

passed over in favour of juniors on the list who are not better men; and, as the Fellows have the power of electing, rightly or wrongly, they sometimes avail themselves of the privilege, and so very ungraciously ignore the care and trouble which the Council have bestowed upon their list of proposed Fellows. An unfortunate encounter of this kind has characterised the election of Fellows of the present year. The Fellows, to a certain extent, took the matter into their own hands, and would not altogether accept their Council's list. It is, however, only right to say that no objection of a personal kind was felt towards any of the gentlemen on the Council-list. The objection was merely of the kind above mentioned. The Fellows took it into their heads that some of the members on the list had been unduly passed over, and therefore resorted to the only means they had of expressing their opinion. They were obliged to do a little harm, in order, as they thought, to do a greater good. The result of this *contretemps* will, however, probably eventuate in a reform of the present mode of procedure. Every one admits it to be a bad mode, so no one need be surprised if it occasionally produces bad fruit. The Fellows have, therefore, resolved to cast about for an improved method of electing or selecting Fellows, if haply they may hit upon one. To find a better plan, however, is not an easy thing; and he who will discover a scheme which shall satisfy the several parties concerned will be entitled to great praise and much thanks. We shall regard him as a true inventive genius.

THE next army medical competitive examination comes off on August 8th. We have heard that the number of candidates coming from the Dublin School is about twenty-five, and therefore not the overwhelming number suggested.

The Daily Telegraph draws the following moral from the tale of the gallant young Llewellyn. How is it that non-professional men can all see these things so clearly, and that our own Army Medical Direction is so blind to their patent truth?

"There is a moral to the proud story, too, which concerns ourselves, our services, and the War-office and Admiralty. This is the breed of men we want to redeem our hospitals between decks and in the field from some of the horrors of war. At this moment war is in the air. And what have our authorities done to get good and true men of the Llewellyn stamp to follow our march, and sail upon the sea with our fleet? They have done, we reply, everything they possibly can to deter them from joining, and to make the medical department in the army odious and unpopular. There has been a stupid jealousy set on foot between 'combatant' and 'non-combatant' officers—as if the slayer were superior to the healer—which is having the effect of utterly demoralising the medical division of our services. Skilful and humane doctors have been so persistently affronted by the regulations, and students so discouraged by the action about the Warrant of 1858,

that every lad of promise turns his face from the service, and men grown grey in honourable exertions take their scanty pension and quit their uniform with disgust. 'Non-combatant officers' forsooth! as if heroism enough has not been shown in the Crimea, in India—in 'charging' cholera, and 'forming square to receive' typhus and typhoid—to spare science this ignorant and suicidal insult. But, in the future, our soldiers will have to fight with no such certainty that, wherever they fall, a brave heart and cool hand will bandage their hurt under fire, and snatch them from death. We are carefully taking measures to keep men like Llewellyn out of our own ranks, and drive them to Confederate cruisers, foreign service—anything and everything sooner than the regiments and ships where they are officially snubbed. Appointments once honourably striven for are now going a-begging; and, for the army's sake in these times of peril, we take a moral from the brave young doctor's death, to point out the ignorant and indifferent set with which the Horse Guards are doing their best, or worst, to recruit our departments."

THE term "acting assistant-surgeon", as applied to the army, seems to have been borrowed from America. There also is illustrated, it appears, the well known saying, that if you want a good article you must pay a good price. *The American Medical Times* says:

"On account of the present depreciation in paper currency, the pay of our surgeons is necessarily narrowed down to quite a small figure, and the acting assistant-surgeons, who, as far as remuneration is concerned, are at the bottom of the list, necessarily suffer the most. This being the case, we can easily understand why the demand for this class of medical labourers is still urgent. Until the Government chooses to increase the pay, it cannot expect to have its wants supplied. No respectable practitioner can, for simply a hundred dollars a month, be tempted to leave his business for any length of time, even for temporary service; and the hospitals of the country will necessarily soon get filled with young irresponsible medical striplings. If the Government wishes first-class men, it must pay first-class prices."

We recommend this editorial opinion to the attention of our own Army Medical Direction.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	Tuesday, July 12, 3.30 P.M.
READING. [Annual.]	George Hotel, Reading.	Wednesday, July 20th, 4 P.M.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held at Birmingham, on June 30th, 1864.

PRESENT—Sir Charles Hastings, M.D. (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Mr. Cartwright; Mr. Clayton; Dr. Falconer; Dr. Richardson; Dr. Styrax; Dr. Stewart; and Mr. Watkin Williams.

The Report to be presented at the Annual Meeting was approved.

The Programme for the Annual Meeting was approved.

The Laws of the Hull Branch were approved, and the Branch recognised.

The Laws of the Bengal Branch were approved, and the Branch recognised.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *Gen. Sec.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 1st, 1864.

MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Midland Branch was held at the Exchange Rooms, Nottingham, on Thursday, June 23rd, at 2.30 P.M.; W. H. RANSOM, M.D., President, in the chair. The following members of the Branch were also present: Drs. Goode (Derby); C. H. Marriott (Leicester); Marsh (Nottingham); Morris (Spalding); Ogle (Derby); Robertson (Nottingham); C. Taylor (Nottingham); and Messrs. J. W. Baker (Derby); S. H. Evans (Derby); S. W. Fearn (Derby); Johnson (Bassingham); J. Marriott (Kibworth); Paget (Leicester); Stanger, F. Stevenson, H. Taylor, Joseph Thompson, and White (Nottingham); and the following gentlemen as visitors: Drs. Brookhouse, Howitt, Tatham, Watchorn, Wilson, and Messrs. Morley, J. H. Osborne, E. Smith, T. A. Stephenson, Varley, and Waters.

The Next Annual Meeting was appointed to take place at Leicester; and the members of the Branch resident in Leicestershire were requested to nominate a gentleman to act as President for 1865.

Report of Council. Dr. GOODE presented a report from the local Council relative to the progress of the Branch during the past year.

Representatives in the General Council. The following members of General Council were elected; viz., for Derbyshire, J. Heygate, M.D., F.R.S., J. Hitchman, M.D.; for Leicestershire, J. Marriott, Esq., T. Paget, Esq.; for Lincolnshire, E. Morris, M.D., T. Sympton, Esq.; for Nottinghamshire, G. E. Stanger, Esq.

Secretaries. The following gentlemen were re-elected Secretaries of the Branch: Derbyshire, A. H. Dolman, Esq.; Leicestershire, John Sloane, M.D.; Lincolnshire, G. Mitchinson, L.K. and Q.C.P.; Nottinghamshire, Joseph White, Esq.

Communications. The following papers, etc., were communicated.

1. The President, instead of the usual address, read a very interesting paper on Diphtheria.
2. Case of Excision and Disarticulation of the Lower Jaw. By S. W. Fearn, Esq.
3. Case of Ovariectomy. By C. H. Marriott, M.D.
4. Case of Removal of Polypoid Growths from the Larynx. By T. Wright, Esq.
5. Dr. Morris of Spalding exhibited numerous specimens of Trichinae, free (alive) and encapsuled; giving a history of these parasites, and making some interesting and valuable remarks on the subject of Trichiniasis, the result of some elaborate experiments recently made by him.

The following communications, which had been announced, were unable to be brought before the meeting for want of time:

1. Case of Multiple Aneurism. By G. E. Stanger, Esq.
2. The recently improved Methods of Extracting in cases of Cataract. By C. Taylor, M.D.

Dinner. At half-past five o'clock, the members of the Association and friends dined together at the George Hotel, when about thirty-three gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. Ransom, the President of the Branch; the vice-chair by G. E. Stanger, Esq.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of August next.

President—JOHN A. SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.S.Ed., Clifton.

President-elect—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D., Cambridge.

All the General Meetings of the Members will be held in the Senate House.

WEDNESDAY, August 3rd.

12 NOON. Meeting of Committee of Council in the Arts School.

2.30 P.M. Meeting of the General Council in the Arts School.

4 P.M. First General Meeting of Members. The retiring President (Dr. Symonds) will resign his office. The new President (Dr. Paget) will deliver an Address. The Report of the Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

THURSDAY, August 4th.

8.30 A.M. The Members of the Association and their friends will breakfast together in the Guild Hall. Tickets Three Shillings each.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the New Council in the Arts School.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Medicine will be delivered by EDWARD L. ORMEROD, M.D.

The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be presented.

Cases and Papers will be read.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

This day (Thursday), by the permission of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, there will be Full Choral Service in the College Chapel at 3 P.M.

FRIDAY, August 5th.

10 A.M. Fourth General Meeting of Members. A Report will be read from the Committee appointed at Bristol to consider the desirability of establishing a Provident Fund. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Fifth General Meeting of Members. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S. Papers and Cases will be read.

6.45 P.M. The Members of the Association and their Friends will dine together in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College. Tickets One Guinea each. Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner are requested to send notice to Dr. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Members are requested to enter, immediately on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room at the Guild Hall, when cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings.

A Clerk will be in attendance at the Reception Room, and will give information respecting lodging-houses.

The principal Hotels are the "Bull", the "Eagle", the "Red Lion", and the "University Arms".

Members who wish for information previous to the Meeting, may communicate with Dr. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Notices of Motion. Dr. STYRAP will move the following alteration in Law xv. To insert, after the words "One Guinea annually", "provided that such sum shall be paid not later than June 30th; after which date, each Member shall pay, in default, £1:5."

Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS will move to alter Law xv, by inserting "the 1st of December", instead of "the 25th of December."

Papers have been promised by Mr. Spencer Wells (London); Mr. Sydney Jones (London); Mr. Bridger (Cottenham); Dr. Sansom (London); Dr. Barker (Bedford); Mr. Solomon (Birmingham); Dr. Woakes (Luton); Dr. Richardson (London); Dr. Martyn (Clifton); Dr. Philipson (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Dr. Buchanan (Glasgow).

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 1st, 1864.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

ON Tuesday last, the 5th inst., a deputation of members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch had an interview with the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War, on the subject of the army medical service. The deputation, which was introduced by J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., consisted of Dr. Sibson, President of the Branch, and the following members: Dr. Burrows (President of the Medical Council); Mr. Skey (President of the Royal College of Surgeons); Drs. Camps, Andrew Clark, Hare, Harley, Henry, Richardson, Routh, Hyde Salter, Joseph Seaton, Stewart, and G. Webster; and Messrs. Holmes Coote, Curling, Dunn, H. Lee, Lord, W. Martin, Millar, and C. H. Moore; as well as Drs. Chowne and Sharpey, and Mr. Barwell, members of the Association.

Dr. SIBSON said that the Metropolitan Counties Branch had taken up the subject of the army medical service for two reasons; first, because the medical officers of the army were precluded, by considerations of discipline, from stating their own grievances; and secondly, because the Branch contained among its members gentlemen connected with all the London hospitals and medical schools, who consequently were constantly in contact with those who might become candidates for admission into the army. Some time ago, the teachers in the schools have been accustomed to urge their pupils to enter the army; but now circumstances were altered, and they could no longer do so. The Association of which this was a Branch, had always taken much interest in all that related to the welfare of the profession. Dr. Sibson then presented the following memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War.

The Memorial of the President and Members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That the attention of your Memorialists has been drawn to the condition of the Medical Service of the Army.

That it is well known to your Memorialists, that the number of candidates for admission into the Medical Service of the Army is far from being commensurate with the number of vacancies; and that, in consequence, gentlemen engaged in civil practice

have been invited to undertake the charge of troops at home.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that the members of the medical profession have ceased to apply for admission into the Medical Department of the Army, because, owing to the successive changes in the Warrant of 1858 (which Warrant gave general satisfaction), and to the practical departure from that Warrant by the Executive, they have lost confidence in the good faith of the military authorities.

They are further of opinion, that the frequent non-enforcement of the Precedence granted by the Warrant of 1858, and the modification of that Precedence by the Warrant of 1863, disqualifying the Medical Officer from presiding at boards (although on other than purely military matters), even when he is the senior officer present, have, by lowering his status, done more than any other grievance to deter members of the medical profession from joining the service.

Your Memorialists are further of opinion—

1. That the Warrant which expresses the terms of service under which Medical men enter the Army should in future be clearly defined, so that no misapprehension may arise.

2. That no alteration should be made in such Warrant without an inquiry, which inquiry should be open to the Medical service, and should be of the same extent, and involve the same amount of consideration, as that which led to the first promulgation of the Warrant.

3. That any such alteration should be made with formality and publicity, and after an explanation to the Medical Officers of the grounds on which it has been considered necessary to alter the terms of service.

Your Memorialists are further of opinion, that the Warrant of 1858 should be the basis of future regulations for the Army Medical Department, subject to the following modifications:

1. The proper definition and enforcement of the Precedence of the Medical Officer, in accordance with his rank, at boards, mess, and committees of all kinds.

2. Increased pay of Assistant-Surgeons and Surgeons.

3. Promotion to the rank of Surgeon after, at most, ten years' full-pay service.

4. Optional retirement after twenty years' full-pay service on an adequate pension.

5. Controlling power and free agency to the Medical Officer in his own department.

6. Regular leave for the Medical Officer, and sick leave on the same footing as is granted to all other Officers.

7. Non-deduction of pay for expenses incurred in the execution of his duty.

8. The abolition of the system of confidential reports by the Surgeon on the conduct of the Assistant-Surgeon.

9. The infliction by the military authorities of all punishments ordered by them; the Medical Officer's duty on such occasions being limited to the protection of the soldier from serious injury.

Your Memorialists are further of opinion, that the systematic employment of Deputy or Acting Assistant-Surgeons without examination ought to be discontinued; since it will inevitably introduce an inferior class of Medical men into the service, and inflict great hardship on the military Medical Officer by increasing indefinitely the period of foreign service; and so still further deter medical men from entering the Army.

Finally, your Memorialists would especially insist that although, since the issue of the Warrant of

1858, an examination has very properly been instituted, the intention and effect of which have been to exclude from the Medical Service of the Army all but highly qualified candidates, the inducements to enter the service have been considerably lessened. The inevitable consequence of thus discouraging the better members of the Medical Profession from entering the Army is, that the soldier must suffer. And your Memorialists are persuaded, that the services of thoroughly competent men of high tone and character will not be obtained, until the Medical Officer is upheld by the Military authorities, and is permanently placed in that honourable position which is due to himself and to the profession to which he belongs.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully urge your Lordship to take this Memorial into your favourable consideration, and to adopt such measures as will tend to secure at once the welfare of the soldier, and the interests of the Medical Department of Her Majesty's Army.

Signed on behalf and by the authority of the members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch,
FRANCIS SIBSON, M.D., F.R.S., *President*.
A. P. STEWART, M.D., } *Secretaries*.
ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., }

Dr. BURROWS, President of the Medical Council, cordially supported the prayer of the memorial. He had been during thirty years a teacher and physician in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and could aver that the statements made in the memorial were correct, and that there was great dissatisfaction among the students. They were unwilling to enter the army, because they could not rely on the fulfilment of the engagements entered into. That this was the case, must be very apparent from the deficiency of applications for admission. As President of the Medical Council, he had, during the recent session of that body, heard the astounding revelations made by Dr. Parkes of the sad want of professional information on the part of those who came forward as candidates for admission: proving that many of those who applied were not fair representatives of the average class of young men entering the medical profession, but those who thought to become admitted into the army on easy terms. He thought himself justified in saying, that the memorial embodied the feelings of the teachers and pupils in the London medical schools.

Mr. SKEY, as President of the Royal College of Surgeons, expressed the deep regret of himself and his colleagues in the Council of the College at the condition of the medical officers of the army. He hoped that his Lordship would do something for its amelioration. When it was considered that medical men were eminently representatives of science, and that there were but one or two in a regiment, it seemed unfair that they should be held down. The chaplain of a regiment—performing indeed functions of the highest character—had a proper status; and he thought the surgeon ought to be also placed in an honourable position.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON said that he was glad to have an opportunity of seeing so many members of the medical profession, and of discussing the subject with them. The memorial involved two points: 1. The renewal of the Warrant of 1858; 2. Increased pay, etc. He would ask in what respects it was considered that the Warrant of 1858 was not carried out.

Dr. STEWART: With regard to relative rank.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON said that Clause xvii was then the portion of the Warrant referred to. In 1861, a warrant was issued, by which the surgeon ranked as junior major. This, as the deputation was probably aware, was repealed by the Warrant of

1863. He supposed that the principal objection to the latter was in regard to the part treating of the position of the army medical officer on boards, etc.

Dr. STEWART said that was the point of objection. The deputation had also been informed that the medical officer ranked as junior in mess; and there was reason for questioning whether the Warrant was carried out in its integrity. But the right of the medical officer to be president of boards was the main point. The military authorities, he was aware, had looked on the presidency of boards as a species of command, not to be held by civil officers. But the term civil was misapplied in the case of the medical officers; they were exposed to the risks of war, and were sacrificed in large numbers; they received military rewards and honours; and, in a letter addressed to his lordship and recently published, it was stated that a greater proportion of medical than of any other officers had received the Victoria Cross.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON: The Warrant of 1858 laid down that medical officers were non-combatant; and he presumed that they did not wish to interfere with military command. He could not understand why so much importance was attached to the presidency of boards.

Dr. STEWART would remind his lordship that, if a superior class of medical men was to be induced to enter the army, proper marks of distinction and social courtesy must be extended to them.

Dr. SIBSON would put the matter in a working form. According to the present Warrant, a medical officer might appear at a board as a witness only, with a junior officer as president. At sanitary boards, the medical officer should take his place according to his rank.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON understood, from what had been said, that the deputation did not desire that the presidency of courts-martial or of boards on purely military matters should be open to the medical officers; but that on certain boards—sanitary, for instance—the medical man should be placed according to his rank. [*Assent.*] He would give the proposal to renew the Warrant of 1858 his best consideration; but he feared he could not support some of the other doctrines laid down in the memorial. As regarded the changing of warrants, this was the prerogative of the Crown; and, while he quite agreed that it would be undesirable to make changes without reason, it was inconsistent with public discipline that changes should not be sometimes made.

Dr. SIBSON said it was not desired to interfere with the Royal prerogative; but that alteration should not be made without sufficient reason.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON would ask whether, within the last few years, there had not been an increase in the number of good appointments elsewhere, which had drawn off medical students from entering the army; and whether, at the same time, there had not also been a diminution in the numbers of those entering the profession.

Dr. HARE said that formerly students used to enter the medical schools with the view of joining the army; but now this was not the case.

Dr. RICHARDSON said there had certainly been a very serious decrease in the number of the medical profession; since 1854, he believed, the decrease had not been less than four thousand. This was very important as regarded competition; but it did not affect the duty of the authorities to render the army attractive to medical men.

LORD DE GREY AND RIPON was quite ready to allow that it might be necessary to offer increased pecuniary advantages to medical men entering the army. But he believed that there was an organised agitation going on among the army medical officers; and the

government must set its face against anything of this kind.

Dr. SIBSON would positively assure his lordship that no pressure whatever had been exercised on the deputation by the army surgeons. The members had, indeed, gained the information which they possessed, with some trouble and difficulty.

Dr. STEWART observed that, although pay might be increased, more would be required to restore confidence.

After some further discussion and explanation of several portions of the memorial,

Lord DE GREY AND RIPON said that the return to the Warrant of 1858, and the proper establishment of the precedence of medical officers, were questions that might well be considered. On other points, he would not encourage the deputation in hoping for a change.

The deputation, having thanked his lordship, then withdrew.

Reports of Societies.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

A. W. BARCLAY, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Lupus Exedens Successfully Treated by Caustics. By T. HOLMES, F.R.C.S. The patient, a girl aged 10 years, who was shown to the Society previously to discussion, had been, in October last, under the care of the physician at the Children's Hospital. She was then a weakly child, with hazy opacity of the cornea, deafness, and chronic irritation of the larynx. The parents of the child were ascertained to be healthy, and free from syphilitic taint. Their other children were healthy. Those that had died had died of teething or other complaints common to children. The patient could talk when quite young; but from the age of 5 years became deaf, and gradually dumb; with increase of the laryngeal irritation. In February 1863, acute laryngitis set in, which necessitated the opening of the trachea.

Soon after the operation, a foul discharge took place from the nares; and from that time the lupus commenced. When Mr. Holmes first saw her in July, the alæ of the nostrils were quite gone, and the patient quite dumb. Constitutional remedies, chiefly iodide of potassium, had not affected the lupus, but done a little good for the cornea and the larynx; change of air was, therefore, proposed; but Mr. Holmes first treated the tuberculated edges with chloride of zinc, which caused a free discharge from the part, and a healthy surface. She was then sent to Margate, when the disease began rapidly to spread; the air of the place, and the cod-liver oil she took whilst there, having no good effect. The disease had now destroyed the nose, and involved both lower eyelids. She, therefore, was brought back to town; and Mr. Holmes applied the potassa fusa well to the edges, not omitting the eyelids, and again produced a healthy surface. The disease now seems to have succumbed to the local treatment, as no further progress of the disease has occurred, and the parts are cicatrised over.

The case was of interest in that in many points it resembles lupus of syphilitic origin, but without the history of that origin; in that the constitutional remedies usually tried, arsenic, mercury, cod-liver, and change of air, failed to do good; whilst, on the other hand, the most beneficial effects followed the local treatment employed.

The case was corroborated by another, a woman, with lupus; in which case more good had followed the local treatment as above described than any previous constitutional measures.

Mr. NAYLER considered the cases brought forward by Mr. Holmes of value; inasmuch as they showed how necessary it was to have recourse to local treatment in dealing with lupus exedens; but he was not prepared to admit the utility of such powerful caustics in all stages, even of this form of lupus; still less of their application to other varieties, as the erythematous, or lupus with hypertrophy. When, for example, lupus exedens was met with in the very early stage, it might be destroyed with nitrate of silver; but, in other cases, the acid nitrate was to be preferred. Again, great benefit was often received from using a powder or paste consisting of calomel and arsenious acid, which was largely used by Mr. Startin at the Hospital for Skin Diseases. The statistics of that application for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, showed a total of 170 new cases of lupus admitted under Mr. Startin's care, of which 131 belonged to the female, and 39 to the male; but the ratio between the two sexes varied considerably in the different varieties, and especially in the erythematous, which was almost peculiar to the female. The influence of age was most strikingly exhibited in the several divisions of lupus. The application of the acid nitrate was also of great use in the treatment of cicatrising lupus; but it was rarely necessary to have recourse to any such caustics in the erythematous kind, and which was treated generally by carbolic acid. As regarded constitutional treatment, cod-liver oil should not be omitted, particularly when the disease was more or less connected with struma, which was generally the case; and it should also be combined with mercury in small doses. The value of this treatment was chiefly seen in lupus exedens and in strumous lupus, as also in impetiginous lupus. Syphilitic lupus was mostly benefited by mercury, with iron or the iodide of potash; so was, sometimes, lupus exedens and lupus erythematous, which alone was sometimes relieved by arsenic.

Mr. PRESCOTT HEWETT had not seen lupus exedens in so young a child, and stated that he had not had to employ caustics; but had found great benefit to result, in most cases, from the use of cod-liver oil and steel; and that they had cicatrised under that treatment without the use of mercury. The local application had generally been zinc ointment. He mentioned the case of a boy with an excrescence on the nose having a malignant aspect, to which nitric acid had been applied, and who recovered without any course of medicine; the zinc ointment was applied, and the part kept clean.

Mr. JAMES LANE thought too many cases were attributed to syphilis as to their origin; but considered that the local treatment by caustics did good in allowing the constitutional treatment a fairer chance. He would use nitrate of silver only to stimulate the edges, and the stronger caustics to destroy the tuberculated tissue.

Mr. MILNER said he had found lupus to be very common in the Brazils, whereas struma was not so.

BEQUESTS. Under the will of the late Mr. F. R. Magenis of Grosvenor Place, £1,000 is to be divided in equal sums to the Royal Free Hospital, the Convalescent Institution, Walton on Thames, the Middlesex Hospital, the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, and the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate. The late Mr. Samuel Brooks, a wealthy banker of Manchester, has bequeathed £1,000 to the Royal Infirmary of that city.

should return; my easiest position being to lie on my right side, with the right thigh slightly bent.

June 13th. Towards morning, I had a return of the pain in the seat of the tumour and in the right loin, for which I applied a mustard poultice, and took a little morphine. These removed the pain, except a little tenderness on pressure. I remained in bed the whole day, and on the 14th till 2 P.M.; when, all pain and tenderness having ceased, and only a little fulness remaining in the right hypochondrium, I got up again.

June 15th. I was much troubled with priapism during the night; and, after passing urine this morning, I found a quantity of lithic acid sand in the pot, being almost the first time I had seen any since the beginning of my complaint, five years ago. I have made water since without any further appearance of gravel; and now there is neither pain, tenderness, nor swelling over the abdomen.

I have been thus prolix—tedious, I fear—in this account of my case, in order that I might lay the whole of the facts before your readers, some of whom may give me the benefit of their ideas of its nature. My own is, that I have a renal calculus in the cortical portion of the right kidney; and this locality will, I think, explain the absence of any change in the urine, of any tenderness of the kidneys when pressed, except during the attacks, of any nausea, and also the long period that usually intervenes between the action of the exciting cause and the occurrence of the pain. But why should irritation of the cortical part of the kidney cause a diffused pain over the abdomen, with tension, if not spasm, of the rectus muscle, and fulness, and a tumour in the right hypochondrium—a tumour which sometimes subsides faster than it rises? I have thought the renal capsule might be affected, as its loose texture admits of a certain degree of enlargement; but the greatest size I find recorded in the *Pathological Transactions* is three inches long by half an inch thick; besides that all its diseases hitherto described are chronic ones, and attended with a cachectic condition; whereas, I am thankful to say, my health, with this exception, is excellent, as well as my spirits, though I think most medical men would draw an unfavourable prognosis from the above symptoms.

The calculus, if there be one, I must hope will, to use the expression of a friend, “go to pot” before myself. But how am I to treat this Will-o'-the-wisp of a tumour, that is here to-day, and gone to-morrow? Dear Mr. Editor, let me have your opinion, if I can trouble you so far. I am, etc., CADOVENSIS.

June, 1864.

[Our correspondent is a highly respected and well known member of the profession, and may well enlist the sympathies of his professional brethren. EDITOR.]

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—As an army surgeon, I desire, through the medium of your JOURNAL, to offer sincere and hearty thanks to the members of the Metropolitan Branch of the Association, for the excellent resolutions agreed to at the special general meeting held on the 13th inst. Every one of the opinions expressed, and resolutions agreed to, at that meeting, were admirable; and collectively they embody all the just and reasonable grievances of the Army Medical Service. I would not wish a word to have been left unsaid, but to attempt to add thereto would be a work of supererogation. To you, sir, also, I would desire to express deep gratitude for your very able article in the JOURNAL of the 18th inst., which for truth and completeness could not be surpassed.

May your exertions, and those of the gentlemen who so kindly attended the meeting on the 13th inst., be attended with success. I am, etc.,

FORTIS EST VERITAS, M.R.C.S.L.

June 23rd, 1864.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On June 30th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Fry, Augustin Barber, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
Grewcock, George, Folkingham, Lincolnshire
Marshall, Francis John, Moulton, Northamptonshire
Rooth, Samuel, Chesterfield

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

King, John, King's College Hospital
Manby, Frederic Edward, Guy's Hospital
Oakley, John, King's College Hospital
Stevens, George Jesse Barnabas, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. The following appointments have been made in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham.

ARNISON, W. C., M.D., to be Lecturer on Botany, with Mr. Thornhill.
EMBLETON, D., M.D., to be Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. Charlton.

MURRAY, W., M.D., to be Lecturer on Physiology.

NESHAM, T. C., M.D., to be Lecturer on Practical Anatomy.

PHILIPSON, G. H., M.D., to be Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, with Dr. Gibb.

WATSON, John, Esq., to be Lecturer on Practical Anatomy.

ARMY. To be Acting Assistant-Surgeons:

BEAMISH, F. P., M.D.	HUNT, T., Esq.
CAMPBELL, J. G., Esq.	KIERMAN, P. K., M.D.
CRAVEN, J., Esq.	LAWRIE, J. T. B., M.D.
DIXON, J., Esq.	LEE, P., Esq.
GELSTON, R. P., Esq.	TYRELL, T. P., Esq.
HAGAN, R. E., Esq.	WALLACE, R., Esq.
HAYNES, W., M.D.	

ROYAL NAVY.

BAIN, A. G., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

BROMLAW, T. D. A., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Racer*.

GRATT, William, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.

HANNAGAN, M., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.

JONES, William, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Fawn*.

KELL, George, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

MITCHELL, A., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cordelia*.

WOOD, Charles B., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Orlando*.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

HIGGINS, Charles H., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Cheshire Engineer Volunteers.

HOYLE, R. C., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 21st Devonshire R.V.

MORTIMER, W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 13th Aberdeenshire R.V.

WATKINS, R. W., Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Northamptonshire R.V.

BIRTH.

PARSONS. On July 5th, at Frome, the wife of *J. Parsons, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

BOWIE, William, M.D., at Bath, aged 71, on July 2.

DALTON. In New Zealand, aged 30, John D., son of William Dalton, Esq., Surgeon, Cheltenham.

FIELD. On June 27th, at Brighton, aged 38, Eliza Barrow, wife of A. G. Field, Esq., Surgeon.

HEELAS, N., Esq., Surgeon, at Wokingham, aged 29, on June 25.

SWINHOE. On July 3rd, at New Swindon, aged 6 weeks, Etheldreda, infant twin daughter of *G. M. Swinhoe, Esq.

THE LUNACY ACT. The act which was passed in consequence of Townley's case has just been printed. It appears that in future, on the Home Secretary having reason to believe that a prisoner under sentence of death is insane, he may desire medical aid to inquire into the same, and on being satisfied as to the insanity, may order a removal to an asylum. On becoming sane, the prisoner may be removed to undergo the sentence originally passed, whether death or otherwise.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SKEY, F.R.S. An elegant testimonial, for which nearly £300 has been subscribed by the past and present pupils educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has just been presented to Mr. Frederick Carpenter Skey, F.R.S., on his retirement after long and faithful services as surgeon to the charity, and as an expression of the high esteem which is entertained for the private worth, and for this and other public services of this accomplished surgeon, who now occupies the president's chair of the Royal College of Surgeons.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICES. The City Orthopedic Hospital held its annual dinner at the Albion Tavern lately. The chairman, Mr. J. G. Fry, in proposing "Success to the Hospital," said that not only was surgical assistance given gratuitously, but that patients were admitted without letters of recommendation. At first they had to pay their secretary, but, owing chiefly to the kindness of Dr. Pollock, that expense was now saved. A reversionary interest of £1000 had been left by Dr. Oak, a late member of the medical staff.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE will hold its eighth annual meeting in York, from the 22nd to the 29th of September, under the presidency of Lord Brougham. In each of the departments three special questions are put, and a day is to be devoted to the discussion of each; the voluntary papers being read and discussed on the remaining days. The following are the questions for department of public health:—1. What are the best means of disposing of the sewage of towns? 2. What are the causes, and what are the means for the prevention, of excessive infant mortality? 3. What is the influence on health of the overcrowding of dwelling-houses and workshops? and by what means could such overcrowding be prevented?

THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE will hold its Annual Meeting at the Royal College of Physicians of London, on the 14th inst.; Dr. Monro in the chair. Dr. D. Skae, retiring President, will deliver an address. Papers will be read by Dr. Morel, on the Present State and Future Prospects of Psychological Medicine; by Dr. Toler, on the Advantage of the Cottage Plan above all others for the Accommodation and Treatment of the Insane; by Dr. Lockhart Robertson, on Asylum Dietetics; by Dr. Toler, on the Propriety of Thinking a Knowledge of Right and Wrong any test of the Responsibility of the Insane; and by Dr. Morel, on the Gheel System of Colonisation. The annual dinner will afterwards be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

SOUTHAMPTON MEDICAL SOCIETY. The annual gathering of this association took place at Winchester, on the 18th ult., at the Deanery. The party was about fifty in number, and included most of the principal physicians and surgeons of the Winchester, Southampton, and Netley districts. The president was Henry Dayman, Esq., of Millbrook, the vice-chairman, Mr. Lawrence. The anniversaries of the society, as Dr. Burnett remarked, were divested of all medical and surgical matters. The day was always spent as a

holiday for real enjoyment, and the society confessed that this was one of the most agreeable and successful meetings the society has held since its incorporation in 1852.

LONDON HOSPITAL. The foundation stone of the new west wing of the London Hospital was laid on the 4th inst., by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess of Wales. The Prince of Wales said that it was a source of great gratification to him to be present at the enlargement of an institution of which his illustrious relative (the Duke of Cambridge) who was ever foremost in all works of charity, was president. The call for the new wing had been made so manifest by the increased numbers applying for admission, that he most heartily subscribed to the necessity of completing so good a work. Of course, a very large assemblage greeted the Prince, and the whole affair went off right royally.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.30 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

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.

ERRATA.—In Mr. W. Weaver Jones's letter on Blood-letting, in last week's JOURNAL, in line 7 of Case I, for "I took two ounces of blood", read "I took twelve ounces of blood"; and in line 3 of Case IV, for "20", read "120".

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.—In the list of the names of new members of this Branch, in last week's JOURNAL, the name of Octavius J. Kent, Esq., of Eastbourne, was accidentally omitted.

IF MR. LE GROS CLARK will again read our remarks, we are sure he will find that there is not the slightest grounds for his suggestion, that our animadversions in any way applied to him. Most assuredly they did not do so.

A POINT OF PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.—We have already fully expressed our views on the question. The ethics of the profession seem perfectly clear in the matter. No medical man has a right to visit the patient of another medical man at the instance of a third party, without communicating with the medical man in attendance. If Mr. John Adams, as surgeon of a railway, visited a patient who was under the charge of Dr. Smith in Dr. Smith's absence, and without Dr. Smith's permission and knowledge, he, in our opinion, clearly committed a breach of professional etiquette. The rule is clear enough in every ordinary case; and it is simply absurd to suppose that a man has a right to transgress the usual laws of professional intercourse merely because he calls himself surgeon to a railway company. This would indeed be the introduction of "railway law" into medical practice!

FEES FOR M.B. DEGREE AT CAMBRIDGE.—SIR: In the answers to correspondents in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, under the head of "Cambridge University", amongst other very available information, I find "The fees for the M.B. degree are eleven guineas."

Possibly, these may be the University fees; but in addition to these, I find on reference to the *Calendar*, that the fees at the different Colleges for the M.B. degree vary from £5 to £16:9 in addition. On referring to my account, I find that my fees were for M.B. (1861.)

University	8	0	0
College Fees	10	1	0
Act.....	7	0	0
	£25	1	0

Unless the fees are very much reduced since the above date, the statement referred to might create a wrong impression on intending graduates.

June 27th, 1864.

I am, etc., M.B. CANTAB.

[Since 1861, the fee of £7 payable to the Regius Professor on keeping the "Act", has been abolished, and a fee of £3:3 has been fixed as payable to the Professor at the first M.B. examination. The fees for M.B. degree, therefore, now are:

To the University	8	0	0
To the Regius Professor	3	3	0
	11	3	0

If the candidate for M.B. be already B.A. (as is commonly the case), the fee payable to the University is only £2, and therefore the sum of his *academic* fees for M.B. degree is £5:2. But, in addition to these, there are fees payable to the College to which the candidate belongs, and which vary in amount in the different Colleges from £4 to £16:9. EDITOR.]

F. R.—None but the most determined of blunderers could misread the plain meaning of our words. Of course, we spoke only of those Committees of the College to which the three junior Councilors were summoned. We neither said nor inferred anything so stupid as that there were no other Committees of the College.

THE "VIVISECTION" PRIZE.—SIR: Having had my attention called to an article in one of your recent numbers, headed "Vivisection and Torture Traps", I beg to inform you that the terms in which the offer of a prize for the best essay on vivisection, will be advertised by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are as follows.

"*Vivisection*. 1. Is it necessary or justifiable, for the purpose of giving dexterity to the operator? 2. Is it necessary or justifiable, for the general purposes of science, and if so, under what limitations?"

We have not contended, and do not now contend, that in no single instance is it lawful to perform an experiment upon animals. What we do say is this—that inasmuch as that experiment tortures an animal whose life and happiness are, like ours, the gift of God, you are bound to show good and sufficient cause and justification before you practise such experiment. That is our case. Pray don't overlook that our advertisement asks questions, without intimating we want answers on one side only.

I am, etc., JNO. COLAM, Secretary.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
12, Pall Mall, S.W., 21st June, 1864.

GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been already received on behalf of the above Fund:—H. Blenkarne, Esq. (City of London), £1:1; Henry Sutherland, Esq. (St. Pancras), £1:1; J. Clark, Esq. (Shoreditch), £1; Dr. Robert Fowler (East London), £1:1; A. M. Champneys, Esq. (Whitechapel), 10s. 6d.; T. M. Kendall, Esq. (King's Lynn), 2s. 6d.; T. B. Humphreys, Esq. (City of London), £1:1; Dr. D. King (Lewisham), 10s.; J. G. Gerrans, Esq. (St. Marylebone), 5s.; H. Terry, Jun., Esq. (Hardingstone), 10s. I am quite willing to take the entire management of the Fund, if generally desired.

I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, July 6th, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—MR. THOMAS MARTIN; MR. W. SANKEY; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; MR. GEORGE LAWSON; MR. HOLMES; DR. HUMPHRY; MR. STONE; MR. JAMES HOWLANDS; DR. CHEVALLIER; MR. J. H. S. MAY; MR. THOMAS PAGET; MR. R. ROGERS; MR. B. R. BOAST; DR. LEAH; MR. LE GROS CLARK; MR. OSBORN; MR. J. PARSONS; MR. CHARLES STEELE; MR. J. A. FRANKLIN; DR. R. FOWLER; THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION; MR. ROWLANDS; ANTI-BARNUM; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. R. J. POLLOCK; and MR. T. G. PHILLIPS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Principles and Practice of Medicine. By John Peet, M.D. London and Bombay: 1864.
2. Guide in the Sick Room. By R. Barwell. London and Cambridge: 1864.

Established 1848.

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Mr. J. Baxter Langley, M.R.C.S.

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The General Partnership and Commercial Agency business, till recently conducted by him at his city offices, and his experience in the management of large commercial undertakings, combined with his professional acquirements, enable Mr. Langley to guarantee that all matters of business placed in his hands will be carried out without delay, and with an equitable regard to the interests of all the parties concerned.

Mr. Langley can refer to the Professors of his College, Members of Parliament, Clergy, Merchants, Bankers, and others, as a guarantee of his integrity and honour in all negotiations entrusted to him.

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without delay, free of expense to the Principals. No gentlemen recommended whose antecedents have not been inquired into. Apply to Mr. Langley, 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C. Locum Tenens of high qualifications, reliability, and good address, can be despatched by an early train, after receipt of letter or telegram.

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for TRANSFER at present on Mr. Langley's Register:—No. 873. Half share of General Practice, in London, annual receipts, £1000.—No. 893. A General Practice, with Retail, in London, wholly transferable. Annual Receipts, £150.—No. 905. The same at the East End. Receipts, £300.—No. 921. The same in the South London. Receipts, £750.—No. 934. The same, with separate Retail, in a good neighbourhood. Receipts, £600.—No. 891. Unopposed Country Practice: £500 a year. Premium by easy instalments.—No. 916. A similar Practice in the West of England, £400 a year. Terms of purchase easy.—No. 901. Village Practice, £300 a year. Terms, £100 cash, and remainder by instalments.—No. 903. A good Consulting Practice in the Channel Islands. Receipts nearly £700 a year.—No. 914. Unopposed Practice in Kent, with Appointments. £300 a year.—No. 918. Prescribing and Visiting Nucleus in London. £300 a year. Equitable terms.—No. 922. At a Watering-place, with Appointments. Receipts, upwards of £300.—No. 924. The same, a Nucleus. Income, £200. Terms easy.—No. 928. Excellent Nucleus in a flourishing Staffordshire Town, with Appointments. £200. Payments convenient to purchaser.—No. 929. Excellent Country Practice in Oxfordshire. £150 a year.—No. 930. A small death Vacancy in Cheshire.—No. 933. Half Share in a long established Business in a good Berkshire town. Premium, £400: Senior Partner of advanced age.—No. 938. In a Market Town thirty miles from London. £250 a year.—No. 941. Half Share in the best Practice in one of the largest towns in the Midland Counties. Premium, £1200.—No. 943. A Nucleus on the South Coast.—No. 948. In a large County Town in the Midland Counties. Receipts, £1800 a year. Two years Partnership Introduction.—No. 951. Within fifty miles of London, a well established Practice of £1500 a year. Half share for negotiation, etc. etc. etc. Office, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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in established watering places, and an excellent Nucleus are now in the hands of Mr. Langley for negotiation. 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

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Receipts, about £120. Rent, £18. Fixtures and Goodwill to be sold for £50. Investigation solicited. Address "926," Mr. Langley, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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Immediately, several competent In-door and Out-door ASSISTANTS, qualified and unqualified, for Town and Country. No charge for registration, but references in all cases required. Apply to Mr. Langley, 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

British Medical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION** will be held at **CAMBRIDGE**, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of August next.

President—JOHN A. SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.S.Ed., Clifton.

President-Elect—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D., Cambridge.

All the General Meetings of the Members will be held in the Senate House.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

12 NOON. Meeting of Committee of Council in the ARTS SCHOOL.

2-30 P.M. Meeting of the General Council in the ARTS SCHOOL.

4 „ First General Meeting of Members. The retiring President (DR. SYMONDS) will resign his office. The new President (DR. PAGET) will deliver an Address. The Report of the Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th.

8-30 A.M. The Members of the Association and their friends will breakfast together in the GUILD HALL. Tickets Three Shillings each.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the New Council in the ARTS SCHOOL.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Medicine will be delivered by F. L. ORMEROD, M.D. The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be presented.

Cases and Papers will be read.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

This day, Thursday, by the permission of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, there will be Full Choral Service in the College Chapel at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th.

10 A.M. Fourth General Meeting of Members. A Report will be read from the Committee appointed at Bristol to consider the desirability of establishing a Provident Fund. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Fifth General Meeting of Members. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S. Papers and Cases will be read.

6-45 P.M. The Members of the Association, and their Friends, will dine together in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College. Tickets One Guinea each. Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner are requested to send notice to DR. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Members are requested to enter, immediately on arrival, their Names and Addresses in the Reception Room at the Guild Hall, when cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings.

A Clerk will be in attendance at the Reception Room, and will give information respecting lodging-houses.

The principal Hotels are the "Bull," the "Eagle," the "Red Lion," and the "University Arms."

Members who wish for information previous to the Meeting may communicate with DR. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Notices of Motion. DR. STYRAP will move the following alteration in Law xv. To insert, after the words "One Guinea annually", "provided that such sum shall be paid not later than June 30th; after which date each Member shall pay, in default, £1:5:0."

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS will move to alter Law xv, by inserting "the 1st of December" instead of "the 25th of December."

Papers have been promised by MR. SPENCER WELLS (London); MR. SYDNEY JONES (London); MR. BRIDGER (Cottenham); DR. SANSOM (London); DR. BARKER (Bedford); MR. SOLOMON (Birmingham); DR. WOAKES (Luton); DR. RICHARDSON (London); DR. MARTYN (Clifton); DR. PHILIPSON (Newcastle-on-Tyne); DR. BUCHANAN (Glasgow).

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham,
July 1st, 1864.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS,
General Secretary.