

of weak constitution, and some others even in an advanced state of consumption, and still no hurtful tendencies were observed after the administration.

Although nitrous oxide may be considered as the safest of anæsthetics, still prudence is necessary. The most important point is, that the agent be perfectly pure. For practical use, nitrous oxide is prepared by subjecting nitrate of ammonia in a glass retort to a strong heat over a lamp or gas-flame. Glass is the only material which has yet been found to answer for a retort for making nitrous oxide. The nitrate of ammonia should be pure white and free from chlorides and sulphates to guard against irrespirable products. Fused nitrate of ammonia has proved the best for the purpose. There are several apparatuses to purify the nitrous oxide gas. Sprague's purifier is very suitable. It consists of four jars containing solutions of sulphate of iron and of caustic soda or potash. The jars are so connected by means of the rubber tubing with the retort, that the gas is compelled to pass through the iron and soda solutions before it reaches the gasometer in which it is stored. With a good apparatus, a pure gas may be obtained at the rate of from a gallon and a half to two gallons per minute. One pound of dry nitrate of ammonia, costing fifty cents, will make about thirty-seven gallons and a half of nitrous oxide.

I shall end by mentioning a fact well known to those who have had experience with this anæsthetic agent. It is the fact that the gas deteriorates when kept in a rubber bag. Great care, therefore, must be taken to renew the gas in order to insure effect.

I hope that these few remarks will be of some utility to those who are now experimenting on the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide.

I am, etc., THOMAS W. EVANS, M.D.

15, Rue de la Paix, Paris, April 28th, 1868.

PHYSICS OF PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN.

SIR,—I believe there is a popular belief that, according to the law of diffusion of gases, protoxide of nitrogen should diffuse faster into air (and still faster into hydrogen) than into carbonic acid gas. As a matter of fact, however, the rate should be the same into all gases; and, if the volumes on both sides of the septum were infinitely great, the nature of the other gas on the other side of the septum could have no influence on the rate with which the nitrous oxide would pass through the septum. If the volume of nitrous oxide were finite, then diffusion into carbonic acid would be quicker than into air or hydrogen.

I am, etc., J. ALFRED WANKLYN, M.R.C.S.

London Institution.

INHALATION OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

SIR,—Having witnessed the practice of Dr. Evans at the Dental Hospital, and made some experiments with nitrous oxide upon dogs and cats, with the view of trying to what extent the asphyxia may be carried without causing death, I was induced not to allow the *primâ facie* objection that the gas was *not a true anæsthetic* to prevent my using it on the human subject.

It is true that, if an animal is compelled to breathe pure nitrous oxide, it will die in a very short time; but the same may be said of every other anæsthetic. All of them destroy life quickly when, in experiments, we give strong doses. The experiments I made led me to place great reliance on artificial respiration as a means of restoring animals overdosed with nitrous oxide.

I have now administered the gas to seventeen persons. One of them refused to continue the inhalation, because he felt as if he were going to have an epileptic fit, from which he had suffered. He continued, however, on being advised to do so; and he had no knowledge of the extraction of his tooth, and no unpleasant symptoms afterwards. Fourteen of the cases were dental operations.

To-day I gave the gas at University College Hospital to three patients of Mr. Erichsen. One of them (excision of two enlarged bursæ patellæ) was unconscious for seven minutes, except for a few seconds when I had ceased giving the gas. I found it much better to continue giving the gas with not more than an equal quantity of air, than to take away the face-piece, on account of the brief period which suffices to restore the patient to semiconsciousness when breathing pure air. I succeeded better with a case of amputation of the great toe, and one of operation for fistula *in perinao*; although I could have kept the patients quieter by chloroform, without greater danger.

In operations lasting more than three minutes, I am not at present able to compare the gas with chloroform. For the extraction of a tooth that is not likely to be difficult to extract, for many operations on the eye, and for reduction of herniæ and of some dislocations, I am inclined to think it will often be preferred to chloroform. The danger of

the latter agent has been a little exaggerated by the advocates of nitrous oxide. I still hold the opinion that air containing one-twenty-fifth part of chloroform-vapour may be safely inhaled by any one, if the effects are watched. I have given this dose above one thousand eight hundred times, and have never objected to using it in any case since I possessed the means, by mixing air and chloroform in a bag, of knowing what dose I was using; and I have never had a fatal case, although some of my patients have had heart-disease, cavities in their lungs, or been emphysematous and suffering from chronic bronchitis.

Notwithstanding my confidence in chloroform, I think there is room for nitrous oxide, since it certainly passes off much more agreeably than chloroform often does.

I am, etc., J. T. CLOVER.
Cavendish Place, W., April 29th, 1868.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 14th, at 3 P.M.

The Secretary will feel obliged by gentlemen wishing to read papers communicating with him without delay.

ROBERT L. BOWLES, *Hon. Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE next Ordinary Meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 32A, George Street, Hanover Square, on Friday, May 15th, at 8 P.M., when Dr. HENRY will read a paper on "The Education of the General Practitioner of Medicine."

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

London, April 23rd, 1868.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CLINICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1868.

C. J. B. WILLIAMS, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Two members were elected.

MR. CALLENDER (for Mr. West of Birmingham) related a case illustrating the use of Acupressure after Amputation of the Thigh.—After some remarks by Mr. BRYANT and Mr. DE MORGAN, the latter gentleman mentioning a plan for passing the end of the ligature thread through the soft parts away from the wound, Mr. CALLENDER described the condition of the parts about and in the femoral artery upon which a needle had been applied.—Mr. MAUNDER and Mr. ARNOTT referred to some remarks made by Mr. Lee at the last meeting of the Society with reference to the union of the cut ends of the vessels.

A report, by Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS and Dr. SANDERSON, was read on Drs. COCKLE'S and ANSTIE'S case of Disease of the Thoracic Aorta. The patient, a corpulent man of 40, had suffered for many years from giddiness and vertical headache. Of late, these distressing symptoms had increased, in addition to which his powers both of body and mind had become impaired to such an extent that he was incapable of following any occupation. With reference to the physical signs, the following facts were observed by the author, and verified by the reporters, viz.:—Extreme feebleness of the radial pulse; absence of sensible pulsation in other arteries; natural extent of præcordial dulness; dulness with expansive pulsation of space as large as a florin, situated immediately to the right of the sternum between the second and third cartilages; a systolic *bruit* heard over the whole of the front of the chest, loudest at the seat of aneurismal impulse; second sound of natural character, and remarkably distinct to the left of the sternum, but occasionally grating at the seat of pulsation. From these facts the reporters concluded that the aortic valve is incompetent; that the aorta is dilated immediately above the sinuses of Valsalva; that beyond the dilatation the aorta is narrowed; that the heart is not hypertrophied; and that the general symptoms are mainly attributable to diminished supply of blood to the nervous centres. No opinion was offered as to the exact nature or origin of the obstruction, which was regarded as probably antecedent to the dilatation. A discussion followed, in the course of which Dr. SIBSON, after expressing his general concurrence with the conclusions, pointed out that

the position of the aortic impulse afforded evidence that the dilatation was slight; for if the aneurism had been considerable, the dullness and pulsation would have extended much further to the right of the sternum.

Mr. BRYANT drew attention to the value of Tracheotomy as a Remedy for Chronic Laryngitis. He would perform the operation at a comparatively early stage of the disease, and by so doing, anticipate the risk of permanent damage to the larynx. An argument in favour of this procedure existed in the unsatisfactory results which followed other plans of treatment. It should not, however, be resorted to until a fair trial had been made of ordinary remedies; at the same time, it was undesirable to leave the operation until the disease had advanced too far. Give the larynx, by this operation, what is termed physiological rest, and there would be good prospect of recovery.—Mr. DE MORGAN, after referring to a case which had been under his treatment, agreed generally with the desirability of operating in these cases at an earlier period than that usually advocated.—After Dr. SIBSON had related an interesting case which had been under his observation, Mr. ERICHSEN expressed his concurrence in the view taken by Mr. Bryant. He pointed out, however, the difficulty of getting patients to submit to the operation. He thought tracheotomy tended to hasten the cure of certain laryngeal affections, and in this way he anticipated much good from the operation as a directly curative agent, the disease subsiding after the trachea had been opened. The operation on an adult he regarded as a trifling affair; with reference to the tube, he used those made of platinum as requiring the least frequent removal.—Mr. MAUNDER hoped the attention of the profession would be directed to the advisability of the performance of tracheotomy in certain cases at a comparatively early period of the disease.—Mr. THOMAS SMITH considered there was some advantage during the progress of certain local diseases in the passage of a stream of air through the larynx; for if this is prevented, there is always a risk of the larynx becoming permanently closed. He doubted if any good would follow tracheotomy employed as a remedy for the cure of ulcerative disease of the larynx, as he thought the air-passage would soon become so narrowed, that the tube would have to be worn permanently.—After some remarks from the President, Mr. Bryant replied.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES SCHOLARSHIP AT TRINITY COLLEGE has been awarded to J. Pryor of Trinity College. The examination, which was *viva voce*, as well as by written papers, and included dissections, and the recognition and description of specimens, was conducted by Professors Humphry and Liveing. It was open to all undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge. There were fifteen candidates, many of whom, we understand, acquitted themselves extremely well. We have received the papers, which are very searching and well set. Copies are at the disposal of any correspondent who may wish for them.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

REPRESENTATION OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.—The *Senatus Academicus* has issued the following.—“*Statement of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh in support of the proposal to give two Members to the four Scottish Universities under the Scotch Reform Bill.*—I. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin return each two Members to Parliament, and the University of London is to return one Member. The principle of University representation is therefore fully admitted.—II. The number of Members to be allotted to the Universities of a country may depend partly upon the amount of property possessed by them, but must be determined chiefly by a consideration of their educational influence on the community at large; for other Corporations possessing large property are not on this account considered entitled to Parliamentary representation. It is desirable to examine the claims of the four Scottish Universities under these two heads, and as the Bill proposes that one Member shall be allotted to the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's jointly, and one Member to those of Glasgow and Aberdeen, it will be convenient to consider them in these conjunctions.—III. The Universities of Scotland are much poorer than Oxford, Cambridge, or Trinity College, Dublin. Take Edinburgh and Oxford as examples: while the total income of latter (with its colleges) has been estimated at £500,000, that of the former is less than £19,000. But as the revenues of a University cannot in themselves justify representation, the effectiveness with which they are applied to the purposes of education must be taken into consideration. Oxford, with its large revenues, educates 1700 students; Edinburgh, with its small revenues between 1500 and 1600 students.

The Legislature has recently given a Member to the London University, which may be said to possess no property at all, and thus to have admitted that education, not money, is the condition for University representation.—IV. It may be useful to show the number of members of the Scottish Universities to which the Bill proposes to allot *one* Representative, in comparison with those of the Universities each of which have now the privilege of returning *two* Representatives: Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, 5358 members; Cambridge, 5354; Oxford, 4190. Although the constituency, therefore, of these Scottish Universities exceeds that of Cambridge and of Oxford, the Bill proposes to give to them only one Representative, while the latter have each two Representatives. Again, we may compare Glasgow and Aberdeen with Trinity College in Dublin, which also sends two Representatives to Parliament: Glasgow and Aberdeen, 2720* members; Trinity College, Dublin, 1877. So that the constituency of these two Scottish Universities, to which the Bill proposes to give one Member, considerably exceeds that of the Irish University, which now enjoys the privilege of returning two members.—V. Notwithstanding that the preceding numbers show that the Scottish Universities might justly claim four Members instead of two, as proposed by the Bill, notice of an amendment has been given to limit them to *ONE* Representative for the *four* Universities. It is difficult to conceive on what grounds this amendment can be supported. The Scottish Universities have exercised a powerful influence on the character of the Scottish people. They are peculiarly national in their character, and are especially the Universities of the people of Scotland, and not of the higher ranks merely. While they have done much for the promotion of scholastic education, the attention they have always devoted to the sciences has enabled them greatly to advance the industrial progress and general material interests, not only of Scotland, but also of the northern counties of England. Four Scottish Universities, which educate between three and four thousand students annually, and send between four and five hundred graduates into the professions of the kingdom, may justly, and with much moderation, claim two Representatives, when they find two allowed to Trinity College in Dublin, with one-third the number of students and one-half the number of graduates, and when their pupils amount to nearly the same as the united numbers in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which now send four Members to Parliament.”

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.—On Friday morning, April 24th, Dr. R. G. Butcher, University Lecturer in Practical and Operative Surgery in this hospital, completed his course of instruction on the Excision of the Knee-Joint, published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of the 25th April, by performing the operation on the knee-joint of a man, aged 22, from the county Wexford, in the theatre of Dun's Hospital, in the presence of the following distinguished medical men: Dr. Minter, Surgeon Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Dr. Stokes; Dr. Adams; Dr. Churchill; and many others. Among the governors of the hospital present were—Dr. C. P. Croker, Mr. Maxwell Hutton, Mr. Robert Callwell, Rev. Joseph Galbraith, F.T.C.D., and others. Dr. Butcher was assisted in the operation by his colleagues, Dr. R. W. Smith, Dr. B. McDowell, and Dr. E. Bennett. After the operation (which lasted six minutes and a quarter, from the first incision till the femur was sawn across), Dr. Butcher delivered an address upon the history of the case, its diagnosis, and the propriety of excision; calling attention to the surface-destruction of the bones, which had proceeded so far as to cause such constitutional disturbance and hectic fever as threatened life. The case had resisted every mode of ordinary treatment, and the removal of the offending knee had become absolutely necessary to the preservation of life. Having described the precautions useful, both on the operating-table and in the subsequent treatment of the wounded limb, to produce perfect union of the bones, Dr. Butcher directed the attention of the students present to the necessity of removing the patella in all cases, as its presence interfered with the even adjustment of the splints, which he looked upon as absolutely essential to the success of the case, in steadying the bones and securing symmetry of the limb.—After a very lengthened address, which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention and interest by every one present, Dr. Butcher concluded by thanking the many distinguished men present, who honoured him by coming there; he acknowledged it as a great compliment to himself; and he thought it would be a forcible incentive to the large class of students which surrounded them to persevere steadily in the arduous profession they had adopted, so that they, like him, could obtain, by steady labour and perseverance, the good-will and esteem of their colleagues, that money could never purchase.

* This number is much below the truth; for the University Calendars of Glasgow and Aberdeen do not give the names of members in arrear of their annual subscriptions. In the event of an election, these arrears would be paid, and many additional members would be added to the list.

and not the least by the writer of this brief notice, who had known him intimately for above thirty years. He was endowed with sensitive and gentlemanly feelings, shrunk from publicity, and preferred the privacy of home to any other society. He was a humble Christian, and worshipped with constancy in the church of his forefathers for nearly forty years.

FREDERICK H. WATTS, ESQ.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Watts, late resident medical officer and apothecary, Middlesex Hospital, at the early age of 31. Mr. Watts received his classical education at King's College, London, and afterwards entered as a student of medicine at the Middlesex Hospital Medical College, where he distinguished himself highly in various branches, but chiefly as a student of surgery. On completing his career as a pupil he was presented by his fellow-students with a handsome and well-merited testimonial of their esteem. He filled the office of house-surgeon, and latterly for several years that of resident medical officer and apothecary, when, his health failing, he was advised to take sea-voyages. For a time his constitution seemed invigorated; but at Bombay a severe attack of fever and ague again prostrated him, and he expired at sea on his way home on board the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Nyanza*, near Gibraltar, on April 12th. His death will be deeply felt by hundreds of old Middlesex students, by whom he was generally respected, not only as a thoroughly practical professional man, but as a generous and honourable gentleman. His memory will find a warm corner in many hearts for years to come.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 22nd:—

Bennett, C. J., Cheltenham (St. Bartholomew's)
Birt, George, Leamington (Birmingham School)
Brocklesby, Richard, Brigg, Lincolnshire (St. Mary's)
Burroughs, B. P. B., Bristol (Bristol School)
Charlesworth, James, L.S.A., Longnor, Buxton (Middlesex)
Colman, T. H., Wymondham, Norfolk (London)
Cremen, P. J., M.D. Queen's University, Ireland, Cork (Cork School)
Derry, B. G., Notting Hill (St. George's)
Drew, A. S., Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire (St. Mary's)
Duke, Edwin, Dover (Guy's Hospital)
Elsom, F. J., Limehouse (London)
Evans, George H., Birmingham (Birmingham School)
Griffith, Robert, Carnarvon (Glasgow School)
Groves, Edward, Portsmouth (St. Bartholomew's)
Nicholls, W. H., Kennington (Guy's)
Putsey, W. H., Derby (London)
Rendle, Richard, Newington Causeway (Guy's)
Salt, George, Great Dunmow, Essex (London)
Smith, W. H. M., Sheffield, Yorkshire (Charing Cross)
Taylor, J. R. A., Dorchester (King's College)
Wainwright, C. H., Barnsley, Yorkshire (Dublin and Leeds Schools)
Warren, Thomas, Princes Risborough, Bucks (St. Bartholomew's)

It is stated that only two out of the twenty-four candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were consequently referred to their hospital studies for six months.

Admitted members on April 23rd:—

Austin, S. C., Luton, Bedfordshire (St. Mary's)
Cass, E. E., Goole, Yorkshire (Guy's)
Chittenden, J. F., jun., Blackheath (Guy's)
Cortis, W. R., L.S.A., Kennington Park Road (Guy's)
Cox, Edgar, Maiden Newton, Dorset (St. Thomas's)
Faraker, W. C., L.S.A., Rotherhithe (Guy's)
Greenwood, Frederick, Haworth, Yorkshire (Leeds School)
Hackney, A. H., Richmond, Surrey (University College)
Harris, William, Redruth, Cornwall (St. Thomas's)
Hickman, T. H., Beccles, Suffolk (St. Bartholomew's)
Hugo, E. H., Exeter (Charing Cross)
Langdon, G. C., L.S.A., St. Paul's Cray (St. Bartholomew's)
Lee, T. W., L.S.A., Thame, Oxon (St. Bartholomew's)
Longrigg, Dean, Appleby, Westmoreland (University College)
Milligan, William, Buxton (University College)
Morton, J. H., Chatham (Guy's)
Naish, F. J., L.R.C.P. and L.S.A., East India Road (Guy's)
Parkinson, J. T., Newcastle-on-Tyne (Newcastle School)
Pritchard, H. J., Clevedon, Somerset (St. George's)
Wilson, R. L., L.S.A., Loddington, Leicestershire (Guy's)
Wood, Charles, Welbeck Street (University College)
Wood, T. O., East Rainton, Durham (Newcastle and St. Bartholomew's)

It is deserving of mention, that out of the seventy-four candidates who underwent their examinations for the diploma of membership of the above College during the past week, only seven of the number were referred to their hospital studies for the period of six months.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 28th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

Walter Buchanan, W. C. S. Clapham, Hugh Adcock, E. W. Way, N. A. R. Harrison, C. E. Aikin, and H. C. Button (Students of Guy's Hospital); M. S. Allen, W. M. Rosten, C. E. Hobbes, E. B. Whitcombe, and A. G. Greenway (Birmingham School); S. H. Hobley, J. F. Fiske, and Robert Argles (King's College); Byrom Bramwell, G. B. Stuart, and Arthur Perigal (Edinburgh School); F. J. Parson and Edward Treves (St. Thomas's); J. A. Horsford (University College); J. W. Pinder (Leeds School); W. H. Payne (Bristol School); G. J. Morgan (King's College and Birmingham); J. J. W. R. Boyer (Toronto and St. Thomas's); A. E. Bower (Edinburgh and King's College).

The following gentlemen passed on April 29th:—

W. Paulson, H. D. Palmer, H. W. Collins, G. P. Applin, E. Bovill, and J. Reynolds (Guy's Hospital); L. G. Blyth, T. C. Temple, E. C. Ling, and C. S. Tomes (Middlesex); John Fayer, H. O. Pilkington, Morgan Williams, and Andrew Harris (Manchester School); William Vickers, H. J. Broom, and T. A. Earle (University College); Stanley Dobie and T. J. Jones (St. Mary's); J. E. H. Pughe and T. W. Sleddall (Liverpool School); John Urquhart and J. T. Clarke (Newcastle School); Matthew Shirley and J. H. Clarke (Sheffield School); E. O. Copland (London); Richard Harrison (St. George's); P. C. Walsh (Dublin School); J. A. Norton (Bristol School); A. H. Collet (Guy's and Charing Cross); John Lealey (Bombay and University College).

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Wednesday, April 23rd, 1868.

Garneys, William, Repton, Derbyshire

On Thursday, April 24th.

Brown, James, Dudley Port
Jones, John, Carmarthen
Lack, Thomas Lambert, Swaffham
Moore, Richard Bond, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Robertson, Dalrymple Kinloch, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Shepherd, Robert John, Plymouth
Wilson, Allan, Castle Eden, Durham

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

Rigden, Walter, University College

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall on the 24th and 25th of April, 1868, sixty-seven candidates presented themselves; of whom twenty were rejected, and the following forty-seven passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general education.

James Allen, P. L. Booth, Charles Aikin Brodribb, Alfred J. Claxton, William John Cole, H. Beale Collins, William R. Culling, Edward Dawson, R. H. Deakin, W. W. Dickinson, H. Donaldson, John F. Dixon, M. Eskell, Matthias Groves, W. E. Hacon (special certificate), C. D. B. Hale, Robert Hartley, G. Henderson, E. H. J. Hogg, Bruce H. Howell, Richard D. Hughes, John James James, Vaughan D. W. Jones, R. Manser, A. H. Mason, J. W. Measures, A. Morcom, J. H. Morris, E. J. Parker, W. B. Pilkinton, Matthew Reid, R. E. Robinson, John Serjeant, M. M. Shuffelbotham, J. E. Slaughter, S. W. Spark, W. D. Strang, J. J. Thorne, E. J. Toye, A. P. Wallis, William Wallis, Samuel Welch, E. Welchman, Benjamin Williams, Edward Wilson, Guy Wood, and G. W. Young.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

BARRA, Inverness-shire—Parochial Medical Officer.
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Physician and Secretary.
BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street—Two Physicians.
CAMBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE—Medical Officer.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY—Tancred Student in Physic at Gonville and Caius College.
CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION—Medical Officer for the Manorhamilton Dispensary District.
CHELSEA, BROMPTON, and BELGRAVE DISPENSARY—Physician.
CLAREMORRIS UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Ballindine Dispensary District.
COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Dublin—Resident Apothecary.
DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON—Assistant Dental Surgeon.
DOVER HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE—King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine.
EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Redhill—Medical Superintendent.
GATESHEAD DISPENSARY—Physician and Resident Medical Officer.
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—House-Surgeon.
KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND—King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine.
LOCHBROOM—Parochial Medical Officer.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS—Professor of Anatomy.
ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, Bartholomew Close—Physician and Assistant-Physician.
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford—House-Surgeon.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Manchester—Surgeon.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington—Assistant Dental Surgeon.
ST. PANCRAS PARISH SCHOOLS, at Plaistow—Medical Officer.
ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE—Dispenser.
SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon.
SLIGO UNION—Medical Officer for the Carney Dispensary District.
SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wells—Assistant Medical Officer.
SOUTHPORT CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL—Surgeon.
SUFFOLK COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Thorpe—Assistant Medical Officer.
WEST HAM UNION, Essex—Medical Officer for the West Ham No. 2 District.
WESTMINSTER UNION—Medical Officer for Eastern District.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- *BEATSON, W. B., M.D., F.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon of Dacca, to be Civil Surgeon of Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, in succession to Surgeon S. C. Townsend.
 COLES, George Charles, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, *vice* Alexander Bruce, Esq., resigned.
 GOLDSMITH, John, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Worthing Infirmary, in the place of *W. G. Barker, M.B., deceased.
 *LITTLETON, Thomas, M.B., appointed Physician to the Plymouth Public Dispensary, in the room of C. R. Prance, M.D., resigned.

ARMY.

- BARKER, Assistant-Surgeon J. E., M.B., 62nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 6th Dragoons, *vice* C. M. Jessop.
 BRUEN, Assistant-Surgeon A., from half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon 67th Foot, *vice* H. C. Herbert, M.D.
 BURKITT, Assistant-Surg. W. R., 74th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* P. N. Jackson.
 JACKSON, Staff-Surgeon P. N., to be Surgeon 31st Foot, *vice* D. R. Rennie.
 JESSOP, Assistant-Surgeon C. M., 6th Dragoons, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. Watts.
 MACLACHLAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 74th Foot, *vice* W. R. Burkitt.
 ROE, Surgeon W. C., 59th Foot, to be Surgeon Ceylon Rifles, *vice* T. G. Bone, M.D.
 WALLACE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 62nd Foot, *vice* J. E. Barker, M.B.
 WATTS, Staff-Surgeon J., to be Surgeon 59th Foot, *vice* W. C. Roe.

ROYAL NAVY.

- HUDSON, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Vestal*.
 JACK, John, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to the *Mersey*.
 KYNSEY, John F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Figard*.
 LAMBERT, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Orwell*.
 MANNING, Frederick N., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for the Royal Marine Artillery.
 PARR, James F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Philomel*.
 REID, Walter, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Dwarf*.
 SHARWOOD, Edward J., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Avon*.
 WHEELER, Edwin, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.

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

- BURTON, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 5th Administrative Battalion Staffordshire R.V.
 CAVANAGH, J. W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lancashire R.V.
 CHIERNE, John, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st City of Edinburgh A.V.
 COMPTON, T. A., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 4th Hants A.V.
 FAGG, F. T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th Cinque Ports R.V.
 HUNTER, J. A., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st City of Edinburgh A.V.
 LILFFE, C. W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 34th Staffordshire R.V.
 LLOYD, R. R., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 6th Northamptonshire R.V.
 MACGOWAN, J., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Buteshire A.V.
 MORGAN, H., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 24th Staffordshire R.V.
 RHODES, C. J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire E.V.
 RUSSELL, W. S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Lancashire R.V.

BIRTHS.

- ASBURY.—On April 25th, at Broxbourne, Herts, the wife of Charles J. Asbury, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 ASHLEY.—On April 18th, at Ladbroke Square, the wife of W. H. Ashley, M.D., of a son.
 FARMER.—On March 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of W. L. Farmer, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 16th Lancers, of a son.
 OLDFIELD.—On April 16th, at Cumberland Terrace, the wife of H. Oldfield, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.
 SOUTHEY.—On April 2nd, at Colnbrook, Slough, the wife of Albert J. Southey, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 WEIR.—On April 12th, at St. Mungho's, Malvern, the wife of *Archibald Weir, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- *BEATSON, William Burns, M.D., of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Civil Surgeon of Nagpore, Central India, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. WILLIAMS, rector of Llanguin, South Wales, at Bankepore, Patna, on February 25th.
 CRAMPTON, Philip, M.D., to Emma, third daughter of the Rev. A. L. LAMBERT, of Chilbolton, Bucks, at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on April 15th.
 *GAINES, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, of Bath, to Adèle Bridges, youngest daughter of the late Henry BRIDGES-SMITH, Esq., J.P., of Upland House, Bathwick, at Walcot Church, Bath, on April 23rd.
 HEDLEY, Charles, Esq., of Welford, to Mary Colston, only surviving daughter of the late Frederick COX, Esq., of Welford, at Camberwell, on April 18th.
 MOLINEAUX, James, M.D., to Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry NEWMARCH, vicar of Hessele, near Hull, on April 13th.
 ROBERTS, Thomas A., Esq., Surgeon, of Lynton, North Devon, to Rose, eldest daughter of John LUPTON, Esq., West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, on April 8th.
 *STEELE, Matthew, M.D., of Seaford, near Liverpool, to Adelaide Sherriff, eldest daughter of C. WIGG, Esq., of Waterloo, near Liverpool, at Septon, on April 29.
 STANDISH, T., Esq., Surgeon, West Bromwich, to Esther, youngest daughter of the late E. SPICER, Esq., King's Langley, Herts, at Coventry, on April 9th.
 WHYTE, Frederick E., Esq., youngest son of Charles Whyte, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Eleanor Caroline, third daughter of the late Edmond L. SNEE, Esq., of Islington, at Torre, Torquay, on April 16th.

DEATHS.

- ATKINSON, Henry M., Esq., Surgeon, at Leeds, aged 62, on April 28th.
 *BOWMAN, William E., M.D. (formerly Editor of the *Canada Medical Journal*), at Montreal, Canada, aged 46, on February 22nd.
 CORY, W. H., M.D., at Kingston-on-Thames, aged 60, on April 24th.
 ELPHICK, Wm. Esq., Surgeon, at Plaistow, aged 37, on April 21st.
 PRICE.—On April 20th, at Margate, aged 16 months, Annie Ethel Maude, elder child of *William Price, M.D.

- SALE.—On April 23rd, at Hammersmith, Elizabeth, widow of John Sale, Esq., Surgeon, Newington.
 *SANKEY, Frederick H., Esq., Surgeon, of Wingham, Kent, in his 65th year, on April 22nd.
 *SELLORS, John M., M.B., B.A.T.C.D., at Gunnislake Cornwall, on April 23rd.
 WATTS, Frederick Hare, Esq., Surgeon, on board the steamer *Nyanza*, aged 30, on April 12th.
 WEBBER, H. J., Esq., Surgeon, at Taranaki, New Zealand, aged 26, on Feb. 5th.
 WELSH.—On April 17th, at Saffron Walden, aged 43, Katherine Jane, wife of *Frederick F. Welsh, Esq., Surgeon.

MR. S. EDWIN SOLLY requests us to state that the sports of the United Hospitals Athletic Club are unavoidably postponed until Thursday and Friday, June 11th and 12th.

BEQUEST TO A MEDICAL MAN.—We learn in the *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* that Dr. Edward Batwell, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, has become heir to 90,000 dollars through the death of an East India merchant in London, to whom, in years gone by, Dr. Batwell had shown marked kindness.

CARLSBAD.—Some time ago we had an opportunity of visiting Mr. Henrich Mattoni's establishment in Carlsbad for the despatch of the mineral waters. Judging by what we saw, the quantities of mineral waters and produce of the springs sent away must be something fabulous and extend throughout the world. The Carlsbad mineral waters may well rank as unrivalled among medicinal waters, and will certainly in the course of time attain the most extensive use. The quantities sent gratis to the hospitals and other institutions deserve special mention and commendation.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday, April 22d, a special meeting of the Committee of the Plymouth Public Dispensary was held for the purpose of electing a physician to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Prance, in consequence of increasing professional duties, and the appointment of Dr. C. Albert Hingston, as Senior Physician, in his stead. On the motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Dr. Hingston, and unanimously agreed to, Thomas Littleton, M.B., late of Saltash, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

ACCIDENTS.—A somewhat startling statement is made in the report of the Accident Assurance Company, that 2,000,000 of persons, or one in every ten of the population, receive injury every year from accidents of a more or less serious character. Of these, 10,000 are killed, or die from the direct effects of the accident. The total amount paid in claims by this company is £250,000 since 1849. This is striking evidence of the advantage reaped by the public in making provision against those casualties to which all are more or less liable.

VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND.—The third annual report of the Registrar-General of Scotland, made in pursuance of the Vaccination Act of 1863, shows that upwards of 96 per cent. of the surviving children of 1866 have been vaccinated. 113,730 births were registered in the year 1866, but 9,433 died unvaccinated, leaving 104,297 surviving. Of this number 96·27 per cent. were successfully vaccinated; 0·56 per cent. had their vaccination postponed from ill-health or other causes; 0·56 per cent. were found insusceptible of vaccination, many of them from having been already vaccinated, and all being equally insusceptible of smallpox; the remaining 2·61 per cent. are returned as removed from the district before vaccination, or otherwise not accounted for. This statement shows how fully the statute has been carried into effect, and proves that the people are aiding the authorities in executing its provisions. Little more than three per cent. of the surviving children of 1866 are unprotected by vaccination; and it is probable that those whose vaccination was postponed from ill-health would be subsequently vaccinated, and some of those lost sight of by the registrars through removal thus leaving only 2 per cent. exposed to the influence of small-pox. But the 2 per cent. belong to the vagrant population, who may carry smallpox from village to village. It is considered that shortening to three months from birth the time allowed for vaccination would cause many of these to be laid hold of and vaccinated. It appears that in some of the islands a regularly appointed vaccinator can attend only once in two years, and in the intervals mother and child have to be taken in an open boat across dangerous currents for distances varying from 10 to 60 miles. So far as at present appears, the Vaccination Act has been most successful. While smallpox has been slaying its thousands in England, Scotland had only 131 deaths from this cause in 1865; 300 in 1866; and 124 in 1867; so far at least as can be estimated from the ascertained smallpox deaths in the eight principal towns. It is true that smallpox exhibits waves of increase at short periods; but never since civil registration began in Scotland has smallpox been so rare as during the past three years when the Vaccination Act was in full operation.

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 Orthopaedic Hospital, 2 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.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.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.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 London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Gavin Milroy, "Sketch of the Geographical Distribution of Cholera in 1866-7"; Adjourned Discussion on Mr. Radcliffe's Report on Cholera, 1866-7.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Day, "On some points connected with the present aspect of Medicine"; Mr. Haviland, "On the Effects of the Morbid Secretion of Milk, illustrated by a Case"; Dr. Sedgwick, "On the prevailing epidemic of Sore-throat."—Odonological Society. Mr. Harrison, "On a Case of Osseous Union of the Upper and Lower Maxilla, with remarkable Displacement of the Teeth and Alveoli, and the Treatment resorted to for its Improvement; illustrated by Models and Diagrams." (Postponed from April 6th).—Entomological Society.
TUESDAY.—The Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Pathological Society.
WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Madge, "On a Case of Ruptured Uterus"; Dr. Playfair, "On the Absorption of Fibroid Tumours of the Uterus"; and other papers.—Geological Society.
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Fuller, "On the Treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout."—Linnæan Society.—Chemical Society.—Royal Society.
FRIDAY.—Royal Institution.—Astronomical Society.—Clinical Society. Treatment of Syphilitic Albuminuria; Antiseptics in the Treatment of Wounds; Locomotor Atrophy.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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.

A. S. wishes for reference to any publications concerning Lady Petre's projected infant day nursery.

MR. SMITH'S (Bristol) papers shall have early insertion.

THE "LANCET" AND THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR,—In case the *Audi alteram partem* of the *Lancet* should be incorrectly translated by its editor, may I ask you to insert the enclosed copy of a letter I have forwarded to that periodical for insertion, and in answer to the letter of Dr. Luther Owen Fox. I am, etc., ALFRED FLEISCHMANN.
 Cheltenham, April 22nd, 1868.

"To the Editor of the *Lancet*."

"Sir,—I have seldom read a letter which, in its perusal, gave me greater pain than the letter in your last number from Dr. Luther Owen Fox. Whilst thanking that gentleman for his inferential good-will towards myself, I must, in justice to the editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, entirely relieve him from the suspicion of any attack upon myself. Not only have I his own assurance that the words quoted by Dr. Fox had not the least application to my case; but I seize this opportunity to express publicly the obligation I am under to him for spontaneous and persistent aid rendered to me at a time when I sorely needed it, and—excuse me for saying so—when the *Lancet* refused it. Since that time, a personal friendship has existed between the editor and myself. I have been his responsible and confidential collaborateur; and am so convinced of his good-will towards myself, that I must resent an attack upon him through me, as I would an attack made directly upon myself. I am, sir, your obedient servant, ALFRED FLEISCHMANN."

* * * Mr. Fleischmann's anticipation proved correct.

DR. CAMERON (Liverpool).—We give this week some details on the principles of construction of the new hospitals adopted by the Metropolitan Asylums' Board. Further information may be had by obtaining the printed papers relating thereto, which would, no doubt, be furnished on application by Mr. Jebb, Clerk to the Board, Spring Gardens. A very interesting minute by Dr. Sibson, as Chairman of the Fever Committee, has just been printed.

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.

DISEASES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS.—D. L. asks for any practical hint in the treatment of the blood-poisoning and skin-diseases from which photographers suffer—supposed chiefly to result from the use of cyanide of potassium.

We are sorry to find, from communications which have been addressed to us, that there are differences of opinion among the "old Epsomians" which are interfering with the prospects of the Propert Memorial Fund. As here all have a common object, such differences should be quickly reconciled.

DR. BARTON (Dublin).—Post-office orders for the annual subscription of the Association should be made payable to Mr. Thomas Watkin Williams, General Secretary, 13, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

WITH the rapidly increasing circulation of the JOURNAL comes also growing pressure on its space. We are compelled every week to defer from this reason the publication of papers and communications; and beg to remind our correspondents that brevity and terseness greatly facilitate the early insertion of their communications, and add to their value to busy men when published.

DR. READE (Belfast).—Yes, at the earliest opportunity.

CARBOHEMIA.—*Apophros* of this in relation to breathing re-breathed air, will Dr. MacCormac explain such a case as the following? Two of the most powerfully athletic men I have ever known, and many of your readers will remember them during an Edinburgh career, were George Hengell and Frank Russell; as pugilists, either in sport or earnest, they were unrivalled; neither ever met each other except with the gloves; and I know each declined to say what he thought would be the result if they had otherwise met. They were both capital football men and gymnasts, took no end of open-air exercise, yet both of them died in youth with tubercular lungs. Now, there was here, and could have been, no question of breathing re-breathed air; both used to sleep with their bed-room windows open, and I do not guess too much if I say they would have put any man's head below a blanket who proposed to him so to sleep. Whatever was the cause of phthisis here, which, I believe, in each was hereditary? what are the relations of re-breathed air to them? If that be a cause of tubercle, it cannot be an unique one. M.

F.R.C.S. (New York).—The paper is received. Voting by proxy is not yet allowed.

THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION ACT 1867.

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Mackenzie's note in the last JOURNAL, having had upwards of twenty years' experience as a public vaccinator, I should consider the practice of the gentleman complained of by him perfectly unjustifiable, and contrary to professional etiquette. In my practice as a public vaccinator, it is not uncommon to vaccinate private patients, either of my own or of other practitioners, if they choose to come to my station; but I should not think of canvassing private patients in the manner alluded to; and I would hope that the facts are slightly exaggerated. At the same time, if I know that several private children are unvaccinated in my district, I should quietly hint to my friend, Mr. A or Mr. B, the propriety of vaccinating them; and if Mr. A or Mr. B were not on friendly terms with me, I should most religiously avoid entering the house of any of their patients. Vaccination, as is well known, is much neglected in certain districts; and probably the assistant of the new public vaccinator was too zealous in the case; but, however, the amended Vaccination Act of 1867 will certainly save in all world of trouble, as vaccination is to be for the first time actually and practically compulsory.

I am, etc., HENRY TERRY, JUN.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Somerset and Wilts Journal, April 11th and 25th; The Merthyr Telegraph, April 25th; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, April 25th;

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

Dr. Bennett, Edinburgh; Dr. Peacock, London; Dr. W. B. Beaton, Nagpore, Central India; Dr. John Rose, Kidderminster; Dr. Cameron, Liverpool; Mr. S. Edwin Solly, London; Mr. Gardner, Box, Wilts; Dr. Percy Leslie, Birmingham; Dr. Mackay, Stoney Stratford; The Secretary of the Epidemiological Society; Dr. Alexander Marsden, London; Dr. Bolton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. James Turnbull, Liverpool; Dr. E. S. Thompson, London; Dr. Horace Jeaffreson, London; The Secretary of the Western Medical and Surgical Society; Mr. Goodchild, Ealing; Dr. P. H. Williams; Mr. James Chapman, Oxford; Mr. E. Archer, King's Lynn; Dr. W. Tyndall Watson, Tottenham; Mrs. M. A. Baines, London; Mr. Orton, London; Dr. MacLoughlin, London; Dr. Barton, Dublin; Dr. Cockle, London; Dr. Cameron, Dublin; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Wilson Fox, London; Dr. Reith, Aberdeen; Mr. Coleman, London; Mrs. Bowman, Montreal; Dr. Cornelius Fox, Scarborough; Dr. Goldsmith, Worthing; Mr. Charles W. Browne, Thames Ditton; Dr. Monckton; Dr. Henry G. Wright, London; Mr. N. Heckford, London; The Hon. Sec. of the Harveian Society; Dr. Gervis, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. Hardie, Manchester; Dr. Sedgwick, London; Mr. Winterbotham, Bridgewater; Mr. S. W. North, York; Mr. Horsley, Cheltenham; Dr. B. W. Richardson, London; Dr. Sankey, Cheltenham; Dr. Drysdale, London; Mr. Alfred Coleman, London; Mr. William Smith, Clifton; Dr. Steele, Seaforth; and The Honorary Secretaries of the Medical Society of London.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. M'Neill, Ardgay; Dr. Taylor, Cardiff; Dr. Pearce, Plymouth; Mr. R. Whitefield, London; Dr. Michael Foster, London; Dr. Prior, Bedford; Mr. Fleischmann, Cheltenham; Dr. Cheadle, London; Dr. J. C. Hall, Sheffield; Mr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. John Murray, London; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. St. George Mivart; Mr. R. L. Bowles, Folkestone; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. McVeagh, Coventry; The Honorary Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Mr. J. B. Curgenven; and Mr. Spencer Watson.