

inflammation; but several severe results, even fatal, had followed it. There was no treatment directed against syphilis which was not followed by a certain proportion of cures—a sure proof that syphilis is susceptible of spontaneous cure. Mercurial treatment alone, when well directed, is effectual.—The discussion on this subject was closed after some personal altercation between MM. Ricord and Auzias-Turenne.

A Committee was appointed to decide on the best plan to be recommended for preventing the spread of Venereal Diseases.

CHOLERA IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

We are indebted to Mr. George Mackenzie of the London Hospital for the account of three cases of cholera recently admitted into the London Hospital.

The first case was that of S. B., a washerwoman, aged 31, admitted on August 27th, under the care of Dr. Davies. She had been taken ill the day before at 8 A.M. with purging and retching, but had not vomited. She also said she had pain in the stomach and cramps in the legs. On admission, her countenance was anxious, the face and lips livid, the eyes were sunken; the tongue was whitish and cold; the hands cold, blue, and shrivelled; the pulse could just be felt; the voice was somewhat whispering and husky. In the course of the day she passed a characteristic stool, but no urine. This patient died on September 3rd. The record kept of the temperature, pulse, and respiration, gave the following results.

	Temperature.	Pulse.	Respiration.
Aug. 27th, Morning	95.2	92	52
" Evening	98.8	80	32
" 28th, Morning	96.6	76	30
" Evening	98.8	120	28
" 29th, Morning	97.8	116	32
" Evening	96.2	104	40
" 30th, "	96	96	28
" 31st, Morning	98.2	88	40
" Evening	98.2	84	24
Sept. 1st, Morning	97	80	28
" Evening	99.4	92	48
" 2nd, Morning	97	88	28
" Evening	97.8	92	28
" 3rd, Morning	96.2	46	40
" Evening	98	80	42

The second case was that of a woman, aged 45, married, admitted at 7.50 A.M. on September 1st, under Dr. Hughlings Jackson. She went to bed quite well, and was taken at 4 A.M. with vomiting and purging, soon followed by cramps in the stomach. She described the matter from the stomach and bowels as very light in character. She had had an abscess in the finger for the last three weeks. Her face and lips were livid; the eyes sunken; her extremities cold; the hands blue and shrivelled; her countenance was pinched and anxious; tongue coated and cold; voice weak; pulse scarcely perceptible. She was screaming with the cramp in her legs. Just after admission, she passed a watery stool, with a copious flocculent deposit. She was immediately put into a warm bath, and remained in ten minutes. After she came out, her temperature was taken with the pulse, and gave a rather high result. The cramp soon ceased, and she rapidly passed into reaction. On the 3rd, her eyes were sunken still, the voice weak; but her face natural.

This was, Mr. Mackenzie remarks, comparatively a mild case, and the reaction in consequence was not severe or prolonged; but the symptoms, when she was admitted, were so well marked and characteristic, that there could not be a doubt as to its being cholera. The patient seemed to derive considerable benefit from the bath; but it is to be remarked, that it was one of those mild cases that would probably have done well on any treatment.

The third case was that of G. R., aged 29, a labourer, admitted September 2nd, under Dr. Sutton. He had been taken with diarrhoea four days previously, with vomiting and pains in the legs. This went on till his admission; and his friends said that both the vomited matter and the motions were continually black. His face was reddish blue; lips livid; eyes very sunken; tongue quite cold; the pulse could just be felt; hands were very cold and blue; skin moist; the extremities felt damp; temperature 98; pulse 84; respiration 26. His voice was tolerably good; and he kept his eyes open, and answered pretty freely. Just after admission, he passed a motion like pitch in colour, and very liquid in consistence. He died at 9.30 P.M., nine hours after admission.

Dr. Sutton remarked on the case, that it was a very good example of cholera with bloody evacuation. Symptoms were very strikingly seen a few hours before death, such as are usually noticed in this class of cases. The man's complexion was of a nearly natural colour, with a

bluish or venous hue. The body was every where warm, excepting his hands and tongue; the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, was 98° in the axilla; the lips were livid, and hands of a livid red; yet all this time the patient was absolutely pulseless in the wrist. The pulseless condition, with the almost natural temperature and complexion, is what is seen in the cases in which there are bloody evacuations. He remained in this condition some hours; his breathing became accelerated and laboured, and then he died. The intestines contained a quantity of bile-stained fluid substance throughout, with the exception of the lower part of the ileum, where there was a dirty and bloody fluid; and here the mucous membrane was of a port-wine colour, and was extremely congested and blood-stained.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN AND THE UNIVERSITY OF GIessen.

We have received the following from the Dean of the Faculty of Giessen, with a request for its immediate insertion.

Sir Dominic Corrigan has, in a speech delivered before the British Medical Association at Dublin, and which was published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of August 17th, 1867, accused some Universities of Germany, and especially the University of Giessen, of granting diplomas *in absentia*, and of keeping an agent for that purpose at Glasgow. Such an assertion, as far as it concerns our own University, is entirely incorrect.

In conformity with the laws of the Medical Faculty, existing since 1846, no medical degree can be conferred on foreigners *in absentia*, with the only exception of such degrees as are granted *honoris causâ*. These are given gratis.

Whoever applies here for a diploma of M.D. must submit to a personal examination before our Medical Faculty; and in that examination the same scientific demands are made as of candidates of this country; and it must be previously shown, by authentic documents, that he has received a complete classical education; and that he has, during at least three years, pursued his studies of medicine at an university or a college of acknowledged high rank. Consequently, *in absentia*, and without a previous examination, no diploma can be granted. Nor has the Medical Faculty any agents, either in England or elsewhere.

In this present year, no Englishman has obtained a diploma from us; and, since the year 1861, only three candidates have succeeded, after having passed their examination before our Faculty at Giessen; viz., H. Enton, of Huddersfield, in 1861; F. M. Clarke, of London, 1862; John Walter Bury, of London, in 1865. Two others had not the degree conferred on them in consequence of not having satisfactorily passed their examination. In 1865, Mr. John Martin of Portsmouth obtained the degree of M.D. *honoris causâ*, *ergo gratis*.

If there be any diplomas existing under our name granted *in absentia* since 1846, we declare them to be forgeries. And, if any person maintains to be an agent commissioned by the said Faculty, and receives money for pretended services, and delivers diplomas, we declare him to be an impostor making a fraudulent use of our name.

We expect that Sir Dominic Corrigan, being now better informed through this our declaration, will, as a gentleman, revoke his unfounded imputation.

F. WILBRAND, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Giessen.
Giessen, August 18th, 1867.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

SECTION A.—PHYSIOLOGY.

THE following specimens were exhibited to the meeting by Dr. LOCKHART CLARKE, F.R.S.

1. Atrophy of the Nerve-cells, and other Lesions of the Spinal Cord, in cases of Muscular Atrophy.
2. Atrophy of the Nerve-cells of the Ovary Bodies, and other parts of the Medulla Oblongata.
3. Abnormal Blood-vessels and Nerve-cells of the Cerebral Convolution in General Paralysis of the Insane.
4. Characteristic Lesions of the Spinal Cord in Locomotor Ataxy.
5. Lesions of the Spinal Cord in Tetanus.
6. Lesions of the Brain, Medulla Oblongata, and Spinal Cord, in different forms of Paralysis.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN ordinary meeting of the above Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, September 18th. Dinner at 5 o'clock; after which, papers or cases will be communicated.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, Taunton, August 1867. W. M. KELLY, M.D.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY AND SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this Society will be held at the Steyne Hotel, Worthing, on Thursday, September 19th. The Chair will be taken at 4.15 P.M., by Dr. H. J. COLLET, of Worthing.

Papers, etc., are promised by Mr. W. J. Harris, Mr. A. Napper, and Mr. H. S. Taylor.

Dinner will be provided at 5.15 P.M.

JOHN MORTON, M.B., *Honorary Secretary.*

Guildford, September 3rd, 1867.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will take place at Dover, on Thursday, September 19th, at 3 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers should communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT L. BOWLES, *Hon. Secretary.*

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at 2 P.M., at the Town Hall, Towcester, on Thursday, September 26th; R. W. WATKINS, Esq., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to forward the titles of same as early as possible to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton } *Hon. Secs.*
G. P. GOLDSMITH, Esq., Bedford }

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.**

LETTER FROM A. P. STEWART, M.D.

SIR,—I am happy to find that the views I ventured to express in reference to the proposed change in the constitution of the Medical Council, are borne out by the opinion, not only of the President of the Council, but, Dr. Hawkins believes, of the General Council itself. I think I may add that the common voice of the profession has for years pronounced the same unhesitating verdict, viz., that the Medical Council "is already too numerous." I therefore take the liberty of repeating what I said with some emphasis at Dublin, that the motion I had the honour of submitting to the general meeting, and which, let me say, received the support of five votes against nine in the previous meeting of the Council of the Association, was both more reasonable and more practicable than the recommendation of the Committee. We are at one as to the desirableness of a direct representation of the profession in the Medical Council; we only differ as to the best way of seeking it. With all deference, I back my own against that of my good friend Mr. Husband.

I am, etc.,

A. P. STEWART.

August 1867.

WATER-SUPPLY AND MISMANAGEMENT IN CROYDON.

SIR,—Some time since an article appeared in the *Times* in which allusion was made to the water-supply at Croydon, and the allusion was made in such a way as might lead people to suppose that this town was blessed with an efficient water-service on the constant system; but this is not the case, for the water-supply is of the most intermittent description, and is not sufficient, as at present doled out, for the wants of the inhabitants. The supply is limited to about an hour and a half in the early morning and about the same time in the evening, with perhaps an hour in the middle of the day. The Croydon Board of Health, a body which has been very much paraded as a pattern of local management, is

the water and health authority of the town, and, as such, advised the closets of houses should not have cisterns attached to them (and is certainly without one), as the water was to be a constant service. Now what is the result of this? For hours in the day the pans are without water, and consequently the gas of the sewers (which it is notorious is in Croydon very imperfectly ventilated) finds ingress into the interior of our houses, thus causing a very bad type of typhoid fever which has gained for itself the name of "Croydon fever," and which is, I believe, at the present time prevailing to some considerable extent.

Croydon is generally looked upon as a model town, and it was this current false report which mainly induced me to take up my abode here. But I, like others, soon found out my mistake, and that, instead of its being a place to be copied, it is, as stated in uncontradicted accounts in the local papers, a place where mismanagement and extravagance rule supreme.

This one question of water-supply has been held up even by members of our Board, as a disgrace to the town, but all to no purpose. I think that quite a year ago it was stated at one of the Board's meetings that, in a short time from then the water-supply would be perfection; but, instead of that it has got worse and worse, until now we are almost without water. Protestations have been again and again uttered, but to no effect. The Board used to promise amendment, but the Board's officers has, for so long, found promises unfulfilled that now he does "not wish to commit himself" in the matter. I have been a victim to this incompetency or mismanagement; for my household has been visited by fever, owing, I have every reason to believe, to the want of water and to the badly ventilated sewers.

We do not even enjoy the set off of light rates, for they are very heavy, and the Board seems to treat with the supremest contempt any application which may be made to it for information as to its expenditure. The Board seems to have made as great a mess of its accounts as it has of the water-supply. As you take an interest in sanitary matters, I send you this letter, and beg you to insert it.

September 1867.

I am, etc., CROYDONIAN.

ENDURANCE OF SUFFERING CONFERRED BY RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE.

LETTER FROM RICHARD FLINT, ESQ.

SIR,—I confess when I read in the *JOURNAL* of the 15th June the letter of Dr. Frederick J. Brown on "Endurance of suffering conferred by religious principle," I feared it would lead to a discussion neither edifying nor profitable to those engaged in it, nor to such as might be disposed to read it. This opinion was formed from not a very limited knowledge of the sentiments of medical men on the question. But if there be any one who is entitled to speak on such a subject from a very lengthened experience and clear practical mind, I think I may say our highly esteemed and distinguished associate, Mr. Higginbottom, is especially so. Nor can I see the inappropriateness, nor any offence committed in our excellent friend extending the illustration by two or three brief quotations from the "book of books;" and I would here ask, have not the members of our profession constantly the means of testing the truth of the statement that Christian belief confers the power of tolerance of pain? I cannot, therefore, see the advantageous bearing of Dr. P. H. Williams's letter in the *JOURNAL* of this day, in which he professes to have a sympathy with Mr. Higginbottom's general Christian views, and yet severely condemns the conclusions which Mr. Higginbottom draws from the simple relation of his case.

The question, however, which Dr. Williams has not answered, but has left in greater doubt is—irrespective of the varied endowments and sensibilities of the nervous system or of any other influence—has strong Christian belief, or (if preferred) religious principle, the power of the tolerance of pain without an expression of complaint? If Dr. P. H. Williams denies this, I believe many medical, as well as religious, philosophers are prepared to join issue with him.

There will be no rejoinder.

Stockport, August 1867.

I am, etc.,

RICHARD FLINT.

NATURE AND TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

LETTER FROM J. WARING-CURRAN, L.K.Q.C.P.

SIR,—Mr. Steele, in his paper on the Nature and Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions, published in your *JOURNAL* of the 17th inst., states, "If the convulsions depend upon causes evidently independent of direct uterine irritation, delivery will, I believe, usually (and I speak from observation on this point) produce no impression whatever upon the course of the disease." The following case, depending solely on mental causes, is, I consider, somewhat opposed to the opinion advocated.

In the latter part of last month, I was requested to visit a young woman three-and-twenty years of age, of spare habit, pregnant with her first child—the subject of puerperal convulsions. Throughout her confinement, she had enjoyed unusually good health; but a domestic affliction, occurring at the calculated period of her accouchement, productive of great mental emotion, was assigned, and doubtless with truth, as the cause of the seizures. I found the convulsions of an exceedingly severe nature, requiring prompt remedying. The bowels having been previously well opened, I applied cold along the spine, after the method of the spinal ice-bag recommended by Mr. Chapman; a blister to the nape of the neck; and a relay of leeches to the temples, being deterred from general depletion by a very feeble action of the heart. Under this treatment, there was no alleviation of symptoms; if anything, they became aggravated. So that, owing to the severity of, and the short interval existing between, each convulsion, as well as the harassing anxiety of the relatives around me “to do something more” than the means adverted to, I was induced to have recourse to artificial delivery. The operation I performed, delivering the woman of a living, well-developed child, without her being in the least conscious of the operation. There was an immediate subsidence to the convulsions; sensibility became restored; and thankfulness was pictured in the countenance of all. I left patient and child doing as well as could be expected, but was again sent for at midnight, owing to a return of the convulsions, although of a mitigated character—nevertheless, sufficient to awake fresh alarm. I immediately put her on two grains of calomel with James’s powder every hour; reapplied cold to the spine; and the infant to the nipple, with the hope of causing sympathetic action in the uterus, and the probable dislodgment of a clot. They continued until noon the following day, from which period the patient rapidly recovered, and is now quite convalescent.

I believe the return of the convulsions in this case to have been entirely due to reflex phenomena, or to the irritation produced upon the excitor nerves of uterus and vagina by the means adopted during delivery; and, if called to a similar case, manifesting similar symptoms, dependent on like causes, my treatment, without hesitation, should be the same as that adopted in the present instance.

I am, etc., J. WARING-CURRAN.

Bexhill, Hastings, August 1867.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following passed the First B.Sc. Examination, 1867. Entire. Examination for Honours.—Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

First Class.

Hopkinson, John, Owens (obtained number of marks qualifying for exhibition) Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

First Class.

Hopkinson, John (Exhibition), Owens Robinson, Arthur, Owens

Second Class.

Thorp, William, Royal School of Mines Bottomley, James, B.A., Owens

Third Class.

Ball, James Barry, University College Hospital Biology.

First Class.

Robinson, Arthur, Owens College

Second Class.

Carey, Francis James, M.A., Guy’s Hospital

Third Class.

Bottomley, James, B.A., Owens College

APOTHECARIES’ HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 29th, 1867.

Eager, Reginald, Guildford Jordison, C., South Ockenden, Essex
Goodworth, Roger Portington, Hatfield, Doncaster Norman, Burford, Guy’s Hospital
Sells, Charles John, Guildford, Surrey

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—
Darby, John Thomas, University College Hospital
Milligan, William, University College Hospital

BIRTHS.

BUTLER. At Guildford, on September 4th, the wife of T. M. Butler, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
FOSTER. On August 31st, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Balthazar W. Foster, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KNOTT, William Parsons, Esq., Surgeon, of Bugbrooke, only son of J. P. Knott, Esq., of Blisworth, to Maria Croft, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Albert Jones, vicar of Holmer, and Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, at Blisworth, on August 28th.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—List of gentlemen who competed successfully for appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty’s British Medical Service, at the competitive examination held at Chelsea, on Monday, August 12th, 1867. [Maximum number of marks obtainable, 3400. Minimum required to pass, 1034.]

Order of merit.	Names.	No. of marks.	Order of merit.	Names.	No. of marks.
1.	Corbett, J. L.	2390	23.	Hunter, J. H.	1624
2.	Corbett, R. de L. C.	2357	24.	Morgan, H.	1624
3.	MacLachlan, H. K.	2297	25.	Riddick, J.	1624
4.	Pollock, C. F.	2245	26.	Bennett, W. F.	1676
5.	Macnamara, W. H.	2182	27.	Anderson, D. H. B.	1640
6.	Scott, R. T.	2161	28.	Anderson, J. A.	1616
7.	McEwen, D.	2095	29.	Rae, G. A.	1610
8.	Hare, G.	2077	30.	Steward, F. G.	1595
9.	Sankey, G. F.	2054	31.	Gumming, J. D.	1578
10.	Cuthbertson, R. A.	2047	32.	Fitzgerald, E.	1550
11.	Cocksedge, T. A. J.	2039	33.	Crowe, J. D.	1545
12.	Wollowicz, Count C.	2036	34.	O’Grady, J. J.	1517
13.	Lyons, F.	2022	35.	Wilson, W. O.	1514
14.	Randall, J. G.	1967	36.	Shaw, G.	1503
15.	MacMullen, R.	1876	37.	Jogoe, H.	1460
16.	Anthony, Mark	1870	38.	Morgan, R.	1402
17.	Barrell, M. M.	1840	39.	Heather, D. H. W.	1395
18.	Gallwey, G. W.	1796	40.	Maunsell, R. F.	1370
19.	Clarke, T. H. M.	1795	41.	Waylen, J. H.	1347
20.	Cotter, S. K.	1778	42.	Kingston, T.	1313
21.	Barry, J.	1755	43.	Popham, G. L.	1294
22.	Leake, J. R.	1712	44.	Anderson, A.	1213

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Military Secretary, India Office, presents his compliments to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and begs to enclose a list of the candidates for Her Majesty’s Indian Medical Service, who were successful at the competitive examination at Chelsea in February 1867, and who have undergone a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, together with the total number of marks obtained at the examinations at Chelsea and at Netley. [Maximum number of marks obtainable, 6900. Minimum required to pass, 2200.]

Name.	Studied at.	Marks.	Name.	Studied at.	Marks.
W. Macrae	Aberdeen	5893	J. Smith	Edinburgh	3710
H. Summerhayes	London	5080	J. McAlister	Glasgow	3695
C. A. Maconachie	Aberdeen	4833	D. A. Kerr	Aberdeen	3405
R. Aldren	Edinburgh	4645	A. L. Hackett	Edinburgh	3360
T. J. McCann	Edin., Dublin	4590	J. R. C. Lowry	Dublin	3310
G. Bainbridge	England	4463	D. H. Long	Edinburgh	3200
J. Arnott	Glasgow	4273	H. J. Hazlett	Ireland	3168
R. H. Batty	Lon., Ireland	4183	D. K. Thompson	Mad., St. And.	3100
W. F. Knapp	London	4158	R. V. Power	Ireland, Edin.	3100
J. H. Ritchie	Ireland	4065	S. B. Halliday	Lon., Edin.	2705
A. J. Leggatt	London	4005	A. McClory	Dublin	2625
H. De Tatham	London	3968	B. Keelan	Ireland	2295
J. Shillito	Lon., St. And.	3965			

CARELESS DISPENSING.—On Wednesday week, an inquest was held at Salford, on the body of Allen Whittaker, aged one year. On Monday, the mother of the child went to the shop of Mr. Robinson, a chemist, and asked for some tincture of rhubarb. Instead of that article, Mr. Robinson inadvertently supplied her with tincture of laudanum, of which a portion was afterwards given to the deceased. Death resulted on Tuesday night. Mr. Robinson admitted having accidentally given the wrong medicine. The jury severely reprimanded him for his invertebracy, and returned a verdict of “death from misadventure.”

MEDICAL CHARITIES.—Miss A. M. Prinaid, formerly of Eltham, Kent, has bequeathed £500 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £200 to the Asylum for Idiots; £200 to the Hospital for Consumption; £200 to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; £200 to the Convalescent Home for Females, Bayswater; £100 to the London Hospital; £100 to the Cancer Hospital; and liberal sums to other institutions not strictly medical.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cholera: its Symptoms, Clinical History, Pathology, etc. By S. G. Chuckerbutty, M.D. Lond. Calcutta: 1867.
Eleventh Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of St. Pancras, Middlesex, during the year 1866. By Thomas Hillier, M.D. Lond.
The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary. Sheffield: 1867.
Studies: Biographical and Literary. By George Ross, M.D. London: 1867.
The Climate of the South of France, and its varieties most suitable for Invalids, etc. By Charles Theodore Williams, M.A., M.B. Oxon. London: 1867.
Railways in their Medical Aspects. By James Ogden Fletcher, M.D. London and Manchester: 1867.
Eleventh Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Holborn District. London: 1867.
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum, 1866.
The Eastbourne Chronicle, August 31st.—The Wiltshire County Mirror, September 4th.—The East Suffolk Gazette, September 3rd.—The Weekly Northern Whig, August 31st.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY	Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY	St. Mary's, 9 P.M.—Middlesex, 2 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas'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 Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY	Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
SATURDAY	St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 2 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL, should be sent to MR. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

MR. BOWLES (Folkestone).—The copies of the JOURNAL shall be sent to the medical men of the vicinity as requested. Should not the copies be accompanied by a circular letter from the President or Secretaries of the Branch?

DR. BRYAN (Northampton).—Twenty copies shall be forwarded for circulation.

SOMERSET LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORTS.

WE regret that, owing to a proof copy of the valuable and interesting Report of this asylum having fallen into our hands, we received an impression adverse to the paper and printing, etc., which is not justified by the appearance of the copies for general circulation.

A STUDENT OF THE HOSPITAL.—John Freke, then assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was previously Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Anne.

DR. FOSTER (Birmingham).—1. With great pleasure. 2. The blocks are returned by this post.

HATS AND UMBRELLAS.—I would feel much obliged if the gentleman who took my hat and new green silk umbrella (value 25s.) on the evening of the *soirée* at the College of Physicians, Dublin, would send me an order on the post-office for 15s., or pay in my name £1 to the Bazaar of the St. Vincent Female Orphanage, Dublin.—HENRY WHITFIELD, Ashford, Kent.

DR. G. B. MEAD (Newmarket).—We will do our best, as early and so far as space will permit.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

DR. DOBELL AND THE CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST. The following has been forwarded for publication.

"To the Chairman of Council, Council, and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road.

"Gentlemen,—We earnestly regret to express to you our united feeling that existing circumstances render it impossible for us to continue in the discharge of our duties as medical officers of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

"The anomalous position of Dr. Dobell as honorary secretary as well as physician, his assumption of authority and his spirit of interference, would alone render our continuance in office incompatible with independence of action and self-respect. But his practice of issuing diet-bills, bearing his own name and that of the hospital, one of which recommends a medical preparation originated by him (Pancreatic Emulsion), and the dispensing of the same medical preparation from the hospital in pots bearing his name on the label, are still more decisively objectionable.

"We do not wish to express an opinion whether such practice is or is not in accordance with the intentions and principles of a public charity, or to question the propriety of applying its funds to any such purpose; it is enough for us to know that the practice is of a nature to call forth the most severe condemnation from those members of our profession whose good-will and esteem we most value.

"Feeling therefore satisfied that we cannot continue to work in harmony with Dr. Dobell, and assured of what is expected from us by the profession, we find it to be the most direct and honourable course to place our resignation in your hands.

"We cannot, however, take a step which may disserve us from an institution with which our names have been honourably connected during the most active years of our professional life, without offering to you, the Governors and Council, our sincere respects and our warmest thanks for the long confidence you have reposed in us.

"That you may be put to the least possible inconvenience, we shall have pleasure in holding office until the appointment of our successors, if agreeable to you.

"We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

"BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S., 12, Hinde Street, W.
ARTHUR LEARD, M.D., M.R.I.A., 12, Old Burlington Street, W.
JOSIAH T. POWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., 347, City Road, E.C.

"London, August 22nd, 1867."

To this, Dr. Dobell makes the following reply.

"44, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W., September 2nd, 1867.
SIR,—In answer to the circular signed by Drs. Richardson, Leard, and Powell I beg to say that a letter of mine, addressed to the Council of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, is included in the Report of the Meeting of Council which, I am informed, will be forwarded to you for publication. I trust that this will be perfectly satisfactory to the profession. I will not, therefore, occupy your valuable space, further than to point out the extraordinary character of the mode of attack adopted by the authors of the circular.

"At our Hospital, the House Committee sits once a week; the Council of Management every month, and oftener, if required. The Annual General Court of Governors was held on July and last, followed by a *déjeuner*, at which all the physicians were present. At this Annual Court, all officers are elected for the year; and all the affairs of the Hospital are open to investigation. Yet, neither to me privately, nor to any of these meetings, did my three colleagues utter their complaints, or suggest, even by a word, that my election to the post of Honorary Secretary was otherwise than agreeable to them. And they had to carefully concealed their plans from the Council, and from me, that the Council did not hear of them until they received, individually, by post, in common with the whole body of Governors, the printed circular; and I myself knew nothing of it till a Governor showed me a copy which he had received—the authors not having thought proper to send one to me.

"It is not necessary for me to make any comments upon a proceeding which speaks so plainly for itself. I am, etc., HONORABLE DOBELL, M.D.

"Dr. Dobell has addressed a circular to the Council of Management, in reply to the of Drs. Richardson, Leard, and Powell. He ascribes their charge of "assumption of authority and spirit of interference" to the fact that he has been in collision with Dr. Richardson and Leard on the "subject of their wish that the surgeon, Dr. Powell, should be admitted as a candidate for the office of Physician or Assistant-Physician to the hospital, without being required to become a Member of the Royal College of Physicians." He regrets to be obliged to state that, after the extraordinary course pursued by his three colleagues, in thus addressing the public and the profession in a printed circular, of which they did not even send him a copy, instead of bringing their complaints before him privately, and, if necessary, urging them before the governing body of the hospital, it would be utterly impossible for him again to work in concert with Dr. Richardson, Dr. Leard, and Dr. Powell, as colleagues. With regard to his occupation of the post of Honorary Secretary, he says that he reluctantly accepted the office in a temporary difficulty; namely, the illness and decease of the late Secretary, the opening of the Emergency Wards, and the induction of the new Secretary into his duties; and that he resigned the office on the 14th of last August. With regard to the charge in the circular concerning diet-tables, he says that the headings of the tables were copied exactly from the form used at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; but that, as these headings are in no way essential, and as they appear to have given offence to the feelings of some members of the profession, which he sincerely regrets, he asks that fresh diet-tables may be printed, in which both his name and that of the hospital are omitted. He says also that on his ascertaining, some time back, that the bottles of Pancreatic Emulsion were dispensed to the patients without changing the label of the manufacturer for the usual plain label of the hospital, he directed the bottles to be sent in without this label; and, if these orders have been attended to, Dr. Dobell's name has not appeared on the bottles for some time past.

The following letter has been addressed to us by the Secretary of the Hospital. SIR,—On receipt of the circular letter issued by Dr. Richardson, Dr. Leard, and Dr. Powell, under date of the 22nd of August, which was received by the Council and Governors on the 28th, and appeared in two of the medical papers on the 31st August, the Council of the Hospital was immediately summoned; and, after a lengthened discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed; viz.—

1. "That the resignations of Dr. Richardson, Dr. Leard, and Dr. Powell, be accepted; and, whilst fully appreciating their past services to the Hospital, the Council consider it expedient to intimate to them that their further attendance will not be required."

2. "That the Secretary be authorised to communicate with Dr. Richardson, Dr. Leard, and Dr. Powell, and intimate to them that they are at liberty to attend any patients at present in the Hospital, who have up to this time been under their charge; and that they be requested to inform the Secretary whether they desire to do so, or not."

And I am instructed to enclose you a copy of the reply of the Council issued to the Governors, in answer to the circular letter of the 22nd of August.

I am, etc.,
City Road, September 4th, 1867.

CHARLES KEMP, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. R. Quain; The Honorary Secretary of the Obstetrical Society of London; Dr. Ashe, Warrenpoint (with enclosure); The Registrar of the University of Durham; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. H. Lowndes, Liverpool; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester (with enclosure); Dr. W. T. Greene, Moira; Mr. E. Atkinson, Leeds; Mr. R. Flint, Stockport; Dr. Wm. H. Rumsey, Cheltenham (with enclosure); Mr. T. H. Brocklehurst, Manchester; Dr. Morton, Guildford; Dr. Lyster, Liverpool; Mr. D. Macrae, Whitby; Dr. Hirsch (with enclosure); Mr. Sargeant (with enclosure); Mr. C. Lingens, Hereford (with enclosure); Mr. Hayward; Dr. Septimus Gibbon; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. J. W. Trotter, Coldstream Guards; Dr. A. P. Stewart; Dr. John Murray; Dr. G. Goddard Rogers; Dr. Horace Dobell (with enclosure); Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Barbier Dubourg (with enclosure); Mr. T. M. Stone; Dr. Hingston, Montreal; Dr. E. Brown-Séquard; Mr. Forster; Dr. Lomas (with enclosure); Dr. Michael Foster; Dr. Randall; Dr. Jones; Dr. C. Bastian; Dr. Ashurst; Mr. Moore; Dr. Pratt; Dr. Ollier, Lyons; Dr. Duchenne, Paris; Dr. G. B. Mead, Newmarket (with enclosure); Mr. E. B. Adams, Bungay; Mr. George Terry, Northampton; Dr. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham (with enclosure); Dr. Alphonse Amussat; Mr. Craven, Hull (with enclosure); Mr. Whitfield, Ashford; Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Ealing (with enclosure); The Secretary of the Hull School of Medicine; Dr. John Hicks (with enclosure); Dr. Ross; Dr. J. Fletcher; Mr. G. Mackenzie, London Hospital; Mr. Bowles, Folkestone; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; The Secretary of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; Mr. T. M. Butler, Guildford; Mr. J. P. Knott, Blisworth; Dr. Boyd, Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.