion. Speaking of the working men, he said they were utterly improvident while earning wages, and when they were struck down by sickness, they were exceedingly careless as to the payment of their medical accounts. Nineteen out of every twenty in his district would not pay for attendance for their wives and children unless they were summoned in the county court; hence it was necessary the profession should unite and work for their mutual benefit. For a number of years he was surgeon to a large iron-works in Scotland, and an arrangement was made whereby the men received medical assistance for themselves and families; and he thought if a similar course was adopted here it would be of advantage.—After a long and desultory conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Hardwicke, seconded by Dr. Syson, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that united and unanimous action should be taken to fix the minimum for medical attendance on clubs and sick societies at five shillings (within a radius of three miles); clubs to be at liberty to contract for surgical attendance as well, by payment of one shilling per head extra *per annum*."—It was further resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Crossley, seconded by Dr. Drew, "That surgery be defined to include all cases the payment of which is not provided for by the Poor-law Board."—Dr. Smith moved, and Mr. Carmichael seconded, "That every certificate granted beyond the club which a medical man attends be charged one shilling as a minimum."—The proposition was adopted.—After deciding to form some such society as that suggested, the meeting separated.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Amalgamation of Schools—The Sick Club Committee: Proposition to obtain a General Advance in Remuneration—Unqualified Practitioners. MEDICAL affairs have become a little more quiet since my last letter.

The amalgamation of the two schools being virtually, and close upon legally, concluded, has removed one source of excitement. As far as I can learn, the appointments to the various chairs give satisfaction. With so many interests to consider, some conflicting with others, it would necessarily be impossible to give every one the place specially desired. It is a matter of surprise to me that an amalgamation could be effected between two schools, lately, and for long past, rivals, with so little ill feeling as a result.

The Committee of the General Dispensary have had the question of remunerating their honorary medical staff again referred to them by the Governors for consideration. The feeling of the Committee has throughout been opposed to the views of the medical officers. It may be, however, that public opinion will cause them to hesitate ere they decline to show liberal consideration to the founders and supporters of the high reputation of their charity, in order to acquire a still larger funded property than they at present possess.

The Club Committee is pursuing quietly its important duties. Hitherto its members have contented themselves with recommending that no new clubs should be taken under five shillings *per annum*, and with endeavouring to prevent men from underselling each other. At their last meeting, however, they went further, and advised club-surgeons to press at once for the increased rate of remuneration from clubs with which they were at present connected. It is hard to say what will be answered to this by the many clubs in this town. Time has not elapsed for the consideration of the subject, and for definite answers; but a surgeon holding many clubs informed me last week that he did not find the proposal, which had been made by him to above twenty such societies, had been received with disapproval. Many of us hope that, when the club question is settled, the Committee will turn its attention to other equally important matters connected with the profession. Immense injury is done to the public, and injustice to the profession, by the large number of unqualified men engaged in practice. A surgeon told me the other day that there were ten men practising in his immediate neighbourhood without any legal qualification. Many of them do a large business, keep carriages, and have an extensive low midwifery practice, shielding themselves under the name of qualified medical practitioners, who, should anything go wrong, acknowledge them as their assistants.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN ordinary meeting of the above Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, April 8th, 1868. Dinner at 5 o'clock; after which, papers or cases will be communicated.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, Taunton, March 1868. W. M. KELLY, M.D.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

REMUNERATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF SICK CLUBS.

AT a numerous attended meeting of the Friendly Societies' Committee, held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at which a large number of the club-surgeons were present, it was agreed that the following notice be sent to the medical journals, and to the medical profession practising in that town.

"The Committee on Friendly Societies beg to draw the attention of the medical profession to the recommendation in the report on club remuneration, passed unanimously in December last, by the Birmingham

and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association—"That the officers of friendly societies be recommended to decline to attend clubs any longer for a less sum than 5s. per head *per annum*." They also notify the fact, that nearly the whole profession in the town and suburbs of Birmingham, numbering about 170, have assented to the above rate of payment, and have bound themselves not to become candidates for appointments vacated on the question of this rate, or to accept a fresh appointment below that sum. They now invite all medical men to put these principles into operation, by making an immediate application for this remuneration to the clubs with which they are connected, in order that a satisfactory settlement may be effected during the current year."

March 19th, 1868.

C. A. NEWNHAM, *Chairman*.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, March 12th, at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood. Dr. HETLEY, of Norwood, was in the chair, and eleven gentlemen, members and visitors, were present.

Death of Dr. Ray, of Dulwich.—The Honorary Secretary was requested to forward to Mrs. Ray a copy of the following resolution, which was proposed by Dr. HOLMAN, seconded by Dr. BRAXTON HICKS, and carried unanimously:—"The members of this Society desire to record their sincere and deep regret at the untimely death of Dr. Ray, and to offer the expression of their sympathy with his widow and family in their sad and mutual loss."

Papers, etc.—I. Dr. HORACE JEAFFRESON gave the history of a case in which fatal Peritonitis had been caused by the ulceration through the bowel, in the neighbourhood of the caput coli, of two Gall-Stones. Dr. Jearesson, in receiving a vote of thanks, was requested to forward his paper to the JOURNAL.

2. Dr. H. JEAFFRESON also exhibited a specimen of Cancer of the Left Kidney, with secondary deposits in the Lung, Heart, Bodies of the Vertebrae, and under the Skin; and gave a history of the case.

3. Dr. J. M. BRIGHT read the notes of a case of Mr. Sydney Turner, in which the growth of a Tumour in the Larynx in a pregnant woman had necessitated tracheotomy six days after delivery. The woman eventually died from pneumonia; and the larynx, nearly closed by the tumour, was exhibited to the Society. Mr. Turner promised to forward the case to the JOURNAL.

New Members.—Messrs. T. R. Adams, M.D., W. Cope, W. Hearnston, M.D., Sydney Turner, and E. Reynolds Ray, were elected members of the Society.

The Dinner took place at 6 P.M.; Dr. Holman, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Hetley, taking the chair.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1868.

JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

MR. GAY exhibited three specimens of Venous Clots from the saphena, femoral, and popliteal veins. They were different from ordinary thrombi. Organic union of a fibrous character had taken place with the walls of the vessels. Mr. Gay thought that such cases were more common than supposed; and that the blood was more prone to coagulate in the veins than the arteries, and, undergoing different changes, the clots became attached to the walls of the vessels, and the blood again passed along its channel.

Dr. MURCHISON showed a Hydatid Tumour of the Liver, communicating with the common bile-duct, taken from the body of a female who died in the Middlesex Hospital. She had had a swelling in the hepatic region as long as she remembered. She had during the last three weeks symptoms of peritonitis and jaundice. The opinion formed was, that the cyst had burst into the bile-duct. The tumour afterwards enlarging, it was punctured, and a large quantity of pus and secondary vesicles drawn off. The cyst was washed out with carbolic acid lotion several times a day. She died ten days afterwards. A large cavity was found, containing half-a-pint of bilious fluid with collapsed cysts. The orifice of the opening where the cyst had given way and communicated with the bile-duct was blocked up by a vesicle. Almost invariably, Dr. Murchison said, the patient dies when the cyst is connected with the bile-duct.

Dr. MURCHISON next exhibited two fine specimens of Kidney with

Encysted Calculi, from a patient who had passed a quantity of cholesterine during life—an extremely rare occurrence. The patient was 45 years old. When about three years old he had passed blood in his urine after an injury to his side. He had since passed blood and pus from time to time, and for the last six months constantly. On admission he passed a large quantity of ropy mucus, with abundant well-marked crystals of cholesterine, and continued to do so until his death by coma five days afterwards. Urea was found in the brain; one kidney was entirely destroyed, and the other formed merely a thin layer. The right kidney was one large sac, and the opening into the ureter was blocked up by a calculus. In the left the calculi were much larger. It was found that scarcely any cholesterine was present in the left kidney, but abundance in the right, which had become almost blocked up. The bladder was perfectly healthy. The pus, however, passed during life, was not healthy, as is usual in such cases; it was very alkaline, probably from retention in the kidney.

Dr. MOXON presented a specimen of Inflamed Skull and Dura Mater from a patient who died comatose, after symptoms similar to delirium tremens. The integument was thickened, and the cranium presented a worm-like appearance. The dura mater in the sinuses was thick and fleshy. Pus was present in several of the sinuses; the jugular veins obstructed; but there was no clot, however, in the veins or in the sinuses. Obviously there was extension of disease along the parenchyma of the vein in contradistinction to the channel of the vein—an example of parenchymatous phlebitis. It was very remarkable how the head had relieved itself of blood; perhaps by the orbital veins. Dr. Moxon said, in answer to Dr. Dickinson, that the fluid presented all the microscopical character of pus.

Dr. MOXON next exhibited an example of Abscess of the Brain, Spleen, and Liver, in a case of ulcerative endocarditis. The patient was admitted with ordinary symptoms of mitral disease. He was affected three weeks afterwards with hemiplegia and feverishness, and the mitral bruit became altered in quality. He died with cerebral symptoms. The mitral valve and chordae tendineae were found eroded. The left Sylvian artery was impacted with fibrinous matter, and surrounding this part the brain was inflamed, and an abscess had formed. A similar condition was present in the spleen. There were numerous plugs in the hepatic artery, and a large number of abscesses. Mr. Bruce and Dr. Weber referred to somewhat similar cases. In answer to Mr. Adams, Dr. Moxon said that he believed the mitral disease was of a rheumatic character, as the patient had a rheumatic attack before, and the original disease of the valve was supposed to have been a consequence of that attack. In answer to Mr. Spencer Watson, who had observed, in similar cases, that the abscesses were of a green colour, Dr. Moxon stated that the abscess in the spleen was so; but he did not observe it in the others. In answer to Dr. Murchison, who stated that the case was perhaps only plugging of the vessels, and not pyæmia, Dr. Moxon stated that if merely plugging, there would have been atrophic supply to the part; but here there was something active. Mr. Hulke mentioned two cases which he had seen; and stated that an embolus might produce atrophy of a part; and, in pyæmia, suppuration of a part, the nature of the plug begetting a like change in the part.

Mr. DAVY exhibited a Congenital Cystic Tumour taken from the coccygeal region of a child.

Dr. WARDELL of Tunbridge Wells presented a Myeloid Tumour of the brain from a male aged 31, who suffered from an injury to the head when 6 years old; he lay insensible for some time; he had been a very excitable boy. In September, 1864, he fell down in a fit. He had been benefited by bromide of potassium. In May, 1867, he had an epileptic fit. He died in October. There was found a small mammillated tumour, about the size of an orange, at the right parietal bone in the hemisphere, enveloped in a semitransparent capsule. The dura mater was strongly adherent at this part. It presented microscopically the usual characters of myeloid tumour. In this case the tumour was present at the part where the patient had received the blow twenty-five years before. It had been of slow growth, as these tumours generally are.

Dr. WEBER exhibited two specimens of Ainhum, which were referred to Mr. De Morgan and Mr. Wood.

Mr. T. SMITH showed a Fatty Tumour, which had originated from the bony tissue of the radius in a child, and had presented all the characters of a malignant or fibrous tumour.

Mr. SMITH next presented a Malignant Tumour from the pelvis of a child, which caused difficulty of defecation, and total retention of urine. The bladder was punctured above the pelvis. After death a tumour, containing cysts and blood, was found between the bladder and rectum, pushing up and thickening the former, as usually happens in these cases.

Mr. BRUCE exhibited a living specimen of Malformation of the Hand and Forearm.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, March 23rd, 1868.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—Sir J. PAKINGTON said, in reply to a question put by an honourable member some time since, relative to the extension of the provision of the Contagious Diseases Act: I have to state that the Act has been found to work beneficially; and we intend to take a vote in these estimates for £20,560, for the erection of a hospital at Dover.

GAGGING IN THE NAVY.—In reply to Mr. Serjeant GASELEE regarding a seaman of the *Favourite* who was alleged to have died while being gagged, Mr. CORRY said that the man had been brought on board in a violent state of excitement from drunkenness, and it was found necessary that he should be "gagged", in order to prevent his making a disturbance in the ship. As it was observed that he remained quiet for some time, the medical officer was called to see him, and it was found that life was extinct. An examination was made; and it was found that the man suffered from heart-disease, as well as from scrofula; and that death had been accelerated by the use of alcoholic poison. As the result of further inquiry into the matter, it was stated that there was no reason to attribute any want of consideration towards the deceased person. The use of the "gag", however, was to be discontinued for the future.

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, March 19th, 1868.

Bentley, James, Sidmouth, Devon
Campbell, William, Ore, near Hastings, Sussex
Gingell, William Henry, Burham Overy, Norfolk
Jarvis, Nathaniel Howard, Portslade-by-Sea, Sussex
Jones, Charles, Canaby Street, Golden Square, W.
Kilby, George Cardwell, Chorley, Lancashire
Ross, John Harris, 4, Bodley Street, Waltham, S.
Tuck, John, The Clock House, Ilford, Essex
Ward, John Bywater, Denison Hall, Leeds

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

DOVER HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
GREENOCK HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY—Surgeon.
OXFORDSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Littlemore—Assistant Medical Officer.
THETFORD UNION, Norfolk—Medical Officer for the Croxton District and the Workhouse.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

ANDERSON, J. A., M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. 13th Hussars, *vice* M. M'Master, M.D.
MACKENZIE, Inspector-General W., C.B., C.S.I., M.D., Indian Army, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, *vice* D. Macpherson, M.D.
M'MASTER, Assistant-Surgeon V. M., M.D., 18th Hussars, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* P. M'Donnott, M.D., placed upon half-pay.
NEWLANDS, Assistant-Surgeon P. F., 99th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* P. Shepherd, M.B.
ORR, Deputy Inspector-General J. H., C.B., M.D., Indian Army, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, *vice* R. Cole.
SHEPHERD, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon P., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 99th Foot, *vice* P. F. Newland.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons.

ANDERSON, A., Esq.
ANDERSON, D. H. B., M.D.
ANDERSON, J. A., M.D.
ANTHONY, M., M.D.
BARROLL, C. W., Esq.
BARRY, J., M.D.
BENNETT, W. F., M.D.
BUSCARLET, J. A., Esq.
CLARKE, T. H. M., M.B.
COOKSLEDGE, T. A. J., Esq.
CORRETT, H., M.B.
CORRETT, J., M.B.
CORRETT, S. De la Cour, M.D.
COTTER, S. K., M.B.
CROWE, J. D., Esq.
CUTHBERTSON, R. A., Esq.
DUNCAN, G., Esq.
FITZGERALD, E. M. M. D., M.D.
GALLWEY, M. M., M.D.
GUNNING, J. D., Esq.
HARRIS, G., Esq.
HEATHER, D. C. W., Esq.
HUNTER, J. H., Esq.
JAGOE, H., M.B.

KINGSTON, T., M.D.
LEAKE, J. R., Esq.
LYONS, F., M.D.
M'EWEN, D., M.B.
MACLACHLAN, H. K., Esq.
MACMULLEN, R., Esq.
MACNAMARA, W. H., M.D.
MAUNSELL, R. F., Esq.
MORGAN, H., M.D.
MORGAN, R., M.D.
O'GRADY, J. J., Esq.
POLLOCK, C. F., M.B.
POPHAM, S., M.B.
RAE, G. R., Esq.
RANDALL, J. G., Esq.
RIDDICK, J., Esq.
SANKEY, G. F., Esq.
SCOTT, R. J., M.B.
SHAW, G., Esq.
STEWART, J. S., Esq.
SWAYLEN, F. H., Esq.
WILSON, W. D., M.D.
WOLLWICZ, Count Cyprian M. Y.

ROYAL NAVY.

CANNON, Richard, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Asia*.
CONNOLLY, Nicholas T., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Pandora*.
HARAN, Timotheus J., Esq., to be Surgeon-Superintendent of the *Matilda Asheling* convict-ship.
KNOTT, Thomas H., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Bristol*.
MITCHINSON, Charles C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Vindictive*.
POTTER, Robert, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.
SAUNDERSON, James E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Revenge*.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

DEVLAND, J. W., M.D., to be Honorary Surgeon Royal Kettering Yeomanry Cavalry.

BIRTHS.

BLECKLEY.—On January 23rd, at Simla, Bengal, the wife of T. M. Bleckley, B.A., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, of a son.
GROVES.—On March 18th, at Woodford, Essex, the wife of William G. Groves, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
MUNGLE.—On March 18th, at Sheerness, the wife of Robert Mungle, Esq., Surgeon R.N., of a daughter.
ROBERTS.—On March 17th, at South Norwood, the wife of Stewart B. Roberts, M.D., of a daughter.
THURNALL.—On March 15th, at Bedford, the wife of *W. Thurnall, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DRURY, John, Esq., Surgeon, of Bushey, Herts, to Lavinia Frances, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Hamer RIGBY, Esq., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on March 17th.
HUNT, Frederick Everard, Esq., Surgeon, to Cecilia, only daughter of James GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., at Lewisham, on March 7th.
KETTLE, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, of Smallheath, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, only child of Robert KING, Esq., of Moreton-in-Marsh, on March 16th.

DEATHS.

GIBNEY.—On March 17th, at Totnes, aged 69, Frances McKeand, wife of William Gibney, M.D., late of Cheltenham.
GORST, Robert E., Esq., Surgeon, at Heswall, Cheshire, aged 54, on March 18th.
HUBBERT.—On January 28th, at Agra, India, aged 27, Benjamin Philip, eldest son of *Philip Hubbert, Esq., Surgeon, of Croydon.
PARKINSON.—On March 15th, at Islington, Emma, widow of Thomas Parkinson, M.D., of Leeds.
RENNIE, D. R., Esq., Surgeon 31st Regiment, at Glasgow, on March 15th.
SAVORY.—On March 21st, at 66, Brook Street, Louisa Frances, wife of William S. Savory, Esq., F.R.S.
SMITH, Benjamin, M.D., at Port Oratava, Teneriffe, aged 64, on March 10th.
SPARKE.—On March 16th, at Mansfield, aged 6 months, Emily Florence, daughter of George W. Sparke, Esq., Surgeon.
*TUCKWELL, David Gregory, Esq., at Knap Hill, Woking, Surrey, on March 16th.
WALSHE, Staff-Surgeon-Major H. C., at Glasgow, lately.

A TESTIMONIAL.—A substantial testimonial has been presented to Dr. Harker, Superintendent of the Chester Asylum, by the officers of the institution, on the occasion of his retirement, as an expression of regard and esteem, and in recognition of his able and considerate performance of the onerous duties of his office.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE.—The case of *Stedman v. Wells* came on for hearing in the Under-Sheriff's Court at Shrewsbury on Thursday, March 19th. The plaintiff had been accidentally shot in the right eye by the defendant's gamekeeper. Excision was required; the companion organ at the time of the operation suffering from severe sympathetic irritation, which still continues. The plaintiff is a master bricklayer, aged 53, earning about twenty-five shillings per week. The damages were laid at £1,000. Counsel on both sides having agreed that the medical men in the case—Dr. Andrew of Shrewsbury and Mr. Vose Solomon of Birmingham on the part of the plaintiff, and Mr. Wood of Shrewsbury on that of the defendant—should confer together with a view of coming to an agreement as to the proper amount of damages, the case was settled out of court by payment of £350.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.
—The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of this association was held last week at the Scottish Hall; Mr. J. Liddle in the chair.—Dr. Letheby read a paper on "The Cholera Epidemic of 1866," contrasted with former epidemics, and examined, in relation to the question, as to whether the water supply had any connection with the disease. He contended that the last visitation had been regulated, as on all other occasions, by the sanitary condition of the place visited. London, which had always been in advance of other cities in its sanitary arrangements, had invariably suffered less from visitations of cholera. There could be no doubt, too, that poverty, filth, and overcrowding had much to do with the intensity of the disease. With reference to the theory that the water distributed to the infected districts was charged with choleraic poison, by which the disease was communicated, he was of opinion that it was not supported by facts. Mr. Radcliffe was opposed to the views of Dr. Letheby, and mentioned several cases which went to show that the cholera could have been communicated in no other way than by water.—Mr. Ordon, Mr. Hawksley, C.E., and others coincided with Dr. Letheby, and ultimately the subject was adjourned.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan 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 Orthopaedic 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 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 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."—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Hunt, "On Alopecia"; The President (Dr. Richardson), "Note on Animal Force"; Mr. Spencer Watson, "A new way of applying Astringents to the Conjunctiva"; The President, "Note on Iodide of Methyl"; Mr. De Méric, "On some Exceptional Modes of the Transmission of Syphilis."—Chemical Society.
 TUESDAY.—Anthropological Society of London, 8 P.M.
 WEDNESDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of Invertebrate Animals."—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M.
 THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M.—Linnean Society.—Chemical Society.—Royal Society.
 FRIDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of Invertebrate Animals."—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Practical Evening for the Narration of Cases. Royal Institution.

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.

ERRATUM.—In the review of Dr. Fitzgerald's pamphlet on Cholera, at p. 275 of last number, in the sentence, "He believes that elimination alone is sufficient," the last word should be *insufficient*.

CUTTING THE EDGES OF THE JOURNAL.—An esteemed correspondent asks whether it would not be convenient to cut the JOURNAL before issuing it. We are informed that, with a journal of large circulation such as the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and which keeps its columns open till the last moment for the publication of current intelligence, cutting is an impossibility. It is easy with a small circulation, and where freshness of intelligence is not desired; and a due interval can thus be allowed for drying and pressing (operations necessarily preliminary to cutting). It has, moreover, the disadvantage of reducing the margin by slicing it, and spoiling the numbers for binding.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest.—The Durham County Advertiser, March 13th; The Chester Courant, March 18th; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph, March 20th; The Melbourne Age, January 30th; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, March 21st; The Lincoln Standard, March 21st; The Lincoln Gazette, March 21st.

PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES AND COTTAGE HOSPITALS.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Matthews, published in the JOURNAL of March 21st, asks for "the names of any towns, with populations under 7000, where either Provident Dispensaries or Cottage Hospitals have been successfully established." The parish of Rugeley contains but 4362 inhabitants, and the several parishes which form its Poor-law District only 7675, yet its Provident Dispensary numbers upwards of 1200 members, and its Cottage Hospital contains nine beds, inclusive of the matron's and nurse's. The aggregate expense of maintaining the Cottage Hospital, exclusive of rent, was £103—of which sum, about one-third was received with patients, one-third was liberally contributed by the founder, and the remaining third by subscribers. The remuneration of the medical officers of the Rugeley Dispensary (4s. 4d. per head), viewed in the light of the Birmingham resolution, may appear insufficient; but on this subject I may be long trouble you with another communication. I am, etc., D. H. MONCKTON.

Rugeley, March 1868.

DR. JACKSON, R.N.—Sir Christopher Wren made some curious illustrative models in pasteboard of the muscles, "as they naturally rise in dissection," for the use of the celebrated Dr. Scarborough in his lectures at Surgeons' Hall. The philosopher Locke was a medical man.

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.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a few words of remark on your report of my Cases of Parasitic Disease of the Nails, exhibited to the Clinical Society, which, as it stands, must be unintelligible to your readers. The conclusion which appeared to be supported by my cases was, not that the fungi in the different forms of favus are identical, but that the fungi in favus, tinea tonsurans, and tinea decalvans, are identical. The fact on which this conclusion is based has, unfortunately, been omitted in the report furnished to the JOURNAL. It is that the two children who had not favus of the scalp presented the other diseases named. One of them had for months been suffering from tinea tonsurans; and both she and her sister then had tinea decalvans also. The minute description of the change in the nails was important only because Bazin and other writers describe a favus-cup as perforating the nail from beneath, whereas my observations showed that the spores and tubes traverse the substance of the nail interstitially. I am, etc., C. HILTON FAGGE.

A PROVINCIAL STUDENT.—All candidates are now examined on bandages, etc. Consult Mr. Berkeley Hill's work on the subject.

MR. DENMAN.—The case occurred in the practice of Mr. Highmore, of Sherborne, Dorset; and the extraordinary preparation may be seen in the Museum of the College of Surgeons.

ERRATUM.—In the article on Tubercle at pages 222 and 223 of the JOURNAL of March 7th, in the last sentence, for "genuine" read "generic", and for "annotation" read "connotation".

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.

AN OLD ASSOCIATE.—The pupilage will not be recognised unless you have given notice to the secretary of having received H. M. as your apprentice. An appeal to the president will, no doubt, rectify the error.

THE letter of Fair-Play has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Society. No doubt it is an inadvertence, and shall be corrected.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—In the report of my remarks on a case of Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis, exhibited at the last meeting of the Clinical Society, I am represented to have said that the apparent shortening of the limb was due to distension of the joint-cavity with fluid. What I really said was, that *apparent plus the real* shortening was correctly attributed by Dr. Robert Adams to the elevation of the pelvis on the diseased side; but that he did not seem to be aware that this elevation was only a secondary result of an adducted femur; just as the opposite condition, viz., a lowering of the pelvis on the diseased side, with apparent elongation of the limb, was a secondary necessary result of its abduction—this latter position being due to distension of the joint-cavity with fluid. I am, etc., C. HOLTHOUSE.

Storey's Gate, March 20th, 1868.

DR. PATON'S (Canada) communication arrived too late.

MRS. BAINES.—We shall hope to introduce the case referred to in its proper place. We are obliged by the communication.

DR. HEYWOOD SMITH (Nice).—Many thanks. Further documents will appear, and communications shall be sent.

MR. GAMGER (Birmingham).—We shall take the first opportunity.

AT the meeting of the Harveian Society at which Mr. Adams's paper was read (reported last week), Dr. Cleveland, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

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

Mr. W. G. Kemp, Canterbury; Dr. Cleveland, London (with enclosure); The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Radford, Manchester (with enclosure); Dr. J. Harley, London (with enclosure); Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton (with enclosure); Mr. T. L. Walford, Reading; The Secretary of the Society of Arts; The Honorary Secretary of the Western Medical and Surgical Society of London; Dr. Divers, London (with enclosure); Mr. J. Richards, Bangor; Mr. Greaves, Manchester; Dr. MacDermott, Kells, co. Meath; Mr. Holmes Coote, London; Dr. MacArthur, Mr. Lawson Tait, Wakefield; Dr. Aveling, Sheffield (with enclosure); Mr. Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Keith, Aberdeen (with enclosure); Dr. J. Marion Sims, Paris; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall (with enclosure); Mr. T. M. Stone, London (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of Ireland (with enclosure); Dr. John Murray, London (with enclosure); Mr. E. Johnson Smith, London (with enclosure); Dr. Davey, Bristol (with enclosure); Dr. Monckton, Rugeley (with enclosure); Dr. Lanchester, Croydon (with enclosure); Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Holthouse, London; Dr. Heckford, London; Dr. Handfield Jones, London; Mr. Erasmus Wilson, London; Mr. Macpherson, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. R. O. Blythman, Rotherham; Dr. Stephens, Brighton (with enclosure); Dr. T. A. Vesey, Rostrevor; Dr. H. M. Tuckwell, Oxford; Mrs. Baines, London; Dr. Kelly, London (with enclosure); Dr. Hickman, London (with enclosure); Mr. Sedgwick, London; Dr. Davy, London; Dr. Ogle, London (with enclosure); Dr. Paton, Bowmanville, Canada; Mr. Bartleet, Birmingham (with enclosure); Dr. Greene, Moira, Ireland; Dr. Mervyn, London (with enclosure); Mr. Pollard, Colne, Lincolnshire; Dr. Bullar, Southampton (with enclosure); Dr. Hilton Fagge (with enclosure); Dr. Haslewood, Darlington; Dr. Gimson, Witham (with enclosure); Dr. Walker, Peterborough; and Mr. St. George Mivart.