

to be avoided; it is a *bête noir* of journalists. Thus, in this very Boston report so lauded at this side of the Atlantic, it is gravely stated by the partisans for ether in America, that chloroform is like "bullets in battle"; several hundred bullets kill no body, but still one bullet kills somebody; the function or utility unmistakable of bullets is to kill, and, *argal*, so is the normal use of chloroform.

This mode of argument in a circle is exceedingly disingenuous. Chloroform accidents are not at all like bullets in battle; they are much more like railway accidents; and surely no one would say—even our mystified but serviceable writers of the *Lancet*—that the normal function of railways is to kill people; and yet we have given assent to this most American logic, that chloroform is like bullets in battle. Deaths, no doubt, miserable, mournful, and horrifying to the surgeon, occur from chloroform; but they are as purely accidental and infrequent as the death of the late lamented Dr. Baly in a railway carriage. Artificial respiration, tracheotomy, and Faradisation of the phrenic and respiratory nerves, will restore to life animals placed as much as possible under the same conditions as patients in chloroform accidents. Ether is about one-third to one-half more safe than chloroform—not more. The deaths from chloroform are sudden, as if from spasm of the glottis; those from ether slow, and much more like deep intoxication. Diseased heart as a cause of death is a mere fable. These are the chief facts yet arrived at, after a careful examination of about 150 accidents from chloroform, and 50 from ether or amylene. The subject, in fact, was thoroughly exhausted at the last meetings of the British Association at Oxford and Manchester; but, as said already, students and surgeons are led to avoid the subject till mischief arises.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES KIDD.

Sackville Street, Jan. 20, 1862.

P.S. You have commented on the extraordinary *dictum* of a great pharmaceutical editor of one of the chief journals, who states, *ex cathedra*, that the only tangible addition to practical medicine for the last twenty-five years has been the single discovery of iodide of potassium; but, surely, the discovery of the anæsthetic action of chloroform, when inhaled, say in an ordinary case of agonising labour, is a tangible and beautiful addition to practical medicine in the same period, which he has overlooked or underrated. This *dictum*, too, as to the iodide, is but a new reading of that most staggering preface to his works, left as a legacy to the profession by the late Dr. Todd, who looked on the iodide as a perfect specific for all the ills to which clinical lecture flesh is heir. That anæsthetics in convulsion cases, tetanus, agonising labours, are real and tangible additions to medicine, it would be easy to show this editor, if everything of that kind were not suppressed, and students taught to avoid the subject; the American sensation verity of chloroform being as destructive as bullets, etc., being brought more prominently into notice. Chloroform, I agree with you, rather is a great boon to suffering humanity; and, according as the subject is more and more examined by competent observers (not silently suppressed), will it become more safe, and mischief, when impending, be obviated.

Our two leading medical editors are violently prejudiced against chloroform, which will be some apology, perhaps, for this kind of "defence not defiance" treatment of the subject. For once, these men have permitted chloroform to be used in their august presence. Others have seen it, and watched it steadily in at least 500 cases. It is possible, iodide of potassium is a greater discovery; but does the public or the profession think so?

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On January 16th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Edwards, Morgan J., Rhunda Valley, Newbridge
Makens, John, Ringshall, Suffolk
Nightingall, Robert S., Commercial Terrace, Limehouse

APPOINTMENTS.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BROWN, Francis H., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Imaum*.
LAWRANCE, Walter, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Shannon*.
LOCKHART, William, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to Jamaica Hospital.
MAGILL, Martin, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Russell*.
O'CONNOR, Daniel, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Shannon*.
ROBERTSON, G., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Shannon*.
THOMAS, David, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Donegal*.
WATSON, Alexander, M.D., Surgeon-Superintendent, to the *Norwood*, convict-ship.

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

ELLIOT, S. N., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Administrative Brigade Devon A.V.
LONGMIRE, W., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Westmoreland R.V.
NOBLE, S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Westmoreland R.V.
REID, J., Esq., to be Surg. 2nd Administrative Brigade Devon A.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BADDELEY, W. E., Esq., 18th Shropshire R.V.
BARRON, G. B., M.D., 12th Lancashire R.V.

DEATHS.

ARNOLDI, Francis C. T., M.D., at Toronto, aged 56, on January 1.
BLACK, Alexander O., Esq., Surgeon, at Couva, Trinidad, on December 11, 1861.
BODDY. On January 19th, aged 22, Alice Octavia, third daughter of William B. Boddy, Esq., Surgeon.
COOKE. On January 15th, at 72, Charlwood Street, Pimlico, aged 66, the widow of the late W. H. Cooke, Esq., Surgeon.
*HURST, Robert C., Esq., F.L.S., Secretary to the South Midland Branch, at Bedford, on January 16.
OLDFIELD. On November 18th, 1861, at Khatmandoo, Nepal, aged 1 year and 5 months, Philip Henry, only son of Henry A. Oldfield, M.D.
STEELE. On January 15th, at 62, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, aged 2 years and 4 months, Elinor Augusta, third daughter of *A. B. Steele, Esq.
WHITING, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, of Upper Ebury Street, aged 55, on January 16.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The Duke of Devonshire has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

THE "GASTROSCOPE" has not been introduced into this country. The locality of the instrument alluded to was Paris, and it is probable that it will not be introduced here until we have a "stomach man" amongst us. This will perhaps not occur until the "uterus men," now flourishing, have had their day. (*Phil. Med. Rep.*)

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. A meeting was held in Liverpool last week for the purpose of inaugurating an association for the training of nurses. The mayor (Mr. Robert Hutchison) presided, and the meeting was numerous attended by ladies and gentlemen. Among whom were the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, the Rev. Canon McNeile, and many influential laymen. Letters were read from T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., enclosing a request to have his name put down for a donation of £100, and a subscription of £5 5s. to the general, and of £5 5s. to the special fund; one from J. C. Ewart, Esq., M.P., containing a similar request as to an equal donation, and subscriptions to the respective funds named; and one from Mr. Adam Hodson, contributing £20, and a subscription of £2 2s. each to the general and special funds.

HOMŒOPATHIC WARRIORS. General McClellan is slowly recovering from an attack of fever of a mild typhoid type, which has been treated homœopathically, and was probably much exasperated in consequence. General Marcy, his father-in-law, and chief of his staff, has also been undergoing homœopathy and an attack of some other illness, from which he is getting better; but neither is fit at present to direct operations.

CHARING-CROSS COLLEGE. A public meeting, to inaugurate the Science Classes of Charing-cross College, was held yesterday evening at the lecture-room of the institution, at 25, King William Street, Strand. The science classes are in connection with South Kensington. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., presided over the meeting, which was not numerously attended. Dr. Edwin Lankester delivered a very eloquent address, in which he explained in detail the objects which the college had been established to accomplish.

MEDICAL MISSION IN PEKIN. The Rev. Joseph Edkins, writing to the *Patriot*, from Tien-tsin, says:—"Dr. Lockhart, by the assistance of Mr. Bruce, has now commenced a hospital in the metropolis itself, but some months must elapse before any further step can be made, so we are informed, in proceeding with missionary work in that vast and important city. We have, however, the assurance now given us that ultimately Protestant missionaries will be allowed to reside in Pekin, and carry on their labours there with as much liberty as missionaries of the Papacy. Admiral Hope and Mr. Bruce have both expressed their opinion that by the treaty, this right cannot be denied to us."

SUPPLY OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Commission appointed to report on the question of warming and ventilating the Palais de Justice, Paris, comes to the conclusion that the following quantities of atmospheric air should be supplied per hour for each individual placed in the respective localities: Hospitals, day and night, 80 cubic metres; during the period of dressing the surgical patients, 120 metres; and during an epidemic, 150 metres. Laboratories, 60 metres. Barracks, during the day, 30 metres, during the night, 60, and during epidemics, 120 metres. Prisons, 60 metres. Amphitheatres, theatres, and assembly-rooms, 60 metres. Schools, 30 metres. (*Presse Belge*, No. 48.)

TREATMENT OF COMPOUND FRACTURES. Writing from Springfield, Mo., after a visit to the hospital in which were many of the wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek, where the brave General Lyon lost his life, Dr. Rawson, surgeon to the 5th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, says:—"I was shown several cases of compound comminuted fracture of the thigh, leg, and arm, in all of which the bone had united, and some healed up permanently, and in others there was more or less of exfoliation, but with every prospect of final recovery. I saw one case of badly shattered ankle-joint, by a large grape-shot burying itself within. The shot was removed, and the doctor said the limb would have been amputated, only that there was no adhesive plaster in the town. . . . Considering the number of cases, the serious character of the injury, and the result in all of them that I saw, I can but come to one conclusion, that many, very many, limbs are removed that might be saved, and this I will show at some future time." (*American Medical Times*.)

ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF MEDICAL CHARGES. *Jackson v. Gee.* An action to recover £15:17:6 for medicines and medical attendance. Plaintiff resides at Somerby, but formerly lived in Leicester, during which time he attended the defendant's family. The charges defendant considered exorbitant. Plaintiff said he charged 1s. 6d. a visit; medicine 2s. 6d. a bottle; ointment 2s. 6d. a box; pills 2s. 6d. per box; charged 8s. for lint; powders 3d. each; special consultation £1:1s. Consulted with the parties themselves, and the amount

was suggested by Mr. Gee himself. Charged 5s. for a syringe; five consultations 1s.; charged that when he was attending another member of Mr. Gee's family at the same time. Defendant was examined, and said he did not tell plaintiff to charge a physician's fee at any time. He had not promised to pay the account, but he said he would if the charges were reasonable. Plaintiff never came to visit him except as a friend, to eat and drink at his house. Sent an account in to plaintiff for goods, but which he had not paid. The account was £4:0:11. Did not consider he was paid by what he had. He was willing to pay a reasonable charge. F. Gee said he had had pills from plaintiff, and there were not more than three or four in a box. Mr. C. R. Crossley said he had examined the bill carefully; it was not usual to charge for medicines and attendance at the same time; nor had he heard of the term consultation being used except when two medical men consulted together. Had considered the bill, and considered it to be exorbitant. The usual charges for bottles of medicines were 2s. 6d.; ointment 1s. The bill he considered should amount to about £10 or £11. Should not charge for visits if he attended two or three at once. If he charged for visits, he should charge 3s. 6d., but he should not charge for medicine as well. If he made an examination, and did not see the patient afterwards, he should charge a guinea. Dr. Lilley gave similar evidence, and at the suggestion of his Honour a verdict was taken for £12, on the understanding that plaintiff should pay £4 due to defendant for goods supplied. (*Leicester Advertiser*.)

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR CHARLES HASTINGS. Last week Sir Charles Hastings was presented at Worcester with a testimonial for fifty years of honourable and excellent service in various ways. Rarely has a resident in this city joined so much ability with so thorough a will to do good to his fellow townsmen and the poor, and benefit more or less the whole public of the kingdom, than in his day and generation has Sir Charles Hastings; and rarely have efforts for the public good received a more marked and generous recognition. It is now, as will be gathered from our report, something like half a century ago, when, at that time young in years, Sir Charles Hastings's promising talents procured his appointment to an office of trust and importance in connection with the Worcester Infirmary. Ever since his name has been linked with that noble institution, till at last he has been appointed a consulting physician, in which position we trust his services may be long and usefully rendered. He has watched the vicissitudes and changes attending the institution for many years. Entering it at a time when from causes he has himself stated, viz., war and consequent distress throughout the whole country, it was in a state of great financial difficulty, his services have never been wanting when occasion served to advance its welfare, to improve its general management, to perfect its laws, and to bring it to that state of efficiency, eminence, and prosperity, which it now enjoys. But it is by no means alone in connection with the Infirmary that Sir Charles Hastings's worth, his talents, and his active goodness, have become known. Sir Charles has endeavoured in this city of Worcester to increase and by all means in his power to maintain amongst his neighbours a taste for the study of the natural sciences, and a due appreciation of the benefits accruing therefrom. In the year 1832, as he tells us in his speech, he, in conjunction with other gentlemen, set on foot the project of erecting a suitable edifice to contain specimens of animate and inanimate creation, and thenceforward he and his friends worked diligently till the erection of the Natural History Society's building, and the establishment of a Museum, was *un fait accompli*. Through his powerful aid the Natural History Society has so extensively prospered. Sir Charles Hastings has been of

invaluable service to his own all-important profession, the medical body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Long and arduous were his exertions in this behalf, and he has at last had the gratification of seeing them crowned with success. Now turning from the past, let us for a moment think upon the "crowning event" in Sir Charles's life, for by no other name can we so fitly represent the event of last Thursday night. What have been Sir Charles's views through life? With what success have his past desires been attended? Was there not a peculiar beauty and frank truth in the words of the hon. gentleman the other night when in his speech, after referring to reminiscences of his early days as recalled by the inscription on the testimonial, he said:—"These are circumstances which awaken in me the strongest emotions, and I cannot conceal from myself the fact that in early life I resolved so to run my course as to obtain a prize—so to fight the battle of life as to get a victory. (Applause). And now, in all humility, I think I may say I have won a prize—I have got a victory. But I hope I may at the same time say, I do not presume to think that I have done it by my own strength and my own labour, but in dependence on His power who can alone adjudge the prize, who can alone give the victory." Truly, Sir Charles has not only run but he has obtained, not only fought but he has won the prize, and that in a manner which well entitles him to highest honour. It could not but be most gratifying to him, with thoughts of the past fresh in his mind, to have the testimonial presented to him by the son of one with whom he had, as he tells us, friendly relations in early life, and, it is quite as evident, that Lord Lyttelton shared in the general feeling of respect for Sir Charles. In conclusion, we would also congratulate Sir Charles Hastings upon his yet unimpaired vigour, his continued activity and energy, and we would hope that he may live for many a long year to receive the respect and esteem of those amongst whom he has laboured, and who, knowing his life and conversation, know well how to appreciate his energy of character, and indomitable perseverance, his ability and general worth. (*Worcestershire Chronicle*.)

Varieties.

DENTISTRY IN TURKEY. The aristocratic nerves of his majesty (the late Sultan Abdul Medjid) were cruelly unstrung by the vulgar twinges of a toothache, which, imitating the example of many a rebellious pasha, traitorously entrenched itself within a molar, and refused to capitulate to the innumerable ptisans, fomentations, nostrums, spells, and incantations, of the whole empirical and non-empirical faculty. Spurning the tears of the Sultanas, and the entreaties of all the favourite Odaliques of the Harem, the royal sufferer sleeplessly paced his ancestral halls for several days and nights, before he could screw up his courage to the pulling point. But to the dismay of the chamberlain, in all Stambul not a barber or dentist for love of money or reputation, was found so disloyal as to aspire to the crown of his imperial sovereign. American dentists may smile at the pusillanimity of their Oriental brethren; but let them remember that any accident in the extraction of a royal tooth, whether fracture, delay, or any additional pain, might consign the bold operator to the bastinado, or to the tender mercies of the bowstring. At last, an obscure Jew, who had never looked higher than the jaws of his Hebrew customers, was induced to risk his heels and his neck in the dental encounter. Thrice prostrating himself, he entreated the sultan to show his slave the offending molar. Quick as thought the forceps were applied, and immediately

the Jew fell down, with a piercing shriek, at the feet of his master, in a well-assumed fit of epileptic convulsions. Up jumped the sultan from his throne, forgetting, in his terror, his toothache, his dignity, and the pain of the extraction, and ordered his pages to bring cordials and water for the unfortunate dentist. The wily Jew, perceiving that a hydropathic treatment was imminent, and that his buffoonery had produced the desired effect of distracting the royal attention, now convalesced with great promptness, triumphantly exhibited the tooth to the astonished monarch and courtiers. It is hardly necessary to add, that not only was the integrity of his gluteal fascia respected, but Israel went forth from the palace, even unto his kindred, with shekels of gold and shekels of silver. (*Dr. Goodell in North American Med.-Chir Review*.)

THE HOSPITALS OF LONDON AND PARIS. In a discussion which took place at one of the sittings of the Paris Académie de Médecine, on the relative sanitary condition of the hospitals of Paris and London, M. Gosselin stated that from what he had been told by various foreign surgeons and also by French physicians who had visited foreign hospitals, there existed a considerable difference in the results obtained in the English and German establishments of the kind compared with those of Paris. In foreign hospitals, he said, patients who had been operated upon were treated with much more care, and many more sanitary precautions were taken with them, than in Paris. The sick wards of the London hospitals were much better aired, being provided with large stoves which gave rise to draughts and consumed the vitiated air of the rooms; patients who were able to walk took their meals in dining-rooms apart from the sick wards, an arrangement which greatly diminished the crowded state of the infirmaries, and contributed towards maintaining the purity of the air; the floors were frequently washed, which prevented the accumulation of dust, while the beds had no curtains, whereby miasmatic emanations were better dispersed; and lastly, the linen department was the object of particular care. Dr. Davenne maintained that the manner in which the Paris hospitals were conducted was far superior to the London system. If the sanitary condition of the latter was better, it was owing to the fact that their population was smaller, because the paupers relieved by the poor tax were not admitted into them. He then quoted some statistical documents to show that the mortality in the Paris hospitals had been constantly diminishing since the commencement of the present century. M. Malgaigne said he would confine himself to the sole question of mortality among patients who had undergone an operation, and quoted certain statistical details published by himself some years ago, shewing that the results were lamentable. Adverting to an old report of M. Tenon's who had visited the hospitals both of London and Paris, he remarked that the author proposed to limit the sick wards to the ground floor and first storey only, every sick ward containing twenty-four beds at the utmost. In 1814, he added, the slaughter-houses of Paris where transformed into hospitals and the result of this measure, afterwards published were curious. The mortality of the French operated on in the common hospitals was one in 5, 8, 9; in the slaughter-houses, one in 10, 12, 13. The mortality of the foreign soldiers operated on in the hospitals was one in 7-13; in the slaughter-houses, one in 10-19. This showed that the mortality was lowest in the best aired situations. As to the London hospitals, there was one fact to be taken into account—viz., that the sick admitted into them were much more seriously ill than those admitted into the Paris hospitals. Out of 100 patients operated on in each city, 56 died in Paris, and only 30 in London. Out of 100 amputations of the thigh, 60 ended mortally in Paris, 21 in London, and 19

at Manchester, where the hospitals have the advantage of the country air. Now what was the reason of this enormous difference? Simply, that while in the Paris wards there are as many as 80 beds, there are only 12 in the London ones.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1:30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY..... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.M.
SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1:30 P.M.—King's College, 1:30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Geographical, 8 P.M.—Entomological, 8 P.M. (Anniversary).—Institute of Actuaries, 7 P.M.—Medical Society of London, 8:30 P.M.: Clinical Discussion.
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8:30 P.M.: Mr. Sidney Ringer, "On the Temperature, Urea, etc., in Scarlet Fever"; Mr. Ernest Hart, "On Treatment of Aneurism by Flexion."—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY. Royal, 8:30 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8:30 P.M.
FRIDAY. Royal Institution, 8 P.M.
SATURDAY. Army Medical, 7:30 P.M.—Christian Medical Association, Freemasons' Hall, 8 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JANUARY 18, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.		Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys..1007	1096	1391	
	{ Girls.. 989			
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1890	1439	

Barometer:
Highest (Sat.) 29.934; lowest (Tu.) 29.497; mean 29.747.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 75 degs.; (Tu. and Wed.) 48 degs.
In shade—highest (Sun.) 48 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 22 degs.
Mean—35 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.7 deg.
Range—during week, 26 degrees; mean daily, 9.6 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 82.
Mean direction of wind, S.W. and S.E.—Rain in inches, 0.19.

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.

FELLOWS OR MEMBERS?—SIR: "Chirurgus" wishes to know, out of curiosity, whether there is any particular rule under which the members of new medical societies take their title. And he objects, in particular, to the title of *Fellow* conferred by the Obstetrical Society on its members. And you express the opinion, that the Society in question may have committed an incongruous act in so calling its members "Fellows." Surely, it cannot be "incongruous" in a member of a Society being styled a *Socius* or *Fellow*. A Society is necessarily composed of a number of parts, each of which is a *Socius*. In fact, the word "Society" is derived from the word "Socius." The title *Fellow* is, therefore, in reality the only congruous title.

I am, etc.,

RK UVEDALE WEST, M.D.,

Fellow and Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society.
Alford, Lincolnshire, January 18th, 1862.

DR. STEWART AND MR. BROWN.—A correspondent writes:—The *Lancet* of the 18th instant, boasts that, being "actuated by a spirit of fair play," it "cautiously refrained from making any *ex parte* statements" in reference to the matter in dispute between Dr. Stewart and Mr. I. B. Brown. Now, as a specimen of this fair play, I beg you to note that in Notices to Correspondents of the 4th instant, the *Lancet* blames (an *ex parte* statement) Dr. Stewart in these terms:—"As Mr. Brown offered in the first instance to submit the case to arbitration, we think Dr. Stewart was in common fairness bound to accede to that offer." And again, in this very number of the *Lancet* which boasts of fair play, we read another hit *ex parte* at Dr. Stewart:—"Dr. Stewart submitted to arbitration, or, at all events, to inquiry, at the expiration of nearly three-quarters of a year." Is this *Lancet* impartiality?

WE have received the following from Professor Williamson, referring to a note of his published in last week's JOURNAL.

"Manchester, January 21st, 1862.

"SIR,—I observe that in your last number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, at the request of some person unnamed, you have published, not 'a circular', but a *private* communication, which I have lately sent to some of my patients.

"Threatened serious indisposition having made certain temporary changes in my arrangements necessary, it became requisite that those habitually under my professional care should be informed of them. The note sent (lithographed merely because of the number required) was *entirely confined to these private patients*.

"Under such circumstances, will you state your reasons for allowing an obviously offensive publication of the same.

"I am, sir, yours truly,

"W. C. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S."

[If Professor Williamson considers that it is consistent with standard notions of professional etiquette to issue to his private patients a lithographed communication of the nature here referred to, he cannot surely object to the fact of its publication to the profession. We were requested to publish it by those who did not approve it; and we published it because, we must candidly confess, we agreed in their disapproval of it. A lithographed letter addressed by a medical man to his patients cannot be considered a *private* communication. His private patients are, in fact, the public. The very fact of a copy of the letter being sent to us, shows how little there is of "private" in it. EDITOR.]

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. WILLIAM HINDS; Mr. J. H. HOUGHTON; Dr. T. H. BARKER; PROFESSOR WILLIAMSON; Dr. BREE; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. HANDFIELD JONES; Dr. ROUTH; Mr. S. BANNER; Mr. BARTER; Mr. HENRY LEE; Dr. WADHAM; Mr. C. H. MOORE; Mr. DUNN; M. C. POUPINEL DE VALENCÉ; Mr. J. A. BOLTON; Dr. LIONEL BEALE; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. G. BODINGTON; THE SECRETARY OF THE JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY; and Mr. I. B. BROWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Diseases of the Breast, and
their TREATMENT. By JOHN BIRKETT, F.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. 8vo, 12 plain and coloured Plates, 12s. 6d.

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