

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fifth ordinary meeting of the Session was held at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, on April 15th, at 7 P.M.; R. N. STONE, Esq., President. The total attendance was forty-seven.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were unanimously elected: R. Bangay, M.D., of Bath, proposed by Mr. Gaine and seconded by Mr. Bartrum; Philip Grubb, Esq., of Warminster, proposed by Mr. Bleek, seconded by Mr. Hinton; and A. T. MacGowan, Esq., proposed by Dr. Davey and seconded by Dr. Brittan.

The Medical Council.—Dr. DAVEY stated that the Committee appointed at Oxford had been working hard at the subject of the direct representation of the general practitioners on the Medical Council, and that the Committee now required pecuniary aid, and had resolved, at the last meeting, that each member should bring the matter before his respective branch. Dr. Davey, therefore, now brought it before this Branch, and wished to impress one very important feature on the meeting; namely, that money was required. The travelling and hotel expenses of the various members were considerable, but this they put on one side. The expense of publishing and diffusing information was what each member of each Branch would shortly be asked to aid. The Committee was determined to carry forward reform, but needed help.—Mr. BARTRUM asked whether Dr. Davey moved a resolution; if so, he differed *in toto* from Dr. Davey, feeling that he was very well represented on the General Council by the representatives of the various colleges.—The PRESIDENT explained that Dr. Davey was merely making a statement with his sanction.

Cases, &c.—Mr. CROSSMAN read the particulars of two cases of Compound Fracture treated successfully with Richardson's Colloid Styptic. He considered that by its use he had saved his patients and himself a great deal of trouble in dressing the wounds, and expressed his strong opinion of the value of locking up the bowels for ten days or a fortnight, and preventing much sympathy of the system with the local injury, by keeping the patient under the influence of opium.—Mr. BOARD had observed superficial slough of the part follow the use of colloid styptic, and related a case where a pad of carbolic acid putty was applied to two wounds leading to a fracture, and opium administered: the patient was able to leave the Bristol Infirmary in four weeks, with union going on fairly.—Mr. STONE considered the success due not to the colloid styptic, but to the careful management of the case, and keeping the bowels confined for some time; and instanced a severe case of compound fracture of the thigh, in a wood-cutter, where he was without any apparatus and had to make splints, etc. of what he could find at hand. He thought the success of the case due to the fracture being undisturbed by keeping the bowels unmoved for fourteen days, and air being excluded from the wound by merely bringing it well together.—Mr. COLLYNS considered that keeping the air out of the wound was the secret of success, and that any application would act in the same way; and agreed as to the value of constipation and the use of opium.—Mr. TIBBIS had lately treated two cases of compound fracture by applying compound tincture of benzoin to the wound, after bringing it together, and thereby producing a scab; in one case, carbolic acid was applied over the tincture; both united without suppuration, but union of the bone did not take place for some time after the wounds were healed.—Mr. MARTIN asked if colloid styptic would act better than simple collodion.—Mr. BLEEK differed as to constipating the bowels. He had been a student under that good surgeon Mr. Richard Smith, who always obtained relief of the bowels on the third day, and his results were certainly equal to those stated. He (Mr. Bleek) always obtained relief on the fourth day. He felt that Mr. Crossman's cases would have done better if so treated, and could not believe that a person should be well fed for a fortnight and at the same time all the secretions kept in.—Mr. STONE said he had been misunderstood, his having been an exceptional case, where relief could not have been obtained without disarranging the extemporised apparatus.—Mr. CROSSMAN, in reply said that two strong points in treating severe compound fractures were, keeping the bowels confined and keeping up the action of opium. He had used colloid styptic in severe bleeding after the extraction of teeth, finding it check the hæmorrhage quickly and prevent its recurrence.

Dr. BRITTAN read several cases of White Leg, some occurring after confinement, some in unpregnant females, and some in males.—Mr. W. SMITH asked whether Dr. Brittan considered blood-poisoning to be the cause of white leg, and whether the condition of a wound might not produce it; instancing a case where he said that it had been produced by an unhealthy state of a wound.—Dr. SWAYNE corroborated Dr. Brittan's

statement, that usually phlegmasia dolens has a general cause in a condition of blood-poisoning, often after labour, depending upon an unhealthy condition of the lochia. A delicate lady whom he had several times attended had favourable labours, but afterwards *post partum* hæmorrhage, the lochia becoming offensive after a few days. After the first labour she had pleurisy; after the second, white leg; after the third, the same condition in the veins of the upper extremity, a large clot having formed in the external jugular vein. She ultimately died well. In subsequent labours, Dr. Swayne found that by early using injections of diluted Condyl's fluid any mischief was prevented. He had known phlegmasia dolens follow removal of polypus uteri in two cases, doubtless from unhealthy uterine secretion.—Mr. PRICHARD thought these cases were much more common than they used to be; some followed injury, others not. A line of blister or iodine in the course of the hardened vein gave great relief, and seemed thereby to indicate inflammation of the vein. There was a red appearance of the minute vessels of the skin in ordinary cases, which was not observable in puerperal cases.—Mr. COLLYNS had always observed that hæmorrhage and foetid discharges had occurred when phlegmasia dolens came on after labour, but found that a flannel bandage to the leg, tonic medicine, and Condyl's fluid injections early used, made cases quickly terminate well.—Dr. SWAYNE had observed phlegmasia dolens to usually follow hæmorrhage, especially when patients had been kept low.—Mr. BERNARD said that it was caused by poison, and also that it followed injury; he thought that chloroform induced a condition of blood favourable to the occurrence of phlegmasia dolens. He thought that white leg followed inflammation of the veins, originating, however, in blood-poison.—Mr. S. H. SWAYNE spoke of slighter cases which occurred producing tenderness of the femoral vein, without subsequent swelling.—Dr. BRITTAN, in reply, stated that the inflammatory products in the vein were secondary, not primary. He referred to experiments where lead had been introduced into ligatured portions of veins, no inflammation occurring in that portion, but in the part of the vein communicating with the external wound. When the lead was introduced into a vein and left free, and the wound carefully closed, no inflammation followed.

Mr. ATCHLEY read a careful report of a fatal case of Scarlatina, occurring twenty-four hours after delivery.—Discussion was prevented by the time of the meeting having expired.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1869.

GRAILY HEWITT, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Fibroid Outgrowth of Fundus Uteri.—Ovarian Cyst.—Tracheotomy for Croup.—Obstetric Instruments; Hysterophor; Intrauterine Stems; Uterine Sound.—Ovum of Early Abortion.—Intrauterine Fibroid Growth.—Hæmorrhage rapidly fatal.—Ulcer of Cervix Uteri treated by Styptic Colloid.—Elephantine Clitoris.

MR. SPENCER WELLS exhibited a Fibroid Outgrowth from the Fundus Uteri, weighing 34 pounds 10 ounces, which he had removed a few hours before the meeting from a single woman, thirty-six years old. Eleven years before, half her lower jaw had been removed with a fibrous tumour, by Mr. Pemberton of Birmingham. An abdominal tumour was discovered five years ago. It enlarged gradually, and she was twice in the Birmingham Hospital. During the last six months the tumour had increased rapidly; and she became very weak and lost flesh. On admission to the Samaritan Hospital, a very large tumour was discovered, which evidently contained no cyst large enough to warrant tapping; but it did not feel so hard as fibroid tumour of the uterus. No vascular murmur was audible in it, and it appeared to move quite independently of an uterus of normal size. When the tumour was exposed, Mr. Wells was surprised to find that it was not ovarian. It sprang from the posterior surface of the fundus uteri by a short pedicle. This was secured temporarily by a clamp forceps (which was exhibited), and the tumour was cut away. Some bleeding spots where adhesions had been separated were secured by an acupuncture needle, and the clamp was removed. Bleeding vessels were secured by harelip pins and twisted sutures, which also served to fix the bleeding surface to the abdominal wall by transfixion. Mr. Wells promised to make the result of the operation known at a future meeting. The specimen was referred to Dr. Braxton Hicks and Mr. Wells for report.—The PRESIDENT considered this an unusual case. Fibroid tumours of the uterus of large size were usually very hard and dense, and their growth slow.

Mr. WORSHP exhibited an Ovarian Cyst, which he had removed

REPRESENTATION OF THE PROFESSION IN THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

SIR,—The letter of Dr. A. P. Stewart in the JOURNAL of April 17th contains an important error. The plan of *indirect* representation of the profession in the Medical Council is there spoken of as having been proposed by Dr. Silver. Last summer, considerable discussion on this subject took place in your columns, and you did me the honour to insert my views concerning it. The scheme of *indirect* representation spoken of by Dr. Stewart was undoubtedly originated by Dr. Prosser James, who laid it before the Government of the day previously to the Council being formed, and who made it the ground of his appeal to the medical graduates of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's in the last parliamentary election. As, after retiring from that contest, the state of Dr. Prosser James's health caused him to seek a southern climate, whence his return is daily expected by his numerous friends, I hope you will allow me, as one who acted upon his Committee on that occasion, to claim for him the honour which is his due, and which, I feel convinced, Dr. Stewart unintentionally allotted to another.

I need scarcely say that I am delighted to find so able and so influential a man as Dr. Stewart admit that the plan of *indirect* representation is "one well worthy of the most serious consideration."

I am, etc., R. L. JOHNSON.

Charrington Street, Oakley Square, April 1869.

SIR,—I have been found fault with for attributing to Dr. Silver, in my letter published last week, a scheme of representation proposed by Dr. Prosser James. All that I meant to convey was, that Dr. Silver spoke in favour of that scheme at the conference with the Lord Advocate.

I am, etc., A. P. STEWART.

London, April 21st, 1869.

ABSINTHE.

SIR,—I observe that you quote, in an editorial note, an experiment of Dr. Debourge which is supposed to demonstrate the poisonous properties of absinthe. Small fishes are shown to be killed more quickly by the addition to the water in which they swim of a given quantity of absinthe, than by the same amount of prussic acid. The conclusion that absinthe is the more deadly poison of the two is open to various objections. A substance, perfectly innocuous if swallowed or injected into the tissues, might kill a fish by appropriating the oxygen of the water; but the particular objection I wish to mention is, that frogs certainly, as I have ascertained by numerous experiments, and probably cold-blooded animals generally, are with difficulty killed by prussic acid.

I am, etc., W. H. BROADBENT.

Seymour Street, Portman Square, April 1869.

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

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE quarterly meeting of the Poor-law Medical Officers' Association will be held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Wednesday, April 28th, at 7.30 P.M. precisely. After the address of the President has been delivered, and a resolution submitted affirming the general objects of the Association, the meeting will proceed to consider the Irish system of out-door medical relief, the operation of the Irish Medical Charities Act, and the advisability of its extension to England, and Wales. Several members of Parliament have promised to attend, and will probably take part in the proceedings.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MERTON COLLEGE.—Mr. Clemminshaw of Rugby has been elected to the annual Natural Science Scholarship in this College. There were fourteen candidates.

EXETER COLLEGE.—At the next examination for two Fellowships in this College, to commence on June 10th, candidates who wish to be examined in the subjects recognised in the Mathematical, Law and History, or Natural Science Schools, are requested to give notice to the Rector at least one week before the day of examination.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 15th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination:—

Messrs. E. R. Edger, R. A. Skinner, W. B. Cornelius, J. G. U. West, W. W. Carr, Charles O'Connor, Washington Epps, T. W. Burnwood, and C. F. Groom (Students of University College); W. J. Morris, W. H. Dudley, H. E. Clark and John Settle (Glasgow School); J. S. Clarke, H. Y. Pitts, and A. R. Hopper (Liverpool School); John Young, Francis Hollinshead, and A. T. Walker (Birmingham School); Edward Yate and Charles Read (St. Bartholomew's); Edward Bartlett and W. K. B. Welsh (St. Mary's); J. A. T. Lang (London); Thomas Pink and G. M. Roberts (Guy's); G. C. Briggs (King's College); Alfred Godrich (St. George's); and Charles Holmes (Manchester School).

It is stated that out of the 108 candidates examined, fifteen failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted members the College, on April 20th.

Atkinson, Robert, L.S.A., Coniston, Ambleside (Leeds School)
Barton, Edwin William, L.R.C.P. Lond., Market Rasen (St. Mary's)
Cameron, James Spottiswoode, M.B. Edin., Mirfield, Yorkshire (Edin. School)
Collier, John Lister, Manchester (Manchester School)
Cox, William, Dorchester, Wallingford (St. Mary's)
Gabbett, Poole Robert Dalton, Woolwich (St. Mary's)
Grant, Frederick, Kibworth, Leicestershire (St. Bartholomew's)
Hardyman, Charles Edward, Norwich (St. Thomas's)
Haynes, Horace Eyre, Evesham, Worcestershire (St. Bartholomew's)
Hutchins, William Daniell, Bristol (Bristol School)
Jukes, Andrew, Tiverton, Devon (St. Bartholomew's)
Kidd, John Kinloch, York (Charing Cross)
Parker, Rushton, Liverpool (University College)
Pocock, Edward William, Brixton (St. Thomas's)
Roberts, John Dungey, L.S.A., St. Austell, Cornwall (Guy's)
Saunders, Henry William, Oxford Street (St. Thomas's)
Skelton, Henry, L.R.C.P. Edin., Tooting (Charing Cross)
Skrimshire, Charles Parnham, Holt, Norfolk (St. Bartholomew's)
Thompson, Edwin, Liverpool (Edinburgh School)
Turner, Frederick Harry, High Wycombe (St. Bartholomew's)

Admitted members on April 21st:—

Abbott, George, L.S.A., Nottingham, (Guy's Hospital)
Crowther, Richard, M.B. Edin., Crackpott, Yorkshire (Edinburgh School)
Davidson, William John, Newcastle, (Newcastle School)
Desse, Ethelrid, Kensington Gardens Square (University College)
Duncan, Alexander Shuter, Brompton, (St. George's Hospital)
Hopkins, John, L.S.A., Llantrissant, Glamorganshire (St. Mary's Hospital)
Hodges, Francis Henry, L.R.C.P. Edin., Bristol (Edinburgh School)
Morris, David William, Capel Dewi, Carmarthenshire, (Middlesex Hospital)
Oakeshath, John, L.S.A., Highgate (University College)
Whitmore, William Beach, Sloane Street, (King's College)

It is stated that five candidates out of the thirty-nine examined failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 15th, 1869.

Baker, Henry Francis, Andover, Hampshire
Browne, Thomas Llewellyn, Great Berkhamstead
Boulton, George Sutton, Albrighton, Wolverhampton
Gillingham, Alfred, Forest Hill, Kent
Guest, John, Commercial Road East
Hendley, Thomas Holbein, Charlton
Lovell, William Day, Croydon
Mason, William Inglis, Sudbury
Patton, Edward Kenny, Quebec, Canada
Rowlands, Daniel George, Carmarthen
Wearne, Walter, Helston, Cornwall

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination.

Chambers, John Louis, London Hospital
Crocker, James, Leeds Hospital
Holman, Robert Colgate, Guy's Hospital
Thorpe, George Elisha Knight, Guy's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Heslop, John, Edgware Road, W.
Warrior, Charles, North Allerton, Yorkshire

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are declared:—

BALLYMENA UNION, co. Antrim—Medical Officer, Ahoghill Dispensary District (£80 per ann., and about £40 more for Registration and Vaccination Fees).
BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION—Medical Officer for the Anglesey District No. 2.
BAWNBOY UNION, co. Cavan—Medical Officer for the Ballinamore Dispensary District (£90 per annum).
BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Dispenser (from £100 to £120 per annum).

CARLOW UNION—Medical Officer for the Borris Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
CREDITON UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for the Cheriton Fitzpaine District (£45 per annum).
DARLINGTON UNION, Durham—Medical Officer for the Darlington District, and the Workhouse (£100 per annum).
DINGLE UNION—Apothecary for the Workhouse and Dingle Dispensary (£50 per annum).
FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Surgeon.
GLENORCHY AND INISHALL, Argyllshire—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator (£40 per annum, with house and garden).
HARTLEPOOL HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Assistant-Physician.
IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Vice-President.
LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—Physician.
LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Three Assistant House-Surgeons (£98 per annum each, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance).
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road—Physician and Assistant to Resident Medical Officer (£160 per annum, residence, gas, coal, and attendance).
MANORHAMILTON UNION, co. Leitrim—Medical Officer for the Dromahair Dispensary District (£90 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Four Assistant-Surgeons; Senior House-Surgeon; Junior House-Surgeon.
NEWPORT UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer and Registrar of Births, etc., for part of the Achill Dispensary District. (£80 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NEW ROSS UNION—Medical Officer for the St. Mullins Dispensary District (£70 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road—Medical Officer.
NORTH WITCHFORD UNION, Cambridgeshire—Medical Officer for District No. 4 (£50 per annum).
RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford—Dispenser.
RETTFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Apothecary (£100 per annum, with furnished rooms, gas, coal, and attendance).
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND—Member of Council.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Edinburgh—Lecturer on Mental Diseases under Sir A. Morison's Endowment.
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich—Three Medical Officers for Deptford; Two House-Surgeons.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND PORTLAND TOWN PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, Surrey—Sanitary Inspector.
SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician; House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board and residence).
TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin—Professor of Zoology and Director of Museum (£200 per annum).
WATERFORD LEPER HOSPITAL AND FEVER INFIRMARY—Consulting-Surgeon.
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

- *PARSONS, Francis H., M.D., appointed Physician to the Victoria Assurance Society.
- RENDLE, Richard, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Yorkshire Society's School, and District Surgeon to the Royal South London Dispensary.

BIRTH.

JESSOP.—On April 20th, at 32, Park Square, Leeds, the wife of *T. R. Jessop, Esq., F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BLYTHMAN, the Rev. Arthur, rector of Sherrington, Gloucestershire, son of *Robert Otter Blythman, Esq., Surgeon, Swinton, Yorkshire, to Mary Eliza, daughter of the Rev. A. BORRADAILE, at St. Mary's Church, Westminster, on April 13th.
- *DOWSON, Christ. Henry, Esq., Surgeon, of Bristol, to Rose Kynaston, daughter of *Samuel BRYANT, Esq., Surgeon, of the same city, on April 13th.
- *HAXWORTH, Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late H. W. MONKMAN, Esq., Solicitor, York, on April 13th.
- *RICE, David, Esq., Surgeon, to Mary Ann, younger daughter of the late John ADDISON, Esq., of Little Staughton, Bedfordshire, at Southam, Warwickshire, on April 17th.

DEATH.

- *BRUCE, Alexander, M.S., M.B., of Old Cavendish Street, Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at Westminster Hospital, at the residence of his mother, Albert Terrace, aged 27, on April 11th.

BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Duncan, Greenbank, has bequeathed £100 to the Arbroath Infirmary.

THE POST OFFICE VOLUNTEERS.—Dr. Josiah T. Powell has been appointed to the vacant Assistant-Surgeony in the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers, in succession to T. Morehead M'Farlan, Esq., of Putney, who retires.

WIRRAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN.—The following is the medical staff of this hospital for the present year. *Consulting Medical Officers:* Charles H. Higgins, M.D., John F. Stevenson, M.D. *Acting Medical Officers:* Wm. Bell, Esq., P. M. Braidwood, M.D., David Forbes, M.D.

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.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 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.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Professor Bennett (Edinburgh), "On Pneumonia"; Mr. Jabez Hogg, "On Cataract and its Treatment."
TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Thomas Smith, "On Nephrotomy for Renal Calculus"; Mr. Spencer Wells's "Third Series of One Hundred Cases of Ovariectomy."
WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Beigel, "On Chorea."—Geological Society.
THURSDAY.—Royal Society.

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.

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

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

DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

We shall publish next week an important document issuing from the Committee of Direct Representation in the General Medical Council. It arrived too late this week to be issued in the convenient form in which we desire to place it before the members of the Association. It will include a form of petition, with a statement of reasons, so arranged as to be capable of being detached for separate use.

We have perused a very lengthy series of documents forwarded to us by Mr. E. C. Garland, including a mass of correspondence, statement of case, etc., relating to his election as medical officer of a branch provident society of the Great Western Railway. It seems to us that Mr. Garland has reason to complain of being forced into a new election to a post which he might reasonably have expected to be allowed to hold undisturbed. We heartily hope that the reelection of Mr. Garland will set at rest a very unsatisfactory question. His medical reputation and personal character stand very high, and we hope that the personal element in the quarrel may be effaced.

CONSULTATIONS WITH POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—In January last, I was called by one of the medical officers of the Reading Union, to a case of arm-presentation, with contracted os uteri. Under the influence of chloroform she was delivered and did well. I sent in to the Board of Guardians a claim of £2 2s. In a courteous reply, they stated they had no power to grant it, and referred me to *Glen's Poor Law*. I then directed their attention to Dr. Rogers's case, as reported in the *Lancet* of January 10th, 1867. On its perusal, the Guardians, without hesitation, voted me my fee; subject to the sanction of the Poor-law Board. The Poor-law Board at once replied that it was a very proper case, and that they had much pleasure in allowing it. I beg to direct the attention of my brethren to this decision.

Reading, April 19th, 1869.

I am, etc.,

I. HARRISON.

FINE FOR NON-VACCINATION.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph, page 336, in your JOURNAL of April 10th, in which you say that the fine of 28s. 6d., which was inflicted on Mr. Toulson for the non-vaccination of his child, was paid by "Dr. J. P. Payne", which should have been Mr. J. P. Payne, *herbalist*. I am, etc.,
 Leeds, April 1869. THOS. HOLMES, Vaccination Inspector.

FETID ODOR OF FEET.

DR. H. recommends the nightly application of a solution of Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid (2 drachms to 12 ounces of water), applied on linen covered with oiled silk. At the same time, giving an aperient mixture, combined with a tonic.

IN answer to Dr. J. H. O'Reilly (Rathfarnham), I would suggest Hebra's treatment of tannic acid and glycerine for profuse perspiration of the feet; failing which, a lotion of sulphurous acid, 1 part to 8 of water; or carbolic acid, half a fluid-drachm to the pint of water.
 M.D.