

# Association Intelligence.

## FORMATION OF A NORTHERN BRANCH.

A MEETING of medical practitioners resident in Northumberland and Durham was held in the Library of the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on December 1st, for the purpose of establishing a Branch for the two counties of the British Medical Association. Dr. WHITE was called on to preside; and there was a numerous attendance of medical gentlemen, including the following: Drs. Charlton, Humble, Gibb, and Philipson, and Mr. R. Clarke, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Gibson, of Birtley; Dr. Cossar, of Hurworth; Dr. Mackintosh, of Dinsdale Park; Dr. Pyle, of Sunderland; Messrs. Bennett, of Gateshead; Jobson and Thwaites, of Bishop Auckland; Lynch, of Blyth; Blackett, of Durham; Curry, of East Rainton; Smith, of Houghton-le-Spring; and Heffernan, of Whitworth.

THE CHAIRMAN said he felt very proud of the position in which they had placed him that day at the initiatory meeting for forming a Branch of an Association, which he thought would be of the most extensive benefit to the profession generally. He should have said very little more upon the subject, knowing that all those around him were well acquainted with the principles of the British Medical Association; but as he saw around him some friends from the country, he thought he could not advance the cause they all had in view more than by saying a few words on the subject, which might be diffused and circulated by those gentlemen amongst others who were not so intimately acquainted with the subject. It might be mentioned that this institution consisted of over 2400 members, and that the Association was now in a most flourishing condition. [*Hear, hear.*] When they considered what an enormous influence such an Association must exercise if they all co-operated together, it must be apparent to any man that it was his interest to join it. At the last meeting of the Association, in Cambridge, a Provident Society was originated in connection with it, for the benefit of the more unfortunate and unlucky members of the profession. [*Hear, hear.*] He was quite sure that, if such a project could be successfully carried out, it would constitute one of the most beneficial schemes ever contemplated. After alluding to the enormous and often badly remunerated labours of medical men, especially in the northern counties, the chairman pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the country members that had not access to such a library as that in which they were then met, by becoming members of the Association, as they would receive a copy of its valuable JOURNAL, which was published every week. [*Hear.*] Now, that JOURNAL of itself was an enormous advantage; for, if they took the value of it at 6d., which of course it would be worth, it would represent 26s. in the year: thus giving them 26s. for their guinea subscription at once. [*Hear, hear.*] He believed they had commenced in a very auspicious manner; and he could not close those few observations without stating that but for the untiring energy and perseverance, the skill and business talent of their friend, Dr. Philipson, they would not have arrived at the present satisfactory stage of their proceedings. [*Loud cheers.*]

Dr. CHARLTON proposed the first resolution; and he did it with great pleasure, as he now saw a possi-

bility of the realisation of that which had been the earnest desire of his heart, and that was that a Branch of the Medical Association of Great Britain should be founded here. [*Applause.*] He was, perhaps, the oldest member in that room of the British Medical Association; having, more than twenty years ago, attended its meetings, and having given the anniversary address in Sheffield in 1845. Since that time, circumstances had prevented him from joining the Association, and co-operating with it. Those circumstances were those which he now saw were about to be removed by that meeting; namely, that then there was no Branch of the Association here, and that he was an almost isolated member in the North. Now, however, that Newcastle was becoming a centre itself, he hailed this movement with great joy, and he saw every prospect of its fulfilment. At one period, he thought that the establishment of such a Branch might interfere with their Pathological Society; but he was now satisfied that this would not be the case in any respect. By having a Branch in the north, Northumberland and Durham would have the power of being represented on the Council of the Association, and by that means they could bring their influence to bear upon many important subjects, which had hitherto been neglected by medical men. [*Hear, hear.*] The want of union amongst them had been the great cause of the want of influence of medical men. He moved the following resolution—

“That a Branch of the British Medical Association be formed, to be called the Northern Branch of the British Medical Association.”

Dr. GIBSON (Birtley) seconded the motion, and expressed an opinion that such a Branch would cause the jealousies which existed amongst medical men to disappear, when they would be better able to resist the enemies they had outside.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN JOBSON (Bishop Auckland), in a few brief observations expressive of his views in favour of the establishment of such a Branch, moved the following resolution:—

“1. The Northern Branch of the British Medical Association includes the members residing in the counties of Northumberland and Durham and adjacent districts.

“2. The objects of the Branch are the drawing together, at stated intervals, the enrolled members of the British Medical Association residing in the locality, the reading of papers, the discussion of strictly professional topics, and the promotion of cordiality by a social dinner, at which meetings, discussions and dinner, every qualified medical man is a welcome visitor.

“3. That in order to carry out the objects of the Branch, there be appointed annually a president, a president-elect, an honorary secretary, who shall also act as treasurer, four other members, who shall constitute a committee of management, two of whom shall be resident in Northumberland and two in Durham; one representative to the General Council for every twenty members of the Branch, and — representatives to the Board of Directors of the Provident Fund for every — members of the Branch.

“4. That a single meeting be held in each year, in the month of June, alternately at Newcastle and Durham, or some other town fixed upon by the committee. That the notice of such meeting contain a list of the papers and subjects to be brought forward; that information of all intended communications be forwarded to the secretary three weeks before the meeting, and that the committee of management have the power to call a special meeting upon emergency.

“5. That any member of the profession wishing to

become a member of the Association and Branch be required to communicate his wish, with the name of his proposers, three in number, to the secretary three weeks previous to the meeting.

"6. That each member of the Branch contribute two shillings and sixpence annually for the expenses of the Branch."

Mr. FRANCIS BENNETT (Gateshead) seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. HUMBLE said that after the comprehensive remarks already made as to the propriety of establishing a Branch of the British Medical Association in the northern counties, it would be unnecessary to detain the meeting at any length. He would merely observe that, having heard doubts expressed that the promotion of this Branch might clash with the operations of the Medical Society, he had felt it his duty, as chairman of that institution, to make some inquiries; and, finding that the two societies would meet at different periods of the year, and moreover that the Branch would, after next year, not hold its meetings in this town for several years, he at once gave his support to the movement, feeling well assured that, the greater the facilities for intercourse amongst the members of the profession, the greater would be the benefits, not only to the members themselves, but to the community at large. He moved:—

"That the officers of the Branch be Dr. White, president; Sir John Fife, president-elect; Dr. Philipson, secretary and treasurer; and that Dr. Charlton and Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle; Dr. Parker, of Sunderland; and Mr. Hardy, of Byers Green, be the committee."

Dr. COSSAR (Hurworth) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. MACKINTOSH (Dinsdale Park) moved:—

"That the first meeting take place in Newcastle in June, 1865, the date to be fixed by the committee."

Dr. GRIB (Newcastle) and Mr. THWAITES (Bishop Auckland) simultaneously seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Dr. HUMBLE moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Philipson for the exertions he had used in the formation of the Branch.

Dr. MACKINTOSH seconded the motion, which was carried amidst hearty applause.

Dr. PHILIPSON tendered his hearty thanks to those present for the manner in which they had passed the vote to him. He said he felt he could have done very little of himself, if he had not had the countenance and assistance of others in the undertaking. When he became a member of the British Medical Association, he had no idea of a branch being formed here or even in the district, but Mr. Williams (the general secretary) had often expressed to him a desire that there should be more members of the Association in this district. The counties of Northumberland and Durham were very little represented upon the list of members of the British Medical Association. He (Dr. Philipson) communicated this to Dr. White, and steps were taken to bring the matter before the medical profession of the two counties, and various meetings were held from time to time, the result of which was that they decided to call the meeting of that day. He thought that by such a Branch as that they would be much better able to carry out measures for the advantage of the profession than any single individual could be expected to do. He accepted with much pleasure the office of honorary secretary and treasurer of the Branch which had now been formed, and it would always be his endeavour to make the Branch as successful as possible.

Mr. CLARKE (Newcastle) moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair.

Dr. PYLE (Sunderland) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly replied to the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

The members were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Dr. Charlton, at his residence.

#### SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch of the Association was held on November 28th, at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury; the President, S. B. GWYNN, Esq., in the Chair.

*Resolutions.* The following resolutions were carried unanimously.

1. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, for their valuable services during the past year.

2. That J. R. Humphreys, Esq., be elected President; W. W. Thomas, Esq., and W. M. Beddoes, M.D., Vice-Presidents; and the following gentlemen members of the Council for the ensuing year: H. Fenton, Esq.; J. W. Roe, M.D.; T. Groom, Esq.; S. B. Gwynn, Esq.; and E. Harrison, Esq.

3. That J. R. Humphreys, Esq., W. W. Thomas, Esq., and W. M. Beddoes, M.D., and the Honorary Secretary, be the representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year.

4. That P. Cartwright, Esq., be elected to represent this Branch in the Directorate of the Medical Provident Fund.

5. That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President, S. B. Gwynn, Esq., for the courtesy and ability with which he has conducted the business of the meeting, and for his uniform efforts to promote the honour and interests of the profession.

The members afterwards dined together.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE second ordinary meeting of the season was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, December 1st, at half-past seven o'clock; R. W. FALCONER, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present thirty-four members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were proposed and duly elected members of the Association and this Branch:—John Cooke, M.D., Mineral Water Hospital, Bath; and Eubulus Williams, M.D., Clifton.

*Medical Provident Fund.* Dr. FALCONER announced that he had attended the meetings of the Directors of the Medical Provident Fund, and promised to lay before the members, on an early occasion, the scheme which is in course of preparation.

*Papers.* The following papers were read and discussed.

1. Clinical Facts bearing on Broca's Views of the Organ of Articulate Speech. By E. L. Fox, M.D.

2. Case of Hernia. By A. Prichard, Esq.

3. Spasmodic Contraction of Hand: Recovery: following an Epileptic Attack. By R. W. Falconer, M.D.

4. Comminuted Fracture of Orbital Plate of Frontal Bone. By J. W. Teale, Esq. Mr. Teale also exhibited the patient, who was the subject of entire avulsion of the scalp.

5. Enucleation of Eyes. By F. Mason, Esq.

Dr. Morris makes another observation on the case in question, which gives me an opportunity of urging on young lithotomists a point of, I think, far more practical importance than that which forms the subject of his paper. He remarks, that "the extraction of the stone (which was by no means large) was a difficult and most tedious affair." I admit that it was so; and to this tediousness I believe this patient, and many others on whom I have operated with much larger stones, owe their subsequent safety and good recovery. I have the stone before me; it is flat and of oval shape, and measures over five inches in its largest, and nearly four in its smallest, circumference. I had seized the stone (as shown by the marks of the forceps) by the *edges* of its smaller diameter; and thus, when brought to the opening in the prostate, its two projecting extremities were locked, so to speak, inside the gland; and, instead of acting like a wedge, drew down the prostate with it. I could not judge of the shape of the stone, as I had not felt it; but I believed that it was very large, from the extent of surface I could feel between the blades of the forceps. Therefore, instead of loosening my hold, I introduced a straight blunt-pointed bistoury, and divided to a limited extent the right lobe of the prostate. A little more patient traction enabled me to complete the extraction safely.

I cannot too strongly rebroate violence in the extraction of a stone; for it is my firm conviction, that recovery or death depends, in many instances, solely on the patient, or, as it may appear to bystanders, tedious manipulation of the operator in the removal of a large stone.

The principles on which I act in lithotomy are contained in a clinical lecture published in the *Medical Times and Gazette* for November 9th, 1861.

I am, etc., F. LE GROS CLARK.

St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, December 1864.

### THE LATE SIR B. BRODIE'S CROONIAN LECTURES.

LETTER FROM CHARLES HAWKINS, Esq.

SIR,—Would you allow me to supply an omission in Dr. Robert Lee's paper, read at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, which is reported in your last number? Dr. Lee, in his history of the Croonian lectures on "Muscular Motion," says that one was read in 1811 by Sir Benjamin Brodie, but omits to state that he read one also in 1813 "On the Influence of the Nervous System on the Action of the Muscles in general, and of the Heart in particular." The Council of the Royal Society directed that it should be printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, but the author requested that the printing should be postponed, and it never was printed. The Council permitted me to copy this communication, and it will appear in the forthcoming edition of the author's works. In this lecture he details a series of experiments he had performed, showing that the heart, when suddenly and completely emptied of blood, continued to act even for a longer time than when it remained with its cavities distended with dark-coloured blood after the cessation of respiration, the contractions of the different parts of it being as regular, as orderly, and as vigorous as when the circulation is still going on; and he was led first to reject the hypothesis of Haller, and refer the contractions of the heart to the nervous influence supplied by the cardiac plexus of nerves, and not to the stimulus of blood on its cavities; and secondly, to apply the same explanation to the movements of other involuntary muscles.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES HAWKINS.

Seville Row.

## Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. M.B. Second Examination, 1864. Examination for Honours.

*First Class. Medicine.*  
Best, Palemon, Scholarship and Gold Medal, University College  
Fairbank, Thomas, Gold Medal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, University College  
Hingston, Charles Albert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital } equal.  
Kempthorne, Henry Law, King's College

*Second Class.*  
Carter, Wm., Charing Cross and St. Thomas's Hospitals } equal.  
Casey, Edward, King's College  
Hooper, John Harward, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Simms, Frederick, King's College

*Third Class.*  
Nunneley, John Albert, Leeds and Guy's Hospital  
Ludlow, Ebenezer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

*First Class. Midwifery.*  
Fox, Edward L. H., Scholarship and Gold Medal, University College  
Phillips, John Jones, Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital  
Fairbank, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

*Second Class.*  
Kempthorne, Henry Law, King's College  
Hingston, Charles Albert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Casey, Edward, King's College  
Carter, Wm., Charing Cross and St. Thomas's Hospitals  
Hooper, John Harward, St. Thomas's Hospital

*Third Class.*  
Ludlow, Ebenezer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Nunneley, John Albert, Leeds and Guy's Hospital

*First Class. Forensic Medicine.*  
Fox, Edward L. H., Scholarship and Gold Medal, University College  
Fairbank, Thomas, Gold Medal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Carter, William, Charing Cross and St. Thomas's Hospitals

*Second Class.*  
Casey, Edward, King's College  
Kempthorne, Henry Law, King's College

*Third Class.*  
Simms, Frederick, King's College  
Hingston, Charles Albert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Ludlow, Ebenezer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

M.D. Examination, 1864.

Hicks, John Wale, B.A., B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital  
Huxley, James Usher, King's College  
Lanchester, Henry Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Miller, John Nicholas, University College  
Moxon, Walter, Guy's Hospital  
Pye-Smith, Philip Henry, B.A. (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
Stevenson, Thomas, Guy's Hospital

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. First M.B. Examination, December 1st. Examined and approved.

Lee, R. J., B.A., Caius College  
Mickley, G., B.A., Clare College

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, on November 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners; and, at a meeting of the Council, on Nov. 25th, were admitted Fellows of the College.

Baker, William Morrant, Andover, Hants; diploma of membership dated April 16th, 1861  
Bowen, Essex, Birkenhead; June 7, 1850  
Buszard, Frank, Infirmary, Northampton; April 16, 1860  
Maurice, James Blake, Marlborough; April 10, 1861

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On December 1st, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Appleby, Frederick Henry, East Retford, Notts  
Baker, George Benson, Cross Street, Islington  
Brideoake, Robert Farrar, Leigh, Lancashire  
Butler, Charles Henry, Camborne, Cornwall  
Earle, Robert Charles, Totnes, Devon  
Markby, Thomas, St. George's Hospital  
Owen, Robert Edward, Guy's Hospital  
Tidy, Charles Meymott, The Hollies, Cambridge Heath

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

Duke, John Challen, King's College Hospital  
Ridout, Charles Lyon, St. George's Hospital

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ROYAL NAVY.

LUCAS, Leonard, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.  
 MOLLOY, Gerald, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.

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

FITZGERALD, C. E., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports R.V.

## DEATHS.

COOPER, Richard, Esq., late Surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards, at Club Chambers, on December 4.  
 MARSTON. On December 2nd, at Southsea, Alice Mabel, infant daughter of J. A. Marston, M.D., Royal Artillery.  
 MORGAN. On December 5th, at Cheltenham, Elizabeth, widow of the late Hill Morgan, M.D., Bombay Civil Service.  
 SIEVEKING. On December 3rd, at 17, Manchester Square, Alexander Edward, infant son of \*Edward H. Sieveking, M.D.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will next year meet either at Sheffield or at Gloucester. Invitations have been received from both those quarters.

APOTHECARIES' HALL AND RAILWAY ENCROACHMENTS. The master and wardens of the Society of Apothecaries are at legal issue with the Chatham and Dover Railway concerning the encroachment of the railway upon their premises in Blackfriars.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL. £100,000 is about to be expended in Liverpool on the improvement of the dwellings of the poor and the destruction of filthy courts, under the able superintendence of Dr. Trench, the medical officer of health, whose services are recompensed by the salary £750 a year.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS. M. Bourdain has discovered two new deposits of flint implements—one in Paris itself, and the other an hour's distance. The gravel in the squares, promenades, and gardens of the city, the author says, contain archeological treasures—a prodigious quantity of arrow-heads and such like.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. Free admission has been granted for three or four students of the London Missionary Society, to attend the medical and surgical practice of the hospital, with a view to their acquiring such medical knowledge as may most likely be useful to them in their missionary life.

BEQUESTS. The paymaster-general has been authorised to pay to University College Hospital the sum of £375, portion of a bequest made by the late Madame de Lilly to her Majesty for the benefit of the poor in London. Miss Ann Cranstoun Fryer, formerly of Hammersmith, but late of Reading, has bequeathed to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, a legacy of £6,000.

SIGNOR MARINI has come to Paris with his preparations, and anybody who wishes may see at the Hotel Mazarin a round table entirely made up of a sort of mosaic of petrified brain, blood, bile, etc. He has dried or mummified limbs, which, by injecting, he can make to look as if they came from a recently deceased body. The process may have an interest for people of morbid tastes, like Dr. Van Butchell, who, I think it was, kept his two dead wives in his bedroom. He married a third, who insisted on the interment of her rivals before she would go to the altar. (*Chemical News*.)

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At the meeting of this Society on December 5th, E. Saunders, Esq., in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Kingsley, an American dentist, on the treatment of cleft palate, and artificial velum. The author spoke especially of congenital cleft palate, which, he contended, was not

hereditary, although several instances might occur in the same family. After some remarks on the physiological action of the palate in deglutition and articulation, he referred to staphyloraphy; regarding which he acknowledged that better results, as regards union, were obtained in this country than in America, and that some improvement in speech was no doubt obtained. Great improvement was, however, rarely obtained, because the new septum was too small, and the movements of the palate were interfered with by the operation. He thought that the prospect of a merely limited improvement did not justify the performance of a tedious operation; and read extracts from the works of Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Pollock, to shew the imperfect results of staphyloraphy. He then described an artificial velum which he had designed, and exhibited several specimens, which, he said, were duplicates of appliances actually made for and worn by his patients. The instrument was ingeniously formed of vulcanised India-rubber, the parts being arranged so as to move on each other, and to obey the direction given by the muscles. It was fixed to the teeth—natural or artificial—by gold wire or other convenient material. In order to make it fit accurately, a model of the parts was first taken in plaster of Paris. He had never known its introduction to produce irritation. The result had been great improvement in speech, so that sometimes the deformity could not be detected at the end of six months. An animated discussion followed, which was led by the President, who exhibited some metallic artificial palates which he had designed many years ago. He had always found much difficulty in overcoming irritation. Mr. Sercombe would give the author full credit for his invention, but must differ from him as to the hereditary nature of the deformity. He had in all instances been able to trace inheritance—sometimes not directly, but in collateral branches. He had commenced the treatment of fissured palate ten years ago, and had seen many cases. At first he designed a rather complicated apparatus; but this he gradually simplified, until he produced the obturator which he at present used. The necessary qualities of an artificial palate were, that it should not be readily put out of order, or, if disarranged, that it should be easily restored; that it should fulfil all the objects required; and that it should be of durable material. His apparatus, he believed, had all these qualities. A gentleman under his care had worn one since 1857. The apparatus was moreover so simple that nineteen out of twenty dentists could construct it. Dr. Kingsley's apparatus somewhat resembled one brought forward by Stearns in 1845, which was very difficult of application. It (Dr. Kingsley's apparatus) was adapted for those rare cases in which the soft palate was so far destroyed that no moveable part remained; but it was complicated, and probably would not last above three years. Mr. Pollock regarded the results of staphyloraphy as by no means satisfactory; improvement of articulation was effected in some cases, but it was uncertain. Mr. Sercombe's apparatus was a very useful one, and, as he had seen, could be adapted even to children. Dr. Kingsley's apparatus was no doubt most useful in cases of loss of palate from ulceration; and there Mr. Sercombe's apparatus had also been very useful. An important point was the expense of the instrument; Dr. Kingsley's apparatus was expensive, and therefore not likely to come into use for hospital patients. Some remarks also were made by Mr. Bell, Mr. A. Coleman, and Mr. Mason. The general impression appeared to be, that Dr. Kingsley's apparatus was a most ingenious one; but that it was too complicated and wanting in durability to be brought into general use.

## 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, 11 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 Ophthalmic, 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.

**MONDAY.** Medical Society of London, 8 P.M.

**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Ballot at 8 P.M. 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Pidduck, "On the Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality"; Mr. J. Morgan, "Ulcer of the Ileum communicating with the Bladder."—Ethnological.—Zoological.

**WEDNESDAY.** Microscopical.

**THURSDAY.** Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Victor De Mérie, "On Syphilitic Affections of the Nails."—Zoological.—Royal.—Linnean.—Chemical.

## 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.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

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

**ERRATUM.**—In last week's number, at page 629, column 1, line 27, after "The description given above is applicable only to extreme cases of fatal coma," add "and is an inadequate expression of phenomena."

**E. W.**—The address of the Linnean Society is "Burlington House, Piccadilly." The secretaries are Messrs. Busk and Currey.

**F. O.**—The statement is exactly correct. The journal referred to, in its unceasing abuse of the Association, does not disdain to call in or accept the aid of a homœopathic practitioner's pen. The homœopath in question is assuredly not a member of the British Medical Association.

**THE DUBLIN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE** for November contains the following original communications:—Contributions to the Volumetrical Analysis of Urine, by Dr. A. W. Wallace; An Unusual Form of Dislocation of the Hip-Joint, by Mr. G. R. Symes; Notes on Medicine and Surgery, by Dr. P. C. Smyly; Remarks on the Hebrew Catalogue of Skin-Diseases, by Dr. T. W. Belcher; A Simple Object-Finder for Students' Microscopes, by Dr. T. Powell; Notes of a Visit to the Medical Institutions of New York, by Dr. H. King; Granular Swelling or Benign Fungus of the Testicle in Infants, by Dr. C. Fleming; Case of ileus accompanied by Fecal Vomiting, successfully treated by Galvanism, by Mr. J. M. Furney. The number also contains Reviews of Radcliffe on Epilepsy; Miss Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals; the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*; Markham, Spence, etc., on the Introduction of Cinchona into India; Neligan and Macnamara on Medicines; Macleod on Surgical Diagnosis; Rébault Works on Ophthalmology; New French Medical Dictionaries, etc.: as well as the Proceedings of the Dublin Pathological, Dublin Obstetrical, and the Cork Medical and Surgical Societies.

**H. S.**—In our opinion, Captain Clarke, who prosecuted the scoundrels Henery and Co., has no claim at all upon the profession, that they should assist him by contributing to the payment of his legal expenses. Captain Clarke has paid for his weakness in throwing himself into such hands, instead of seeking proper medical advice. That he prosecuted the quacks, we may be very sure, was not done from any philanthropic motives; but to relieve himself from an insufferable persecution. If people commit acts of folly, we may commiserate their weakness; but we are not called upon to pay hard-earned cash to recuperate them for the consequences of their folly. The proper persons to assist him in his difficulty are the innumerable victims who have already suffered in the hands of the rascals. We would recommend our contemporary, who patronises a subscription for Captain Clarke, to open its pages for the reception of subscriptions from anonymous victims of "Our Silent Friends".

**P. S.**—For a second time, and in a leading article, the journal in question has published the following:—"A new Provident Fund," it says, "just started, would certainly have ended in the same way, had the official *Journal* of the Association had its own way, and had not Mr. Carter of Stroud enlisted our assistance in opening that Fund to all the profession." This statement, we again repeat, is not only false, but it is directly opposed to even a possibility of truth. The author of it neither does nor can produce the shadow of a proof, that we have ever said one word or uttered the smallest hint against the proposition of opening the Fund to the whole profession. Any honest man who reads lines so brazenly asserted, would naturally believe they were true. We therefore, in self defence, are forced once again to say, that they are a pure invention, or fabrication.

**AN INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER** writes:—"I have heard the opinions of several of the seniors of the Indian Medical Service. They are all well pleased with the promises of the Despatch. We must not, however, forget that sometimes a controlling authority puts a different interpretation on what seems at first sight clear enough."

**THE USE OF THE TITLE OF DR.**—A correspondent asks: "Is a gentleman with L.R.C.P. Edin. (exam.) entitled to place Dr. on his door-plate and card?"

[The question asked has been again and again the subject of journal-discussion. We apprehend that no one can be prevented by law from prefixing Dr. to his name. The London College of Physicians refuses to give the title of Dr. to any Licentiate not possessed of a recognised doctorate-diploma; but custom or practice or courtesy seems at present inclined to give the title of Dr. to a physician, though he possess no doctor's diploma.]

**WRIGHT v. DAVIES.**—A correspondent writes: "I beg to call your attention to a case reported in the *Times* of December 2nd last, Wright v. Davies, another of those actions brought against a medical man for supposed maltreatment in an infant suffering from purulent ophthalmia, in which professional jealousies are brought into play, and the witnesses for the complainant acted most unfairly against the defendant."

**THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—J. A. Ledger, Esq. (Wetherby), 5s.; J. P. Knott, Esq. (Towcester), 5s.; W. D., 6s.; Robert King, Esq. (Uxbridge), per Dr. Luce, 5s.; G. H. Macnamara (Uxbridge), per Dr. Luce, £1:1; Dr. Luce (Uxbridge), £1:1.

Amount previously announced, £105:2:6. Received at the *Lancet* office, £8:14.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,  
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, December 7th, 1864.

**MR. TALLEY.**—SIR: I herewith enclose you a portion of the *Exeter Gazette* for Friday last, in which the self-constituted champion of the medical profession announces an increase of his family.

"TALLEY.—Nov. 23, at Beaconsfield, the wife of William Talley, solicitor, of a daughter. No doctors."

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—MR. T. SPENCER WELLS; DR. J. G. PARSONS; VERTAS; THE SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; MR. E. WILSON; DR. R. FOWLER; AN ASSOCIATE; J. W. W.; MR. T. POPE; DR. E. WAKES; MR. J. VON SOLOMON; MR. R. HARRISON; DR. MACKENZIE; THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY; DR. B. HARRISON; MR. F. MASON; MR. R. S. FOWLER; MR. J. R. HUMPHREYS; MR. WILLIAM LIDDON; MR. HARTSHORNE; MR. R. H. MADE; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. J. GARDNER; MR. CAUDLE; MR. CHARLES HAWKINS; MR. ERASMUS WILSON; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; MR. CROGHAN; MR. PICK; MR. W. TENNERY; M. S.; and MR. F. W. PITTOCK.