

Association Intelligence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on THURSDAY, the 1st of September, at One o'clock precisely.

Business.—To consider the subject of International Correspondence between the Society for the Promotion of Medical Science in the Netherlands and the British Medical Association.

To consider the amount of increase in the Salary of the General Secretary.

To appoint the Readers of the Addresses in 1865.

To consider the propriety of applying for a Royal Charter for the British Medical Association.

To elect the Representatives of the Council on the Directorate of the Provident Fund.

To agree to instructions to be issued to the different Branches as to the Election of their respective Representatives in the Directorate.

Any other business which may be brought forward.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, August 23rd, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE following name was accidentally omitted from the list of members present at the Annual Meeting in Cambridge.

Davies, Thomas, M.D., Chester

THE MEDICAL PROVIDENT FUND.

DR. RICHARDSON begs to announce the following contributions to the Guarantee Fund—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount already subscribed	115	10	0
Dr. Burrows, F.R.S. (London)	21	0	0
T. Spencer Wells, Esq. (London)	5	5	0
C. J. F. Lord, Esq. (Hampstead)	10	10	0
Dr. Markham (London)	10	10	0
Dr. Barker (Bedford)	5	5	0
H. D. Carden, Esq. (Worcester)	31	10	0

Further contributions will be announced.

It is expected that the first meeting of Directors will be held early in October.

12, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH, 1864.

H. OLDHAM, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Two gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society.

Specimens. Mr. HARPER exhibited an Ovarian (?) Tumour removed by Mr. Baker Brown. The nature of the tumour being a matter of doubt, the specimen was referred to Dr. Greenhalgh and Dr. Braxton Hicks, in conjunction with Mr. Harper, for special examination.

Dr. SNOW BECK exhibited an Uterus removed from the body of a woman who died on the ninth day after a natural labour, and who presented all the symptoms of a severe form of puerperal fever. The peritoneum was found inflamed after death, and about two pints of turbid fluid existed in the cavity of the abdomen. After a minute and careful examination of the organ,

the sinuses, the pelvic veins, the lymphatics, as well as every other tissue, were found perfectly healthy, and the internal cavity everywhere covered by a soft membrane, containing the usual microscopic elements of the mucous membrane. A decided negative was thus given to many of the supposed causes of puerperal fever. But it was shown that the sinuses and pelvic veins permitted air to flow along their cavities, and that a ready means thus existed for the purulent infection of the general system. This open state of the sinuses was further traced to an imperfect contraction of the uterus after the birth of the child, which thus allowed fluid to pass along these canals.

Dr. MURRAY showed a specimen of Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus. It was interesting from the fact of its growing entirely in the posterior wall of the cervix uteri, without involving in the least degree the body or fundus of that organ. The internal os could be distinctly felt, and sharply separated the sound from the diseased tissue. The patient was in too weak a state to admit of any operation, or that of enucleation might possibly have removed the mass, which was larger than an orange.

Dr. MARION SIMS, who was present, in reply to a question, stated that he had practised in certain cases incision of the os uteri for the purpose of restraining the hæmorrhage often present in cases of fibroid tumour of the uterus. His results had been satisfactory; but he had not practised it sufficiently often to be in a position to speak decisively as to its absolute value. He disclaimed originality as to the operation itself.

Dr. GREENHALGH exhibited a Pelvimeter made by Mr. Ferguson during the year 1859, which so closely resembled the instrument lately described as a "New Pelvimeter," the invention of Drs. Earle and Murphy, that he felt it due to his colleague, Dr. Harris, to state that this instrument was devised by and manufactured for him nearly five years ago.

ON PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

BY ROBERT GREENHALGH, M.D.

The author first alluded to the large mortality both to mothers and children (one in four and a quarter of the former, and about two-thirds of the latter), which he attributed mainly to the severe and repeated losses of blood, to the delay in effecting the delivery, and the method of turning usually had recourse to in these cases. He then gave the details of twenty-four cases which had occurred in his own private and consulting practice between the years 1842 and 1864. He placed before the Society several statistical tables, chiefly taken from Dr. Read's work, to show, in addition to other facts, that the expulsion of the child generally takes place before the full period of utero-gestation—premature labour being the rule and not the exception; that nature, unaided, frequently terminates the delivery with safety both to mother and child; that complete and partial artificial separation of the placenta before the birth of the child has failed in numerous cases to arrest the hæmorrhage; and that these methods and turning had proved most unsatisfactory in their results. Having dwelt at some length upon these several points, he strongly advocated a close observance of the way in which nature terminates these cases with safety to mother and child. Having specified the result of his observations on that head, he confidently recommended the following plan of treatment, which had proved, as far as the limited number of cases could prove, in his hands and in those of others, far more successful both to mothers and children than any other method hitherto devised. It was as follows:—1st. That in any case of hæmorrhage, whether profuse or otherwise, occurring after the commencement of the seventh month

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following candidates have passed the first M.B. Examination.—Entire Examination.

First Division.

Bateman, Francis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Bushell, Stephen Wootton, Guy's Hospital
Cole, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Howse, Henry Greenway, Guy's Hospital
Irvine, James Pearson, B.A., University College
Nunneley, Frederic Barham, University College
Philpot, Charles William, King's College
Shaw, Thomas Clave, B.A., King's College
Taylor, George Christopher, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Welch, John Burges, King's College

Second Division.

Adams, Arthur Bayley, London Hospital
Ball, John Augustus, Guy's Hospital
Beck, Marcus, University College
Berrell, Charles, King's College
Berry, Other Windsor, Charing Cross Hospital
Buckell, Francis John, University College
Clothier, Henry, University College
Eastes, George, Guy's Hospital
Kelly, Charles, King's College
Lloyd, John, Queen's College, Birmingham
Smith, Charles James Hardy, University College
Spencer, George Othwaite, University College
Taylor, Arthur, Guy's Hospital
Warren, Thomas Pickard, Guy's Hospital
Williams, John, University College

Excluding Physiology.

First Division.

Hughes, John Pearson, University College

Second Division.

Birtwell, Henry Hargreaves, St. Thomas's Hospital
Evans, Julian Augustus Michael, University College
Ferris, John Spencer, King's College
Gooding, Ralph (B.A.), King's College
Grimes, John, King's College
Legg, John Wickham, University College
Orton, George Hunt, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Physiology only.

First Division.

Glynn, Thomas Robinson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Hilliard, Henry Charles, Guy's Hospital
Hooper, John Harward, St. Thomas's Hospital
Mickley, Arthur George, Guy's Hospital
Turner, Ebenezer Fulham, Guy's Hospital
Woodhouse, Thomas James, St. Thomas's Hospital

Second Division.

Aldersey, William Hugh, Guy's Hospital
Harvey, Walter Anstice, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Norton, Arthur Trehern, St. Mary's Hospital
Read, Charles, University College

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The following candidates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine on August 1st. The mark *a* indicates those who have obtained prizes for their dissertations; *b*, those deemed worthy of competing for the dissertation prizes; and *c*, those commended for their dissertations.

Anderson, Robert, Scotland
Baker, Robert, England
Banks, William Mitchell, Scotland (*a*)
Barnes, Henry, England (*c*)
Barss, Andrew de Wolf, Nova Scotia
Belgrave, Thomas Bowerman, England
Bentham, Thomas, England
Bottle, Alexander, England
Brims, James, Scotland
Bruce, William, Scotland
Carmichael, James, Scotland
Carter, William, England
Chastellier, Ewenor, France
Clifton, Herbert, England
Conyers, James Saltus, Bermuda
Cornish, George Bishop, England
Crawford, William Thomson, Scotland
Crichton, James Smith, Scotland (*c*)
Cunningham, Robert Oliver, Scotland (*b*)
Dalton, Thomas, England (*c*)
Dixon, George, England
Drummond, Edward, England
Eddison, John Edwin, England (*c*)
Elmslie, William Jackson, M.A. Aberdeen, Scotland

Fox, Cornelius Benjamin, England (*b*)
Grosvenor, Alfred Octavius, England
Gunn, Robert, Scotland
Hamilton, David, Scotland
Harrison, Thomas Laurence, Shetland
Henderson, Edward, Scotland
Hope, James Johnstone Hyslop, Scotland
Howes, Frank Charles Plumpton, England
Hughes, David Erskine, Scotland
Irvine, William Skipton, Ireland
James, Henry Northage Laud, England
Jones, Andrew Pugsley, New Brunswick
Joyce, Thomas, England
Laing, Alexander, Scotland
Livingstone, Robert Hamilton, New Brunswick
Lorraine, Walter, Scotland
McAndrew, Andrew Watson, Orkney
McCloskey, Joseph Richard, Ireland
McDonald, Angus, M.A. Aberdeen, Scotland (*c*)
Mackenzie, Stephen Coull, Calcutta (*b*)
McNeill, William, Scotland
Meiklejohn, Robert Morris, East Indies (*c*)
Messer, Thomas John Fordyce, Scotland
Miller, Alexander Gordon, Scotland
Moffat, John, Isle of Man
Montizambert, Frederick, Canada
Morsou, Alexander Kinnear, England (*c*)
Mouat, George Bridges, Scotland
Munro, Alexander Donald Neil, Scotland (*b*)
Nankivell, Herbert, England (*c*)
Nash, Edmund, England (*c*)
Nivison, Thomas Renny Strachan, Scotland (*c*)
Oliphant, John, Scotland (*c*)
Parsons, Charles, England (*a*)
Purves, William Laidlaw, Scotland
Renton, William Matthew, England
Rigg, Thomas, England
Roberts, John, Wales (*b*)
Roberts, Thomas Edward, Gibraltar
Robertson, Schoedde, Ireland
Semple, William Henry, Scotland
Sewell, Colin Charles, Canada
Shears, Arthur, England
Shedden, Arthur William, East Indies
Sheldon, William, England
Sinclair, William, Scotland
Skimming, Robert, Scotland
Smith, James Taylor, England
Squires, William Westbrooke, France
Taylor, Herbert, Darmstadt (*b*)
Taylor, John William, Scotland
Thomas, David, Wales
Thomson, James Clements, East Indies
Thomson, Robert Bremner, Scotland (*a*)
Thorburn, David Arno Smet, Scotland
Turnbull, George Hogarth, Scotland
Veitch, Andrew, Scotland
Walford William, England
Warter, John Southey, England (*c*)
Watson, Alfred Marchmont, Jamaica (*a*)
Watson, James, Scotland
White, Francis Buchanan White, Scotland (*c*)
White, John Gregory, England
Wickwire, William Nathan, Nova Scotia
Williams, Eytton Owen, England
Wood, Joseph, England
Workman, Charles John, England (*c*)
Wright, Joseph Brampton, England (*b*)
Wright, Robert, Scotland

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On August 18th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Cropp, Frederick John, Clapham
Green, Thomas Henry, Saffron Walden
Lighthbody, John, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire
Spooner, Edward Monro, Blandford, Dorset
Taylor, Francis Henry Wickham, Camberwell

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

Butler, William Harris, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

BATEMAN, Frederic, M.D., appointed Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, in the room of *W. H. Ranking, M.D.
COOMBS, William G., M.D., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum.
DAVIES, J., Esq., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary.
MOWAT, George, Esq., elected House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Swansea Infirmary.
RICHARDS, Joseph P., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary.
THOMAS, Griffith R., Esq., elected Surgeon for Out-patients to the Swansea Infirmary.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

ATKINSON, F. H., Esq., to the Benington District of the Boston Union.
 DAVIDSON, Frederick, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., to No. 4 District of the West Ham Union, Essex.
 HARRIS, James S., Esq., to the Workhouse and District No. 1 of the Blything Union, Suffolk.
 HAWTHORN, John, Esq., to District No. 4 of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Union.
 ISTANCE, Richard, Esq., to the Conwil District of the Carmarthen Union.
 McNEIL, William, M.D., to the Parochial Board of Port Patrick, Wigtownshire.
 NEWTON, Henry W., Esq., to District No. 2 of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Union.
 PEARSE, John S., M.D., to District No. 1 of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Union.

ARMY.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon H. B., M.D., 10th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Sinclair.
 KING, Surgeon G. S., M.D., 14th Foot, to be Surgeon 96th Foot, *vice* B. Swift, M.D.
 MACKENZIE, Assistant-Surgeon J., 10th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* F. E. Scanlan.
 SCANLAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. E., to be Assistant-Surgeon 10th Foot, *vice* J. Mackenzie, M.D.
 SINCLAIR, Staff-Surgeon W., to be Surgeon 10th Foot, *vice* H. B. Franklin, M.D.
 SWIFT, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., 96th Foot, to be Surgeon 14th Foot, *vice* G. S. King, M.D.

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

MONCKTON, D. H., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 21st Staffordshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BUSH, Michael A., M.D., at Highwoods, Writtle, Essex, on Aug. 18.
 FIELD, James, M.D., at Richmond, aged 81, on August 23.
 HUTCHINSON. On August 20th, at Herne Bay, Anne Sarah, widow of John Hutchinson, M.D.
 LEWIS, James L., Esq., Surgeon, at Grove's End, Glamorganshire, aged 53, on August 15.
 *STONE, Thomas Arthur, Esq., at 30, Grosvenor Street, aged 67, on August 20.
 THOMSON, Robert Dundas, M.D., F.R.S., at Richmond, aged 53, on August 17.

THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. Lord Granville has accepted the presidency of the medical college at Epsom.

BUCHAN MEDICAL SOCIETY. Mr. William A. Gavin has been elected president for 1864-65; and Dr. William Bruce has been re-elected secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS held its second meeting the week before last at Geneva. Professor Longmore, and Dr. Rutherford, Inspector-General represented England on the occasion.

ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF A LUNATIC. Mr. Henry Wilkins of Ealing Green, has been admitted to bail for trial at the instance of the Commissioners of Lunacy, charging him with having received a lunatic without being properly licensed to do so.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE. The following scholarships have been awarded at the close of the Summer Session of 1864: W. J. Garrett, W. Square, and W. J. Tattersall; C. D. Batt *proxime accessit*.

THE POISONING OF SEAMEN. The inspector of meat at Sunderland has recently died at that place, of fever, produced by the effluvia from some casks of provisions which he seized before they could be got on board a vessel.

BEQUESTS. The following amongst other bequests have been left by the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Sandford House, Bootle, to the hospitals, etc., connected with Liverpool: Royal Infirmary, £1,000; North Dispensary, £600; South Dispensary, £600; Blind Asylum, £500; Blue Coat Hospital, £500; Northern Hospital, £500; Southern Hospital, £500. The late Mr. Martin Thackeray has left £500 to the Bedford Hospital.

DEPOSIT OF THE NILE. Dr. Muspratt gives the following as the principal constituents of the *mud* of the Nile: silicic acid, alumina, proto-and sesquioxide of iron, with traces of phosphate of alumina, and organic matter containing ammonia.

DIAGNOSIS BY BALLOT. At a meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, the members balloted on a case presented. "The result of the vote was as follows:—Psoriasis inveterata, 5; skin disease, 1; eczema rubra, 5; tetter, 1; rara avis in terra, 1; leprosy, 3; natrum muriaticum, 1; psora, 1; blank, 3; Persian leprosy, 2." (*Chicago Journal*.)

THE FEDERAL ARMY. From May 9th, 1864, to June 10th, the medical department sent to Belle Plain, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, and White House, surgeons (volunteer, contract, and regimental), nurses, medical students, and attendants, to the number of one thousand, viz.: surgeons 580; volunteer aid corps, 194; contract physicians, 42; regimental, 19; number of nurses, medical students, etc., 165.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR. At this season of the year all France is divided into two classes—those who are already members of the Legion of Honour, and those who hope to become so. Pages of the medical journals are filled with the names of medical men who have been this year added to the long list of those who are already entitled to wear a bit of red ribbon in their button-hole.

Dr. SIEVEKING will accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen. The Royal party will leave Scotland (*via* Dundee) for that city in the first week of September. Dr. Sieveking at the end of September will give up the charge of the Prince and Princess to Dr. Minter, and return to England—the Prince considerably not wishing Dr. Sieveking to remain too long away from London. The Royal infant will, we believe, return to England with Dr. Sieveking.

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR. The consumption of sugar per head throughout the United Kingdom is 37lbs. That of coffee has decreased in England; in 1841 nearly 1lb. 8oz. was consumed, but now it is scarcely 1lb. 5oz. per head. Of tea in 1841, we consumed in the United Kingdom 36,675,667 lbs. or 1lb. 6oz. per head; in 1861, 77,927,750 lbs. or 2lbs. 11oz. per head.

DAMAGES FOR POISONING BY MISADVENTURE. At the recent Liverpool assizes, an action was brought by a widow, who sought to recover from a chemist £3,000 for the loss of her husband, who had died in consequence of taking poison, supplied by mistake for medicine by one of the defendant's assistants. Before the case was opened, however, a verdict for £1,500 was taken by consent—£500 being given to the widow, and £500 to each of her two younger children.

WAR. A ride of four hours brought us to Fredericksburgh, where we reported to Surgeon E. B. Dalton, Medical Director. There were at that time not far from four thousand wounded in the city, scattered throughout all the available buildings, as churches, hotels, stores, warehouses, etc., etc. On first entering these suddenly extemporised hospitals, we were struck with the utter destitution of all medical and hospital supplies. The patients lay thickly upon the floors, with only their dirty, tattered, blood- and pus-be-smear'd garments under and around them, and neither bandage, lint, nor old linen could be obtained to dress their offensive wounds. There was also great destitution of food, especially such as the severely wounded require. There can, however, be no blame attached to the medical department for this absence of hospital supplies. (*American Medical Times*.)

DR. BROWN-SÉQUARD AND THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY. It will be gratifying to all interested in medical education and the college, to learn that a professorship of the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System has been established by the corporation, and that the greatest teacher in this branch of medicine of the day, Dr. E. Brown-Séquard, has been appointed to fill the chair. This distinguished physiologist has fixed his residence permanently among us. (*Boston Journal.*)

PRISON DIETARY. The commissioners, in their report, speaks as follows of the present gaol diet. "In accordance with your directions, a board of medical officers was assembled to examine and report on the whole question of the dietary of the separate prisons. The board has since made its report, and the dietary recommended by it has been adopted at Millbank and Pentonville, Brixton, and Parkhurst. It differs considerably from the old diet, and contains only 284oz. of solid food per week as against 306oz per week in the dietary formerly in use, but it is more varied, and there seems no reason to doubt it is a very sufficient dietary. The dietary of the public works prisons has also been carefully considered by a board of medical officers, and an amended uniform diet recommended, which has been approved and ordered to be gradually adopted. It involves a very large reduction in the old scale of diet, viz., a reduction from 352oz. per week to 299oz. per week of solid food, or nearly one day's food in the week."

DEATH OF DR. R. DUNDAS THOMSON. On the 17th inst., Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson expired at Richmond, where he was on a visit to his brother. In the medical world Dr. Thomson occupied a high rank, both as an author and professor, while the many public offices in which he practised, and the honorary positions which he filled, brought him prominently into connection with the public. He was in the 54th year of his age. His first degrees were taken in Glasgow, in which university he afterwards held the chair of chemistry. In 1859, he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow of the College during the present year. He filled the chair of chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital for many sessions, and was physician to the Scottish Hospital and to the Blenheim Free Dispensary, of which he was one of the founders. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of several medical societies in London and Edinburgh, also of the Chemical Society; and was president of the British Meteorological Association. He also occupied the position of medical officer of health to the parish of Marylebone.

THE HÔTEL DIEU is said to have been founded in the twelfth century by St. Landry, Bishop of Paris. It was enlarged during the reigns of St. Louis, Henry IV, and Louis XIV. Two fires caused great destruction in the Hôtel Dieu between the years 1737 and 1772; and a great number of patients were burnt to death during the second fire. During the reign of Terror the Hôtel Dieu was called "Maison de l'Humanité." The Minister of the Interior laid the first stone of the present portico on the 1st Vendémiaire, year 12. On entering the Hôtel Dieu a statue of St. Vincent de Paul is to be seen on the left, and of Montyon on the right. The grand staircase is decorated with portraits of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons attached to the hospital. Several inscriptions on tablets record the various *ordonnances* relative to endowments. One inscription contains the celebrated ode, composed by Gilbert at the Hôtel Dieu, entitled *Au Banquet de la Vie*. Underneath is written "Gilbert, eight days before his death; 22 years of age."

TETANUS IN THE AMERICAN FEDERAL ARMY. Tetanus has prevailed among the wounded of the Army of the Potomac to an unusual extent. Upwards of fifty cases occurred within a short period at Fredericksburg and in the hospitals at Washington. Nearly every case proved rapidly fatal. We are glad to learn that Dr. Brown-Séquard, of London, now in this country, has consented to give a lecture on this disease, at Washington, where it is now most prevalent. (*American Medical Times.*)

INQUESTS IN 1863. In the year 1863 as many as 22,757 coroner's inquests were held in England and Wales. The juries brought in 207 verdicts of murder; 203 verdicts of manslaughter; 1,385 of suicide—an increase of nearly 8 per cent.; 323 of death from excessive drinking—more than double the number in 1862; 140 of death from want, cold, and exposure. The verdicts of suicide were on 1,048 men and 337 women. 3,664 of the inquests—a proportion as one in every six—were upon infants not more than a year old, more than a fourth of them illegitimate; and verdicts of murder were recorded in 166 of these cases. No less than 79 of those verdicts of murder were in Middlesex.

THE FEDERAL ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. In a volume containing a collection of tourists' tales, etc., entitled *Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel* in 1862-3, there is an account of the Federal army medical service. Mr. Charles Mayo, who was in the medical service of the Federal army, recounts what a reckless and ill-organised service it was, and how much worse it might have been but for the sanitary commissioners there. He acknowledges his debt of information to the South for one or two pieces of knowledge which he did not possess previously. "One of these is, that the stories about the cruelty, brutality, sensuality, ignorance, and ferocity of the slave-owners, on which we have formerly been fed, are mere inventions in the greater number of cases; I believed this to be so before, but I never knew it for certain until I had been in the South."

TORTURES OF WAR. A medical member of the Sanitary Commission writes from Washington. "In 20,930 wounds, 749 were compound fractures of femur; and of this number 480 were transported unamputated. Again, of the knee there were 242 wounds, and of these 138 were transported unamputated. Of the leg, there were 948 gunshot fractures, of which 650 remained unamputated. There were at the same time 566 gunshot-wounds in the lungs and thorax. It has been found that any one of the transported fractures must be moved, off and on (unless the bunk or bed goes with the sufferer), at least fourteen times before resting in a general hospital. Often the number of movements is much more! Very few of the wounded thighs and knees now and recently brought to Washington have any supporting appliances."

MEDICAL FEES. The *American Medical Times* calls out for a revision of the Fee-list. Medical men are the most meagrely paid of any class of any community. They are supposed to be liberally educated, and yet they are called upon to perform the most menial services. They have no repose either night or day. They are the common drudges to do all the hard labour, and that gratuitously, of every charitable institution. They expose themselves freely to every form of contagion, and meet death on every hand. And yet the reward for all this toil and self-sacrifice is little more than an "approving conscience." The truth is, medical men have never properly estimated the importance of their services, and have consequently placed a degrading pecuniary value upon them.

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.

DISEASE IN MANCHESTER AND PRESTON.

RETURN of diseases occurring in public practice in the week ending August 13th, 1864. Manchester, contributed by Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association; Preston, by R. C. Brown, Esq.

	Manchester.	Preston.
Small-Pox	9	—
Chicken Pox	1	2
Measles	12	4
Scarlatina	19	6
Diphtheria	1	—
Hooping-Cough	4	—
Croup	1	—
Diarrhea and Dysentery	160	38
Continued Fever	47	17
Erysipelas	6	3
Rheumatism	57	5
Neuralgic Affections	11	2
Constitutional Syphilis	26	2
Phthisis	52	6
Insanity	13	2
Bronchitis, Inflammation, and Catarrh	121	16
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	15	1
Skin Diseases	67	3
Dyspepsia	80	12
Other diseases not classed	714	70
Totals.....	1416	189

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.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Paget's paper published in last number, at page 213, column II, line 10, for "pubes", read "umbilicus".

THE governors of the Samaritan Free Hospital have decided that operations for diseases incidental to women may be performed either by the physicians or the surgeons of the hospital. This seems to us a very natural resolution. Physician-accoucheurs have taken upon themselves the right of operating, and (as far as we can understand the rights and wrongs of a matter) they have a perfect right to do so. Practice, we suppose, makes etiquette; and there is no etiquette which forbids the accoucheur to perform an operation. If a physician choose to operate, most assuredly the College of Physicians would never contest his right to do so. It would be hard, indeed, if any college attempted to interfere in such a way with its members, so long as there is nothing to prevent any man in the country, from the Archbishop of Canterbury (who confers degrees in medicine) down to the crossing-sweeper, from performing operations or treating diseases. Etiquette has decided that pure physicians must not amputate legs; but it has not decided that physician-accoucheurs shall not operate on female diseases; and therefore physician-accoucheurs do operate in such diseases; and we really see no reason why they should not, if they are pleased to do so.

M.S.—You need be in no anxiety respecting the limitation of the Provident Fund to members under sixty. The Committee was quite right in taking the actuarial average; but the Chairman of the Directorate promised at Cambridge that the whole subject should be reconsidered by the directors, who will, we doubt not, find a means of meeting the difficulty, to the satisfaction of all associates.

STRUMOUS OPTHALMIA.—SIR: Your number for August 6th, contains an appeal from a correspondent, "M.D.", who finds a difficulty in dealing with certain cases of so-called "strumous" ophthalmia, of a persistent and contagious character, in children who are workhouse residents. I beg to direct his attention to page 393 and context of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, April 1863. He will probably, on minute inspection of his patients, find the affection not different from the granular ophthalmia of barracks; notices are to be found in the last Army Reports, and which is proved to exist in workhouses, in a somewhat recent number of Beale's *Archives*. This complaint is so little amenable to treatment, that it is likely to constitute a standing imperfection in our in-door workhouse system. I am, etc., G. G. Paddington, August 1864.

CERTIFICATES IN CASES OF MISCARRIAGE.—SIR: I am reported at a late inquest to have said, "It was a common practice for medical men to let the bodies of still-born children be buried in back gardens." I referred to miscarriages. Dr. Hanks said, "That the medical profession wished particularly to know if, in cases of miscarriage, certificates were required?" It seems that all medical men are not yet convinced of the absolute necessity of supplying certificates in cases of miscarriage and abortions; as some are still awaiting the unanimous decision of the members of the medical profession; many wishing "particularly to know if certificates are required in cases of miscarriage." They do not echo my remark: "That after that verdict, the medical profession would know what to do in cases of miscarriage." For, in spite of the "opinion of blame", fearless of its dire consequences, detraction from their reputation, and interruption to their success, some of my brethren propose resolutely to conform with the custom transmitted from their forefathers, positively refusing to certify to cases of abortions and miscarriage. They join with myself in boldly calling for a reply, careless of the indignation and protest of the insignificant few; satisfied that, by so doing, they are not casting a slur nor bringing dis honour on the profession.

I am, etc., HENRY HANKS.

146, Mile End Road, August 1864.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICES.—A correspondent writes: "You may perhaps remember that about four years ago, the Committee of the Nottingham Dispensary agreed to make some pecuniary acknowledgment of the services of the consulting medical officers. This act of liberality (which, I believe, was noticed and commended by the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL) has been repeated every year up to the present time; but, unfortunately, some of the Committee have managed to get up a strong opposition to it; and in revising the rules a short time ago, left out any mention of payment. A special general meeting of the governors was called last Monday, and though the Committee were defeated on a question of form, yet there was a manifest indisposition on the part of the meeting to admit the propriety of paying the medical staff, and therefore I addressed a letter (enclosed) to one of our daily papers, setting forth the opinions which, in common with yourself, I hold on the subject of gratuitous medical labour; and I acknowledge myself under much obligation to you for your powerful advocacy of the same principles which I have endeavoured, but feebly, to espouse."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. GEORGE LAWSON; Dr. MONCKTON; Mr. GASKOIN; Mr. RHODES; Mr. C. HARRISON; Mr. LAWSON; Dr. G. H. PHILIPSON; Mr. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. T. P. TEALE; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Mr. T. PAGET; Mr. W. M. BAKER; Mr. S. W. FEARN; Dr. H. J. ALFORD; Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS; Dr. MORRIS; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. A. RANSONE; Mr. THOMAS MARTIN; and Dr. C. B. NANKIVELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Resident Clinical Assistants.—A VACANCY having occurred in the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and Diseases of the Chest, those Gentlemen who are desirous of becoming Candidates for the vacant office are requested to send in their applications, with testimonials, on or before SATURDAY, the 3rd of September, and to attend the Medical Committee on the following Monday, at 4 o'clock. Testimonials as to moral character as well as to medical qualifications are required. Further particulars may be obtained at the Hospital.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

Brompton, August 17th, 1864.