

would do no harm if it only could apply its power to these hydropathic establishments. They ought all to be under the inspection of a Government officer, who would see that they were in the hands of proper persons. He would, as much as possible, avoid those people who kept the grand water establishments, and, as the President had said, let it always be borne in mind, that by some means or other they must be made to pay the company which set them up.

Dr. FOTHERGILL (Darlington) said that in his district there were many people who could not afford to go to watering places, and yet to put them under the influence of iron-waters would do them much good. He spoke of the success with which, under such circumstances, he had administered the iron largely diluted, and said he had seen results flow from it as good as might have attended a visit to a watering place.

Dr. MYRTLE thought he had done his best to make it appear that he was not a hydropathist. He wished to rescue certain chronic cases from the hands of the quack—cases in which he conceived that valuable aid and treatment could be given. He knew only one hydropathic establishment to which he would send a patient. He used wet pads and also effusion in cases of fever, but he trusted he used them with judgment.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the White Hart Inn, Reigate, on Thursday, October 7th. The Chair will be taken at 4 P.M., by Dr. STILWELL of Epsom.

Dinner at 6 P.M.

Papers, etc., will be read by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Langton, Mr. Kelsey, and the Honorary Secretary.

HENRY T. LANCHESTER, M.D., *Hon. Secretary*.  
Croydon, September 27th, 1869.

### SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE thirteenth autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held on Wednesday, October 6th, in the Board Room of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, at 2 P.M.: WILLIAM NEWMAN, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to send the titles forthwith to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton }  
G. P. GOLDSMITH, Esq., Bedford } *Hon. Secs.*  
Northampton, September 1869.

### SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 2 P.M., to elect a President and other officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. The President—J. W. ROE, M.D.—in the Chair.

Dinner at 3.30 P.M., for 4 punctually.—Tickets, to include dinner, dessert, and waiters, 7s. 6d. each.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, will oblige by communicating their intention, at their earliest convenience, to

JUKES STYRAP, }  
EDWYN ANDREW, } *Hon. Secs.*  
Shrewsbury, September 25th, 1869.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Thursday, October 21st, at 5 P.M.; H. J. ALFORD, M.B., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.  
Taunton, September 22nd, 1869.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE first meeting of the above Branch, during the present Session, will be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 14th, at 3 P.M.

T. H. BARTLETT, *Honorary Secretary*.  
Birmingham, September 26th, 1869.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Globe Hotel, Cockermouth, on Wednesday, October 13th, at 12.30 P.M.; M. W. TAYLOR, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

HENRY BARNES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.  
Carlisle, September 22nd, 1869.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

SIR,—In the sketch of a reorganisation of the medical profession which you print under the title of "Physician and Surgeon", you appear to contemplate the extinction of a certain class of the profession—that of young physicians. If, according to the summary definition which you quote, a consulting physician is one who is consulted, it is evident that the class must be formed of mature and experienced practitioners, and that it is idle for any one to set out with the object of being a consulting physician from the first. Now this may very possibly be for the good of the profession at large; but it is well that the matter should be clearly understood, in order that young men and their friends may be prevented from wasting a very large amount of capital.

Let us take the case of two young men aged 18, one of whom is to be a general practitioner; the other, according to the fond ambition of his parents, a consulting physician. The former need not spend more than two years and three-quarters at a London hospital; he may then comply with (or evade) the provisions of the Medical Act by taking a situation, which, whether it be called that of pupil or assistant, enables him at least to live. Thus the whole period during which he is dependent on his father is not more than three years; and the whole capital invested in his professional education is, perhaps, £400. Now let us take the future physician. He is sent to one of the old Universities, or in some way pursues general or scientific education before entering on medical studies. When he does so, he aspires to one of the more difficult diplomas, and takes five or six years, if not more, in arriving at his first degree. He must then visit the continental schools, say for another year. Finally, he returns to his own school, having already consumed twice or thrice as much time as his less ambitious compeer, and having invested a capital of not less than £1,000, and perhaps (if he have been at Oxford or Cambridge) as much as £2,000. Now, it might be supposed on general principles, he will reap the interest of this outlay in higher remuneration; but what is the fact? He is offered some appointment, such as that of assistant-physician, pathologist, or curator, which brings much credit, but is either purely honorary, or else paid about as well as the work of a day-labourer. If he be fortunate, he may earn as much as a skilled mechanic. Of private practice, of course, nothing need be said. He is forbidden by etiquette to undersell the chiefs of his profession, and prevented by his years from competing with them in quality. He offers to the public the name of an untried man at the same price for which they can purchase the opinion of Dr. Gull or Sir William Jenner. He must then continue to draw upon his capital; and, as the parents of such ambitious young men know well, it will not be at a lower rate than £200 a year. How long this outlay is to last must, of course, vary; but well informed persons have declared that, for any one but the son or nephew of a great man, ten or twelve years are necessary, even in cases of ultimate success, to establish a remunerative practice. This involves an additional outlay of about £2,000; and evidently a worse investment of capital, commercially speaking, could hardly be made. The only cases comparable are those of the price paid for a commission in the army, or the expense of an Oxford education to a curate who earns £80 a year. In both these cases, the real return expected and received is not money, but social consideration; and the position of a physician formerly held out the same inducement. That was when there was a wide gulf between the physician and the apothecary. But, while you have raised the one, there can be no doubt you have lowered the other, socially speaking. Levelling up means levelling down; and the more the general level of the profession is equalised, the more will its general status become one perfectly respectable and honourable, but distinctly below that of the learned and travelled physicians of former days. All this is very likely no evil. It may be in harmony with that simpler state of society which many of us hope to see; but it seriously affects the economics of the profession. With the present rate of pay and the future status, capital could hardly be worse invested than in becoming a consulting physician.

What is the alternative to those who have chosen or are about to

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON STATE MEDICINE.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, commenced on Wednesday last, with an Address from the President, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P. In the course of the address, the President, speaking on sanitary matters, said:—It is much to be regretted that we have not as yet a thoroughly well-organised department of the government charged with the duty of superintending our sanitary system. There is, I am convinced, abundance of work for a Minister of Health, and I believe that such an officer would be able amply to justify the expenses which the department would occasion by the services he would render. We must remember that there is the broadest distinction between government interference with private enterprise and government support of private enterprise; and we must not confound the creation of public offices for the promotion of important objects with the absorption of all dealings with regard to those objects by the state. The time is probably at hand when three new ministries must be created: a Ministry of Health, a Ministry of Education, and perhaps (though on this point I speak with diffidence) a Ministry of Justice. The present day, however, is the day of Royal commissions; that of ministries is yet to come. More than one such commission is now inquiring into questions affecting the public health. The most important is that presided over by Sir Charles Adderley, which is considering the consolidation of our very complicated sanitary laws, and the completion of our system of sanitary organisation. Those who are in the habit of paying attention to the connection between the growth of national habits and the growth of national language, will not have failed to notice the recent introduction among us of the phrase State Medicine, a phrase absolutely new to many of us, and perhaps still imperfectly understood by the general public. Let me, by way of giving an idea of what it is, quote the list of subjects which, as a committee of the General Medical Council informs us, have been suggested as proper for the examination of candidates desiring to take out a diploma in State Medicine, and to enter the public medical civil service. They are: Forensic Medicine, Toxicology, Morbid Anatomy, Psychological Medicine, Laws of Evidence, Preventive Medicine, Vital and Sanitary Statistics, Medical Topography, and certain portions of Engineering Science and Practice. State Medicine, in short, as a member of the Committee well expresses it, consists in the application of medical knowledge and skill to the benefit of communities, which is obviously a very different thing from their application to the benefit of individuals in private or curative medicine. We are all of us aware that medical men are continually being called upon to perform public duties which lie wholly beyond the range of their private practice. They are called on to give evidence in courts of justice as to the nature of injuries, the causes of death, the sanity or insanity of individuals, the presence or absence of poisons, the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of articles of food, of water, of the vapours occasioned by particular kinds of manufacture, and so on. They are, or may be called on to act as coroners, as inspectors of the sanitary condition of workhouses, of prisons, of ships, of barracks, and of various public buildings. Their advice is required in relation to the purification of rivers, the drainage of towns, the regulation of burials, the repression of contagious and infectious diseases both among men and among animals, quarantine, vaccination, and numerous cognate questions. In fact, it is difficult to assign a limit to the demands which the state might with advantage make upon the time and intelligence of a well-organised medical civil service. These remarks naturally suggest two reflections. In the first place, we seem to want a body of men able to withdraw themselves without inconvenience from the engrossing demands of private practice, and to devote themselves to the especial study of the public questions which require medical attention. To a certain extent, of course, it is desirable that all medical men should study those questions; and upon some of them it is necessary that they should be prepared to give opinions as cases arise. But the physical powers, even of medical men, are limited; and it is impossible that a doctor in large private practice, with all the anxieties which such practice necessarily entails upon him, should give to questions of a public character the time and consideration which their importance demands. In the second place, when we have got our Medical Civil Service, how are we to turn it to the best account? This is undoubtedly a question of great difficulty, and one which must lead us into other fields of inquiry, for it connects itself very directly with the whole question of local organisation, and of the relations between the central and the municipal authorities of the country. If

we are to have an organised medical staff spread over the face of the land, some kind of local organisation will be required for it; the machinery cannot be wholly worked from London. The solution of this problem will, I hope, be materially assisted by the labours of the Royal commission now sitting under the presidency of Sir C. Adderley; and, should it be solved satisfactorily, the result may be important in more ways than one; for a good system of local organisation for one purpose will greatly facilitate the establishment of a good system for other purposes. Few greater advantages could be conferred on England than a well-considered framework of local self-government, charged with the administration of most of those matters of which this association takes cognisance,—of justice, of health, of education, of charitable trusts, and so forth,—subject to due control by the supreme central power. I should have been glad, had the time permitted, to make some remarks upon the sanitary questions which have been raised in British India, and upon the measures which have been taken for the improvement of the public health there. But I should be tempted into too wide a field; and, though I am well aware of the great interest which the members of this association feel in all that relates to the social condition of our Eastern empire, and of the personal labours there of one whose name I need not mention in the present assembly, for I am sure it is in all our hearts, I must exclude India altogether from the field of my observations.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 23rd, 1869.

Andrews, Arthur, Colney Hatch  
Harris, Andrew, Manchester  
McGill, Arthur Fergusson, King's College Hospital  
Palmer, William James, Great Yarmouth  
Sherratt, James Swindells, Granby Street, N.W.  
Wilke, Oscar Adolph Gotthilf, Winchester Street, Pimlico

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Bailey, Henry Bennett, Guy's Hospital  
Clarke, Frederick Howard, Guy's Hospital  
Deeping, George Davidson, Guy's Hospital  
Thornton, Philip, London Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ARDREE UNION, co. Louth—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Collon Dispensary District.  
ARTHOG SLATE QUARRIES, Barmouth, Merionethshire—Surgeon.  
AXBRIDGE UNION, Somerset—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 1: applications, 4th Oct.; election, 5th Oct.  
BRISTOL DISPENSARY—A Resident District Surgeon: applications, 2nd Oct.; election, 4th Oct.  
CHICHESTER INFIRMARY—Assistant to the House-Surgeon: duties early in October.  
DOLGELLY UNION, Merionethshire—Medical Officer for the Barmouth District.  
HARTLEPOOL—Admiralty Surgeon and Agent.  
HORNCASTLE UNION, Lincolnshire—Medical Officer for the Tetford District: 5th Oct.  
HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, 18th October.  
KIDDERMINSTER INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon and Secretary: applications, 12th Oct.  
LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY—Resident Medical Officer: applications, 4th Oct.; election, 7th Oct.  
LIVERPOOL, Parish of—A District Public Vaccinator.  
MALTON (Yorkshire) DISPENSARY—Physician.  
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
MONAGHAN UNION—Medical Officer for the Scotstown Dispensary District.  
ROSCREA UNION, co. Tipperary—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: election, 14th Oct. Medical Officer for the Ballybritt Division of the Roscrea Dispensary District: date of election not yet fixed.  
ROYAL SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE INFIRMARY, Southampton—Surgeon.  
ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT INFIRMARY, Ryde—House-Surgeon: applications, 5th October; vacancy, 3rd Nov.  
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford—House-Surgeon: applications, 5th Oct.; duties, 26th Oct.  
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL—Resident Physician.  
ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY—Physician.  
SEVENOAKS UNION, Kent—Medical Officer for District No. 6.  
SOUTHAMPTON INCORPORATION OF THE POOR—Dispenser.  
SPALDING UNION, Lincolnshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Gosberton District.  
SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton—House-Surgeon: applications, 3rd November; election, 24th November.  
SWANSEA INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: applications, 24th Nov.; election, 1st Dec.  
THORNE UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Workhouse.  
UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN—Three Examiners for Graduation in Medicine; election, October.  
WIGAN UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wigan District and the Workhouse: applications, 21st Oct.  
WIRRAL UNION, Cheshire—Medical Officer for the Upton District.

## BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On September 22nd, at Oakley Square, St. Pancras, the wife of John Thompson, L.R.C.P. Ed., of a son.  
WHITLING.—On September 17th, at Croydon, the wife of \*H. Townsend Whitting, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

HUGGINS, William H., Esq., of Highgate, to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry A. Rawlins, Esq., Surgeon, of Kenish Town, on September 16th.  
WATSON, George Samuel, Esq., of Thaxted, Essex, to Ellen, youngest daughter of \*Charles TRUSTAM, Esq., Surgeon, of Tunbridge Wells, on September 15th.

## DEATHS.

COLLINS.—On September 16th, at The Beeches, Chew Magna, Somerset, aged 44, Henrietta Jane Heaven, wife of \*Charles Howell Collins, Esq., Surgeon.  
DICKSON, Edward Thompson, Esq., formerly Surgeon R.N., at St. Heliers, aged 76, on September 15th.  
HARMER.—On September 23rd, Alexander James, infant son of \*W. Milsted Harmer, M.R.C.P.E., North Grove House Asylum, Hawkhurst.  
LPSOMB, John Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, at St. Albans, aged 77, on Sept. 25th.  
\*WARD, John, Esq., Surgeon, of Bodmin, at Reading, aged 72, on Sept. 7th.  
WRIGHT, John James, M.D., aged 52, at Malton, Yorkshire, aged 52, on Sept. 21st.

## 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.—National Orthopedic Hospital, 2 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1.15 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.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.  
THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopedic, 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.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.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 London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society, 8 P.M. Dr. W. H. Day, "On the Hypophosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia, in Nervous Exhaustion"; Dr. Clapton, "On the Effects of Copper upon the System"; and other papers.  
WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 7.30 P.M., Council Meeting. 8 P.M., Dr. W. Martyn, "Case of Triplets"; Mr. J. T. Mitchell, "Case of Ruptured Uterus"; Dr. V. Sabaio, "On the Treatment of Ovarian Disease by the Injection of Iodine."

## EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Saturday, October 2nd, at 1.45 P.M. For Cicatrix from Burn; Excision of the Knee; for *Fistula in ano*; for Necrosis of Humerus—by Mr. Wood. Excision of the Knee and for *Fistula in ano*—by Mr. Smith.  
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. Amputation of the Leg; Excision of the Elbow; Excision of the Tongue—by Mr. Moore. Amputation of the Arm; Radical cure of Hernia—by Mr. Nunn. For Double Cataract—by Mr. Hulke.  
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. Operation for Diseased Elbow-joint; Amputation of the Thigh (?)—by Mr. S. Lane. Operation for Cataract—by Mr. Walton.  
LONDON HOSPITAL, Wednesday, October 6th. Excision of Elbow-joint; Removal of Necrosis—by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson.  
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Saturday, October 2nd; and Wednesday, October 6th. Operation for Ununited Fracture of Humerus; Removal of Large Tumour from Back of Neck, under Trapezius Muscle; Lithotomy; Removal of Vesical Calculus in Female; Probable Amputation of Foot; Operation for Cleft Palate; some Operations for Necrosis.

## 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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

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.

THE statement made last week, that Dr. Bristowe had been appointed Medical Inspector of Prisons, was an error.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. Rivington, as Dean of the London Hospital Medical College, has directed our attention to the fact that an expression used in our notice last week of the election of assistant-surgeons, is capable of misapprehension. He informs us that the Medical Council was not consulted by the House-Committee, and had therefore no responsibility in the matter. The conferences to which we referred were with individual members of the staff only.

## THE ACTION OF MERCURY.

SIR.—With due deference, I beg to submit that the experiments on the poor dogs in Edinburgh have entirely failed to prove that mercury and podophylline exert no action on the liver. When a tube is inserted into the biliary ducts, it must of necessity produce a certain inflammatory action, which will, of course, extend to the liver, and check healthy secretion. Besides, think of the restraint, the want of exercise, and the irritation of a foreign body in contact with the sensitive internal organs.

If a child, in teething, passes motions from the bowels, very loose and very white, a few grains of hydrargyrum cum creta, which is not purgative, produce biliary stools in a few hours, and much more consistent, which is not the action of purgatives. In jaundice, also, blue pill alters the secretion of the liver, and changes the chalky motions into dark brown.

I am, etc.,  
September 1869. E.

CEREBRATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Our readers will be familiar with the anecdote of the practical joker who caused a discharged soldier to drop the dinner he was carrying home, by calling out the word "Attention". *Punch* last week gave an illustration of a city merchant who is blissfully reposing in a country church. Being disturbed by the official who brings round the collecting-bag, he automatically responds, as he is accustomed to respond to the railway guard when dozing in the train, "Season Ticket". An anecdote is narrated of a railway porter, who, when similarly disturbed in church, called out lustily, "Change here for," etc. These anecdotes, however apocryphal, seem to illustrate reflex action in its higher development.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON COMBUSTION.—Mr. Tomlinson read a paper at the British Association on the Effect of Light on Combustion. He found by experiments on candles in dark rooms, and in day and sun-light, that increase of temperature led to increased consumption and *vice versa*, but not to any material extent; and that direct or diffuse sun-light has practically no action on the rate of burning of a common candle.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, Sept. 22nd; The New York Medical Gazette, Sept. 17th; The Parochial Critic, Sept. 22nd; The New York Medical Record, Sept. 17th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Sept. 9th; The Aberdeen Free Press, Sept. 21st; The Madras Mail, July 21st; The Indian Medical Gazette, August 16th; The Croydon Chronicle, Sept. 18th; The Birmingham Daily Post, Sept. 24th; The Middlesex Chronicle, Sept. 25th.

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

Mr. Lister, Worthing; Dr. W. Wadham, London; Mr. W. H. Davis, London; A Subscriber, London; Messrs. Fannin and Co., Dublin; Mr. F. Wright, Stamford Bridge; Dr. Packard, Philadelphia; Mr. J. A. McBride, Cirencester; Mr. Kemp, Nelson, New Zealand; Mr. Swindell, London; Dr. Richardson, London; The Secretary of the Clinical Society of London; Mr. E. C. Hulme, London; Dr. H. C. Bastian, London; Sir D. Corrigan, Bart., M.D., Dublin; Dr. Rutherford, London; H. G., Hull; Dr. Bruce, Crimond; Dr. J. Walker, London; Mr. W. F. Morgan, London; Dr. Dickson, London; Dr. J. Brown, Bexley Heath, Kent.

## LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, London; The Secretary of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, London; Dr. E. D. Mapother, Dublin; Mr. G. T. Brown, London; Mr. J. R. Thompson, Bournemouth; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Mr. T. Q. Couch, Bodmin; Dr. J. K. Spender, Bath; Dr. George Johnson, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Lomas, London; Dr. Treutler, Kew; Dr. Elliot, Carlisle; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Blanc, London; Mr. G. Gaskoin, London; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Mr. T. H. Bartlett, Birmingham; Dr. R. Liveing, London; Mr. C. H. Collins, Chew Magna; E., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Academicus; Mr. Whitting, Croydon; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Mr. Bradley, Manchester; Dr. Stone, Manchester; Dr. A. Davidson, Liverpool; Mr. E. Garraway, Faversham; The Medical Officers and Lecturers of the Middlesex Hospital; The Principal and Professors of King's College; The Medical Officers and Lecturers of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School; Dr. A. Leared, London; Mr. W. Rivington, London; Dr. D. McVeagh, Coventry; Dr. J. S. Bristow, London; Dr. F. J. Parsons, Yeovil; Dr. C. Hilton Fagge, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. C. R. Drysdale, London; Mr. F. Smith, Jersey; and Mr. Draper, York.

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Various Theories of the Relation of Mind and Brain reviewed. By George Duncan. London: 1869.

Compulsory Vaccination. By H. Blanc, M.D., F.R.G.S., etc. London: 1869.

The Fourth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of Merthyr Tydfil for 1868. By T. J. Dyke. Merthyr Tydfil: 1869.

Additional Testimonials in favour of W. R. Saunders, B.L., M.D., Candidate for the Chair of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.

Elements of Chemistry: Theoretical and Practical. By William Allen Miller, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Part III, "Organic Chemistry". London: 1869.

A System of Surgery: Theoretical and Practical. Edited by T. Holmes, M.A. Second Edition, with Illustrations. Vol. I: General Pathology. London: 1870.

The Mechanism of Dislocation and Fracture of the Hip. By H. J. Bigelow, M.D. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: 1869.