

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. General.	37, Soho Square.	Wed., Jan. 30, 4 P.M.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE Council of the Shropshire Branch beg to remind the members that their subscriptions to the British Medical Association and Medical Benevolent Fund for the current year became due on the 1st instant; and they will feel obliged if the members will remit the amount of the same by post-office order to Dr. Jukes Styrap, Hon. Sec.; punctuality in payment being most essential to the successful progress of the parent society.

Progress of Medical Science.

STATISTICS OF TRACHEOTOMY IN CROUP. Dr. FENNER, of Tennessee, gives the following interesting summary of the general results of the operation of tracheotomy in croup:—

"In France, tracheotomy in croup has been resorted to a great number of times, with a degree of success varying much with different operators. In the *Journal des Connaiss. Méd.*, June, 1839, we find the following statistical report: Operations, 140; cures, 28; deaths, 112. Amongst these are thirty-six cases operated on by five surgeons who ranked amongst the ablest operators of France, all of which proved fatal, while in one hundred and four other cases in which the operation was performed by three other surgeons, twenty-eight were successful. M. André, one of the interns of the *Hôpital des Enfants*, published an account of the operation of tracheotomy, in croup, performed in that institution during the year 1856, as shown in the following table:—Operations, 54; deaths, 39; recoveries, 15.

"The success of M. Trousseau and other operators has induced many to regard croup, as it occurs in France, as a diphtheritic form of the disease, differing from the inflammatory croup which is generally met with in this country. The former is principally confined to the throat and larynx; hence it is regarded as more favourable for an operation than the latter, which seems to poison the system, so that, even if the air has free access to the lungs, the disease still extends from the trachea to the bronchial tubes, and to the substance of the lungs, terminating in pneumonia and death. In Jan. 1857, Dr. Fuller read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, a paper on tracheotomy in croup. In regard to the supposition that there is a difference in the disease in the two countries, referring to the writings of French authors, and to the recorded results of the post mortem investigation of 311 fatal cases of croup in France, he showed that in regard to its pathological effects, diphtheritis, when accompanied by croupal symptoms, does not, as compared with inflammatory croup, present any greater prospect of success for the operation than it does in the character of its accompanying fever or the condition of the throat externally.

"Dr. West was placed by Dr. Fuller among those who opposed the operation; but Dr. West observed that so far from being an opponent of it, he had ventured to dissent from authorities high as Dr. Cheyne and Mr. Porter, and to advocate its adoption most decidedly. At the same time, his own personal experience of the opera-

tion, amounting to about ten cases, and that likewise obtained by his colleagues at the Children's Hospital, had not yet afforded a single instance of recovery. At the Children's Hospital every possible attention was paid to the circumstances in which the child was placed after the operation, while its performance was not delayed till the case was hopeless, but was performed comparatively early; and appropriate antiphlogistic treatment, including the employment of mercurials, was sedulously continued afterwards. He still believed that the difference in the character of the disease in England and France had much to do with the different results of tracheotomy in the two countries; and his own experience was that the cases of croup in this country, in which the affection of the larynx was unattended either by bronchitis or pneumonia, were a minority, and a very small minority of the total number.

"The numerous cures in France may possibly be accounted for by bearing in mind the fact that the operation is there generally performed in the second stage of the disease, or as soon as effusion of lymph begins to take place about the fauces. Every physician who has practised any considerable length of time has seen cases of croup recover, from the efforts of nature, or from the effects of medicinal agents; even when the false membrane extended far down into the larynx. I myself, a few months since, saw the case of a little boy, 6 years of age, who had been gradually growing worse from croup for ten days; a false membrane covered the fauces and extended to the trachea; respiration was exceedingly laborious, his face livid and swollen, and when I saw him he was insensible. I was urgently solicited by his parents, and others around his bed, to open the trachea as the only means of averting what they considered certain dissolution, but I was unwilling to perform the operation so long as there was any effort at respiration. The little fellow gradually revived and finally recovered, although it was many weeks before he regained his voice. Had I opened the trachea, from the condition he was in, I should have most certainly attributed his recovery entirely to the operation, and should have regarded it as a successful case of tracheotomy in croup. Doubtless many cases have been operated on that would have recovered if left alone, and the cure attributed to the operation. In a recent discussion at the Academy of Medicine, a distinguished member stated that in France, within the last few years, the mortality of croup had considerably increased, and he attributed this increase to the great number of operations which had been performed, thus adding to the dangers of the disease the dangers of the operation. If tracheotomy is performed early, before the urgency of the symptoms imperatively demand it, and the patient recovers, it is by no means certain that the recovery is due to the operation; hence the statistics of French surgeons, who advocate this treatment, are not considered by the profession in other countries as very conclusive in determining the value of the operation. My own opinion is, that it should never be performed except as a *dernier ressort*, when every other remedy has failed and death seems inevitable." (*North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*.)

REMARKABLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. Dr. W. R. GORE, of Limerick, was called to see a man who was reported to be in a state of "great excitement, labouring under fits of violent screeching." On entering the room where he was, Dr. Gore found a large number of persons, but not near the bed. The man's wife was endeavouring to hold a stout middle-aged person, who took a terrific fit of screeching, as Dr. Gore entered the room. His aspect was wild, and he grasped violently at the wife when the fit came on. Having got rid of the visitors, Dr. Gore commenced to explore the case, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by the violence of the fit and the intensity of the screeching. In the intervals he was

3. In the case in point, did the sending the medicines constitute the sick woman Mr. A.'s patient? If so, was the death to be attributed to unskilful treatment, and, in that case, how would the law deal with it?

Answers to the Questions generally.

It is impossible that B., who neither went nor sent medicines, could be implicated in the matter, for there is no law that obliges a medical man to attend any case.

The only way that A. could be reached would be by action for unskilfulness (if the medicines sent turned out to be improper for the actual malady) on the ground that he ought to have seen the patient before administering physic. He could not be criminally answerable unless the character of the medicine was such as to be dangerous in itself, and so only to be given in certain well ascertained ailments, when it might possibly be held that his negligence was so gross as to amount to a crime.

HOSPITAL CHARITY.

SIR,—In your correspondence of this day's JOURNAL, I find a letter from "A Dispensary Physician," pointing out what he regards as a material defect in the administration of our eleemosynary charities. This is a subject to which I have for many years past directed my attention; and I have often sought to excite in others the conviction that these charities never will be properly administered until the medical element of society takes its share in the work. I entirely agree with the "Dispensary Physician," that no class of men are more capable of rendering effective service in the distribution of alms than medical men. I have visited a great deal among the poor, and I still frequently seize an opportunity of seeing them in their own homes. But my experience is to this effect, that the deserving sick poor are not visited as they ought to be, and that there is no link between them and the various charities, which, to judge by the *Times*, are most liberally supported by the public.

In nine cases out of ten that the physician visits among the poor it is kitchen physic and good nursing that is wanted, rather than the pill and mixture; and if he has any milk of human kindness in his breast he finds that a drain is caused upon his pocket, which actually forbids a repetition of visits which he finds useless as regards purely medical purposes.

There must be frightful mismanagement somewhere, or our poor-rates would not be what they are, and the amount of relief afforded so manifestly inadequate. I am satisfied that by establishing a mutual understanding between the medical profession, the clergy, visiting societies, and the philanthropic world generally, a large amount of sickness and suffering could be arrested and allayed, which now runs on hopelessly to death or pauperism.

Let recommendations from medical men, above all others, be attended to, with such guarantees as to their correctness and justice as may be necessary, and let sickness be the highest and chief qualification for relief freely and liberally given. But let all pet-paupers, all malingerers and impostors, be discouraged to the utmost. Let them pick oakum or sift cinders, but do not allow them to wheedle alms, and food, and clothes, out of curates and visiting ladies, while the stalwart labourer, or the mechanic's honest wife, are breaking their hearts because they cannot obtain that aid in sickness for themselves or their families which their rich neighbours intended for them.

I say again, and most emphatically, the deserving poor of this metropolis are not found out by the clergy or by visiting societies, nor will they be until the certificates of medical men are the primary condition of relief.

If you agree with the "Dispensary Physician," I trust you will again bring the matter before your readers, and doubtless the truth will ultimately dawn upon the general public.

I am, etc.,

A HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.

London, Jan. 10, 1861

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria, held on Thursday, Jan. 17th, the following gentlemen, previously extra-licentiates, were admitted members under the bye-law applicable to extra-licentiates of the College:—

Keess, James, M.D., Madras
Muller, Charles, Sydney, New South Wales
Rooke, Benjamin Proctor, M.D., Bombay

At the same Comitia, the following were admitted members, having been previously elected under the temporary bye-law (now expired) relating to graduates in medicine:—

Harris, Worsley Poulett, M.D., Lucknow
Yeo, Gerald, M.D., Her Majesty's ship *Ganges*

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On Thursday, January 17th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Cooper, G. F., Reading
Moorish, T. Fry, Ledbury

APPOINTMENTS.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointment has been made:—

PAIR, G., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to be Surgeon 53rd Foot, *vice* J. S. Grant, M.D., deceased.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BAIRD, W. J., M.D., Surgeon, to the *Spitfire*.
CHAMBERS, Charles H., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Trident*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

COUCH, R. Q., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Battalion Cornwall R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

ALDERSON, R. R., Esq., 11th Derbyshire R.V.
BRADLEY, R. H., M.D., 1st Battalion, 13th Corps, Kent R.V.
COWPER, J. A., Esq., 10th Forfarshire A.V.
EVANS, D. P., Esq., 4th Montgomeryshire R.V.
FREELAND, J. E., Esq., 5th Renfrewshire R.V.
PERMEWAN, J., Esq., 17th Cornwall R.V.
SMITH, J. W. F., Esq., 3rd Forfarshire R.V.
VINCENT, P., Esq., 2nd Cornwall R.V.
WILLIAMS, J., Esq., 3rd Cornwall R.V.
WISE, W. C., Esq., 1st Brigade, 6th Corps, Kent A.V.

BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

*WARDELL, J. R., M.D., Tunbridge Wells, on January 20.
WARD, J. Haydon, M.D., St. Peter's, Sydney, on Nov. 19, 1860.

Of daughters, the wives of—

*BROWN, Frederick James, M.D., at Rochester, on January 22.
SMART, W. R. E., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, on Dec. 25, 1860.

DEATHS.

ALLEN. On January 9, at Hammersmith, aged 43, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of M. Allen, M.D., late of High Beech, Essex.
DAVENPORT. On January 11, at Paris, Eliza Lamb, wife of James Davenport, M.D., late Bengal Army.
DEALEY, Charles, Esq., late Surgeon in the Army, in Edinburgh, on January 18.

FISHER, Henry, Esq., Surgeon 4th Regiment, aged 36, on Jan. 13.

*HASE, Henry, Esq., Workop, aged 52, on January 10.

MAUNOIR, J. P., M.D., at Geneva, aged 92, on January 16.

*NORMAN, George, Esq., at Bath, on January 17.

PRICHARD. On January 18, at Laleston Cottage, Bridgend, Ellinor, wife of *William Prichard, Esq.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON has passed a resolution, recommended by the Council, in favour of a monthly publication of the Transactions of the Society.

MISS NIGHTINGALE. We regret to learn that the malady under which this estimable lady is suffering, far from being alleviated, increases upon her, and her state, which confines her entirely to her apartment, is one of great exhaustion and severe suffering. (*Standard*.)

THE JACOB MEDAL is now completed. On one side is an admirable likeness of the man whom it is intended to honour, and on the other side the inscription:—In Commemoration of Eminent Services rendered to Science and the Medical Profession in Ireland. (*Dublin Med. Press*.)

INFRINGEMENT OF THE LUNACY LAWS. On Friday week, Dr. H. E. C. Kelly, of Pinner, was committed for trial, by Mr. Henry, the Bow Street Magistrate, on a charge of receiving into his house a lunatic, to board and lodge for profit, the house not being licensed for that purpose, and there being no certificate of two medical men as to the lunacy of the patient. The defendant was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM. The munificent donation of £1000 has been presented by Joseph Guest, Esq., per Mr. Sands Cox, in aid of the hospital, on the condition "that there be given to the incumbent of St. Edmund's Church, Dudley, in his name, six in-patients' tickets for ever after his decease." Congregational collections at the churches and chapels to the amount of £3433 6s 4d have been paid over to the treasurer of the charity.

THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND, having had before them the opinion of the Right Honourable the Attorney-General for Ireland, and the Solicitor-General for England, that their Fellows and Licentiates were legally entitled to the degree and title of Doctor of Medicine, and that they were legally empowered to embody such in their diploma, have adopted the following form into their bye-laws:—"We, the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, having duly and deliberately examined (A.B.) in the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and in the accessory sciences, and having found him well versed therein, do by these presents grant to him licence to practise in the Faculty of Physic, and do certify that he has obtained, and is hereby entitled to, the degree, title, and qualification of Doctor of Medicine and Licentiate of the said College. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our common seal at the College Hall, in the City of Dublin."

MORTALITY IN LONDON. For the week ending January 19th, the mortality of London was very high. Cold weather of a few weeks duration will kill many persons at the period of its greatest rigour; and afterwards its fatal effects are not lessened, but appear to accumulate. In the last five weeks the mean weekly temperature has not been higher than 32°-4°, nor lower than 25°-9°; in this period the two coldest weeks were the second and the fourth; and the numbers of the deaths were successively 1280, 1407, 1707, 1707, and (in the week that ended on January 19th) 1926, exceeding the estimated number by 585. Pulmonary complaints, exclusive of phthisis, carried off in the week 702 persons, the average being only 301. From bronchitis 471, the average being 164; those from pneumonia are 155, against 94; those from asthma 57, against 23. Forty-four deaths were caused by apoplexy, the average being 30; 43 by paralysis, against an average of 27. Heart-diseases were fatal in 119 cases, whilst the average is only 53. Of 120 persons who died at the age of 80 years and upwards, 12 were nonagenarians, all women except 4. The oldest was a widow aged 99 years and ten months. Besides these, a

centenarian is recorded, who is stated to have died at the age of 101 years. She was the widow of a chairmaker, and her death occurred on the 15th instant, at 30, Cleveland Street.

THE TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS IN BARRACKS. Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, has addressed a letter on this subject to the *Times*. He says: "While so much is said and done to improve the condition of agricultural labourers, it seems surprising that the domestic arrangements for soldiers should be treated with such apathetic indifference. When the 78th Highlanders returned from India, they were received in Scotland with the respectful regard due to their distinguished services, and when this fine body of men march through our streets with their bronzed countenances and breasts covered with decorations we feel a thrill of pardonable pride in possessing a regiment that has done so much credit to its country. Having lately had occasion to visit the Castle, in which the only barrack for infantry in Edinburgh is situated, I was surprised to find the scanty accommodation provided by Government for these gallant veterans. The married men are stowed away on the ground floor, in low, narrow, ill-ventilated rooms, of which the area is equal to twenty feet square, the walls are six feet high, with the ceilings slightly arched towards the centre, and the solitary window, about half the size of an ordinary one, is placed at the end, opening into a corridor. I visited three of these singular apartments, and learnt that each contained *three married couples*, with from six to ten children, of ages between three months and twelve years. Of the single men a large portion are packed into storehouses, with crazy skylights and stone floors, in numbers so disproportioned to the space, that when the beds, which stand close together, are let down at night they overlap each other at the feet, and thus convert the whole surface into a uniform plane, whence, the lights being extinguished at nine o'clock, none of the twenty soldiers who form its complement can escape for any purpose whatever, except by stumbling over the bodies of their sleeping comrades."

OLIVER GOLDSMITH had little pretension to the title of a practitioner of medicine. He passed about eighteen months at Edinburgh, where he picked up some superficial knowledge of chemistry and natural history. Thence he went to Leyden, still pretending to study physic. "He left that celebrated university," writes Macaulay, "the third university at which he had resided, in his twenty-seventh year, without a degree, with the merest smattering of medical knowledge." In 1756, he landed from his continental wanderings "without a shilling, without a friend, and without a calling." If his own evidence can be trusted, he had obtained a doctor's degree from the University of Padua; but it proved useless to him. He turned strolling player. He pounded drugs, and ran about London with phials for charitable chemists. He at length obtained a medical appointment in the East India Company's service, but, for some unexplained reason, it was soon revoked. "Then he presented himself at Surgeons' Hall for examination as mate to a naval hospital. Even to so humble a post he was found unequal." He then, at thirty, took to a garret and "sat down to toil like a galley-slave." In literature he was now successful; but of physical sciences he was profoundly ignorant. "In his *Animated Nature*, he relates with faith and with perfect gravity, all the most absurd lies which he could find in books of travel about gigantic Patagonians, monkeys that preach sermons, nightingales that repeat long conversations. 'If he can tell a horse from a cow,' said Johnson, 'that is the extent of his knowledge of zoology.' On one occasion he maintained obstinately that he chewed his dinner by moving his upper jaw." He squandered away the large sums he received for his works; and gradually his health sank under his em-

barrassments. "Notwithstanding the degree which he pretended to have received at Padua, he could procure no patients. 'I do not practise,' he once said; 'I make it a rule to prescribe only for my friends.' 'Pray, dear doctor,' said Beaulerck, 'alter your rule, and prescribe only for your enemies!' In spite of this excellent advice, he prescribed for himself, and aggravated his malady. He became more restless and weaker. 'You are worse,' his medical attendants said, 'than you should be from the degree of fever which you have. Is your mind at ease?' 'No, it is not,' were the last recorded words of Oliver Goldsmith."

ANTIQUACKERY MOVEMENT IN THE OLDEN TIME. Our ancestors, of above four hundred years ago, were wide awake to the evils arising from the practice of medicine by unqualified pretenders. In the ninth year of the reign of Henry V (1421), the physicians addressed the following sensible petition to the King and Parliament:—

"Hey and most myghty Prince, noble and worthy Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx, and worshipfull Co'es, for so moche as a man hath thre things to governe, that is to say, Soule, Body, and worldly Goudes, the whiche ought and shulde ben principally reweled by thre Sciences, that ben Divinite, Fisyk, and Lawe, the Soule by Divinite, the Body by Fisyk, worldly Goudes by Lawe, and these conynges sholde be used and practised principally by the most connyng men in the same Sciences, and most approved in cases necessities to encrease of Vertu, long Lyf, and Goudes of fortune, to the worship of God, and comyn profyt. But, worthy Sovaines, as hit is known to youre hey discrecion, many unconnyng an unapproved in the forsayd Science practiseth, and specially in Fisyk, so that in this Roialme is ev'y man, be he nev' so lewed, takyng upon hym practyse, y suffred to use hit, to grete harme and slaughtre of many men: Where if no man practised theryn but al only connyng men and approved sufficently y lerned in art, filosofye, and fisyk, as hit is kept in other londes and roialms, thir shulde many men that dyeth, for defaute of help, lyve, and no man perysh by unconnyng. Wherefore pleseth to youre excellent Wysdomes, that ought aft' youre soule, have mo entendance to your body, for the causes above sayd, to ordeine and make in Statuit, perpetually to be straitly y used and kept, that no man, of no man' estate, degre, or condicion, practyse in Fisyk, from this tyme forward, but he have long tyme y used the Scoles of Fisyk withynne som Univ'sitee, and be graduated in the same; that is to sey, but he be Bachelor or Doctour of Fisyk, havynge Lres testimonialx sufficiantz of on of those degrees of the Univ'site in the whiche he toke his degre yn; undur payne of long emprisonement, and paynge XL li. to the Kyng; and that no Woman use the practyse of Fisyk under the same payne: And that the Sherrefe of the Shire make inquisition in thaire tornes, if ther be eny that forfaiteth ayens this Statuit, under a payne reasonable, and theme that haz putte this Statuit in execution without any favour, und' the same payne. Also, lest that thay the whiche ben able to practyse in Fisyk ben excluded fro practysing, the whiche be nought graduated, Plesith to youre hey prudence, to send Warrant to all the Sherrefes of Engeland, that ev'y practyse' in Fisyk nought graduated in the same science that wile practyse forth be withynne on of the Univ'sitees of this lond by a c'teine day, that they that ben able and approved, aft' trewe and streyte examinacon, be receyved to theyr degre, and they that be nought able, to cese fro the practyse in to the tyme that they be able and approved, or never more entremette therof; and that therto also be iset a payne convenient."

In answer to this petition an ordinance in Norman French was issued, of which the following is a translation:—

"Item, to remove the evils and dangers which have

continued for a long time among the people of the realm, through those who have used the arts and practice of physic and surgery, pretending to be well and sufficiently learned in the said arts, when in truth they are not so; to the great deception of the people. It is ordered and agreed to in this Parliament, that the Lords of the King's Council for the time being have power, by authority of this Parliament, to make and put in force proper laws against those persons who shall henceforth continue to meddle with and use the practice of the said arts, when they are not skilful nor approved in the manner proper for the same arts; that is to say, for physic, in the universities; and for surgery, by the masters of the art. And let this be done as it shall seem to the said Lords most convenient and necessary in the case, according to their good judgment and discretion, for the safety of the people."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

THE JOURNAL.—SIR,—As an old member of the Association, I cannot help thanking you, and congratulating my fellow-associates upon the altered shape of our JOURNAL. Its spirit too seems to have changed, although inversely with its size; but, just now, I have only to do with the latter.

Whilst loads of *Lancets* and *Medical Times* are now mouldering in dusty obscurity somewhere or other in my library, awaiting their too probable and inglorious a doom at some neighbouring butterman's, simply from the fact, that my shelves already groan under the weight of their predecessors, I am anticipating in the new series of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, annual volumes, both of reasonable and readable dimensions. The very change is refreshing! If I were to claim the Englishman's privilege of finding fault with something, I might perhaps say, that I think the margins are rather small:—but the size of the page is the very thing.

Your obedient Servant,

F.R.C.P.

I enclose my card.

[Our Correspondent will shortly be contented also in the matter of margin. The size of each number of the JOURNAL, in respect of superficial extent of letter-press, is greater than has been ordinarily given in the recent volumes.]

Another distinguished member of the Association writes:—

"I like your idea of lessening the size of the JOURNAL page for two reasons:—it will be a distinguishing mark from the *Lancet* and *Medical Times*, and it will bind better. Moreover, the former size was neither flesh nor fowl; neither large enough to read folded like a newspaper; nor handy enough to read like a pamphlet. I always thought the old size of the *Medical Gazette* the nicest.

"I would have a clear type, as large as can be afforded, for those who feel that eyes may become no eyes in time.

"I hope other people will agree with you and me in this."

A Correspondent writes:—"I take this opportunity of saying that I concur with your remarks respecting the price and value of the JOURNAL. In fact, every member gets more than his money's worth for his subscription."

We beg to inform "A Governor" that we do not consider the salary or the appointment of a chaplain to a public medical charity is a subject which permits of discussion in a medical journal.

ONE OF THE REJECTED.—We are satisfied that our correspondent, "One of the Rejected", will, on reflection, agree with us, that his letter was never meant for publication.

DR. HILL.—We beg to call Dr. Hill's attention to a second notice of Virchow's labours in our number of this day; and also to some very remarkable researches of Dr. Lionel Beale into the minute structure of tissues, which will shortly appear. Perhaps these articles may induce him to modify somewhat his opinion. His criticisms shall receive early consideration.