

9. The undersigned desire it to be understood that, so far from objecting to a "conjoint" system of examination, they would cordially welcome any voluntary joint action of different boards with the view of diminishing the labour and responsibility of examination, and the expense and trouble of it to the candidates. The objection that they entertain to the proposed system is, that it would not diminish either the expense or the trouble to the candidates, but would, on the contrary, increase both; while, by removing the responsibility of the practical part of the examination in some measure from the existing boards, it would tend very much to reduce all medical examinations to a low dead level, and would render it nearly impossible to improve them in accordance with the demands of advancing medical knowledge.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S LECTURES ON DERMATOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WILSON brought his course of lectures on Dermatology to a close on Wednesday, the 14th instant (the anniversary of the birth of John Hunter). He observed that it had been his design to furnish a complete description of the objects contained in the dermatological museum, and, if honoured by re-election to the professor's chair, to proceed with the undertaking. "I cannot, however," he said, "take my leave without being reminded that this is the anniversary of our great and illustrious master, John Hunter—a man to whose comprehensive mind every work of the Creator was interesting and important, in whose sight nothing was too small for observation, and nothing created in vain, whether the humblest plant or animal, or the highest example of organisation. In the field of pathology, in all its departments his zeal and faith were equally energetic and pure, whether he were investigating what may be termed the physiology of pathology, as in his grand labours on the blood, on inflammation, on syphilis, or whether he were illustrating morbid changes in the integument. He has left behind him, in the splendid museum which will for ever be a chaplet to his fame, many valuable specimens of dermatological interest; and, if his spirit be with us and round about us this day, as I doubt not it is, I am fain to hope that he will not look disapprovingly on our present occupation, I believe it to be impossible that he could do so. No whole would seem perfect to him without the perfection of its parts, for the soul of Hunter was essentially all-absorbing and universal."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

At the last meeting of the Council, the recommendations of the Court of Examiners were adopted in regard to lectures on anatomy in the University of Cambridge, which in future will be recognised to the same extent as in other medical schools. Two courses of lectures on General Anatomy and Physiology, each of four months' duration, will be recognised as equivalent to one course of the required attendance on such lectures, on the understanding that the second course will be an extension, and not a repetition of the first.

Mr. Le Gros Clark was elected an Examiner in Dental Surgery. Messrs. H. Spencer Smith, J. Birkett, Campbell De Morgan, and G. F. Callender were nominated for election to the Court of Examiners; and Thursday, the 29th instant, was fixed for the election.

The Council determined to appoint, at their next ordinary meeting, a Committee of five members, in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents, to consider and report upon the conditions upon which members of twenty years' standing should be elected to the Fellowship, under section 5 of the Charter of 1852.

Mr. Simon, in pursuance of his notice given on January 11th, moved—"That, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court of Examiners of this College, due notice be given of such vacancy by advertisement in such journals and at such times as the President shall decide; and that Fellows desirous of being considered candidates be invited to send in their names to the President." The motion was seconded by Mr. Erichsen. Mr. Simon and Mr. Charles Hawkins demanded that the names of those voting for and against the motion be entered on the minutes. Majority for the motion, 12; Sir Wm. Fergusson, Messrs. Hilton, Clark, Hawkins, Spencer Smith, Simon, Holden, Erichsen, Wilson, Lee, Spencer Wells, and Critchett. Minority against the motion, 3; Messrs. South, Curling, and Birkett.

Mr. Erichsen gave notice of the following motion for the next ordinary meeting of Council: "That a return be prepared by the Court of Examiners and presented to the Council at its ordinary meeting in May next, of the number of candidates who have been rejected at the Primary and Pass Examinations for Membership during the three collegiate years from July 1868 to July 1871; stating the numbers who have been rejected and who have passed from each school; and that a similar return be presented to the Council each year at its quarterly meeting in July."

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE intermediate general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on Tuesday, February 27th, at One o'clock P.M., under the presidency of J. R. JENKINS, M.D., Ruthin.

Mr. Griffith and Dr. Williams will kindly provide luncheon at 12.30 P.M. at the above Hotel, before business is proceeded with.

The dinner will take place at 4 o'clock at the same Hotel. Tickets, 5s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

The annual subscription of One Guinea to the Parent Association, and of Half-a-crown to the Branch, became due on the 1st of January, and members are requested to forward them with as little delay as possible to the Treasurer, Dr. G. Turner Jones, Denbigh.

Gentlemen who have papers or cases to communicate, and who purpose dining, will oblige by sending early notice of the same to the undersigned.

D. KENT JONES, *Honorary Secretary*.

Beaumaris, January 5th, 1872.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the College Green Hotel, Bristol, on February 29th: CROSBY LEONARD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Papers are expected from T. Green, Esq.; E. L. Fox, M.D.; R. W. Coe, Esq.; H. Grace, Esq.; and C. Steele, Esq.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Honorary Secretaries*.
E. C. BOARD, }

Clifton, Bristol, February 19th, 1872.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN Ordinary Meeting of this Branch will be held at the House of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 8 P.M., when the following papers will be read and discussed.

1. The Provident System of Medical Relief in a *National* Point of View. By D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.P.

2. The Provident System of Medical Relief in a *Medical* Point of View. By J. Ford Anderson, M.D.

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

75, Grosvenor Street, W., February 15th, 1872.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held on January 26th. Present, JAMES RUSSELL, M.D., in the Chair, and forty-one members and visitors.

Death of Mr. M. H. Clayton.—On the motion of Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON, President of the Branch, seconded by Mr. MANLEY, the resolution published in the JOURNAL of February 3rd was passed.

Communications.—1. *Compound Fracture of the Elbow.*—Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON presented the case of a woman aged 72, in whom a compound fracture of the elbow-joint had occurred—the olecranon being removed in many small fragments, and there being also considerable injury of the soft parts. In the treatment, the plan of Mr. Lister was closely adhered to throughout. There was no real suppuration. Passive motion was kept up; and the wound was completely healed in seven weeks, with good movement remaining in the joint.

2. *Operations for Conical Cornea and Ectropion.*—Mr. PRIESTLY SMITH exhibited two ophthalmic cases which had been operated upon by Mr. SOLOMON.

3. *Erythema after Amputation.*—Mr. C. J. BRACEY showed a child whose thigh he had amputated three weeks before by the circular method, with a lateral semicircular skin-flap, thus combining the advantages of both plans. The operation was followed by that form of erythema which sometimes occurs after operation in children, and resembles scarlet fever. The temperature did not rise above 100.2 Fahr.; the throat was not affected; and there was no subsequent desquamation.

4. *Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis.*—Mr. FURNEAUX JORDAN showed a shoulder-joint which was the seat of chronic rheumatic arthritis.

There was subcoracoid dislocation, probably resulting from softened ligaments. There was displacement of other joints in the same subject.—The specimens were referred to the Microscopical Subcommittee.

5. *Recovery from Drowning*.—Mr. RICKARDS read the notes of a case of recovery from drowning, and showed the boy who had suffered submersion under the water. The case showed the result of artificial respiration where natural respiration had ceased for some minutes. It furnished a temperature-chart of recovery from drowning. It also illustrated an observation made by Dr. Wade on other similar cases—namely, “that, after the immediate danger in such cases is removed, recovery is often very gradual, and sometimes incomplete, diseases of debility supervening.”

6. *Calcification of the Products of Pericarditis*.—Mr. EDGINTON exhibited a specimen taken from a subject in the dissecting-room. The calcified mass was about a quarter of an inch in thickness, somewhat triangular in shape, with its apex upwards, and almost completely invested the left ventricle. Its inner surface was nodular, and displaced some of the muscular fibres of the heart, to which it was closely adherent; its outer surface was blended with the pericardium. The microscopical characters of true bone were absent. A small calcified nodule existed in the mitral valve, but the heart was normal in size. The deposition of calcareous matter had probably taken place in a fibroid exudation.

7. *Uterine Polypus*.—Mr. JOLLY exhibited a fibro-muscular uterine polypus of the size of an ordinary pear, removed from a pale anæmic married woman, aged 37. She had enjoyed good health up till two years ago, when she began to suffer from menorrhagia and leucorrhœa, which resisted the usual remedial means. On examination *per vaginam*, the upper part of the vaginal canal was found to be occupied by a hard, rough, rounded mass. It protruded through the cervix, which was dilated around it, the pedicle of the growth being attached to its posterior wall. The woman was nearly *in articulo mortis* from the continued menorrhagia. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform, and placed on her left side on a conveniently high table. The polypus being seized by a pair of lithotomy-forceps, it was pulled down into the cavity of the vagina, and excised with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors. Its removal was bloodless, and the menorrhagia did not recur. The woman made an uninterrupted recovery, being out of bed on the fifth day, and able to walk about. From the time of the operation to the date of the report—nearly eight months—she had never lost a drop of blood (except at her monthly periods), and enjoyed perfect health.

8. *Chylous Urine*.—Dr. CARTER showed a specimen of chylous urine passed by a woman in the Wolverhampton Hospital under the care of Dr. Millington. It was of the colour and consistence of cream, of a specific gravity 1036, and contained large coagula; but was occasionally passed clear, of specific gravity 1020, and with but little albumen. When boiled, the creamy urine became more opaque, and threw down a copious sediment. Heated with liquor potassæ and boiled, there was observed some thickening. On agitation with pure ether, it cleared, and the coagula shrank and became like masses of ordinary mucus. Under the microscope were seen a few delicate granular cells like mucus- and pus-corpuscles, and a great number of minute molecules exhibiting a tremulous motion. No oil-globules could be detected. A quantitative analysis made by Mr. F. J. Barrett showed, in 1,000 parts, water 922.5, albumen 40.5, fat 11, urea 14.25, saline ash 10.5, loss 1.25.

9. *Ulcer of Stomach*.—Dr. A. UNDERHILL exhibited, for Dr. HESLOP, a specimen of chronic ulcer of the stomach, fatal by hæmorrhage. The patient was a female servant, aged 36, who had suffered for some years with the ordinary symptoms of gastric ulcer. Twelve months ago, there had been a little hæmatemesis, and, seven days before the fatal issue, uncontrollable hæmatemesis came on, which only ceased a few hours before death. *Post mortem* examination showed a large ulcer at the posterior wall of the stomach, near its greater curvature, adherent to, and having for its floor, the pancreas. At its base, a large pancreatic vessel was seen, the coats of which were eaten through. The stomach was much constricted and thickened at the seat of the ulcer; and its mucous surface was covered with a black layer of stringy mucus. There were also adhesions to the liver, which were not firm.

10. *Microscopic Sections of Tumours*.—Mr. LAWSON TAIT showed a carmine-stained section of a cystic tumour of the breast, removed by Mr. Pemberton, illustrating the microscopic character of such growths and the method of production of the cysts. He also showed a section of an epithelial growth of the lip in a very early stage, showing the cellular capsule only at one point.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RADCLIFFE STUDENTSHIPS.

SIR,—The offer which you say has been made by the Radcliffe Trustees at Oxford would merit your commendation, provided the advantages were extended to the students of all medical schools alike. There may be some excellent reason why Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. George's should be preferred to other schools, if, indeed, any preference be desirable or necessary. If such be the case, it would be well to remove an existing and very natural impression of favouritism in the matter; but, if these schools have no right to special selection, I submit that the step is invidious and educationally retrogressive. It should, in truth, be retraced, and all schools should be placed on an equal footing. The University of Oxford cannot act lightly in such a matter, and I call upon the representatives of the Trustees to explain the exclusion of all but the students of three schools. I am, etc.,
40, Bryanston Street, W. JOHN MURRAY, M.D.

THE MEDICAL NAVAL SERVICE.

SIR,—The appearance of an Order in Council of date February 8th, 1872, modifying the Scheme of Retirement and Promotion promulgated in the year 1870, requires me to bring forward certain points relative to the position of naval medical officers that press for emendation.

1. Medical officers, however high their academical status and honours, on their first entry to the service, occupy a rank inferior to that of chaplains and naval instructors. This privation of social status is felt in the navy; whilst it is unknown, because non-existent, in the army. Good pay will not, and does not, compensate for inequality of position with other professional gentlemen.

2. Naval medical officers are several years later in attaining staff rank than army surgeons, in consequence of loss of time by half-pay, and they are later than other civilian officers in the navy. *Active service* is required of surgeons; whilst *seniority* is the rule for other civilian officers. This inequality requires removal.*

3. Optional retirement after twenty years' service has been repeatedly asked by naval surgeons since 1865; and I find that it is now accorded to chaplains *on the half-pay earned*. I think that the Admiralty will surely grant this boon similarly to naval medical officers.

4. The maximum of retired pay of staff-surgeons is fixed at £400; whilst that of other civilian officers amounts to £450.

This circumstance causes great discouragement to the medical officers, and acts injuriously to the service by rendering prolonged employment unprofitable to experienced surgeons.—I am, etc.,

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D.

Rochester, February 19th, 1872.

EXCISION OF THE HIP-JOINT.

SIR,—I have read with pleasure, in your last issue, the remarks of Mr. Holmes upon my lecture on Excision of the Hip (as it may be named for brevity), and beg to thank him for their kindly spirit. It is proper here to state, that I was led to quote from his writings solely because they are among the most recent on the subject, and from no desire to criticise or find fault with them. The letter of Mr. Holmes is the more welcome to me, as it raises a point upon which I have been trying in vain to obtain accurate information; namely, the mortality fairly attributable to hip-joint disease, or the modes of termination in such cases, which would include the recoveries as well as the deaths. It was in reference to this matter that I used the phrase, “a serious fallacy underlies this reasoning,” leaving the impression that “spontaneous recovery is” not “so common” as seems to be generally taken for granted by surgical authors. I frankly admit this to be only an impression, as the means of verifying are not to be found. It is within my knowledge, however, that many old and experienced surgeons affirm recoveries to be exceptional or rare. Their occurrence is not denied. Entertaining the impression now named, and believing the operation analogous in many respects to excision of the shoulder-joint, I incline to the opinion that a more frequent recourse may be had to it, and that at an earlier period in the progress of the disease than we find sanctioned by authorities. It is only when the disease in the articula-

* Lately, a surgeon of upwards of fifteen years' standing in that rank, died on duty, and his widow received a smaller pension than that accorded to the widows of civilian officers of fifteen years' seniority, because the *active service* was short of twenty years. This incident shows the hardship of requiring active service from one class, and seniority from other classes.

some time previously; and that the impurity of the water such as it was in January, appeared to have been caused, partly by the floods of that month, and partly by the fact that the companies concerned were carrying on very important works of alteration and improvement.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Mr. Stansfeld brought in a Bill to amend the laws relating to Public Health.—Sir C. Adderley obtained leave to bring in a Bill for consolidating and amending all the laws on Public Health and Local Government for England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolis.

Tuesday, February 20th.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—Sir J. Pakington asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he had received two memorials in favour of the Contagious Diseases Acts, one of them signed by nearly a hundred members of the medical profession residing in London, and the other signed by about twelve hundred members of the same profession; and, if so, whether he would lay those memorials upon the table.—Mr. Bruce said the fact was that there was only one memorial, but there was a series of signatures. One portion of it had reached him some time ago with eighty-seven signatures, and since then he received another portion of it with one thousand additional signatures. He would produce the document if it were moved for.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—Sir R. Anstruther obtained leave (in committee of the whole House) to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and he postponed any explanation of the details of the measure until the motion came to be made for its second reading.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—The following notices have been given. Mr. Birley: Bill to extend to the whole of Sunday the present restrictions on the sale of beer and other fermented or distilled liquors.—Viscount Crichton: To call attention to the present state of the law relating to arterial drainage in Ireland, consequent upon the passing of the Land Act of 1870; and to ask if it is the intention of the Government to propose any amendment to the existing Drainage Act (26 and 27 Vic., c. 88), to facilitate the carrying out of arterial drainage and improvement of land in that country. [An early day.]

SECOND READINGS.—The following days have been appointed for the second readings of the several bills mentioned. *Wednesday, March 6.* Infant Life Protection Bill, Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill.—*Thursday, March 7.* Public Health Bill, Public Health and Local Government Bill.—*Thursday, March 21.* Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill.

OBITUARY.

JOHN TAYLOR, DRUM, M.D., COUNTY MONAGHAN.

DR. TAYLOR died after a lingering illness on December 22nd, aged 56, at his residence in Drum, County Monaghan. In addition to a very extensive private practice, Dr. Taylor held for thirty-five years the office of Dispensary Physician, a position which he worthily filled. The large concourse of people of all ranks and of every denomination which followed his remains to the family burying-place, testified to the respect and esteem in which he was held by all classes of society.

J. JONES, M.R.C.S., BRYNAMAWM, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Jones, which took place at his residence, Tirbach, on February 5, 1872, at the age of 48. He was an active, skilful, and successful surgeon; and it is not too much to state that the neighbourhood, in which he for many years resided, have suffered an irreparable loss. To the poor he was kind and liberal, and to all his patients a true and worthy friend. His remains were followed to their last resting-place, Cwmmaman Cemetery, on February 9th, by hundreds, many of whom wept bitterly after their much beloved doctor.

HENRY CHARLES ROBINSON, M.R.C.S. Eng.

MR. H. C. ROBINSON, son of Captain Bethel Robinson, was born in 1807 at Parkhurst Barracks, Newport, Isle of Wight, where his father's regiment was quartered. He began his medical career in 1828, and had an extensive practice for some years. He held parochial appointments for nearly thirty years; seven years as district surgeon in St. Pancras, and upwards of eight as medical officer to St. Pancras Infirmary, and nearly fourteen in Mile End Old Town. He has left eight children to mourn his loss. He died on January 8th, aged 64 years.

CHARLES SIDEY, L.R.C.S. ED., EDINBURGH.

MR. SIDEY died at his house, in Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on December 17th, after a few hours' illness, at the age of 75. He had been laboriously engaged in practice for more than half a century. Mr. Sidey retained the homeliness in externals, along with the genuine practical shrewdness, characteristic of former times; and he had been the valued friend of Abercrombie, Alison, and Syme. At the same time, he followed the advances in professional knowledge up to the present day. In the treatment of diseases of children and in operative midwifery he was successful, and stood high in the estimation of his brethren. With the exception of short practical observations at the meetings of medical societies, Mr. Sidey never, so far as we know, contributed to the literature of his profession, but was one of the first to point out the erysipelatous nature of puerperal fever. His whole energies were devoted to a large and laborious practice. He was essentially "the family doctor." He was ever deeply interested in his patients, more especially fond of children, utterly unselfish, grudging no trouble, and sparing himself no fatigue, even among the poor—always ready and cheerful, with keen perception, abundant common sense, and such an experience as only a long and laborious professional life could give.

GEORGE FRANKS, M.R.C.S. ENG.

MR. FRANKS, of Manor Road, Forest Hill, who died lately, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1839, having been a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society in 1829. He studied at the united Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He was for many years Surgeon to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, and a Vice-President of the Royal South London Dispensary, of which institution he was one of the founders. He was also during the Crimean war Honorary Surgeon to the Central Association for the Wives and Families of Soldiers. He was the author of a treatise on Gonorrhœa and Gleet, and of one on Cholera and Diarrhœa. His age at the time of his death was 68. He had retired from his practice on account of ill-health for the last five years. He died suddenly of heart-disease.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At an extraordinary meeting of the College, on Monday, February 19th, the following gentlemen, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, were granted Licences to practise physic, including therein the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

Baber, Edward Cresswell, M.R.C.S., Thurlow Square
Hammond, Robert E., M.R.C.S., Booth Street East, Chorlton-upon-Medlock
Kiddle, John Nelson, M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital
Ticehurst, Charles Sage, Carlisle Parade, Hastings
Tweedy, John, University College Hospital
Bland, George, who passed his examination in Medicine, October 1871, and has obtained a recognised qualification in Surgery.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—At the examinations for Degrees in Medicine, held this month, the following candidates were successful.—Doctors of Medicine.

Bradshaw, William H. D.

Nason, John William W.

Bachelors in Medicine.

Browne, Valentine Edward
Kelly, Thomas J.
Maddock, William
Mease, Andrew Leslie

Thornhill, Hayman
Walsh, Samuel
Woodhouse, Stewart

Master in Surgery.

Ferguson, William Claudius

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 15th, 1872.

Armstrong, Edward John, Wiesbaden
Price, Hugh Pugh Jones, Hulme, Manchester
Sloan, Ebenezer Erskine, Lisburn, Ireland
Smith, George Francis Firby, Northampton

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Anderson, William Henry, St. Mary's Hospital
Boddy, Evan Marlett, Guy's Hospital
Johnson, Cottingham Greaves, St. Thomas's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

France, Joseph, Rotherham
George, John, Kidderminster

Hannaford, William, Irthlingborough
Lingwood, William, Kensington
Parson, Henry James, Ely, Cambridgeshire

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—List of naval medical candidates who were successful at the competitive examinations held at London in August 1871, and at Netley in February 1872, after having passed through a course at the Army Medical School, Netley, and who have received commissions as Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's Navy.

Order of merit and names.	Studied at	No. of marks.
1. Nixon, F. A.	Dublin	4471
2. Anderson, J. H.	Belfast	4451
3. Chittenden, C. P. D.	London	4385
4. Davidson, C.	Aberdeen	4155
5. Drew, W. B.	Dublin	3821
6. Elmes, W. H.	Dublin	3650
7. Gray, C. E.	Dublin	3620
8. Feltham, C.	London	3460
9. White, W. R.	Dublin	3455
10. Brown, R. G.	Aberdeen	3443
11. McCarthy, J.	Cork	3342
12. Sandys, W. C.	Dublin	2945
13. Gray, G. J.	London	2915
14. Levinge, H. M.	Dublin	2890
15. Brereton, R. W.	Dublin	2473
16. Simms, J.	Belfast	2468
17. Donovan, J.	Dublin and Cork	2300

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

AMMAN IRONWORKS, Llanelly—Surgeon.
ARDNAMURCHAN, Argyshire—Parochial Medical Officer: £30 per annum, house, etc.
ARDWICK & ANCOATS DISPENSARY, Manchester—Senior House-Surgeon.
BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon: £40 per annum, board and lodging.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL—Surgeon.
BRISTOL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stapleton—Assistant Resident Medical Superintendent: £70 per annum, furnished apartments, board, and washing.
CASTLEBAR UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the North Division No. 2 of the Castlebar Dispensary District: £110 per annum, and fees.
CASTLECOMER UNION, co. Kilkenny—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £100 per annum.
CAXTON AND ARRINGTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Caxton No. 1 District: £68 5 per annum, and extra fees.
CHELSEA, Parish of—Public Vaccinator for the North and South (consolidated) Vaccination Districts.
CHORLTON UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer for District No. 6: £90 per annum.
ECHT, Aberdeenshire, Parish of—Medical Officer.
EDDRACHILLIS AND DURNES, Sutherlandshire—Parochial Medical Officer: £140 per annum, £10 to provide medicine, house, and garden.
ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, co. Wexford—Visiting and Consulting Physician.
HOLBORN UNION—Dispenser.
KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—Assistant House Surgeon and Dispenser: £50 per annum, apartments, board, and washing.
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician for the Diseases of Women and Children.
LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Two Honorary Medical Officers: one for the North and one for the South Dispensary.
LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN—Honorary Assistant Medical Officer.
MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC AND INCURABLE DISEASES—Surgeon: £125 per annum.
PAISLEY INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon.
ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate—Resident Surgeon: £100 per annum, board and lodging.
ST. MARYLEBONE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Duke Street—Medical Officer in Ordinary.
SALOP and MONTGOMERY COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bicton—Medical Superintendent: £400 per ann., unfurnished apartments, coal, and gas.
UXBRIDGE UNION, Middlesex—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: £50 per annum, and extra fees.
VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Chelsea—Assistant-Surgeon.
WALLASEY DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, with furnished residence, coals, and gas.
WEST CUMBERLAND—Medical Officer to two Iron Companies: £500 per annum, and 10s. 6d. for each midwifery case.
WEST DERBY UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer for the Walton District: £50 per annum.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £60 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.
WEST WARD UNION, Westmorland—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Shap District: £25 per annum, and extra fees.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

***DAVIDSON**, A., M.A., M.B., Lecturer on Pathology at the Liverpool School of Medicine, appointed Physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital.
FRANKLIN, G. C., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
HADDLESLEY, Charles T., Esq., elected Medical Officer for the Northern District of Mile End Old Town, and Public Vaccinator at the Workhouse and Schools, *vice* H C Robinson, Esq., deceased.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY .. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
FRIDAY Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, 2 P.M.
SATURDAY ... 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, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Walter Coulson, "On Lithotomy after Lithotripsy"; previous to which, Mr. Victor de Méric will show some Casts and Drawings in a Case of Congenitally Deformed Hands and Feet.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

FOR replies to questions concerning Poor-law medical questions, see Poor law Medical Department, under charge of Mr. Benson Baker, London, and Dr. Maunsell, Dublin.

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

LETTERS and communications from Dr. Barclay, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Althaus, and others, are unavoidably postponed till next week.

DR. MACKINTOSH (Callington) and Dr. BREE (Colchester) overlook the fact that a selection is necessary from the papers supplied for publication, and misapprehend entirely the grounds on which it is made.

MR. T. O. OSBORNE.—1. By applying to the Commissioners of Lunacy, Whitehall Place, London. 2. There is no expense connected with the licence.

ERRATA.—In the report of the case from the Seamen's Hospital, in last week's JOURNAL (page 185), the title should have been "Round-celled Sarcoma" instead of "Medullary Sarcoma."—In Dr. Samelson's communication (p. 184), at line 11, col. ii, for "profluvio aquarium spurium," read "profluvio aquarium spurium"; and at line 12, for "parturicentium," read "parturientum."

CHECKS ON SECRET POISONING.—A Pharmaceutical Chemist (Liverpool) points out that the Pharmacy Act (1868) requires only that poisons in part, including opium and its preparations, should be labelled, and does not demand registration. He mistakes, however, the gist of the article; which was not to define the minimum of precaution required by law in selling each series of poisons, but to urge chemists to adopt the maximum, and to go far beyond that which the law requires.

MR. COTTRELL (London).—No such article has appeared in the JOURNAL.

W. G. D. asks: What is the customary fee a surgeon is justified in charging for a medical certificate of death, to enable a person in good position to recover the amount of a policy of insurance for £500? Is this fee recoverable in a court of law?

* * The usual fee would be one guinea, and would be recoverable in the County Court.

EOZOON CANADENSE.

SIR,—I regret that, in your last issue, you have given currency to the doubts expressed by some geologists as to the *Eozoon Canadense* being a fossil. Three years ago I was strongly prejudiced in favour of the idea that the supposed fossil was merely an inorganic structure; but a careful study of Sir William Logan's remarkable specimens in the Canadian Geological Museum at Montreal convinced me that the *Eozoon* is indeed a fossil. Since then, further and extended study of other specimens in the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, London, in the British Museum, and in the Brown Museum at Liverpool, has only strengthened this conviction. The *Eozoon* had a hard struggle for recognition as the record of a living organism; but the enthusiasm of its accurate and far-sighted discoverer—Logan—never flagged till nearly the entire geological world assented to his views. Markyate Street, Bedfordshire. I am, etc., NORMAN S. KERR, M.D.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. F. H. HEATHCOTE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY, 1872.

SIR,—I hope you will allow me, as well as others, to have a grumble about the above-named publication.

The first thing that struck me, on opening it, was the apparently total omission of the List of Lunatic Asylums, Fever Infirmaries, and Small-pox Infirmaries, established under the authority of the Metropolitan Asylum District Board. According to the arrangement adopted under "Ireland", where the Poor-Law Fever Infirmaries are given under the Poor-Law Medical Service of England; but instead of that, the Fever Infirmaries and two of the Small-pox Infirmaries are given in the *General List of Hospitals*, etc.; and the Lunatic Asylums and the Homerton Small-pox Infirmary are omitted. Why three should be omitted and four inserted, and why the latter should be in the *General List*, seeing that a different rule is adopted in another part of the work as to kindred Institutions, I cannot understand? But it all arises from the one cardinal defect of want of simplicity and proper arrangement, as I will further illustrate. The aim of the editor appears to be, to divide and subdivide, and then divide again; the result of which is, that one does not know where to look for information. For instance, if you want to find the name of a gentleman, you may wade through "London", "Provincial", "Scotland", "Ireland", "Medical Officers of the Army and Navy", etc., and "Practitioners Resident abroad", perhaps without any mention of him, or you may find his name under one of the numerous headings where you would least expect it, with the very unsatisfactory and annoying information of "address unknown" (in italics, to make it more striking, I suppose), although in many instances the "unknown" is, in another page, stated to be the holder of a public appointment.

I will now give a few examples of blunders and omissions, all totally inexcusable; because, as will be seen, they are to be found by reference from one page of the work to another.

In p. 315, "Berry, Samuel", is stated to be "Cons. Surg. Birm. & *Middlex. (sic.) Hosp. for Wom.*"; but his name is not given under the Hospital, p. 668.

In p. 550, "Ridley, James", is described as "Med. Off. Gateshead Small-pox Hosp."; but no such Hospital is mentioned in the proper place, p. 655.

In pp. 572-3, "Skrimshire, Frederic W.", is described as "House-Surg. Morpeth Disp."; but no such Dispensary is given in the proper place, under "Northumberland", p. 693.

In p. 691, the name of "H. M. Grace" is given as Medical Officer for District No. 6 of the Clifton Union; but there is no mention of the appointment under his name, p. 413.

In p. 703, "E. Reeve" appears as Medical Officer, Saham-Toney District, Swaffham Union; but there is no mention of the appointment under his name, p. 548.

In p. 891, "Kelly, Jno. Bellew", is described as "Asst. Surg. Drogheda Co. Infirm."; but there is no mention of his name, or even of the Infirmary, in the proper place, p. 957.

These half dozen will suffice for the present. More anon.

London, February 1872.

I am, etc.

F. S. X.

HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENT REFORM.

SIR,—As you have opened your columns to the discussion of this subject, I wish to be permitted to narrate three cases bearing on it which have recently come under my own observation, and which seem to me to show how injurious the present out-patient system is to the profession, to the patients, and to provident dispensaries.

1. During last summer the son of a gentleman living next door to me in Fitzroy Square broke his arm and was taken to the University College Hospital, where he continued to attend until it was well. The reason assigned for sending him there was that "the family doctor was out of town!"

2. A poor man, who had been under my care for several months during the summer suffering from hæmaturia, but without any special symptom of calculus, was sent by another medical man to one of the surgeons of a Hospital with a note requesting him to sound for stone. The surgeon read the note hurriedly, took the man into a room, and, without asking any questions, passed a sound, and pronounced that there was no stone. A few days afterwards the patient came back to me with his ailment greatly increased, and complaining bitterly of the way in which he had been treated.

3. On Sunday, Dec. 24th, I was called to see a woman whose daughter had been under my care at the St. Marylebone Provident Dispensary. The patient, aged 55, was in the last stage of phthisis; the dyspnoea was intense, the lungs were riddled with cavities, the legs were oedematous. There could not possibly be any doubt as to the nature of the case. Yet, I was shown her card as an out-patient of a metropolitan Hospital, where she had applied on the 14th, or just ten days previously, and it set down her disease as "cough," and her treatment as *mist. scilla co.*! She died on December 26th. Her daughter had urged her to join the Provident Dispensary some time ago, but she preferred the gratuitous institutions.

These are but samples of cases which are constantly coming under my notice, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is, that there is no reform worth agitating for but the total abolition of the out-patient departments in all the general hospitals.

I am, etc.

H. NELSON HARDY.

21, Fitzroy Square, January 1872.

COLWYN.—The *Medical Register* for the present year is not yet published.

AMERICAN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SIR,—It is usual in America to stamp on surgical apparatus (such, for instance, as "Sayre's Splint"), not only the name of the maker, but also that of the inventor, on every instrument manufactured, so mistakes cannot very well be made as to whom the "credit" is due; and it necessarily has the advantage of assisting the student in remembering the various instruments in use. This system, I think, might be advantageously adopted in this country.

I am, etc.

GEO. CHAS. COLES.

London, January 1872.

INFLUENCE OF HUMID WEATHER ON HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

MR. JOHN WOOD notices that on warm days the patients in King's College Hospital under his care are invariably worse, particularly the cases of joint-disease. One would naturally think that a warm day in winter would improve a patient's symptoms; but such is not the case—there is a distinct and unmistakable exacerbation. Can any scientific observer explain how the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere influences diseased joints?

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

H. V. E. (Pemnaner, Swansea).—By forwarding 2½d. in stamps to the Clerk at the Journal Office.

ELIMINATION OF MORBID POISONS.

SIR,—In respect to the elimination of morbid poisons, either naturally or artificially, the first question to be decided appears to me to be the true original nature of the morbid poisons which are the causes of zymotic or contagious diseases. Are they, in truth, germs or seeds of vegetation, or ova of minute animalcules? Assuming, which seems highly probable, that they are one or other or both, is not the order of the phenomena of disease to be accounted for on the principle of germination, growth, maturity, and natural decay or withering in the one case, as in many plants, or in other insect life, which ceases when its little day is accomplished? So the specific disease having completed its natural course of existence in the individual affected, and having exhausted the sources contained therein of fertility or nutrition, temporarily or permanently, must find a new home for its further propagation, not by elimination, but by distribution of seeds or ova. The process which takes place, therefore, is not elimination either by natural or artificial means, but the necessary growth, maturation, and decay natural both to animal and vegetable existences—according to the susceptibility of the subject of disease; or, in other words, the degree or quantity of fertility or nutrition existing in his system, will be the intensity of the attack, and consequently its tendency to terminate in death or recovery. In small-pox, the quantity of nutrition for the disease is entirely destroyed or greatly lessened in persons who have been previously affected by it, or by the somewhat mystical influence of vaccination; and other instances will occur to everybody of a like character.

Dr. Johnson's theory of elimination in cholera has never satisfied my mind. I cannot believe that the profuse discharges from the stomach and intestines are the effects of natural efforts to expel the disease. If it be so, nature is very unsuccessful in her efforts at curing the patient. It may be very true that these discharges contain the germs of the disease, and may be the fertile means of extending its sphere of action. But, unfortunately, they leave much behind, as is evinced by the influence on the nervous system connected especially with the secretions of bile and urine, the suppression of which is so remarkably a feature of cholera, and their restoration so essential to the recovery of the patient.

Leeds, February 1872.

I am, etc.

T. M. GREENHOW.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Albion, Feb. 17th; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, Feb. 16th; The West Sussex Gazette, Feb. 15th; The Liverpool Daily Courier, Feb. 16th; The Doncaster, Nottingham, and Lincoln Gazette, Feb. 16th; The Dublin General Advertiser, Feb. 17th; The Accrington Times, Feb. 17th; The Lincoln Gazette, Feb. 17th; The North British Advertiser, Feb. 17th; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, Feb. 16th; The Belfast Evening Telegraph, Feb. 15th; The Birmingham Daily Post, Feb. 19th; The Essex Herald, Feb. 13th; etc.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. H. W. Fuller, London; Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, London; Mr. Alfred Haviland, London; Dr. W. D. Fairless, Bothwell; Dr. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Van der Corput, Brussels; Mr. Fairlie Clarke, London; Dr. Henry J. Vines, Littlehampton; Mr. T. E. Owen, Totnes; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. J. Hope Finlay, Edinburgh; An Associate; Dr. Thomas Jones, London; Dr. John Fox, Greenock; Dr. Gee, London; Dr. Duncan, Dundee; Dr. Corfield, London; Dr. Harris, Redruth; Mr. C. S. Jeaffreson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Wolfe, Glasgow; Dr. Greenhow, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds; Mr. Griffiths, Pontardawe; Mr. S. S. D. Wells, Dartmouth; Mr. J. H. Hicks, Plymouth; Mr. C. J. Covernton, Knighton; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Elliott, Hull; Dr. T. Lyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Cheshire, Birmingham; Dr. Protheroe Smith, London; Dr. Mac Cormac, Belfast; Dr. Fergus, Glasgow; Hon. C. C. Fitzroy, London; Mr. F. A. Freer, Muston, Durham; Dr. Dobell, London; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Dr. Berkart, London; Mr. Heather Bigg, London; Dr. Shapter, Exeter; Dr. C. D. Pearlless, Sevenoaks; The Secretary of the London Institution; Mr. Wanklyn, London; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; The Director-General of the Naval Medical Service; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; The Registrar-General of England; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. Harry Leach, Greenwich; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Mr. F. Lewis, London; Dr. Robert Livinge, London; Dr. Dalby, London; Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold, London; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; Dr. Samelson, Manchester; Dr. Barclay, London; Miss Balderson, Hemel Hempstead; Mr. William Cox, Winchcombe; Dr. A. W. Tomkins, Leamington; Dr. Jagielski, London; Dr. Burns, New Brompton; Dr. Oglesby, Leeds; Dr. Radford, Manchester; Mr. Walter Whitehead, Manchester; Dr. Wickham Legg, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Syson, Salford; Mr. Pope, Cleobury Mortimer; Dr. Rose, Chesterfield; Mr. Lampard, Tenby; Dr. C. D. H. Drury, Pulham St. Mary; Dr. H. Ellis, Gower; Mr. E. C. Board, Clifton; Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, London; Mr. G. Worthington, Worthing; Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton; Dr. Bree, Colchester; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. Cottrell, London; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Dr. Finlayson, Glasgow; Dr. Coats, Glasgow; Dr. Murchison, London; Dr. Woodward, Worcester; Mr. G. W. Hastings, London; Mr. Dixon, London; Mr. Annandale, Edinburgh; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. Davy, London; Dr. King Chambers, London; Dr. Althaus, London; Dr. Morton, Glasgow; etc.