

few days of her confinement, would be taken into a par-turient ward in some such institution, and there, in shame and sorrow and seclusion, bring her bastard into the world; and that in this asylum, her pangs happily over, such an one (were her character otherwise good) might find, perchance, a fair opening for her return to the paths of virtue, by becoming the wet-nurse to the child of one more fortunate, but also more enervated.

In former communications, I have related several instances of women having thus again become valuable members of society, instead of sinking into the lowest depths of vice; and my statements have been happily re-echoed by many distinguished accoucheurs.

To deter the timid from employing these *selected* women, a cry was attempted to be got up about the influence of *immoral* milk. I thought this had been for ever silenced by the many recorded instances of children having been reared on asses' milk, without manifesting any of the stubbornness of the foster mothers.

But as one phantom is dispelled another arises; and in the last number of your JOURNAL, your readers are led to infer that Mr. Acton entertains the belief that wet-nursing encourages infanticide, and quotations to the same effect are given from the opinions of Mr. Wakley, and Dr. Bachhoffner.

I at once repudiate having made any such assertions. In common with the above-named gentlemen, I have certainly myself had to remark on the rapidly increasing frequency of the crime of infanticide. My investigations, I regret to say, all tended to prove that the mother of an illegitimate child (if unassisted) is not able to support herself and infant, and truth obliged me to avow, that not only did the child too often perish, but the mother's health was found irretrievably injured.

I was among the first to point out that *shame, starvation, and a recklessness of consequences* too often led, *not the wet-nurse*, but the unassisted mother of the bastard, to commit infanticide; and I further called public attention in the *Statistical Journal* for Dec. 1859 (p. 492), to the fact that juries, aye, and even judges, almost always admit extenuating circumstances. In fact, instead of my investigations leading to the inference that wet-nursing tends to infanticide, I there stated, openly and advisedly, my belief, that in the present state of the bastardy laws, the acceptance of the situation of wet-nurse offers a chance to a woman otherwise destitute of rearing her illegitimate child, by *putting aside out of her wages* money to bring it up by hand. As I have said above and here repeat, without some such assistance her child will too often be doomed to die, and her own health to be irremediably damaged.

It is on these broad principles, I maintain, that the profession should discuss the question of wet-nursing,—if it would continue its march in the van of all social and sanitary reforms, abreast of the statesman and the political economist. I am, etc.,

WILLIAM ACTON.

17, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, Feb. 1861

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT. Consulting Physician to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, by the death of Dr. Bentley; Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, by the death of Dr. William Baly; Lecturer on Medicine, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Assistant Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Surgeon to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, at Coventry, vacant by the resignation of Nathaniel Troughton, Esq.; Surgeon, Puerperal Charity, Bath; Resident Surgeon, Birmingham Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary for diseases of women and children; Surgeon to the 13th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of James Jackson, M.R.C.S. Eng.; Assistant Surgeon, her Majesty's 12-gun sloop Persian, by the death of William Young Hewison, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, R.N.; Dentist to South Hants Infirmary at Southampton.

Medical News.

APPOINTMENTS.

GREENHALGH, Robert, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital.

HUDSON, Alfred, M.B.T.C.D., elected Physician to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.

ROBERT, Dr. Melchior, elected principal Surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu at Marseilles.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

DEMPSTER, Staff-Surgeon J. C., M.D., to be Surgeon-Major.

DOCKER, Staff-Surgeon E. S., to be Surgeon-Major.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BREMNER, John T. U., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Crocodile*,

CLARKE, Vans C., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Melpomene*.

COURTENAY, Joshua P., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Hero*.

WILSON, William T., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Himalaya*.

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

BARWELL, R., Esq., to be Surgeon 19th Middlesex R.V.

CLEMENT, W. J., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Shropshire R.V.

COULSON, Walter, Esq., to be Surgeon Inns of Court R.V.

HARLING, R. D., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Middlesex A.V.

PARSONS, D. W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 64th Lancashire R.V.

McKEAND, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 19th Lancashire A.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

FAIRCLOTH, L., Esq., 1st Cambridgeshire Mounted R.V.

GRADWELL, W., Esq., 29th Lancashire R.V.

KINGSFORD, E., Esq., 45th Middlesex R.V.

VINCERT, J., M.D., 15th Norfolk R.V.

BIRTH.

Of a son, the wife of—

*BIRCH, S. B., M.D., Kensington, on February 5.

DEATHS.

BEAMAN. On February 11, at 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, aged 2, Frank Paterson, son of George Beaman, Esq., Surgeon.

BISHOP, John G., M.D., at Monk Sherborne, Hants, aged 71, on February 12.

BROWNE. On January 27, at Wyomeswold, Leicestershire, aged 29, Marianne Woodruffe, wife of Marshall Browne, Esq., and eldest daughter of *B. W. Browne, Esq.

FLORET, Dr., at Lyons, aged 59, on January 11.

GELY, Dr., Surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu at Nantes, on January 14.

GOODSON, William, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, aged 95, on Feb. 8.

LAUTH, Dr. H., at Barr, on January 25.

MONSON, Alexander C., Esq., late Surgeon Bengal Native Infantry, at Auchterfield, near Edinburgh, on February 5.

PRICE. On February 7, in Marsh Street, Elizabeth, widow of Wm.

Price, Esq., Surgeon, of Walthamstow.

ROBERTS, William F., Esq., Surgeon, late of Moreton-in-the-Marsh,

at Bristol, aged 60, on February 7.

ROBINSON. On February 8, at Portsmouth, Amelia, widow of the

late Benjamin Robinson, M.D., 12th Royal Lancers.

SMALL. On December 24, 1840, at Beawr, Rajpootana, James A.,

infant son of D. H. Small, M.D.

STEDMAN. On February 12, at Guildford, aged 16, Annie Ellen,

elder daughter of *J. R. Stedman, M.D.

*TRACEY, Harry, Esq., at Dartmouth, on January 12.

WILLEMS, M., formerly Surgeon-Major of the French Army, Burgo-master of Saint-Josse-teu-Noode, near Brussels, and Knight of the orders of Réunion and of the Legion of Honour, aged 75, lately.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. In a Convocation holden on Thursday, February 7th, Arthur Leared, M.D. T.C.D., was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree.

COMPLETE ABSENCE OF THE VAGINA. At a meeting of the Society of Surgery (Paris) M. Verneuil related a case occurring in the practice of Dr. Patry in which, in a girl seventeen years of age, there was an entire absence of the vagina, when the usual general phenomena of menstruation took place. An artificial vagina was established. The patient has been married eight years, and continues to menstruate regularly, but has never been pregnant.

ARMY MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS. We understand that the Secretary-at-War has decided that the two qualifications, one in medicine and one in surgery, required from candidates for the medical service of the army, must continue to be obtained from separate bodies.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF THE MAURITIUS. The Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Secretary, has appointed Dr. Guthrie, now the Senior Chemical Assistant in the University of Edinburgh, to be the Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the Mauritius.

THE LATE DR. BALY. At a meeting of the pupils of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on February 7th, it was resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of obtaining some suitable memorial of the late Dr. Baly. Dr. Burrows, senior physician to the Hospital, has undertaken the duty of treasurer.

ESTIMATION OF MAGNESIA IN PRESENCE OF ALKALIES. Scherer converts the whole into neutral sulphates and weighs, re-dissolves in a small quantity of water, and divides into two equal parts; in the one he determines the magnesia by phosphate of soda, and in the other the potash by bichloride of platinum. The soda is estimated from the difference.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. It is stated that the new class of "Animal Physiology" for non-medical students, under Mr. Marshall, is likely to prove a successful experiment; the class is attended not only by students, but by a large number of members of the Schoolmasters' Social Science Association, who desire to make physiology a subject of instruction in their schools.

INFLUENCE OF SYPHILIS ON THE REPARATIVE PROCESS. Sigmund, of Vienna, states that during his experience he has not observed any influence produced in the reparation of wounds of the soft parts, or of fractures, whilst the patient was suffering from constitutional syphilis, nor from the mercurial treatment generally pursued by him.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN PRUSSIA. At the end of 1859 there were for the entire Prussian kingdom, 1 physician to 4,099 inhabitants, 1 surgeon (an inferior practitioner) to 10,823, 1 apothecary to 11,602, and 1 midwife to 1554 inhabitants. Of course the proportion differs in different parts of the kingdom, and in the capital is as follows: 1 physician to 953 inhabitants, 1 surgeon to 4,477, 1 apothecary to 11,710, and 1 midwife to 3,198. (*Berlin Med. Zeit.*, No. 45.)

THE PARISIAN HOSPITALS. In consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Ricord and Guersant, and the death of M. Després, the following changes have taken place in the staff of the Parisian hospitals. M. Cusco is transferred from the Salpêtrière to the Hôpital du Midi; M. Broca is appointed to the Bicêtre; M. Giralès, to the Hôpital des Enfants malades; M. Follin, to the Salpêtrière; and M. Depaul, to the Enfants assistés. MM. Depaul, Follin, and Broca were surgeons of the bureau central.

LUNATICS. In the House of Commons a few days ago, Mr. Walpole asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he proposed to bring in any Bill for amending the laws relating to lunatics, pursuant to the recommendations of the Select Committee made to the House last session. Sir G. C. Lewis said a Bill on the subject was in preparation, and he hoped to be able to give notice of it upon an early day. He would take that opportunity of stating that he believed the Lord Chancellor intended to introduce a Bill in the other House of Parliament relating to Chancery lunatics.

THE ETHER PATENT. The *North American Medical-Chirurgical Review* states that the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, has refused to renew the patent issued to Dr. Morton and Dr. Jackson, fourteen years

ago, for the exclusive employment of ether to induce anaesthesia in surgical operations. The patent expired on the 12th of November, 1860, and Dr. Morton, some months since, applied for an extension of the patent for a period of seven years. Such a boon should be as free as the air of heaven. It is strange, that Dr. Morton, after having achieved so wonderful a discovery, should have been so insensible to his fame as to seek for a patent right. Poverty is a thousand times preferable, under such circumstances, to the most inexhaustible riches extorted from the groans of the people. We (*North American Medical-Chirurgical Review*) sympathise with him in his poverty, brought on, as he alleges, by his attempts to introduce the use of ether, as an anæsthetic agent, to the notice of the profession and the public, and we think it is a burning shame upon our country and upon the age, that our national legislature has not made him a liberal compensation for his great and inestimable services.

OINTMENT OF TANNIN AND MORPHIA FOR HÆMORRHOIDS. I have for some time substituted an ointment composed of tannin and morphia for the old and well-known "gall ointment with opium," in the treatment of piles. I was led to do so from observing that powdered opium when mixed with the gall ointment was always so gritty as to form positively a painful application to the inflamed hæmorrhoid, more resembling a coarse sand or grit than the soft and emollient ointment which it is intended to be. Nor had I succeeded in obtaining much more satisfactory results by substituting the watery extract of opium for the crude powder; in fact, the watery extract does not mix at all well with oily preparations. I was thus led to employ an ointment composed of tannin and lard, adding from one to five grains of either the acetate or muriate of morphia to every ounce of ointment, having previously well rubbed the morphia with a little oil in a mortar. The amount of tannin which is used may be varied as may seem desirable; from ten to thirty grains will usually be sufficient for an ounce of either lard or spermaceti ointment. I find that the resulting compound is a satisfactory substitute for the old formula, and there appears to be no valid reason why an extemporaneous ointment of tannin might not in every case replace unguentum gallæ of the pharmacopœia. (*Dr. Frazer.*)

RINGWORM. The following conclusions, respecting ringworm, are arrived at by Mr. J. Hutchinson, in a valuable paper in the *Medical Times*. 1. True ringworm, or tinea tonsurans, may be defined as a disease affecting either the scalp or the general surface, in which circular patches are formed, on which the hairs break off short, and a slight, branny desquamation is seen, both hairs and epidermic scales exhibiting under the microscope the sporules and thalli of a fungus. 2. Ringworm in the scalp is rarely seen, excepting in children; but on the general surface is not very unfrequent in young adults. 3. It is contagious, and spreads by contagion only. 4. It is not attended by any peculiar form of dyscrasia, but on the contrary, often attacks children in perfect health. 5. It is much more easily curable on the general surface than on the scalp, owing to the circumstance, that in the latter situation the fungus has obtained access to the follicles of the hairs. 6. Being a purely local disease, ringworm does not require, *per se*, any constitutional treatment. 7. A purely local treatment, if efficiently pursued, is always, and rapidly successful. 8. Epilation, and the use of one or other of the known parasitocides, are the measures of treatment required. 9. There is no real difference between ringworm on the scalp and ringworm on the general surface. 10. Ringworm, although not unfrequently causing minute vesicles, has no true analogy with herpes.

COD-LIVER OIL PILLS. We are happy to be able to announce to the profession, that this problem, which has for a long time fruitlessly engaged the attention of

pharmacists, has been definitely solved, and cod-liver oil may now be exhibited in a tasteless, inodorous and solid form. Physicians are sometimes backward in prescribing cod-liver oil as a remedy for the rusty and often immovable mechanism of the human lock, on account of the natural repugnance shown by patients to its taste, odour, and oily nature. Numerous messes have been invented and described for doing away with its nauseous qualities; indeed, one person who used to advertise, in various journals, a method of rendering cod-liver oil palatable, must have made a small fortune in postage stamps, to judge from the number of times his advertisement made its appearance. We have been favoured by an eminent French pharmacist with a specimen of cod-liver oil pills, in which the chemical and curative principles of this medicine are contained in a concentrated form. They have the appearance of a small chocolate *bon-bon*, and, being tasteless and inodorous, may be kept in the mouth before swallowing without any unpleasant result. We are at present unauthorised to state the exact composition of these pills, and must confine ourselves to mentioning, that from the chemical analyses and medical experiments to which they have been submitted, their efficacy has been fully proved. The inventor deserves the gratitude of all who are condemned to take this disagreeable, but precious remedy. The manufacture of the extract has proved quite successful in France, and will be immediately commenced in this country. The invention is, of course, patented. (*The Chemist and Druggist*.)

DR. RADCLIFFE. Queen Anne was all her life in hot water with her doctors, as she was all her life a victim of those illnesses which arise from habitual excess in liquor. Radcliffe, her physician, on one occasion refused to leave a drinking bout in which he was engaged at a tavern, to come to her, though he was twice summoned; he lost his situation, however, in consequence. Radcliffe said when young he could find twenty remedies for every disease; but when older, he could find twenty diseases for every remedy. His practice, however, must have been what is termed in professional slang "active"; for his apothecary, Daudridge, realised £50,000, in those days equivalent to thrice that sum at present; Radcliffe, who was a miser as well as a drunkard, died enormously rich, and bequeathed the great bulk of his property to the University of Oxford to found the library which bears his name. Radcliffe, however, was the reverse of learned, even in his own profession; and it was wittily said of this bequest that it was as though an eunuch had left all his wealth to found a seraglio. It is a curious instance of the inconsistency of the human mind that Radcliffe, who was all through his active life a misogynist, or woman hater, became, at the age of 78, so infatuated with a young woman of light character that he went to Paris and learned to dance, for the purpose of humouring her whims, or, more strictly speaking, to obtain for himself permission to comb out her hair—his favourite pleasure. A curious instance of Radcliffe's rudeness is furnished in the account of his interview with Tyson, the miser; it is, in fact, a pregnant illustration of the figure of "Satan reproving Sin." Tyson being near his last hour, magnanimously resolved to pay two of his three million guineas to Radcliffe to learn if anything could be done for his malady. The miserable old man came up with his wife from Hackney and tottered into the consulting room in Bloomsbury-square, with two guineas in his hand. "You may go, sir," exclaimed Radcliffe to the astonished wretch, who trusted he was unknown, "you may go home and die, and be damned, without a speedy repentance: for both the grave and the devil are ready for Tyson of Hackney, who has grown rich out of the spoils of the public and the tears of orphans and widows. You'll be a dead man, sir, in ten days." Mead, Radcliffe's successor, was, however, the exact reverse. He was always cour-

teous, if not always considerate; indeed, he was almost, if not wholly, a mere parasite; for when Queen Anne asked him what was the time, his reply was, "Whatever may please your majesty."

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 Orthopædic, 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.
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. Medical, 8'30 P.M.: Dr. B. W. Richardson, Lettsomian Lecture.
TUESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Statistical.—Pathological, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Brown-Sequard, Gulstonian Lecture.—Society of Arts.—Geological.
THURSDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Antiquarian.—Linnæan, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.—Royal, 8'30 P.M.
FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Brown-Sequard, Gulstonian Lecture.—Royal Institution.
SATURDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Asiatic.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 9th, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1067 } { Girls.. 999 }	2066 1459
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60	1774	1060
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun.) 30.253; lowest (Wed.) 29.263; mean 29.593.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 87 degrees; (Sat.) 48 degrees.		
In shade—highest (Thurs.) 50.6 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 32.5 degs.		
Mean—42.9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+4.3 degs.		
Range—during week, 18.1 degrees; mean daily, 8.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100) 91.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.9.		

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.

A. P.—If our correspondent will read the letter he refers to, he will find that the subject there discussed is a purely personal—a *tu quoque* argumentation. Our columns are at all times freely open to a fair and useful discussion of both sides of the different questions which it is the business of a medical journal to deal with; and certainly amongst other questions we would, if required, give with pleasure all that the admirers of the Special Hospital system can say in behalf of their system. But, for the life of us, we cannot see how any question is to be helped to a solution by an introduction into it of personal grievances. We particularly wish to avoid the unpleasant and worse than useless operation of detailing and retailing in our pages criminations and recriminations, replications and rejoinders. Such kind of literary food (with a spice of scandal in it) may suit some stomachs; but we have no taste for it, and don't think that it tends to nourish and invigorate the body medical.

INFLAMMATION AND BLISTERS.—In an article on Counterirritation, in the *Dictionary of Medicine*, "Pathologist" will find a case recorded, in which, after death, a patch of lung was found inflamed to some depth from the surface, its superficies corresponding with a blister to the skin. In a paper read before a Branch meeting of the Association, and published in the *JOURNAL*, July 24th, 1853, I stated that I had gained information from three distinct sources, all personal friends, that the application of a blister to the side or to the abdomen generally produced an inflammatory state in a corresponding part of the pleura and peritoneum. My first authority declined to let me give his name; but I may say that he ranks very high as a surgeon. His experiments were made on dogs and rabbits many years ago, with the special intention of ascertaining whether blisters were appropriate remedies for pleurisy, etc. Pereira mentions similar experiments and similar results. Dr. Nottingham was my second authority; and he has by a second series of experiments confirmed the results obtained by the first. Dr. Cameron was the third who gave me information on this point; he told me he had seen vascularity of the pleura in corpses, corresponding in size with blisters applied shortly before death. He had found "friction-sound" twenty-four hours after a blister to the side, none being heard before. "Pathologist" will find a great deal upon this subject in the twentieth chapter of my last work (*Foundation for a New Theory, etc.*).

THOMAS INMAN, M.D.

February 2nd, 1861.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS OF THE BRANCHES.—A correspondent calls our attention to the Social Gathering of Associates at Shrewsbury. We quite agree with him that such a meeting is well worthy of repetition in other Branches. Speaking of the conversation, he says:—"This is a new feature in the Branches, and, I believe, will accomplish much good, as tending to break down the barriers between the profession and the public, and to show to the latter that we are not mere cases of instruments and bottles of physic, but can afford pleasure and amusement to others as well as relief."

T. A.—A correspondent asks:—"Having lately settled in this part, I find that the Union appointments are held by two gentlemen who hold only the Hall qualifications. Can I, as one fully qualified according to the regulations of the Poor-law Board, take any steps to have myself placed in the position of medical officer, which is one of the privileges of membership of the College?"

[As the Poor-law authorities elected Licentiates of the Hall to do their work, we should suppose that they have the power of retaining them in their offices. Under any circumstances, we think our correspondent would show very bad taste if he attempted their removal for the sake of obtaining their posts.—EDITOR.]

S. D.—In answer to a correspondent, who asks for information concerning the regulations under which the science certificates of the Science and Art Department of Government are granted, we beg to state that his inquiries will meet with every attention by applying to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, Cromwell-road, London. A directory is published containing the minutes of Council; also syllabuses of the courses of study, and the examination papers. Our correspondent observes:—"I fully agree with you as to the desirability of members of the medical profession proffering themselves as instructors of the public on such branches of knowledge as physiology, chemistry, etc., and as to the urgent need of some sound (if limited) knowledge being imparted to the masses on these points."

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—A. F. writes:—"Will you be good enough to give me an opinion in the following case:—I am a surgeon to a medical charity. When a pauper applies to be attended by the officer of the charity rather than by the Poor-law officer, is it a usual or necessary part of professional etiquette to obtain the sanction of the latter previously to seeing and prescribing for such patient?"

[The duty of the medical officers of medical charities is to see the patients who attend the charity. It is no part of their duty to make any inquiries as to the antecedents of those patients—excepting only so far as is required to show that they are proper objects of the charity.—EDITOR.]

S. P.—The death of the celebrated anatomist and physiologist, Tiedemann, took place at Munich on the 21st January last. He died in his 80th year.

MR. SPENDER.—We are obliged by the suggestions of our correspondent. They shall receive immediate attention.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANY qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members of the Association, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any branch. The subscription is One Guinea annually, due on January 1st; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Association are recommended to communicate with the General Secretary, Dr. WILLIAMS, Worcester; or with either of the following officers of the District Branches: *Bath and Bristol Branch*—President, John Soden, Esq., Bath; *Hon. Secs.*, R. S. Fowler, Esq., Bath; H. Ormerod, Esq., Bristol; *Birmingham and Midland Counties*—Pres., E. Moore, Esq., Halesowen; *Hon. Sec.*, O. Pemberton, Esq., Birmingham; *Cambridge and Huntingdon*—Pres., Dr. G. E. Paget, Cambridge; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Humphry, F.R.S., Cambridge; *East Anglian* (Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex)—Pres., R. Faircloth, Esq., Newmarket; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. Chevallier, Ipswich; Dr. Pitt, Norwich; *East York and North Lincoln*—Pres., W. H. Eddie, Esq., Barton-on-Humber; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. H. Munro, Hull; *Lancashire and Cheshire*—Pres., Dr. M. A. Eason Wilkinson, Manchester; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Hope Street, Liverpool; J. M. Robinson, Esq., Bolton; J. Sharp, Esq., Warrington; Dr. J. Thorburn, Manchester; *Metropolitan Counties*—Pres., J. Birkett, Esq., 59, Green Street, Grosvenor Square; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. A. P. Stewart, 74, Grosvenor Street; Dr. A. Henry, 15, George Street, Portman Square; *Midland*—Pres., G. E. Stanger, Esq., Nottingham; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. Goode, Derby; H. Lankester, Esq., Leicester; Dr. Mitchinson, Lincoln; Joseph White, Esq., Nottingham; *North Wales*—Pres., Dr. Turnour, Denbigh; *Hon. Sec.*, D. K. Jones, Esq., Beaumaris; *Reading*—Pres., Dr. Woodhouse, Reading; *Hon. Sec.*, G. May, jun., Esq., Reading; *Shropshire (Ethical)*—Pres., H. Fenton, Esq., Shrewsbury; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; *Shropshire (Scientific)*—Pres., Dr. H. Johnson, Shrewsbury; *Hon. Sec.*, S. Wood, Esq., Shrewsbury; *South-Eastern* (Kent, Surrey, and Sussex)—Pres., F. Fry, Esq., Maidstone; *Hon. Sec.*, P. Martin, Esq., Reigate; *Hon. Sec. Rochester, etc. district*, Dr. Dulvey, Brompton, Chatham; *South-Midland* (Beds, Northampton, and Bucks)—Pres., Dr. Barker, Bedford; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. Bryan, Northampton; R. C. Hurst, Esq., Bedford; *South-Western* (Devon and Cornwall)—Pres., Dr. Hall, Torquay; *Hon. Sec.*, C. H. Roper, Esq., Exeter; *Hon. Secs.*, Cornwall district, Dr. Littleton, Saltash, Plymouth; R. Q. Couch, Esq., Penzance; *West Somerset*—Pres., John Prankerd, Esq., Langport; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. W. E. Gillett, Taunton; *Yorkshire*—Pres., W. Favell, Esq., Sheffield; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Hornby, Esq., York.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. Hoskins; Mr. Gardner; Dr. Thornburn; Professor Bennett; Dr. A. T. H. Waters; Mr. Dayman; Dr. Hare; Mr. Paget; Mr. Reid; Dr. Nelson; Dr. Roberts; Dr. Wollaston; Mr. Wood; Dr. Hall Davis; Mr. Gange; Dr. Priestley; Dr. Browning; and Mr. F. Theed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Sore-Throat: its Nature, Varieties, and Treatment. By M. P. James, M.D. London: Churchill, 1861.
2. Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum. 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Williams & Son's Pure Glycerine

SOAP, analysed by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., and Professor Redwood, Ph.D., strongly recommended by many eminent Members of the Medical Profession, and favourably noticed by the following Medical Journals.

The British Medical Journal.
The Lancet.
The Medical Times and Gazette.
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