

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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 }

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch is appointed for Friday, Sept. 27th, at 3.15 P.M., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

Dinner will be ordered at the Bull Hotel, at 5 P.M.

Papers are promised relating to Disease of the Aorta, and to Unusual Origin of Great Vessels.

Members are particularly requested to attend, so as to consider the propriety of altering the arrangements of the meetings.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*

Rochester, September 9th, 1867.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Congress and its Disappointments. The Paris Hospitals. Treatment of Anthrax in Subcutaneous Incision by M. Guérin at St. Louis. Use of the Azotite of Copper for Cancers.

So the Congresses are all at an end. The Congress of Anthropology perished two days after the Medical Congress. What shall I say to you on this subject which you will not find repeated every where? I will add, however, that generally you meet now in Paris with a feeling of disappointment. This medical *fête* has not had all the success with which it was hoped that it might have been surrounded. The too absolute silence maintained by a number of the most distinguished of our countrymen is especially regretted.

Now calm has succeeded the agitation of the days which we have just passed. It is the vacation time. The School is mute, and the greater part of the hospital medical officers are in *villegiatura*. But the poor patients have no holiday, and we have still some of the teachers to bring under our notice the cases which present a particular interest. I have had several opportunities of seeing, at the Hôpital St. Louis, in the service of M. Guérin, cases of anthrax, more or less grave, treated by his method of subcutaneous incision. This proceeding counts many partisans among us. It consists in plunging in the centre of the anthrax a straight bistoury, which is immediately insinuated on the flat under the skin beyond the limits of the swollen part; and, as soon as the limit is passed, the cutting edge of the instrument is turned towards the deeper parts, to incise them from the circumference to the centre, till the sensation felt indicates that resistance is overcome. This first incision only indicating one radius of the diseased surface, three others are made, which converge towards it to the point at which the bistoury was introduced. When the integuments offer a mortified point, or an orifice, it can be used for introducing the instrument, without its being necessary to divide the skin to however slight an extent. The success of this operation, says Dr. Guérin, seems to solve the question of the seat of anthrax; for, if it be practised at the outset of the malady, it arrests the march of it, and opposes the mortification of the skin. Often the cellular tissue suppurates, and is eliminated under the form of a "core"; while the skin presents no alteration. The subcutaneous incision of anthrax has the special advantage of relieving the patients from the liability to erysipelas and to purulent infection. Besides, this means is not very painful; for it spares the skin, which is of all the tissues that of which the incision produces the most pain. Finally, it does not give rise to a deformed cicatrix—a consideration which is not to be disdained when the anthrax is seated on the face or any other uncovered part of the body. After the incision, emollient poultices are applied; and in all cases the cure occurs more quickly than by any other treatment.

According to several practitioners, experience is very favourable to the employment of azotite or ammoniuret of copper, recommended recently by M. Chapelle, in the treatment of cancerous affections. This agent is

said to have no action on the healthy tissues, while it rapidly disorganises cancerous surfaces. It has, besides, the advantage of calming the pains and diminishing the foetidity of the ulcers. The azotite of copper is employed in solution; and it is necessary to continue its use during several months.

Paris, September 9th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

LETTER FROM J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.

SIR,—In your very excellent General Review of Medical Education in this day's JOURNAL, you refer to the propriety of making Chemistry, Botany, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy strictly preliminary to professional study—a view which I have always supported. You then add: "If these were taught in their general principles in the higher preparatory schools, we could then, in our schools, instruct in medical chemistry, the chemistry of the fluids and solids in health and disease, and in animal physics, as parts of the true science of biology. As it is, a great part of these most important subjects—nearly the whole of them—is entirely ignored; and that which should be the common knowledge of all is left to the private research of the medical philosopher and of the more highly cultivated and scientific practitioner. Here, then, we signalise a desideratum, the supplying of which, though it seems far off, is not beyond the range of hopeful vision." In making this statement, you are evidently unacquainted with the fact that I have converted the courses of Practical Histology, which I commenced in 1841, into courses of Practical Physiology. Furnished by the authorities of the University of Edinburgh with a physiological laboratory, and with a skilled assistant, all the subjects to which you refer, including histology, have been fully and practically taught in that institution for the last four years, to gradually increasing classes. We possess almost all the delicate instruments recognised on the continent as necessary for teaching animal physics; one of the most complicated of which, it may be remembered, my able assistant, Dr. Rutherford, exhibited in operation at the annual meeting of the Association at Chester last year. It is to the establishment of schools of Practical Physiology that Professor Sharpey attributed the great advance of scientific medicine in various parts of Europe, in his address to the Association in 1862; and he again referred to it in his introductory remarks to the physiological department of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a short time ago, in Dundee.

With the enlightened views, therefore, which you appear to hold on the subject of medical education, it will be interesting for you to know that the desideratum referred to in your article is an accomplished fact; that, in founding a school of Practical Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, I have introduced what was so much required; and that what is now necessary is, that the various licensing bodies should require attendance upon this important subject, as they do upon Practical Anatomy and Practical Chemistry.

I am, etc.,

Edinburgh, September 1867.

J. HUGHES BENNETT.

STATE MEDICINE.

LETTER FROM CHARLES LINGEN, M.D.

SIR,—It is not often that I ask for space in your columns, or solicit the attention of my brethren to any remarks of mine; but the patent and urgent want of scientific and special oversight in medico-legal matters, has of late so forced itself on my mind, endorsed as it is by the retrospect of occurrences of many years past, that I recognise in the initiative taken by the Manchester Statistical Society a most important step in the right direction, in their recent "Memorial to the Home Secretary," on the importance, both to the profession and to the public generally, of "further legislative action." That Society, by this early movement, in my judgment, lays claim to the respect of wise and discriminative men; and my present object is to call the attention of individual members of the British Medical Association to an article (page 153) in the JOURNAL of August 25th, headed "Legislative desiderata," which epitomises the "Memorial," and specifies concisely a greater part of the "Desiderata." It adduces, moreover, many arguments for pressing on the legislature the urgency of them; it asserts especially the inadequacy of the present form of Registration, both of births and deaths, and the consequent absence of official mortuary records; it admits the frequent omission, or the very imperfect statement of the cause of death, so as to make the important object of it absolutely nugatory.

Again, it instances the ever recurring need of timely and skilled assistance in the coroner's court which it supports by extracts from the remarks and writings of Drs. Buchanan and Lankester.

The petitioners express their conviction that the appointments of resident fully qualified "Officers of Health" is become indispensable on various accounts. "It is clear," they tell us, "that no time should be lost, but that it is desirable to delay the final appointments until special education has provided a class of skilled persons, competent to undertake the duties," and further "they suggest that the advantage resulting, would be an improved record of deaths; security to the public that coroners' inquests should be searching and scientific inquiries; a greater security against "secret crimes; and a scientific attention to the sanitary requirements of each locality." "If the Sanitary Act is to be efficient, the health officer must in every instance be the adviser if not the public prosecutor." But I must entreat those who are not yet convinced of the importance of this subject, and who have not read the article referred to, to peruse it with careful consideration. To my mind, no subject connected with legal medicine is more entitled to immediate action than this, as was lately very forcibly shown by Dr. Rumsey in his masterly address on State Medicine, delivered and well received at the Dublin meeting. The immense value of reliable statistical records is now unquestioned; but as at present done they are not reliable, and the advanced state of medical science has opened fresh and extensive fields of usefulness which necessitate adequate machinery for collecting materials and utilising them. When we reflect that vice too and villainy have become organised and skilled, and have their own efficient specialists in full work, so as often to set at nought all the resources of the general practitioner, it is obvious these must be met (and promptly met) by energetic opponents specially trained, or justice must very frequently miscarry.

To suppose that the overworked practitioner, who even finds it impossible to keep pace with professional literature, can be "up" in all the details of modern forensic medicine, its minute morbid anatomy, and its intricate analyses, so as to baffle the subtleties of the accomplished manslayer, is absurd, and out of the question.

I will now take for granted that among the requirements of this age is the "officer of health," easy of access in every district, who, being independent and debarred from private practice, will promptly respond to the calls either of the profession or the public, in all cases requiring, or appearing to require, skilled or official aid. It goes far to prove the need of such a functionary, that a body composed of shrewd and scientific men like the Statistical Society of Manchester, after long deliberation and much labour, should have decided upon urging on the Government and their medical brethren the necessity of this step; and their advocacy may serve also to convince the wavering that the appointments are not likely to be prejudicial to individual interests of the profession. They need not supersede the present functions of the medical men, nor curtail their emoluments, but, on the contrary, will often relieve them of responsibilities the most onerous and painful, and labour most inadequately remunerated. I am, etc., CHARLES LINGEN.

Hereford, August 1867.

OBITUARY.

JOHN PROPERT,

TREASURER AND FOUNDER OF THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

THERE is no figure which has for many years stood out more prominently from the serried ranks of the general practitioners of the country than that of Mr. Propert. His early history of self-reliant and successful professional labour is that of many others who like him, unaided by fortune, have by their own exertions advanced to reputation and success. There is nothing in this part of Mr. Propert's personal history which could have won for him his exceptional position, or which would deserve more than a passing and honourable mention.

He was born on the 19th of July, 1793, at Bluenpill, Cardigan. His father, Mr. Thomas Propert, placed him at the Grammar School, then under the Rev. Thomas Morgan. At fifteen he became ensign in a militia regiment; but, with scanty means and little prospect of promotion, he left that service, and articulated himself to Mr. Noot of Cardigan. By the assistance of a relative, he entered as pupil of Abernethy, and in 1814 gained his diploma. He established himself in practice, and from that time his career was one of marked professional success.

That which distinguished Mr. Propert, however, and made for him the place he occupied in the esteem and regard of his fellows, was his strong public feeling and deep interest in the welfare of his brethren.

Nothing which concerned his profession was indifferent to him; and he felt the same abiding attachment to general professional interests which other men frequently confine exclusively to their own. His great work was the foundation of the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom in 1853. The idea of such a refuge had been previously canvassed, but all attempts to carry it out had failed. Mr. Propert brought to the execution of this benevolent design, indomitable energy, a tenacity of purpose which knew not how to relinquish a work once undertaken, and a personal popularity and social influence in the metropolis which finally achieved his purpose. Of the labour of mind and body involved in carrying out a design of this extensive kind in face of some opposition and of much lukewarmness, and with insufficient funds to procure adequate clerical assistance, it will be easy to form an idea, although not perhaps fully to realise the entire devotion which Mr. Propert showed to the cause—working night and day, converting his house into an office, his family into clerks, and making this his great business in life. So much energy was well rewarded, and he lived to see the College attain national dimensions, and to hear himself repeatedly lauded as a benefactor to his fellows. From the day of its foundation to the last day of his life, Mr. Propert was true to this great object of his life. The College and all that concerned it were a matter of as much solicitude to him as his most intimate private affairs, and they were in his daily and nightly thoughts. On other occasions, also, Mr. Propert showed the greatest readiness to consider and assist any scheme aiming at professional and public good. He was the steady friend and supporter of the Medical Protection Society, which is, we believe, at this time largely indebted to him in funds, as it always has been both for his personal and pecuniary aid. Publicly and privately, he was never deaf to any appeal coming to him as to a member of a body of which he was bound to assist in supporting the corporate honour and welfare. On the other hand, it must be said, in simple truth and honesty, that these very virtues were allied with characteristic faults, which somewhat marred the completeness of his character and of his services.

Mr. Propert was very accessible to flattery; and designing persons knew how to lead him into false positions by appeals to his public spirit and his character as the upholder of merit and the protector of the oppressed. In one unfortunate case, which will be well remembered, he was led, without due inquiry, to espouse the cause of a person pleading widowhood and professional connexion, who brought an odious and false charge against a professional man. Entering upon the matter without due inquiry, he carried it through spite of reason or of good feeling, and became the instrument of an odious persecution, and the means of a groundless and painful public scandal. His share recently in persisting, after his eyes were opened, in publicly assisting in presenting a testimonial to one who had been tried and condemned before the bar of a professional society, and by the common opinion of the profession, was equally characteristic of the faults of intellect and character to which no impartial biographer of Mr. Propert can be blind. But here, too, the inherently sympathetic and public-spirited nature of the man was at the bottom of his first error; and his faults were but virtues put in action under a delusion. The great central fact of his life will always entitle him to grateful remembrance. High sheriff, magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant, the "poor Welsh apothecary" valued more than all these his title of Founder and Treasurer of the Medical Benevolent College. It is in this character that he will hereafter be best known.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE HERBERT CONVALESCENT HOME.—It is expected that the Convalescent Home, erected by public subscription at Bournemouth, in Dorsetshire, to the memory of the late Lord Herbert, will be ready for the reception of patients by the end of the present month.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.—At the meeting of this Society, held on Friday, September 6th, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the present session: *President*—Dr. Allen Thomson. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Coats; Dr. W. T. Gairdner. *Council*—Dr. Yeaman; Mr. Robertson, Renfrew; Dr. Dewar; Dr. Tindal; Dr. G. H. B. Macleod; Dr. A. R. Simpson; Dr. F. H. Thomson; Dr. Richmond, Paisley. *Secretaries*—Dr. James Adams; Dr. Robert Perry. *Treasurer*—Dr. H. R. Howatt.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—Dr. Lankester has fixed October 4th, at ten o'clock, for the inquiry into the death of Elizabeth Stainsbury, who is alleged to have died from the effects of the impure air of the Metropolitan Railway. Some important scientific evidence will be given; and the inquiry in many respects will be of a highly important character. It will take place at the Elephant and Castle, near St. Pancras Workhouse.

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, 2 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.—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), 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Mr. W. T. Suffolk, "On Dry Mounting"; Mr. J. Slade, "On Snails' Teeth."

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. RICHARDSON, 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.

GERMAN DEGREES.

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Hirsch's letter in your impression of the 7th instant, I beg to say that I am in a position to prove the assertion made by Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., in his speech at Dublin on the 16th of August, 1867, respecting German Degrees. I have in my possession a letter, dated Glasgow, July 9th, 1867, from a registered M.D., offering to procure me a Diploma from Giessen, for the sum of £32:12. I should consider this the act of "an agent", and shall be prepared to hand over the name of the party to the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Giessen, if he thinks proper. I am, etc., MEDICUS.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

MR. GARDNER's communication shall be borne in mind.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

In reply to the letter of Dr. Dobell of which we gave an abstract at page 226 of the JOURNAL for September 7th, and to one addressed by the Council to the Governors of the Hospital and signed by the Secretary, Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell have issued to the Governors a letter a copy of which has been forwarded to us. Their letter is arranged under three principal heads.

1. *The Assumed Cause of their Resignation.*—Dr. Dobell has said that he has been in collision with his late colleagues on the question whether a Physician to the Hospital ought to be necessarily a Fellow or Member of the College of Physicians; and the Council state that Drs. Richardson and Leared have urged the claims of Dr. Powell to the office of Physician or Assistant-Physician. Drs. Richardson and Leared reply, while admitting that the cause of their resignation rests on a disagreement between them and Dr. Dobell, that the argument that the disagreement rests on this basis is an entire fiction. They admit that they are of opinion that respectable Medical Graduates of British Universities should be allowed to be candidates for office as Physicians, and that such might be required to take up their College Membership within a limited period; but they deny that they have ever regarded Dr. Dobell's opposition to this opinion as shewing either an assumption of authority or a spirit of interference. They further state, that Dr. Powell has never either applied for, or been proposed for, the office of Physician or of Assistant-Physician.

2. *The Real Causes of Resignation.*—Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell, give the following grounds for their assertion of the "assumption of authority and spirit of interference on the part of Dr. Dobell."

a. They state that Dr. Dobell (not being at the time a member of the Infirmary Committee) interfered to prevent Dr. Richardson from prescribing a solution of oxygen, and Dr. Leared from bringing the hot-air bath into scientific use. In Dr. Richardson's case, the objection alleged was the expense; while, according to the writers of the letter, Dr. Dobell has allowed the hospital to pay for the expenses of his diet-bills and pancreatic emulsion.

b. They state that Dr. Dobell caused the placards of the National Assurance Company, of which he is physician, to be suspended in a conspicuous part of the physicians' room in the hospital and in their private room.

c. He also, without communication with his colleagues, had the patients' waiting-rooms placarded with advertisements of a particular respirator, without ascertaining from his colleagues whether they approved of respirators at all; and "thereby subjected the Hospital and ourselves, without our permission, to the recommendation of one particular manufacturer."

d. They state also, that on public occasions Dr. Dobell has gone the extremest length in making himself appear the Physician of the Hospital. At a public dinner, he rose to reply for the medical officers, two of his senior colleagues being present.

e. They assert also that, as Secretary to the Medical Council, he has summoned meetings to suit his own convenience; and that on one occasion he made the mi-

notes to so exclusively represent his own opinions, that his colleagues refused to confirm them.

f. They state that Dr. Dobell, on his own authority alone, added a clause to a resolution which had been formally passed at a meeting of the Governors.

g. They make further the following charge. A patient, under the care of Dr. Richardson in the Hospital, required tapping of the chest. The Acting Surgeon, Dr. Powell, performed the operation. On the following Monday, Dr. Dobell told Dr. Powell that he had no business to perform the operation, but that he ought to have sent for Mr. Adams, the Consulting Surgeon, who had expressed a wish to perform all the operations. Considering that in this case everything had been carried out in perfect order, and that the patient was under the exclusive care of Dr. Richardson, Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell hold that this was an act of assumption and of interference on the part of Dr. Dobell that cannot be fully described, except in terms they would avoid. Further, Mr. Adams denied having ever wished to supersede the Acting Surgeon in any way. A few weeks after the discharge of the patient, she returned with re-accumulation of fluid in the chest. Operation was again urgent; but, before performing it, Drs. Richardson and Leared were obliged (to avoid censure from one of their colleagues) to obtain the presence and support of Dr. Davies, in the performance of a duty which should have admitted of no obstacle and no delay.

In reply to the statement of Dr. Dobell and the Council that diet-bills are issued by other hospitals, they copy one of Dr. Dobell's bills, and make the following remarks: "For our parts, we think and hope that no public charity has ever before let forth such a handbill. And if it has; if, for instance, St. Bartholomew's has paid for the printing of such a bill for one of its physicians, and has allowed it to go forth amongst the poor and necessitous who seek out-door relief—then we are forced to accept, either that there are poor and necessitous patients at St. Bartholomew's who can command, at least, from two to three hundred a-year; or there is a physician who can practise a grim and ghastly joke on helpless poverty; or the Hospital is pleased to promote a handbill which, passing as a begging letter, will bring the name of its favourite leech into special prominence in the houses of the wealthy. Accepting either view, we are forced to feel that, were we medical officers even of St. Bartholomew's, we should resign our posts."

3. *The Question of Attendance.*—The Council, in their letter, affirm that the attendance of Drs. Richardson and Leared were so irregular that eight meetings of Council were held in three years to consider this want of regularity. In reply, they state the following facts: 1. Dr. Richardson, who during three years was a member of the Council by right, never received a single notice of any such meeting. 2. Dr. Richardson and Dr. Leared were both kept uninformed of such meetings until the latter end of last year. Then the Secretary, Mr. Smart, called, as he said, "unofficially" on Dr. Richardson, to ask him if he would resign, not concealing that the object was to give Dr. Dobell seniority of office. Dr. Richardson thereupon stated that he would not be pushed out, after his long service, in an underhand way; and that if there were any cause of complaint, it must be formally sent to him. Subsequently, Dr. Richardson asked the Committee to name one specific case of neglect; to which request, not a word was received in reply.

They give the following explanations regarding the attendance-book, on which the Committee found their statement of irregularity. Some time ago, the physicians, without notice, were ordered to write down in an attendance-book the precise times of their entering and leaving the hospital. The majority declining to do this, the dispenser was set on to report them in the book. He soon found that to carry out a systematic espionage on honorary officers, who were considerate and courteous to him, was more than he could accomplish. The attendance-book, therefore, gave evidence that was unreliable.

Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell observe that it is urged that one of them was present when the election of Dr. Dobell to the post of Honorary Secretary was confirmed; but that it is supposed that to oppose him would have been worse than waste of energy. Dr. Dobell affirms that they never expressed opposition to his proceedings until their letter of resignation. They answer that, some weeks before resignation (on July 26th, 1867), they told him in plainest terms all their objections, and offered to let the past be forgotten, if he, admitting errors of judgment, would withdraw in the future what to us was so offensive. The Council state that, if the late physicians had brought the matter before them, the objectionable proceedings could have been removed. They reply that they considered carefully the propriety of taking this step, and felt that possibly the proceedings might be thus brought to an end; but also that, after what had occurred, the mere compliance of Dr. Dobell under such circumstances would not warrant them in remaining his colleagues. The discourtesy with which the Council of the Hospital has accepted their resignations, and the partisan letter written, as it is said, by their order, they regard as sufficient proof of the correctness of their course. To have remained in office for the sake of office would have been contemptible; to have put themselves to the certain chance of being dismissed from office, was folly.

In conclusion, they repudiate the accusation of any wish to injure the Hospital. For years past they have tried (they had hoped successfully), to place it in its true position as a hospital of sound scientific and professional standing; and they beg the Governors to accept their united act of resignation, not in the light of an offence, but as one of the most painful of necessities that could have been imposed on them.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Dr. Lockhart Robertson; Mr. R. W. Dunn (with enclosure); Mr. J. Z. Laurence (with enclosure); Dr. Edwin Heame (with enclosure); Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson; A. Sufferer; Dr. Brown, Islington; The Registrar of the Apothecaries' Society; Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, Edinburgh; Dr. John Chapman (with enclosure); Professor Lister, Glasgow (with enclosure); Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. John Murray (with enclosure); Mr. George Hitchings, Oxford; Mr. De la Garde, Exeter (with enclosure); The Secretary of the Quekett Microscopical Club; Mr. T. L. Walford, Reading; Mr. R. Gillard, Hovingham; Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell (with enclosure); The Registrar of the Medical Council; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Bradley, Liverpool; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Spratly, Rock Ferry; Dr. Mackinder, Gainsborough; Mr. R. Sidney Stone, Civil Hospital, Mauritius (with enclosure); Dr. G. D. R. Macarthy, Wellington (with enclosure); Mr. R. B. Carter, Stroud; Mr. Wm. Michell Clarke, Clifton, Bristol (with enclosure); Mr. Haynes Walton (with enclosure); Mr. William Leech; Mr. James Gardner, Bungay; Mr. Bywater; Mr. J. Vose Solomon, Birmingham; Mr. T. M. Stone; Dr. G. Milroy (with enclosure); Dr. W. A. Crane, U.S.A.; Army Medical Department; Mr. M. H. Clayton, Birmingham; and Mr. S. Solly.