

in its action; and can be seen, at regular intervals, to fall quite low, and then to rise again to a considerable height. Its water is used for bathing, drinking, and making salt; its carbonic acid is also used for gas-baths, which irritate the skin, and make people sitting in closed boxes sweat. Thence the savants and friends dispersed in the fine gardens and grounds; collected again at the Kurhaus for dinner; after dinner, had music and coffee and gossip, which was most agreeably variegated by the presence of a large number of the gentry from the near and distant neighbourhood, and a good sprinkling of the candidates and professors from the clerical and scholastic Protestant seminaries of the neighbouring ancient, formerly Free Imperial town of Friedberg.

As darkness arrived, the grounds of the Kurgarten gradually became a blaze of light; all the walks, buildings, an ornamental temple in the centre, and even the very grass itself being illuminated by thousands of lamps. While this was going on, the town of Nauheim opened the taps of its magnificent great beer-barrels; and had the satisfaction to see full justice done to the quality of their contents and the liberality with which they flowed. Refreshed, we wended our way towards the railway-station; passed the Sprudel, now glowing magically in the red light of a huge pot of strontia-mixture; then the arch, and imagined the faces above smiling at our mirth, yet wishing to come down into the throng, where they had been many a time. Then, amongst firing of guns and cheering of great crowds, the steam-horse carried us back to Giessen.

[To be continued.]

**MORTALITY AMONG THE CHINESE.** "With very rare exceptions, says the *Ballarat Star*, "the mortality among the Victorian Chinese is caused by affections of the organs within the chest, and especially of the lungs."

**OUR BLACK TROOPS AND CONSUMPTION.** There are some thousands of black troops in the service of the Crown. In Ceylon the mortality is much lower among the native than among the white troops; but in the West Indies, where also there are both black and white, it is very decidedly otherwise. In Jamaica the mortality among the black troops was 30.25 per 1,000 of mean strength; among the white troops only 12.81. Mr. O'Flaherty, the principal medical officer in that command, remarks that the black soldier to outward view is apparently strong and muscular, but when sick he has comparatively little power of resisting or sustaining disease, and fatal cases of consumption are seldom protracted to the advanced stages commonly observed among European soldiers. It must be borne in mind that the black recruit undergoes a very trying change, on enlisting, from almost complete idleness, and a semi-savage state of existence, to a life of order, regularity, and continued exertion in learning his work during the first two years; the white corps brings no soldiers in the recruit stage. In Jamaica also the black troops have much heavier duty than the white, and have been provided with only two meals a day, at 8 a.m. and at noon, leaving them for nearly twenty hours without any regularly provided sustenance; but the medical officer had recommended the addition of an evening meal. The liability of the black troops to consumption is remarkable also in the returns for West Africa. At the Gambia the deaths from consumption and diseases of the lungs in the four years 1859-62 were as many as 17.64 per 1,000 *per annum*. The mortality from all causes in the year 1862 exceeded 28 per 1,000 at Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos; there are no European troops there to allow of a comparison of mortality.

## Association Intelligence.

### MEDICAL PROVIDENT FUND.

THE first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Medical Provident Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, October 20th. Present: Dr. RICHARDSON, in the chair; Dr. Armstrong (Gravesend); Dr. J. M. Bryan (Northampton); R. B. Carter, Esq. (Stroud); Dr. Chevallier (Ipswich); John Clay, Esq. (Birmingham); Dr. Collet (Worthing); Edward Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell); Dr. L. E. Desmond (Liverpool); Dr. Falconer (Bath); Dr. Fayrer (Henley-in-Arden); T. Taylor Griffith, Esq. (Wrexham); Dr. Latham (Cambridge); Charles F. J. Lord, Esq. (Hampstead); Thomas Paget, Esq. (Leicester); T. Heckstall Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); Dr. A. P. Stewart (London); Henry Veasey, Esq. (Woburn); Dr. E. Waters (Chester).

Letters expressing regret at inability to attend the meeting were read from Dr. Ogle (Derby); W. D. Husband, Esq. (York); Dr. Morris (Spalding); S. Wood, Esq. (Shrewsbury); Dr. Copeman (Norwich); H. D. Carden, Esq. (Worcester); and G. Southam, Esq. (Manchester).

Dr. Falconer acted as Honorary Secretary.

**Vacancies.** The following vacancies were announced as having occurred in the Board of Directors; one in the members elected by the Committee of Council; one in the Yorkshire Branch; two in the South-Western Branch; one in the West Somerset Branch; and one in the Shropshire Ethical Branch.

Mr. PAGET moved, Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH seconded, and it was resolved unanimously—

"That notice of the vacancies be given to the Secretaries of the Branches, with a request from the Board that, at the next meeting of the Branches, these vacancies be filled up, and the returns made to the Chairman."

**Guarantee Fund.** The CHAIRMAN reported that the contributions to the Guarantee Fund amounted to £344.13; of which £133.18 had been paid. The money had been placed at interest in the Union Bank. (The bank acknowledgments were placed before the meeting.) He wished to take the opinion of the meeting as to the application of the Fund.

A discussion occurred, on the question whether the donors to the Fund intended it to be applied to preliminary expenses, or to be held altogether in reserve. —The CHAIRMAN recalled the fact, that the Association had voted £50 towards preliminary expenses; whether this would or would not be enough for the year, would turn on a question yet to be discussed—viz., that of confining the Provident Fund to members of the Association, or opening it to the whole profession. If the fund were to be opened to the whole profession, the expenses would, of course, be increased; and under any circumstances, in fact, he thought that the £50 granted by the Association would not be sufficient. The various donors to the Guarantee Fund had expressed very different desires as to its application; some wished it to be applied to preliminary expenses; others, as a reserve.—Several members of the Board spoke on the question; the prevailing feeling being that, while it would be advisable to apply a certain part of the Guarantee Fund to preliminary expenditure, the principle of forming a reserve should be sustained; and that what was now used should be considered as borrowed, not sunk. In accordance with this opinion, it was moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. PAGET, and carried—

"That the preliminary expenses be at present drawn from the Guarantee Fund, to be replaced from the General Fund as the Board of Directors may hereafter decide."

*Treasurer.* The CHAIRMAN said he must ask the meeting to appoint a Treasurer. Up to this time, he had undertaken the work; but it was impossible for him to carry it on together with his duties as Chairman.

Mr. LORD proposed, and Dr. COLLET seconded—

"That Dr. Westall be appointed Honorary Treasurer of the Provident Fund, *pro tempore*."

Dr. WATERS thought this would be the most fitting opportunity for bringing forward a question which, in the Branch he represented, and, he believed, in other Branches, was considered of the greatest importance; viz., What was the responsibility of Directors individually, should any liabilities be incurred? and what would be the responsibilities of the Association as a body under the same circumstances? He would ask the Chairman to give his views on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question had been put by many other members of the Association; and he read a letter from Mr. Southam, in which that gentleman suggested that, if any doubt existed on the point, counsel's opinion should be taken. He (the Chairman) believed that the Association could not possibly incur any responsibility; and that no individual could, as a Director, incur any responsibility except in the case of fraud. In the latter case, he did not know whether the liability would fall solely on the delinquent, or on the directors at large. Even in this extreme case, the responsibility must necessarily be very small, presuming that the Directors did their duty; for, as the meetings would be held at least four times a year, and the accounts balanced on each occasion, the responsibilities could never exceed those of three months' standing. It had been asked, If it were found that the sums paid by subscribing members did not meet the requirements of sick members, what steps would have to be taken? To this he replied that the remedy was obvious. The Directors would have to summon a meeting of the subscribers; and the terms of subscription would have to be raised according to the necessities of the case. At the present moment, however, the Directors could do no more than take the soundest possible actuarial basis for their plan, and put it practically to the test.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH said he took, if he might be allowed to say so, a stronger ground than the Chairman. The legal bearings of the case would be identical with those which obtained in benefit clubs enrolled under Act of Parliament. The responsibility would be distributed over the whole of the members who subscribed to the Fund and took advantage of its benefits. It was purely a matter of mutual trust between member and member; the Directors being merely the representatives of the members, and responsible only with the members themselves. Even in case of fraud, the loss sustained would be distributed over the whole of the subscribing members; and no one would be implicated as to the whole sum except the fraudulent person or persons. As regarded the Association, it would be impossible to attach any responsibility to it; the Board of Directors being entirely separate from the Executive of the Association; the funds being entirely different; and the objects of the Provident Fund being clearly defined. For his part, he would not have been a Director for an hour, if he were not legally sure that the responsibilities were divisible among the whole of the subscribing members.

After some further discussion, Dr. WATERS expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which his question had been answered. He hoped

that the explanations given by the Chairman and Mr. Smith would be fully reported.

The motion, for the appointment of Dr. Westall as Treasurer, was then put to the vote, and carried.

*Secretary.* Dr. WATERS moved—

"That Dr. Henry be appointed Secretary of the Provident Fund for three months."

The motion was seconded by Mr. CARTER, and carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. DANIELL, seconded by Dr. BRYAN, and carried—

"That the remuneration of the Secretary, for the three months, be £25."

*Executive Committee.* Mr. PAGET moved, and Dr. STEWART seconded—

"That the following gentlemen constitute an Executive Committee, to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the Provident Fund, and to submit the same for approval and adoption by the Board of Directors: The Chairman; Dr. Westall; T. H. Smith, Esq.; Dr. Armstrong; C. F. J. Lord, Esq.; Dr. Falconer; J. Clay, Esq.; Dr. Fayer. The Chairman to convene the members of the Committee, and to have a casting vote. Three to be a quorum."

Mr. CLAY wished, before the motion was put, to ask under what constitution the Fund would be placed. In the Report read at Cambridge, three plans were suggested; viz., a Charter of Incorporation for the Association; enrolment under the Friendly Societies' Act; or independent organisation. Before the Executive Committee could draw up any regulations, it must be advised on this point.

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been determined by the Committee of Council of the Association, with whom this particular question rested as much as with the Directors, that an effort should be made to obtain a Charter, and to place the Provident Fund under the bye-laws of that Charter. This failing, the Directors would probably have to cause the Fund to be enrolled. Both plans would give it a legal standing; and there were advantages, and disadvantages, attending both; but, as the Committee of Council had determined on one course, the present Board could not do otherwise than wait. This delay need not interfere with the drawing up of rules, which might be framed on the very safe basis laid down by Mr. Tidd Pratt for friendly societies, and legalised, might be acted on temporarily, and embodied in the bye-laws if a Charter were obtained, or consolidated if the society were enrolled.

Mr. CLAY wished particularly to know whether, in the event of a Charter being obtained, the bye-laws of the Association relating to the Provident Fund would be submitted to the Directors by the Committee of Council previously to being passed.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no doubt that any bye-laws proposed by the Committee of Council would be laid before the Board.

The resolution was then carried.

It was proposed by Mr. CLAY, seconded by Mr. GRIFFITH, and carried—

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to print the rules and regulations when determined on, and to circulate the same among the Board of Directors a month previously to their next meeting."

*Instructions to the Executive Committee.* The CHAIRMAN said that, before the Executive Committee commenced their work, there were certain points on which they ought to be instructed by the whole Board now assembled. He would limit such instructions simply to questions that were of the largest professional interest; and respecting which he had received most inquiries. He would first take the opinion of the meeting on the point, *whether the benefits of the Fund should cease at sixty years of age.*

A long discussion followed. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH was against the limitation of benefits to 60; but felt that there ought to be a limitation to the age of entry. He would limit entry to persons under 45 years of age. If that were not done, then limitation of the benefits to 60 was requisite.—Mr. CLAY thought that it was actuarially sound to enact the limitation; and placed before the Board a very elaborate series of facts shewing the amount of sickness at various ages.—Mr. DANIELL was strongly opposed to any limitation. If members chose to pay an extra subscription *pro ratâ*, he did not see why they should be deterred from doing so.—Dr. BRYAN said that the limitation suggested would prevent very large numbers of the Branch which he represented from taking any interest in the Fund.—Mr. PAGET concurred. He thought it would be a most unwise policy to appear even to exclude any member of the profession on the ground of his age. It was natural that a man at 60 must pay, for the same benefit, a sum much larger than a man at 30 would pay; and in this manner, he believed, any danger that might be feared would rectify itself.—Dr. CHEVALLIER said that, as the periods for which a man would receive relief would necessarily be limited to certain fixed periods, that would act in preventing danger.—Dr. STEWART said that his sympathies were entirely with those who would have no limitation; but, in the interview which he and the Chairman had had with Mr. Tidd Pratt, he (Mr. Pratt) had dwelt so emphatically on the necessity of the limitation, that he (Dr. Stewart) felt sure that the stability of the Fund would be much influenced by the way in which the question was determined.—Mr. CARTER thought that the limitation would be necessary.—The CHAIRMAN, in closing the debate, said he was as anxious as any member present to see that the Fund applied without limitation of age; but his calculations as to days of sickness, made quite independently, so entirely accorded with those of Mr. Clay, that he was afraid to join so warmly as he could wish with many of his friends. He would like to reconsider the question, with the view of determining if some new method could be adopted, on sound calculation, which should remove the limitation. He could wish that the meeting, while expressing its sentiments generally, should not bind the Committee to draw up a rule negating limitation, but should leave it open for them to consider the matter further.—The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. PAGET, seconded by Dr. FAYRE, and was carried unanimously—

“That the Directors, sharing in the general desire to extend the benefits of the Fund beyond sixty years of age, specially instruct the Executive Committee to examine into this point, with a view to such extension; and to embody their decision in their Report.”

The CHAIRMAN then asked for instruction on the point, *whether the Fund should be applied to cases of disability from accident as well as from disease*. He read a letter from Dr. Radclyffe Hall, suggesting that accidents should not be included; and also a resolution passed by the South-Western Branch to the same effect.—Dr. DESMOND, Dr. BRYAN, and Mr. CLAY took part in the discussion. Dr. BRYAN thought it would be almost impossible to define amongst medical men what was and what was not an accident. He asked whether or not a dissection-wound would be considered an accident.—Ultimately, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. DANIELL, and seconded by Dr. CHEVALLIER, was carried unanimously.

“That the Committee be instructed to include accidents in their rules as a part of the benefit scheme.”

The next subject discussed was the question, *whether or not the Fund should be confined to members*

*of the British Medical Association, or open to the profession at large*.—Mr. CARTER moved—

“That the Directors instruct the Committee to make rules for the admission of members of the profession generally.”

Mr. CARTER, in moving the resolution, urged that it would be a great injustice to the profession generally to limit the benefits of the Fund to members of the Association. There were many professional men of small income, who would be most anxious to join the Fund, but who could not afford to join the Association also; and some might subscribe to both for a time, and afterwards leave the Association. But it would not be just to ask them to forfeit what they had paid to the Fund because they chose no longer to belong to the Association. He further stated that, if the Fund had not been started by the Association, it would have been commenced by himself and several other gentlemen with whom he had been in communication; and that although, finding the Association was about to take up the same question, and seeing that it had special facilities for carrying out the scheme, he had deferred to it, he still considered that the plan should embrace in its organisation the profession at large. Such extension would, he believed, increase the number of subscribers to the Fund, and do good rather than harm to the Association.

Mr. DANIELL seconded the resolution. He said he must claim precedence of Mr. Carter in suggesting a relief fund for the whole of the profession. He had, in fact, originated and for a time carried on a fund of this description, than which nothing could have worked more satisfactorily, had it been possible at the time to manage it better. Indeed, the society ceased with some hundreds of pounds in its hands. His scheme was much wider than that now contemplated; and he hoped that the present plan might ultimately be enlarged, while he fully approved of commencing with the single and simple object of giving relief in sickness. The present undertaking commenced under far better auspices than his own. He had not a penny with which to meet preliminary expenses; and all the expenses (which were very large) were met from the contributions of members. His friend Dr. Richardson, in this movement, had been wiser; for he had raised a fund before there were any expenses; and the expenses themselves promised to be small. To limit the benefits to members of the Association would be a very narrow policy: to open it to all would necessarily, he believed, add to the ranks of the Association; but, even if it did not, the Association ought to take the higher ground of usefulness, and give to the scheme the widest application.

Mr. PAGET warmly supported the proposal for the extension of the benefits of the Fund to the profession. He did not think the Association could be too liberal.—Mr. VEASEY, as President of the South Midland Branch, wished to express, on the part of the Branch, their almost unanimous desire that the Fund should be extended.

The CHAIRMAN read a resolution from the South-Western Branch, recommending that a request should be inserted in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, that each member of the Association should communicate to the Chairman of the Directorate his feelings in the matter, and that the wishes of the majority should be carried out. Speaking on the whole question, he felt now, as he had from the first, that it would be most desirable to extend the Fund to the whole profession, if it could be done safely. It was on this point of safety that he had hesitated. The difficulty was this: that the Directorate, as now constituted, was purely connected with the Association; and he

did not see, therefore, how those gentlemen who joined the Fund, and were not members of the Association or of any of its Branches, could be represented in the management. He felt that the distinction between represented and unrepresented members might lead to difficulties of a very serious nature. He fully agreed with Mr. Carter as to the justice of throwing the Fund open; while he felt that no organisation could be more perfect for the special working of such a Fund than that of the British Medical Association. The Branches of the Association were so many ready-made centres; the members of those Branches knew best who in their respective districts would be most likely to join in the movement, and, above all, who would be most likely, from particular knowledge and earnestness, to serve as competent Directors. So far, the organisation had proved itself well; for he had no hesitation in saying, that no small section of men outside the Association could have brought together from the various parts of England such a Directorate as had been elected; and he believed that the profession at large, when it saw the names of the Directors elected by the Committee of Council and by the Branches, would be of the same opinion. Thus the Association possessed the organisation; while the profession altogether required to take part in the measure, could the two elements be united. On the whole, he thought that the demand to admit the profession altogether overruled, though it did not meet, the difficulties he had suggested; and he should therefore vote for the extension, in the hope that some plan might be suggested by which those difficulties would be removed.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH, while admitting the desirability of extending the Fund beyond the Association, saw the greatest difficulties in the way of extension, so long as the Association held the sole management. Within the bounds of the Association, the scheme was in unity with the work of the Association, and was easily managed. There could be no discordance, because every man had a voice in electing representatives to the governing body; and those representatives were responsible to their Branches for the performance of their duties. But if a large number of members came in from without, who would represent them? and would they be content to be unrepresented? He confessed that he was a strong advocate for carrying out the Fund, for a time at least, purely within the Association; and he should only fail to vote for this, because he felt he must bow to the opinion of the Chairman, who had given so much thought to the matter, and had shewn such valid reasons why the Association should be the organising body, and because he hoped, with the Chairman, that, as members came in from without, some plan might be devised by which they could be enabled to have a voice in the management.

Mr. GRIFFITH suggested that the Fund should be confined to the Association for two years.—After some remarks by Dr. FAYRER, Dr. DESMOND, Mr. CLAY, Dr. ARMSTRONG, and other Directors, most of them being in favour of extension, the resolution for extension was put, and carried unanimously.

The next subject discussed had reference to instruction to the Executive Committee in respect to the question whether relief should be granted to members suffering from partial disability from disease or accident.—Dr. LATHAM proposed, Mr. CLAY seconded, and it was carried—

“That there be no system of partial relief introduced into the regulations of the Provident Fund.”

It was next discussed, whether by payment of multiple premiums, members should be allowed to insure so as to secure, during sickness, proportionately in-

creased benefits.—Dr. WATERS proposed, and Dr. FAYRER seconded—

“That, for the first two years from the commencement of the Society, no member be allowed to subscribe more than will entitle him to receive £2 a week when incapacitated by sickness or accident.”

Dr. CHEVALLIER, Mr. CARTER, Dr. FALCONER, Mr. CLAY, and the CHAIRMAN, took part in the discussion. The resolution, on being put to the vote, was carried.

*Bankers to the Fund.* Mr. CLAY proposed, Mr. LORD seconded, and it was resolved—

“That the Guarantee Fund be deposited in the Union Bank of London, in the names of the Chairman and Treasurer, and that all cheques be signed by them conjointly.”

*Collection of the Guarantee Fund.* Dr. LATHAM proposed, Dr. FAYRER seconded, and it was resolved—

“That the Chairman and Secretary be authorised to call in the several sums promised to the Guarantee Fund.”

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Directors should be called by the Chairman, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, after the preparation of their Report.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Dr. Falconer for acting as Honorary Secretary, having been proposed by Dr. DESMOND, seconded by Mr. LORD, and carried, the proceedings closed.

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

	£.	s.	d.
Amount already contributed.....	344	3	0
Thomas Paget, Esq. (Leicester) .....	10	10	0
Dr. Armstrong (Gravesend) .....	10	10	0
T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray), additional....	5	5	0

Further contributions will be announced.

12, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: MEETING.

The first meeting of the session was held on October 17th, in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton; R. W. FALCONER, M.D., President, in the Chair. Upwards of fifty members and visitors were present.

*Medical Provident Fund.* R. W. Falconer, M.D. (Bath), and W. Budd, M.D. (Clifton), were elected Directors of the Provident Relief Fund.

The following resolution was proposed:

“That, in the opinion of this Branch, the Provident Relief Fund should at present only be available to members of the British Medical Association.”

To this the subsequent amendment was proposed:

“That the Provident Relief Fund should be open to all members of the medical profession.”

The amendment, being put from the Chair, was lost, only five members voting in favour of it. The original motion was then put, and carried by a large majority.

The following resolution was then proposed and carried:

“That, in the opinion of this Branch, the benefits to be derived from the Fund should not cease at the age of sixty.”

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were elected members of the Parent Association and of the Branch: C. S. Barter, Esq. (Bath); Alexander Waugh, Esq. (Chilcompton); C. Board, Esq. (Bristol); and Joshua James, Esq. (Bristol).

*Papers.* The following papers were read.

1. Death during the Inhalation of Chloroform. By C. Gaine, Esq.

2. Notes on Cancer. By W. M. Clarke, Esq.  
3. Report of a Case of Perineal Section. By J. W. Teale, Esq.

#### SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE eighth autumnal meeting of this Branch took place at Buckingham, on Tuesday, the 18th instant; the following members and visitors being present—viz., H. VEASEY, Esq., Woburn, President, in the Chair; Drs. Bryan (Northampton); Francis (Northampton); Mackay (Stony Stratford); and Messrs. G. Ashdown (Northampton); R. Ceely (Aylesbury); W. C. Daniell (Stony Stratford); R. Death (Buckingham); G. P. Goldsmith (Bedford); F. L. Harper (Brixworth); G. H. Haslop (Buckingham); C. Spencer (Whitechurch); H. Terry, jun. (Northampton); and R. Watkins (Towcester). As visitors were present, John Manley, Esq. (West Bromwich); and the Rev. Archibald Currie.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings with some prefatory remarks respecting the Branch, and also referred to the Provident Fund.

*Report.* Dr. BRYAN (Secretary) read the Report of the Branch, and stated that five new members had joined this year; whereby, after deducting the losses by removal and other causes, the numbers amount to ninety-two. It was much to be regretted that there had been several losses by default in paying arrears of subscriptions; and it was very important that they should be paid early in the year, by which the Secretary's work would be much lightened, and any applications from the General Secretary avoided. The funds of the Branch were in a tolerably good condition; the balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the present time amounting to £3:1:6; the expenditure for the year to the present time had amounted to £11:4:7. Dr. Bryan made some remarks explaining the constitution and objects of the "Medical Provident Fund".

The Report was confirmed and adopted.

*Provident Fund.* It was proposed by Dr. FRANCIS, seconded, and carried unanimously—

"That there be no limitation of age in regard to participating in the benefits of the Provident Fund; that it be thrown open to the whole profession; and that accidents as well as diseases should be provided against."

*New Members.* The following new members were proposed and elected:—Arthur Evershed, Esq. (Ampt-hill); Robert S. Stedman, Esq. (Sharnbrook); and G. H. Haslop, Esq. (Buckingham).

*Papers.* The following papers were then read.

1. On some Remedial Results in Epilepsy. By D. J. T. Francis, M.D. Five cases were given, in which the bromide of potassium was taken in doses varying from five to thirty grains, and persisted in for some months, with apparently most satisfactory results. The sedative power of the remedy manifested itself in a few days, and no injurious results followed. Nearly all the cases were in early life; the oldest being aged 25. A very interesting discussion took place, in which most of the members present took part.

2. Case of Puerperal Convulsions. By G. P. Goldsmith, Esq. In this case, bleeding at the arm had been performed, and delivery was effected by the short forceps. A good recovery followed, after a few days. Considerable discussion took place, which was shared in by Dr. Bryan, Mr. Ashdown, and Mr. Watkins. Mr. Watkins had had several cases within the last few years; they had made good recoveries without venesection, merely under the use of chloroform,

shaving the head and applying ice to it, with enemata, and delivery as soon as possible.

Five other papers were on the list for the meeting, but were not read, owing either to the proposers not being present, or time having expired.

The next Annual Meeting was arranged to be held at Northampton, under the presidency of George Ashdown, Esq.

*Dinner.* The members and visitors then adjourned to the White Hart Inn, where they partook of an excellent dinner, and separated at an early hour, after a very pleasant and instructive meeting. All had previously partaken of a handsome luncheon, provided at the house of Robert Death, Esq.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will take place at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, at 3 p.m., on November 17th. Gentlemen wishing to read papers are requested to forward their names forthwith to the Secretary,

ROBERT BOWLES.

Folkestone, October 1864.

## Correspondence.

#### TREATMENT OF PARTURIENT WOMEN.

LETTER FROM ALBERT NAPPER, ESQ.

"Magna est veritas, et prævalet."

SIR,—Such is the apt motto adopted by Mr. Pope in his reply to a theory advocated by Dr. Graily Hewitt in a clinical conference on midwifery lately held at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. Mr. Pope appears to have been so startled by Dr. Hewitt's bold divergence from the old *régime* of "Lowther, Haigh-ton, Churchill, and Co.," that he feels it to be his incumbent duty to ward off the evils to be expected from its general adoption as much as in him lies, particularly as regards the advocacy of a full generous diet—the usual diet of health—for a woman immediately after delivery. That such a doctrine should appear to a practitioner of Mr. Pope's standing (eminent though he be) "monstrous, hideous, huge, and benighted," is not much to be wondered at; nor would I, upon the experience of a quarter, venture to question the dogmas of one whose experience extends over half a century, did I not know that, besides Dr. Hewitt, there are many eminent members of the profession who entertain the same views, and amongst them one, at least, of the most distinguished in this department of medical practice—Dr. Oldham. He, in his introductory address in assuming the presidency of the Obstetrical Society in January 1863, expressed his unqualified approval of the practice now advocated by Dr. Hewitt; and his remarks appeared to be generally acquiesced in by the members then present, and by none more cordially than by myself.

I have long since arrived at the conclusion, that the course of abstinence entailed upon parturient women immediately after delivery has been frequently attended with evil results; and had been cautiously feeling my way in the other direction, when I had the gratification of hearing Dr. Oldham express his entire approval of the practice, and state that he had been in the habit for many years past of allowing his patients meat and mildly stimulating diet, even on the very day of their delivery. Fortified by such high authority, I have since with confidence pursued this practice to its full extent, and have had as yet

either by the original prescriber, or by some other legally qualified practitioner, before it is re-dispensed.

If this plan were invariably adopted, prescriber, dispenser, and patient would be comparatively safe; and, on the occurrence of a case similar to the present one, we should know "whom to hang".

I am, etc., JOSEPH STEPHENS.

5, Pavilion Parade, Brighton, October 18th, 1861.

## Medical News.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On October 20th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Dawson, John, London Hospital  
Jones, George, Goswell Road  
Locking, Benjamin, Colman Street, Hull  
Oliver, George, Bourne, Lincolnshire  
Ward, Martindale Cowslade, Markham Square, Chelsea

**As an Assistant:—**

Smith, William John, Northampton

### APPOINTMENTS.

WALKER, J. P., M.D., has been appointed Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College, Calcutta.

### ROYAL NAVY.

BROWNING, Benjamin, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Canopus*.  
BUCHAN, Charles F., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Himalaya*.  
DOBBS, John W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Hawke*.  
MANSFIELD, Pierce, M.D., Assistant-Surg., to Plymouth Hospital.

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

CHAPMAN, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Middlesex R.V.  
GILLIES, Hugh, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Argyllshire A.V.  
STORMONT, H. J., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 1st City of London R.V.  
SCARR, R. T., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Hertfordshire R.V.  
TWEEDIE, A. C., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Selkirkshire R.V.

### DEATHS.

DAVIS, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, at 17, Upper Belgrave Place, aged 60, on October 19.  
DOVE. On October 14, at St. Austell, aged 74, Mary, widow of Thos. Dove, Esq., Surgeon.  
EMERSON. On October 5, at Upper Norwood, Elizabeth, widow of A. I. Emerson, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
MORGAN, Moses, Esq., L.R.C.P.E., at 12, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, aged 63, on October 19.  
PROCTOR. On October 18th, at Waltham, Essex, aged 91, Harriet, widow of Alexander Proctor, M.D., formerly of Crewkerne.  
\*ROBERTSON, Archibald, M.D., F.R.S., many years Senior Physician to the Northampton General Infirmary, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the British Medical Association, at Clifton, aged 74, on October 19.  
STEGGALL. On October 23, the wife of John Steggall, M.D., of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.  
THOMAS, Morgan, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Queen's Terrace, Woolwich Common, aged 80, on October 22.

MR. FLOWER of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been visiting during the vacation the museums of Liège, Brussels, and other towns of Belgium.

**TESTIMONIAL.** A large number of members of Odd-fellows at Wrexham have presented a testimonial to Mr. Cranmer, the assistant of Mr. Dickenson of that town.

**VENEREAL DISEASE.** There is a rumour that government is thinking of forming a committee to inquire into the treatment and prevention of venereal diseases.

**A MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.** Amongst the names of gentlemen who last week qualified for the office of magistrate for the County of Brecknock we are glad to note the name of one who has long been a member of this Association—James Williams, Esq., F.R.C.S. of Brecon.

**OVARIOTOMY.** M. Kœberle of Strasburg announces another successful case of ovariectomy. He has operated thirteen times and lost three of his patients.

**YELLOW FEVER AT BERMUDA.** Seven medical officers have perished by yellow fever between July 26th and September 7th of the present year at Bermuda. The *Montreal Gazette* publishes the following: "Yellow fever abating at Bermuda, and medical officers all recovering."

**AMERICAN WAR NEWS.** Assistant-Surgeon G. W. Ellis, United States Volunteers, formerly of Bombay, East India, is missing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Adjutant-General of the army to find him. The reported deaths in the Confederate army, returned at Richmond, up to December 31st, 1863, number 57,805.

**KLEPTOMANIA.** The *Ararat Advertiser* reports the following:—"A very uncommon case came before the Circuit Court on Wednesday. A female of hitherto excellent character appeared in the dock, charged with stealing some articles of baby clothing. The poor woman exhibited the most painful distress at her situation, having, according to evidence adduced, taken the articles from the promptings of a species of kleptomania induced through being enceinte. His honour Mr. Justice Barry, much to the relief of all present, acquitted her on her husband's recognisance of £50, to appear again if called on."

**UNION MEDICAL CONTRACTS.** The following question has been introduced to the Guardians of the Blackburn District by Mr. Corbett, the Poor-Law Inspector of the district. What is the present state of the medical contracts, and whether any arrangements have been made or are contemplated by the Guardians to carry out the recommendation of the Select Committee on Poor Relief, that in future cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines should be provided at the expense of the Guardians?

**THE NATIONAL MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.** We have pleasure in stating that it is the intention of the members of the National Medical Registration Association to invite Mr. Lavies to a public dinner, for the purpose of showing their sympathy and regard towards one, who has rendered valuable services, not only to the Association, but also to the profession. The difficulties with which this society has had to contend, entailed upon Mr. Lavies no ordinary amount of anxiety and considerable pecuniary loss. It is to be hoped that the members of the Association will embrace this opportunity of doing honour and justice to their president. The dinner will take place on the November 23rd, at the Freemasons' Tavern, William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., taking the chair. William Adams, Esq., 37, Harrington Square, N.W.; Dr. Tilley, South Lambeth, S.; and Jabez Hogg, Esq., Bedford Square, W.C., will act as honorary secretaries.

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, MORGAN THOMAS,** died at his residence, 2, Queen's Terrace, Woolwich Common, on Saturday last, at the age of 80 years. He entered the army as an assistant-surgeon in 1804, and served in the campaign in Italy in 1805, including the occupation of Sicily. He was also at the descent on the coast of Calabria, at the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla Castle in 1806. He afterwards accompanied the expedition to Sweden, under Sir John Moore, and subsequently in Portugal and Spain up to the retreat to Corunna. He obtained the rank of surgeon in 1811, and in 1815 was present at the capture of Guadaloupe. He was promoted to be assistant-inspector, July 14th, 1836; deputy-inspector-general, January 16th, 1841; and inspector-general, April 1st, 1850. He had received the silver war medal with two clasps.

A NEW NAME. M. Gibert has given homœopathy a new name—"homœoniaiserie."

BEQUEST. By will Zadoc Aaron Jessel, Esq., has left amongst others the following bequests. Jewish Hospital, Norwood, £100; London Hospital, £100; Free Hospital, Devonshire Square, £100; University College Hospital, £50.

DR. W. H. O. SANKEY has become the proprietor of Sandywell Park Asylum, near Cheltenham; he received the licence at Quarter Sessions, Gloucester, on the 18th instant, *vice* Dr. Hitch and Mr. J. Yorke Wood.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. The result of the examination for the scholarships offered for competition among medical students beginning their first winter session was announced by the Council on Friday last. The following are the successful candidates:—For scholarships of £25 for three years, Baxter and Currow; for scholarships of £25 for two years, Fiddian, Garrod, McGill, and Bland.

THE VICTOR TOWNLEY CASE. The visiting justices of the Derby County Gaol have tendered their resignation, on the ground that the refusal of the magistrates to ratify their recommendation for the dismissal of Mr. Gisborne, the gaol surgeon, who had given evidence in favour of Townley's insanity, implied a want of confidence in them, which materially lessened their influence in the gaol. Some discussion arose, which resulted in the visiting justices consenting to act for another quarter, in anticipation that, in the meantime, Mr. Gisborne would express his sorrow for what he had said and written.

TESTIMONIAL TO EDWARD DANIELL, Esq. At the anniversary meeting of the Chandos Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Newport Pagnell, held on the 14th inst., a testimonial was presented to Edward Daniell, Esq., who was about to retire from the post of surgeon to the lodge, which he had held from its establishment twenty-five years ago. The testimonial consisted of a silver inkstand, having a rich ink glass with silver top, together with a silver pen and pencil case and gold pen. On the inkstand was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Edward Daniell, Esq., by a voluntary subscription of the members of the Chandos Lodge, as a token of their esteem. Newport Pagnell, October 14th, 1864." Mr. Daniell gave a short address on the advantages of benefit societies, and also gave some useful advice to those present on other subjects. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Daniell's retirement was filled by the appointment of Charles Terry, Esq.

AN INDIGNANT DRUGGIST. A correspondent of the *Chemical News* is very angry with the Government Report on Poisonings. There may, however, be some truth in his remarks worthy of the prescriber's attention. "A great effort has been made to raise a storm of obloquy against us, for a failing which probably happens less often to us than to prescribers. These have an advantage which compounders unfortunately cannot command. Some one comes after them who can correct their blunders. I, for example, have had some experience in dispensing—as much as most indeed,—and I am not conscious of having caused the death of a single individual. But I am confident that I have saved more than a dozen lives by detecting the mistake of prescribers. Going into a West End shop not many months ago, I was shown a prescription in which a physician had ordered morph. hydrochlor. gr. iij; ext. hyoscyam. gr. ss., to be taken at bedtime. 'A general practitioner,' as Mr. Deane said, 'may and does make numberless mistakes with impunity, because the facts are confined to himself and his own surgery.' I could tell of a few, but I do not wish to

throw stones. But there is one advantage which the general practitioner has over the chemist to which Mr. Deane did not allude—namely, that the former can sign certificates of death for his own patients. Perhaps if druggists could do the same for their customers, accidental poisonings would be somewhat fewer."

AN OBSCURE DISEASE OF THE BRAIN. The Melbourne correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"I informed you that a convict was lying in gaol under sentence of death for shooting his partner dead while disputing over accounts. Someone started the idea that he must be insane; but the defence of insanity was not set up at his trial, and he was convicted. That one man should shoot another in cold blood, outside the Public Works-office, and surrounded by a group of friends, and should have concealed the pistol about his person for the purpose, could only be the result—in the opinions of certain doctors—of 'moral insanity,' 'moral exaltation,' or 'emotional insanity,' for thus was the alleged mental condition described. As was admitted by all, delusion there was none; but the son of the prisoner asserted that there was insanity in the family in England. The government appointed a commission of three of the most eminent medical men in the colony to examine the prisoner. They, after various long examinations, etc., pronounced him perfectly sane, and the law was left to take its course. Forthwith arose a perfect storm of remonstrant meetings, and of letters from medical men. The ministry being inexorable, were denounced as 'red-handed.' The most demonstrative of these agitators was Professor Halford, the occupant of the anatomy chair at the Melbourne University. In return for his speculations on the state of the prisoner, the latter on the scaffold bequeathed his body to the Professor. The Professor, having expressed himself in common with other medical men to the effect that extensive lesion of the brain would on a *post mortem* examination certainly be disclosed, watched the gaol authorities, got access to the prisoner's body after execution, and made off with his head to the University rooms. The gaol surgeons were in consternation, and appealed to the Sheriff. Law and justice were for a moment at fault. At length it was determined that the Sheriff, accompanied by a justice of peace and by a policeman, should proceed forthwith to the University, and demand the brains. On arrival of the formidable Sheriff, 6 feet 4 inches in height, at Professor Halford's rooms, the Professor was found surrounded by medical men and with the brain before him, the dissecting then proceeding. The Sheriff demanded the public property. Professor Halford asserted that the brains were his by bequest of their former owner. The Sheriff contended, with much force, that the brains were 'the government's brains,' and that a convict on the scaffold had no property even in his own brains. Finally, the gaol surgeons being present, it was arranged that the dissection should proceed, and at the end the brain was pronounced perfectly healthy. The Professor received a reprimand from the Council of the University, and so the foolish business closed. It may be remarked that had this convict been spared, he would, under the operation of an Act of Council here, have been entitled of right to his liberty on any two duly qualified medical men testifying to his sanity. Such a certificate could have been obtained from almost any two medical men in the colony, in which case we should soon have been startled by the spectacle of a man quietly walking about the streets, who only a few weeks before had shot a fellow creature with less concern than most men would exhibit in shooting a dog."



## 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.—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.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.	Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY.	Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Eastlake, "On the Management of the Third Stage of Labour"; Dr. Wade (Birmingham), "On a Case (Puerperal) of Embolism of the Pulmonary Artery."—Geological.
THURSDAY.	Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. B. Squire, "On the Diagnosis between Syphilitic and Non-Syphilitic Diseases of the Skin."—Linnæan.—Chemical.
FRIDAY.	Western Medical and Surgical Society, 8 P.M. Practical Evening for the Narration of Cases and Exhibition of Specimens. Mr. Holmes will give the Result of Three Successful Cases of Excision of the Hip-Joint, and will exhibit the Patients.

## DISEASE IN MANCHESTER AND PRESTON.

MONTHLY RETURN of new cases of disease coming under treatment in the four weeks ending August 27th, 1864. (A) At 28 Pauper Charitable and Public Institutions in Manchester and Salford. (Sanitary Association.) (B) In 6 Poor-law Districts and 1 Dispensary at Preston. (R. C. Brown, Esq., Preston.)

	A. Manchester.	B. Preston.
Small-Pox .....	26	—
Chicken-Pox .....	1	9
Measles .....	66	10
Scarlatina .....	70	21
Diphtheria .....	1	—
Whooping-Cough .....	18	4
Croup .....	3	1
Diarrhoea .....	578	150
Dysentery .....	40	15
Cholera .....	—	—
Erysipelas .....	25	6
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—
Insanity .....	46	5
Bronchitis and Catarrh .....	493	64
Pleurisy and Pneumonia .....	48	7
Carbuncle .....	—	—
Accidents and other diseases .....	4140	414
Totals.....	5555	706

## 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.

F. O.—The symptoms, as described in the papers, immediately attending the death of the Duke of Newcastle, indicate some sudden stoppage to the heart's action. We might conjecture—from the fact of the Duke's long illness—the formation of a clot in the heart, or of its sudden entrance into some one of the large cardiac vessels.

ERRATA.—In the Review of Dr. Handfield Jones's book on the Nervous System, at p. 440, column 1, 2 lines from bottom, for "the *juvantia* being such as modify the form", read "the *juvantia* being such as modify the power"; and at p. 411, column 1, 14 lines from bottom, for "In malarious and other fevers, pyæmia and suppurating foci may depend, etc.", read "In malarious and other fevers, in pyæmia and suppurating foci, they may depend, etc."

F. K.—We cannot undertake to answer the falsehoods and calumnies which are, week after week, published concerning this JOURNAL and its management. The key to all the ravings and wrath in which they are dished up, is very simple. It may be summed up in the words envy and malice. The JOURNAL has been successful beyond expectation in the hands of the present Editor. The number of associates has advanced since 1861 from under 1800 to over 2400. The influence of the Association and of its JOURNAL has never been greater than it now is; never have its annual meetings been more powerful; and never were the contributions to the JOURNAL more numerous and excellent. Envy, being ever dishonest and without principle, naturally seizes upon the occasion; and allows and aids malice and all uncharitableness in the doing of their usual kind of work. With such we cannot deal.

MR. R. B. CARTER AND THE JOURNAL.—SIR: I am anxious to place before the members of the British Medical Association a letter on the subject of the JOURNAL, containing the facts and arguments on which I should rest a motion that will be brought forward, by myself or some other, at the next annual general meeting. The motion will be directed to the suppression of the JOURNAL as at present conducted; and it is my wish that the associates should have the question brought under their deliberate consideration before the meeting takes place. In order to state my views fully and clearly, I might require to occupy three, four, or five pages; and my object in writing to you is to inquire whether you would insert a letter of such length, written with such an object, sufficiently early to allow it to be read and considered by the members before the meeting at Leamington. I shall therefore be glad if you will inform me, in an early number—1st, whether you would print such a letter at all; and, 2nd, whether you would print it within a month of receiving the copy. If your answers should be in the affirmative, it would probably be four or five months before I should act upon them. But I wish to know whether space and time are at my disposal. It appears paradoxical to ask any journal to assist in advocating its own extinction; but the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is in an exceptional position, and is the best channel for addressing the members on a subject that must interest all of them. I have therefore determined to state the nature of the communication that I wish to make, and to ask whether it will be admitted into your pages.

I am, etc., ROBERT B. CARTER.

Stroud, Gloucestershire, October 22nd, 1864.

[Mr. R. B. Carter's invitation to us to perform the Japanese operation of the "happy dispatch", is, doubtless, worthy of attention; but as we are responsible Editor of the JOURNAL at present, and have not yet vacated office in favour of Mr. R. B. Carter, we must be permitted to exercise Editorial judgment on his as on all other documents, before publishing them. EDITOR.]

ELECTRICITY OF THE METALS.—SIR: Notwithstanding your former refusals to admit my views in your columns, I again, on the principle "that a faint heart never won a fair lady", appeal to you on the ground of the new discovery of "Electricity of the Metals", and request insertion of the accompanying letter.

From daily experience, I am convinced that poultices, splints, bandages, and plasters, can be superseded by the use of tin plate splints.

Who can say that there is any great predilection, or even comfort, in poultices? Even the late Mr. Robert Liston denounced them as a mass of filth. Surely, straight splints are anything but scientific; also, bandages are well known to be indifferently and carelessly put on, and often shift through the motion of a limb. As to plasters, their efficiency is too often denounced by lecturers and hospital surgeons, as of no avail, or inconvenient.

It has been well observed, that pressure applied on the surface of a wound or diseased part, caused reparative process or absorption. This acquirement is fully obtained in the tin plate splint.

I am, etc., WILLIAM PARKER.

Bath, October 17th, 1864.

Extract from Letter.

"The electricity of the metals having been recently offered in a paper which was read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. Gauguain, and iron and tin, for the first time, having been especially named as producing this phenomenon, it is desirable in this brief notice to show how such combination of metals can be beneficially used (amidst contrary opinions) in the amelioration of human sufferings, as substitutes for many surgical applications; viz., splints, poultices, bandages, plasters, etc., which are now employed in a slovenly, filthy, and unscientific manner."



**INTERMITTING RESPIRATION.**—SIR: Will you kindly inform me where I can learn anything respecting the pathological meaning of intermitting respiration? I have lately had a case of disease of the mitral valves, in which the respiration ceased entirely for a period of fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-three seconds during every minute; this state of things lasting more than a week.

I am, etc., IGNOTUS.

[Our correspondent may safely trust himself to either of the works on Diseases of Women named by himself. EDITOR.]

**W.K.**—The Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians to inquire into the condition of the Army Medical Officers have, we believe, already had valuable information given them by capable authorities. Doubtless, they will be glad to receive any information which may tend to elucidate the subject on which they are engaged.

**THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—G. M. Phillips, Esq. (Hitchin), 10s. 6d.; G. T. Smeatham, Esq. (Great Missenden), 5s.; D. Rice, Esq. (Southam), 5s.; Wm. Allison, Esq. (East Retford), 10s.; C. P. Mann, Esq. (Cosford), 5s.

Amount previously announced, £89:9:6. Received at the Lancet office, £5:13.

I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,  
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, October 26th, 1864.

Dr. E. MORRIS's letter shall appear next week.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

Birmingham, October 1864.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. JOSEPH STEPHENS; Mr. W. LEGGE; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Dr. T. INMAN; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; Dr. R. FOWLER; Mr. STONE; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. E. MORRIS; Mr. LEGGE; Dr. SANKEY; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Mr. R. B. CARTER; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. MORTIMER GRANVILLE; Mr. R. BOWLES; Dr. A. RANSOME; Mr. T. TURNER; Dr. C. TAYLOR; Dr. THUDICHUM; Dr. MARSHALL; Dr. BRUSH; Dr. BRYAN; Mr. S. H. STEELE; Mr. W. MARTIN; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; and Mr. R. L. BOWLES.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Indication of the Paths taken by the Nerve-Currents, as they traverse the Caudate Nerve-Cells of the Spinal Cord and Encephalon. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S. London: 1864.
2. Mémoires sur une Fonction Méconnue du Pancréas. Par Lucien Corvisart. Paris: 1864.
3. Introductory Lecture given at the Leeds School of Medicine. By Thomas Nunneley, F.R.C.S.E., President. Leeds: 1864.
4. A Manual of Qualitative Analysis. By Robert Galloway, F.R.S. Fourth edition. London: 1864.
5. Elements of Materia Medica. By Dr. William Frazer. Second edition. London and Dublin: 1864.
6. Photographs of the Diseases of the Skin. By A. B. Squire, M.B. No. XII. London: 1864.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

MEDICAL TRANSFER & PROFESSIONAL AGENCY,  
50, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

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

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cations, reliability, and good address, can be despatched by an early train, after receipt of letter or telegram, stating terms, duties, and qualifications required. Fee, 10s. 6d.

### Eligible and Genuine Practices

for Sale. Mr. Langley begs to direct the attention of MEDICAL INVESTORS to his List of Practices and Partnerships advertised in the *British Medical Journal* of October 22nd. Several eligible openings for gentlemen wishing to purchase have since been placed in his hands for negotiation; some of these he is not at liberty to advertise. Professional correspondents are requested to communicate (in confidence) what they require and the amount of income which they propose to secure, together with the amount of capital which they are prepared to invest in case they meet with a Practice which commended itself to their judgment.—Professional Agency: Offices, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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one or two years, according to circumstances. Receipts upwards of £400 a year. Appointments £100. Easily worked; plenty of scope for increase. Population 6,000. Only two medical men. Double qualification required. Apply to Mr. Langley, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

### West-End Practice.—

Mr. Langley is authorised to treat with a suitable Successor for the transfer of the whole or half-share of a General Visiting and Dispensing Practice in the best localities in the Western District. Income £1500. The vendor being seriously ill, an immediate arrangement necessary. Address, "S., 1022," Mr. Langley, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

### Death Vacancy in London.—

Mr. Langley is authorised to negotiate for the immediate succession to a profitable middle-class practice, established twenty years, in one of the best districts of the city. Income of late incumbent, £800. Address, "S., 1,011," Professional Agency Offices, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

### Oxfordshire.—A pleasant old

Country Practice for Sale. Receipts upwards of £500 a year. Appointments £142. Vendor of advanced age. Opposition feeble. Premium £500, with six months' Introduction, if necessary. Address, "1,028," Mr. Langley, as above.