

STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual Distribution of Prizes to the successful candidates at the examination of 1866-67, in connection with this institution, took place on Monday; the chair having been taken at eleven o'clock by the Ven. the Dean of St. Patrick's. The chairman then distributed the prizes and Cusack medals; and among the recipients was Mr. Abraham Colles, grandson of the great surgeon of that name. The report alluded to the appointment of Dr. Swan to the resident surgeoncy *vice* Dr. Tyner, and that of Mr. Bookey as Demonstrator. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Dr. Beatty, and seconded by Mr. G. W. Maunsell.

LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

DR. LEDWICH delivered the Opening Lecture on Practical Anatomy at the School, Peter Street, on the 4th instant. He dwelt on the importance of a careful study of anatomy as the groundwork of professional success, and as a matter of the utmost importance to the junior students.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.

PROFESSOR M'DOWELL delivered the Introductory Lecture in the theatre of the hospital before several members of the profession and a large number of students.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY (THE CECILIA STREET SCHOOL OF MEDICINE).

THE opening of the new session of this school was inaugurated by an able lecture from Dr. MacSwiney. The learned lecturer, in opening his address, took occasion to refer to the death of Mr. Ellis, the late Professor of Surgery to the University. As a former pupil, and more recently a colleague of that gentleman, Dr. MacSwiney begged to express his great regret and the regret of his fellow citizens at his demise. Mr. Ellis had long filled as teacher and practitioner a conspicuous and important position in the school of Irish Surgery. Though a popular lecturer, he was more than a mere teacher, he was a practitioner of considerable repute, and a cautious but quick and skilful operator. The lecturer also expressed the great esteem he had held for him, especially as chief founder of that school. He then went on to speak of the progress of their profession. The "medical history of the year 1867" had been signalised by an event of considerable importance to the whole body of medical men in the kingdom, the completion namely of the *British Pharmacopœia*, and on this he founded his address. In conclusion, he said he thought on the whole that the work excelled, in many particulars, that of their most accomplished *confères* in Paris; he believed it to be a great improvement on all its predecessors, and reflected great credit on its compilers. It was a model of accurate research and clear condensed information, and might be confidently pronounced the correct exponent of the latest and best scientific knowledge respecting the subjects of which it treated.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.—*Physicians*: H. Head, M.D.; James Little, M.D. *Surgeons*: J. Walsh, M.D.; J. K. Barton, M.D.; Wills Richardson, Esq.; A. Macalister, L.K.Q.C.P. *Assistant-Physician*: W. G. Smith, L.K.Q.C.P. This hospital contains one hundred beds. There are two wards for infants and children. There is also a detached fever hospital. Daily instruction at the bedside is given by the surgeons from nine to ten, and by the physicians from ten to eleven. Clinical Lectures, including Lectures on Diseases of the Eyes, with Ophthalmoscopic Demonstrations, are given every Saturday. *Fees*: Nine months, £8:8; six months, £6:6; summer, three months, £3:3. Perpetual pupils (paid at entrance), £21. *Prizes*: Two medical and two surgical prizes will be given at the close of the Session. Certificates of attendance on this hospital are fully recognised by all the Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom.

OPIUM-EATING.—Dr. Buck, in a lecture before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, said that opium-eating was a vice very prevalent in the town. "The quantity of opium and laudanum sold in Leicester is out of all proportion for merely medical requirements. Two druggists in Leicester, upon whose information reliance may be placed, tell me that they sell 130 pounds of opium and its preparations in twelve months. As these quantities may not convey any very definite idea of their importance, I may state the quantity of opium used at the Infirmary is two pounds and a-quarter per year, being less than a fiftieth part of the quantity sold by my two informants.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch is appointed to be held at Maidstone, at the West Kent General Hospital, on Tuesday, November 12th, at 2.30 P.M.; WM. HOAR, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner at the Star Hotel, at 5 P.M.

Paper promised—"Fatty Degeneration."

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

Rochester, October 30th, 1867.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will take place at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 14th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

To facilitate the arrangements, the Secretary will feel obliged by gentlemen intimating to him, the day before the meeting, whether their engagements are likely to allow them to attend.

ROBERT L. BOWLES, *Hon. Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN ordinary meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, November 14th, at 3 P.M.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch was held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 21st, at 2 P.M.; Dr. W. MINTON BEDDOES, President, in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Vote of Thanks.—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the late President, Vice-President, Council, and Honorary Secretaries, for their valuable services during the past year."

Election of Officers.—"That William James Clement, Esq., M.P., be elected President, and J. W. Roe, Esq., M.D., Vice-President, and the following gentlemen members of the Council for the ensuing year, in the place of those who retire by rotation or otherwise—James Bratton, Esq.; William Fuller, M.B.; Edward Hall, Esq.; Joseph Hickman, Esq.; and C. H. Johnson, Esq."

Representation of Branch in General Council.—"That, in accordance with the 8th General Law of the British Medical Association, W. Minton Beddoes, M.D., W. J. Clement, Esq., M.P., and J. W. Roe, M.D., be the representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year."

Amendment of the Medical Act.—"An amendment of the Medical Act being of great public importance, it is desirable that every support be afforded to the General Medical Council in their efforts to obtain it, and that a petition in support of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill be drawn up and signed by the President and Honorary Secretaries, and, at the proper time, presented to both Houses of Parliament; and also that a representation, or memorial, embodying the amendments deemed most essential, be made to Her Majesty's Government, and entrusted to our worthy member, W. J. Clement, Esq., M.P., for presentation."

Clubs and their Medical Officers.—"That the meeting fully endorses the opinion so ably expressed by Dr. Heslop in his address on the Remuneration of Medical Officers; viz.: 'That the present rate of remuneration to the medical officers of clubs, friendly and benefit societies, and similar associations, is inadequate, and, being so, is detrimental to the interests of the medical profession and to the welfare of the members of such associations.'"

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—An animated discussion took place on the following motion, which was eventually adjourned, in the hope that the Committee of Council would take action in the matter: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the change in the form of the JOURNAL is injudicious; that, as a non-commercial Association, the convenience of the members, rather than the wishes of advertisers, should be consulted; and that a return to one of the old forms and untuned paper, is desirable."

New Members.—Six new members were elected.

Papers.—The following papers were contributed:

1. Case of Obliteration of the Vagina after Instrumental Labour cured by Operation. By H. J. Philpot, M.D.
2. Ovariectomy. 3. Case of Aneurism of Aorta. 4. Lumbar Abscess cured by Repeated Tapping. 5. Knee-Joint laid open by Sickle cured by Rest and Irrigation. By J. R. Humphreys, Esq.
6. A New Plan of Treatment in Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis. 7. Cancer of the Common Bile-Duct. 8. Peculiar Case of Delirium Tremens. By Edwyn Andrew, M.D.

Vote of Thanks.—"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President for his able address; and also to the gentlemen who have kindly furnished papers and cases; and that they be requested to forward them to the JOURNAL."

The Dinner.—At four o'clock, twenty-eight gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, under the influence of which the pleasures of the meeting were prolonged to a late hour.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, October 31st; R. W. COE, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present thirty-two members and seven visitors.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were balloted for, and duly elected, members of the Association and of the Branch: Dr. Danvers Ward Bush, of Clifton; and Richard Kinneir, Esq., of Malmesbury. Nine gentlemen were proposed as members, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

Papers.—1. Mr. BARTRUM brought in a man who, some years since, met with an accident by which his hand was almost entirely destroyed, but, by surgical ingenuity, portions of thumb and one finger were saved, which have formed a most serviceable limb, the patient being able to perform almost all the functions of the hand.

2. Dr. FALCONER read notes of Thirteen Cases of Locomotor Ataxy, and showed two patients with well marked symptoms. A long discussion followed, in which Drs. Barrett, Herapath, Tunstall, and Colthurst, and Messrs. Freeman and Anstey took part.

3. Mr. C. S. BARTER read notes of a case of Wound of the Stomach, with Puncture of the Gastro-Epiploic Artery, and exhibited the preparation.

4. Mr. COE made some observations on the use of large doses of Iodide of Potassium in the Cachectic Stages of Syphilis; and Mr. SPENDER spoke to the efficiency of Biniodide of Mercury in such cases.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DRUGS AND DISEASE.

SIR,—I think the profession is much indebted to you for the leading article in last Saturday's JOURNAL, in which you point out the injustice of giving the name "expectant" or "do-nothing" system to the experiment of administering no drugs in rheumatic fever. Your suggestion, that the physician probably considers he is eliminating a hurtful element from the treatment by rejecting those drugs he has seen tried, is correct. But you do not go far enough. He may fairly calculate, also, on giving a better chance to the actively useful parts of the medication; and I am quite sure that it is this which has contributed so marked a success to the plan. When patients and nurses have set before them, as their duty, the consumption of a certain number of active medicines, and the watching that they are active, they view it as their chief duty, and think that, when it is duly done, they deserve praise. But when the maintenance of a certain even temperature, the due regulation of the diet, the patient's posture, etc., occupy the prescription of the doctor, they make such matters their main business, and do it like honest people. I speak not only of private cases, but of trained hospital nurses, whose attention to the surroundings of their patients I have always found in an inverse ratio to the quantity of active medicines given in rheumatic fever.

I am, etc., THOMAS KING CHAMBERS.

Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, October 1897.

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

SIR,—I cannot suppose that you have any idea of doing me intentional injustice; but I think I have a right to complain when a clever writer distorts an argument which he has not taken the trouble to understand, and his condemnation of its correctness receives the *imprimatur* of a leader in large type in your widely spread JOURNAL. If any one will take the trouble to look at pp. 84-88 of my observations on *Gout and Rheumatism in Relation to Disease of the Heart*, he will find

that I have assumed that Dr. Gull's treatment by mint-water gave what may be called the natural history of acute rheumatism. With this I have compared the statistics published by Bouillaud in France when blood-letting was at its maximum, and my own statistics of heart-disease at St. George's Hospital fifteen years ago; showing that in the one case the cardiac *bruits* were more numerous, and in the other less frequently heard, than when mint-julep was given. I have then proceeded to refer to Dr. Dickinson's cases, and have specially guarded myself against the very charge brought against me, by saying that the cases of inflammation which had begun before the admission of the patient ought to be excluded from the enumeration, if the effect of treatment was to be inquired into.

It pleases the author of the leading article to call "bedding" treatment. Be it so. Only, if he chooses to refer to my argument, he is bound to follow the course there pointed out, and to separate the cases so "treated" from a class which I had assumed to be the representative of the "natural history and progress of the disease". The idea is, after all, only a reproduction of the "blanketing" treatment, which was supposed to do so much at St. Mary's; but the statistics were at the time, if I recollect rightly, not encouraging. Surely there has been ample opportunity in five years to collect fresh statistics in its favour, if there be anything to recommend it to notice.

It is quite possible that Dr. Dickinson's statistics are exceptional; indeed, I have always referred to them as such. That they are absolutely correct as far as they go, I am perfectly satisfied; and what is now wanted to test their accuracy and importance is, that corresponding statistics should be furnished by other hospitals of alkaline treatment under other circumstances and of treatment by other means, whether lemon-juice, "bedding", or "blanketing". I assert that the statistics of Guy's, as quoted in my volume, are most conclusive as regards the evil consequences of mint-julep in the cases cited. Can St. Mary's produce a more favourable record? But I will go further: I will venture to disregard all cardiac complications, occurring either as the result of old disease, or of inflammation prior to the admission of the patient into St. George's Hospital; and will take the published statistics of the last two years in our *Hospital Reports*, and contrast them just as they stand with the mint-water cases at Guy's, detailed in their eleventh volume. What is the result? Among the 41 cases at Guy's, only 11 are stated to be free from cardiac complication, and 2 are left unnoticed; so that we obtain altogether a percentage of 33, at most, free from heart-affection. During the two years at St. George's, 115 cases are entered as acute rheumatism, 45 of which presented either old-standing or recent disease; and from this we obtain a percentage of 61 free from heart-affection. This is, of course, a very rough method of obtaining a numerical result; and I attach no great importance to it, because no attempt has been made to eliminate old-standing disease or inflammation before admission; and these together form a very uncertain proportion of the cases admitted. But it is remarkable that, in the same hospital, fifteen years ago, 152 cases of acute rheumatism gave only a percentage of 42 free from disease, while 115 cases in 1865 and 1866 give a percentage of 61 free from heart-disease.

If the writer of the article referred to will condescend to furnish information, either in the rough numerical method, or in fuller detail, he will confer a greater boon on your readers than by distorting the argument of an author who was only anxious to attract more attention to what he conceives to be a step in advance in the treatment of disease—viz., the neutralising or supersaturating, if I may so speak, of the rheumatic acid by large doses of alkali.

I am, etc., Bruton Street, October 1867.

A. W. BARCLAY.

THE ABUSE OF SICK-CLUBS.

SIR,—Seeing the invitation given in our JOURNAL some weeks since to fully discuss the subject of medical remuneration upon the club system, I am surprised to find that you have had so few correspondents willing to take up the matter. A disinterested person must naturally infer that the majority of medical men holding these appointments are satisfied, and that those who have already written upon the subject are some of the grumbling few; and I may be classed as one of them. I wish now to re-open the subject, with the hope that others may be stirred up to assist in a movement which, if carried out, would at once check one in another direction which, if allowed to go on, must tend, in some districts particularly, to ruin the profession, or at least to inflict very great injury upon its already ill-paid and hard working members; I allude to the present practice of the middle classes entering Odd Fellows and other friendly societies solely with the object of obtaining medical attendance at sums varying from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings per year. There can be little doubt that, when medical attendance was obtained in the first instance at so low a rate, it was to

prevent imposition upon the funds; and it would be understood that the claim to the surgeon's attendance would only be when upon the club, just as the militia surgeon attends the men when upon duty; but surely he is not expected to attend them with any casual illness until they are again called up. The club-surgeon would not object to give medicine to a needy member, even if he did not "go upon the box", as it is termed, at any time; but it is a very different matter when he is called upon to attend a class of men sufficiently well-to-do to indulge in the pleasures of the table and idleness; too proud and high-minded to go upon the funds intended for the poor man, but low-minded and beggarly enough to accept of the time and drugs of a practitioner of medicine at lower than a pauper's rate.

Certainly, this state of things must be put a stop to. Let clubs be for the labouring classes; and let the line be drawn who shall receive the surgeon's attendance.

If any one can be found bold enough to take the front and organise a society to prevent this imposition, I for one shall be willing to contribute my guinea to carry out the above object. I am, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

HOSPITAL REFORM.

SIR,—It is gratifying to see Dr. Heslop ably advocating Hospital Reform. May I suggest his looking at home and inaugurating an useful reform there? He is one of the Physicians to the Birmingham Dispensary, where, during the ten years commencing with 1857 and ending with 1866, there have been performed 14,760 vaccinations, according to the printed returns which I enclose. This single item has taken £1107 out of the pockets of the inadequately paid parochial medical officers. Surely this should not be.

J. M.

November 1867.

OBITUARY.

DR. T. CARMICHAEL.

THE following is from the *South of India Observer*:—

It is with deep regret that we notice the death of Dr. T. Carmichael, which took place at Calicut on Sept. 5th. Dr. Carmichael only arrived in this country in March last, having come out at the urgent solicitations of the planters of South Wynaad as their medical attendant. A graduate of the Queen's University in Ireland, he brought out the highest testimonial of his professional qualifications, which his subsequent career (though, alas! so short a one) in Wynaad has fully confirmed. A kind, amiable disposition, combined with high professional skill, which was at all times at the disposal of those requiring it, had made him numerous friends, and we cannot but look upon his sudden and unexpected death as a great public loss to the district which he had made his temporary home. For six weeks previous to his death, Dr. Carmichael had suffered from constant attacks of fever, often getting up from a sick bed to visit some patient similarly afflicted. Not until he thought he could leave his post without inconvenience to others, did he visit Calicut to seek a change for the benefit of his own health. This change produced a favourable result at first, but unfortunately disease of a most serious character showed itself, which resulted in death after two or three days' illness. Dr. Carmichael's death has produced feelings of the deepest regret throughout the district, and has caused a blank that will be felt for a long period. His memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by his numerous friends, many of whom have benefited by his skilful and kind care.

CHOLERA AT MEERUT.—Cholera has entirely left Meerut, and the troops have returned to cantonments.

VACCINE MATTER.—An inquest was lately held at the King's Head, St Giles's, on Agnes F. G. Linard, aged six weeks. The mother was confined in the St. Giles's Workhouse, and eighteen days after its birth the child was vaccinated. The mother left the house with instructions to return for the child to be seen by the doctor in eight days' time. On the eighth day she returned, but was refused admittance, on the ground that it was too late in the day. She was told not to come again, as it would be no use doing anything. Finding the child's arm was very much inflamed, and that the inflammation had extended over the body, the mother went with the child to Dr. Grimes. The infant, however, died, and Dr. Grimes certified that it died of inflammation produced by vaccination. He did not state positively the cause of death. Verdict—Death from natural causes.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

At the meeting of the Fellows of the College of Physicians on October 30th, the New Nomenclature of Diseases, of which we have lately given an account, was taken into consideration; and, after some discussion, it was resolved that a fortnight should be allowed to members to consider the volume and make suggestions thereupon. At the same meeting, the President and Dr. Bence Jones were appointed *pro tempore* treasurers, on the indisposition of Dr. Page, the treasurer of the College. It was mentioned that a distinguished artist was willing to undertake the engraving of Mr. Richmond's portrait of Sir Thomas Watson, presented by the Fellows; but, as Mr. Richmond's assent was necessary, the matter was deferred.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Thursday, October 31st, the following member of the College was duly admitted a Fellow of the same:—

Hillier, Thomas, M.D. Lond., 32, Queen Anne Street

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Bradbury, John Buckley, M.B. Cantab., Cambridge
Edis, Arthur Wellesley, M.B. Lond., 23, Sackville Street.
Green, Thomas Henry, M.D. Lond., 74, Wimpole Street
Hunter, William Guyer, M.D. Aberdeen, Principal of Grant College, Bombay
Nunneley, Frederick Barham, M.B. Lond., Burton-on-Trent
Oppert, Franz, M.D. Berlin, 31, Great Russell Street
Powell, Richard Douglas, M.D. Lond., 13, Vigo Street
Sansom, Arthur Ernest, M.D. Lond., 29, Duncan Terrace, City Road
Shepherd, Augustus Burke, M.B. Oxon., 28, Hyde Park Square

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Nov. 5th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination:—

Henry Howell Spratt and John Percival Banks (Students of the Middlesex Hospital); Frederick Tindall Le Fall and Samuel Hansom Wheatcroft (of the Sheffield School); Hugh Munro M'Kay and James Hird (of St. Thomas's Hospital); Joseph William Ward and Isaac Pitt (of the Birmingham School); Wilton Provis (of King's College); Edward William Spragge (of University College); John Walton Browne (of Belfast); Wm. Bramley Taylor (of Guy's Hospital); Charles Frederick Hensman (of Charing Cross Hospital); William Henry Cringle (of the London Hospital); and Frederick Page (of Edinburgh).

It is stated that six out of the twenty-one candidates who appeared for examination failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were consequently referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for the full period of three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Name of gentleman who passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificate to practise, on Thursday, October 31st, 1867.

Gray, John Henry, 12, Montague Place, Poplar
Perry, Michael, Harwell, Berks

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—
Cox, Edgar, St. Thomas's Hospital
Roberts, John Lloyd, General Hospital, Birmingham

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—At the competitive examination on the 16th and 18th of October for the prizes in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, annually given by the Society of Apothecaries to medical students, the successful candidates were:—1. James Ryall Rouch, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a Gold Medal; 2. John James Ridge, St. Thomas's Hospital, a Silver Medal and a Book.

DR. W. H. GARDNER.—In the late severe accident on the Northern of France railway was Dr. Gardner of Hyde Park. He occupied the first carriage, which was smashed up in such a manner that it is surprising that anyone escaped alive. He was buried in the wreck and sadly bruised, but managed to get home a few days since, and is not only alive, but we are glad to learn, able to resume practice.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—An order has just been received by the officers of Customs of the various ports in South Wales, directing that ships arriving from certain specified limits in the West Indies, and certain parts of the continent of America, where yellow fever prevails, shall first anchor for sanitary examination before proceeding into any port. In pursuance of the above notice, instructions have been given to the Coastguard officers at the various places of anchorage to examine all vessels arriving, and, if clean, to give them pratique before entering port. Pilots have also been instructed not to bring any vessel from the specified limits into port without the necessary quarantine certificate.

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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M.
 TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Sedgwick, "On Some Analogies of Cholera in which Suppression of Urine is not accompanied by Uræmic Poisoning"; Dr. Fuller, "On Excess of Urea in the Urine as a guide in the Diagnosis of Dyspepsia and Nervousness."
 WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society.—Microscopical Society.—Meteorological Society.
 THURSDAY.—Zoological Society.—Royal Society.
 SATURDAY.—Association Medical Officers of Health.

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.

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

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

A MEMBER (Limerick).—The address is 47, Faubourg St. Honoré.

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.—The question is one of procedure, and had better, in the first instance, be addressed to the General Secretary.

DR. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT'S (Leeds) name has not been forwarded to us as a member, probably by some accidental omission.

CHOICE OF A MICROSCOPE.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL'S "Report on Modern Microscopes and Recent Improvements in Microscopic Apparatus" having gone out of print, it will be revised and reprinted in an octavo form, to meet the large and continuous demand which has arisen for it. Communications relating to additions or alterations, and advertisements, should be addressed to the Editor of this JOURNAL, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., not later than November 20th. The Report will be copiously illustrated. Price One Shilling.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news and other matters of medical interest:—The Cambridge Independent Press; The Cheltenham Chronicle; The Bristol Express; The Standard, Nov. 4th.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.—The Council of the College of Surgeons does not, so far as we know, officially recognise the existence of journals. We have never received any communication from the Council, and the information which we receive never includes any secrets or violates any confidence. It comes from a score of various sources, and is like the gossip of the House of Commons or of any other assembly, which is common to every one who can get it and who cares for it. We apprehend that the Council is not at all likely to become the *deus ex machina* to officially assist the *Lancet* in obtaining "gossip" concerning the College matters. The *Lancet* used to find no difficulty in obtaining at least as much information on current subjects as its contemporaries, and then it had no complaints to make; and, if it does not know how to do so now, it would still have been wise to abstain from exposing its weakness by any such ludicrous appeal in *misericism* to the College, as is now being made.

DR. W., F.R.C.S.—We hope to have the analytical table ready next week. It requires great care in preparation. The details could be arranged by a Committee appointed for the purpose. There is much to be said on both sides.

MR. WOOLIAM (Ashton-under-Lyne).—The query has been sent on to Dr. Crace Calvert, on whose authority the statement was made.

DR. J. A. VESEY (Rosstrevor).—Many thanks. We also are "glad to see so many Irish members, and trust that the Association may double its connexion in 'Old Ireland' next year."

A METROPOLITAN STUDENT.—Make inquiry of Mr. Copney, of the Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East.

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. STYRAP'S (Shrewsbury) request shall be attended to.

DR. WARDELL (Tunbridge Wells).—With much pleasure.

THE JOURNAL.

A RESOLUTION, expressing an opinion on the mechanical execution of the JOURNAL, was discussed, but not carried, at the annual meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch. It appears to be founded on a misapprehension of an expression which fell at the General Meeting from the mouth of a member of the Council. The present shape, type, and paper, were selected by the Committee of Council, after mature deliberation, and with the concurrence and advice of the best practical authorities: the main objects being the comfort and convenience of the readers, the typographical perfection of the JOURNAL, and the fulfilment of its scientific and literary requirements. The income derivable from advertisements is, of course, also a consideration in the management of this as of other journals. Without such an income, a first class journal, such as alone is worthy of the Association, could not be furnished for the moderate annual subscription: which, aided by the income from advertisements, now suffices to cover the working expenses of the Association as well as the cost of the weekly JOURNAL. The new form of the JOURNAL has been received, we have good reasons to know, with the utmost satisfaction by the great majority of members. It has also been referred to by independent authorities in the press, both here and abroad, as a model of typographical clearness and excellence; and we have evidence that it is regarded at the present time by practical authorities as one of the handsomest, clearest, and most admirably printed journals in the country. We may add that, since the change of form, the demand for the JOURNAL has steadily increased; so that, although we are now printing a much larger number of copies than at any time heretofore, a considerable proportion of the numbers since the beginning of July have gone out of print. The steady increase in the external circulation; the weekly accession of new members; the constant afflux of scientific papers of the highest class; and the new habitual reference by the daily press throughout the country to the opinions expressed in the JOURNAL on public matters in which the profession is entitled to have a voice; and the large addition to the income of the Association by the influx of advertisements, which will probably next year afford to the Association, for the first time in its history, a handsome sum available for scientific purposes—are so many additional proofs of a success which is the more gratifying that it is obtained by the most legitimate means, and that it denotes not merely the prosperity of the JOURNAL, but an addition to the numbers, to the power, and to the influence of the Association, which seeks only to use them for the best interests of the Association and for the advancement of medical science.

W. C. W.—The celebrated Jaeger is still alive and hearty. It was, we believe, his brother who died in the summer.

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

Mr. William Copney (with enclosure); Mr. William Dalton (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England; Mr. E. W. Witten, York (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. R. C. Holland, Matlock; Mr. B. Heywood Herbert (Uttoxeter); Dr. G. M. Humphry, Cambridge (with enclosure); Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath (with enclosure); Dr. Heslop, Birmingham (with enclosure); The Pharmaceutical Society (with enclosure); An Associate, Edinburgh (with enclosure); Dr. Aquilla Smith; Dr. H. Jones, Melbourne (with enclosure); Mr. E. J. Smith; Mr. J. M., Birmingham (with enclosure); Dr. Edward Howard, Redhill (with enclosure); Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. Wardell, Tunbridge Wells (with enclosure); Dr. J. Waring-Curran, Bexhill; Mr. Callender; Dr. Horace Dobell; Dr. Jeaffreson (with enclosure); The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall (with enclosure); Dr. Murray (with enclosure); Dr. Dewar, Dundee; Professor Vælcker (with enclosure); Dr. Fraser, Edinburgh (with enclosure); Mr. T. Brown, La Poile, Newfoundland; Dr. Bateman, Norwich; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool (with enclosure); Mr. Horace Swete, Weston-super-Mare (with enclosure); Mr. J. B. Curganven (with enclosure); Dr. T. O. Duffield (with enclosure); Dr. Joseph Rogers (with enclosure); Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, Leeds (with enclosure); Dr. Meldon, Dublin; Mr. G. Wooliam, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Francis Mason (with enclosure); Dr. J. A. Vesey, Rosstrevor, co. Down; Dr. Gardner; Dr. Evory Kennedy, Dublin (with enclosure); Dr. Mapother, Dublin (with enclosure); Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; The Honorary Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. T. M. Stone; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Mr. T. Holmes (with enclosure); Dr. T. Lewtas, Liverpool; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Dr. S. B. Birch; Mr. Joseph Thompson, Nottingham; Dr. Sullivan, Limerick; and Mr. Southam (with enclosure).

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Extern Maternities and Lying-in Hospitals. By Edward B. Sinclair, A.M., M.D. Dublin: 1867.
 The Nature and Affinities of Tubercle: being the Gulstonian Lectures for the Year 1867. By Reginald Southey, M.D. Oxon. London: 1867.
 A Sketch of the Cholera Epidemic at Ystalyfera in the Autumn of 1866; with Diagram and Appendix. By James Rogers, Surgeon. Swansea: 1867.
 The Journal of Anatomy and Physiology for November 1867.
 Germinal Matter and the Contact Theory. By James Morris, M.D. Lond. Second edition. London: 1867.