

in the long and elaborate statement which the Treasurer had made, would be as well received by the public in general as by the Governors, and suggested that, the oftener the Governors came to the hospital, the more they would become conversant with all the details of the different matters connected with its management, and be enabled to afford greater support to the Treasurer.

THE WATCHWORD OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

WE congratulate the College on its fearless enunciation of the principles which are henceforward to shape the organisation and the destinies of British medicine. To all thorough medical reformers, the unanimous votes of the College on the 24th instant must be eminently satisfactory. The Report of the Council, presented to the College on the 8th of October, and subsequently printed and circulated among the Fellows, was on Wednesday taken into consideration, and adopted without a dissentient voice. It divides itself naturally into two parts; the first having reference to the preliminary Education and Examination in Arts of those who are about to commence the study of medicine; the second having reference to the Examining Boards, which, under a new Medical Act, shall be charged with the duty of examining and licensing medical practitioners. The two following paragraphs, which refer to Examinations in Arts, were, on the motion of Dr. Birkett, the Senior Censor, seconded by Dr. Fuller, unanimously adopted.

"The Council having had referred for its consideration three letters from the General Medical Council with Reports on Professional Education and State Medicine, begs leave to recommend, in the first place, that a letter be written to the Registrar of the Medical Council to the effect that this College has long considered that the Examination in Arts should be left entirely to the existing National Examining Boards, and with this view discontinued in the year 1865 conducting an Examination in Arts at this College.

"That the College is also of opinion that it is highly desirable that every person, previously to commencing his studies for the medical profession, should be required to pass an Examination in Arts conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by some University in the United Kingdom, or such foreign Examining Boards as may be approved by the General Medical Council."

The four following resolutions relating to Professional Examinations were moved and seconded *seriatim*, and likewise unanimously adopted.

"1.—That the time has now arrived when, full liberty being left to the Universities and Corporations to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, an Examining Board should be formed for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desires a Licence to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, should appear, and be examined on all subjects that may be required by the Medical Council. Any higher distinctions or degrees he may wish to take should come after, and should be optional.

"2.—That every person examined and approved by the aforesaid Board of Examiners in either division of the kingdom, should receive a Licence to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and should be entitled to register under the Medical Act as a Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

"3.—That the course of study required, and the number and nature of the Examinations to be undergone, be as nearly uniform as possible in the three divisions of the kingdom.

"4.—That, inasmuch as the Licence would confer the same rights and privileges of practice, whether granted in England, Scotland, or Ireland, the fees for the Examination and License should be the same in each division of the kingdom."

It was then moved by Dr. Pitman, seconded by Dr. Quain, and, after some discussion, carried unanimously:—"That a Committee be appointed, with power to confer with the Universities and Medical Corporations of England, and, if deemed advisable, with those of Scotland and Ireland, for the purpose of framing a scheme on the basis of the Report of the Council, and to submit such scheme as early as possible to a future meeting of the College." The Committee to consist of Sir James Alderson (President), Dr. Birkett (Senior Censor), Dr. Frederick Farre (Treasurer), Dr. Pitman (Registrar), Sir Thomas Watson, Dr. Burrows, Dr. Risdon Bennett, and Dr. Quain.

While we anticipate a hearty response, on the part of our Association, to this bold and politic move of the London College, and while we acknowledge the propriety of placing on the Committee those eminent and able men who compose it, we observe with regret that, with the exception of Dr. Risdon Bennett, no one who is not a graduate of an English University has been thought worthy of being a member of it. This is a result, probably, of the vicious system which still reserves a large share of the honours and prominent offices of the College for

the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. We also venture to remark, that we can scarcely conceive any circumstances under which it should not be "deemed advisable" to confer with the Universities and medical corporations of Scotland and Ireland, in carrying out the great reform which the London College so laudably seeks to accomplish.

At the same meeting, Dr. Pitman proposed for the first time the alteration of several bye-laws, and the enactment of a new one, whereby the use of the reading room, library, and museum, and admission to all lectures, at present confined to the Fellows and Members, shall be extended to all Licentiates of the College. He likewise proposes to follow up these changes, which were unanimously agreed to, by extending to Members the privilege hitherto enjoyed only by Fellows, of taking books out of the College.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M. *precisely*.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary*.
13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, November 9th, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO SQUARE.

SIR,—As one of the medical officers of the Hospital for Women, "from its foundation to this very day," I will thank the writer of the letter, in your last impression, headed "The Soho Hospital", if he will declare, *in proper person*, the grounds on which he asserts that it "has borne a character far from enviable", and "has been properly shunned by the profession", since I feel sure that all connected with the Hospital for Women will be happy to receive any good suggestions in furtherance of their desire to make the hospital efficient and complete in every respect. And, as a member of the British Medical Association, I would ask if, with your well known courtesy, you deem it to be right to publish in the pages of our common journal, an abusive and anonymous letter, from one member against others, without citing a single fact to justify his gratuitous censure. I am, etc., PROTHEROE SMITH.

London, November 1869.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to state one or two facts in reply to the assertions contained in the very charitable letter of "A Member of the Association" which appeared in your last issue? I will leave your readers and "the profession" to draw their own conclusions from them.

1. The writer says that the hospital in question, which, by the way, he calls "the Soho Square Hospital", shewing that he does not even know its title, "from its foundation to this very day, has borne a character far from enviable, and which has very properly caused it to be shunned by the profession." My answer to this is, that the list of Vice-Presidents of the institution contains the names of Sir Charles Locock, Sir William Jenner, Sir William Fergusson, and Dr. Arthur Farre. So much for the statement that it is "shunned by the profession".

2. The writer alleges that "It (*i.e.*, the hospital) has tried to make a position, as in the present instance, not by honest professional work, but by enlarging its influence almost entirely through the purse of the charitable but unthinking public". To this I reply, first, that the sentence is simply unintelligible: for, how a hospital is to make a position, or to try to make a position; how it can enlarge its influence; how it is to do so through a purse; and why a charitable public must also be an unthinking one—these are statements which in their way are curiosities indeed. As to the question whether any "honest professional work" is done inside the hospital, I should like first to know who this anonymous accuser of his brethren is, and what claims he has to be considered a judge of what honest professional work is. For myself, I should appeal to the scores of medical men who attend the hospital, and send cases to it, in disproof of his calumnious assertion. And, allow me, sir, to add that, as long as the "charitable but unthinking public" is represented by such men as the Earl of Shaftesbury, who at least cannot be accused of thoughtlessness in charitable works, Sir Thomas Watson, and Sir Charles Locock, each of them a peer in his own walk; so long, too, as the benefits of the hospital are sought by thousands of the poor, and its advantages as a field of study are freely open to the profession at large, so long I, for one, shall feel it a pleasure to do duty as one of its officers,

despite the anathemas of a host of anonymous scribes. And certainly, if "the profession" is content to be considered as fairly represented by "A Member of the Association", I can only hope most sincerely that it will continue to "discourage the hospital without flinching", for there could not be a stronger recommendation in its favour, and I have every confidence that it will survive such discouragement.

I am, etc., ALFRED MEADOWS.

London, November 1869.

P.S.—As I have heard it whispered, in some quarters, as a probable ground of complaint against the new or paying wing of the hospital, that it may be the means of injuring the general practitioner, by receiving cases which would otherwise come under his care, will you oblige me by giving publicity to the accompanying form of certificate, *which must in every case be filled up before the application is considered*; and I would direct especial attention to the words I have underlined in the certificate, as these make it clear that no case can be admitted which would be a grievance or loss to the general practitioner in attendance on the case; at least, if it be, he alone is to blame in the matter, for the medical committee, with whom rests the entire control of the admissions, would never receive any which was not properly certificated in this respect. The certificate is as follows:

Form of Certificate to be filled up by the Medical Attendant of Persons desiring to be admitted into the New Wing.

To the Medical Committee of the Hospital for Women.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that _____ is suffering from _____; and, from my knowledge of her circumstances and social position, I believe her to be a fit person to participate in the benefits of the Paying Wing of the Hospital for Women.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

HOSPITALISM: THE RESULTS OF FIFTY-NINE AMPUTATIONS OF THE LIMBS IN HOME-PRACTICE.

SIR,—In your number for 23rd October, there is a communication on the statistics of amputations, etc., by Dr. Matthews Duncan of Edinburgh. He affects to cast doubts on a return, which I some time since made on the amputations performed by me, to Sir J. Simpson. In my return, I reported 52 primary amputations of the limbs, or 10 amputations of the thigh, 17 of the leg, 20 of the arm, and 5 of the forearm, all successful. In the same return, I reported 7 secondary amputations, with 2 deaths. At the time of the occurrence of each of these cases, I had them all duly and methodically entered in my day-books, which no hospital records could possibly surpass; and I challenge any hospital in Great Britain to show a more accurate and correct daily record than I have kept or can show of my cases from the commencement of my practice. At the time when I performed most of my amputation cases, I was, in addition to other practice, superintending-surgeon to a large iron-works, and two very extensive collieries, where accidents were extremely frequent, under the imperfect machinery and adjustments then in use, which machinery the Mining Inspection Act has wonderfully altered for the better.—I am, etc.,

Airdrie, November 1869.

JAMES CULLEN, M.D.

CASE OF SPINA BIFIDA TREATED BY LIGATURE.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of the 6th inst., Mr. W. J. Wilson makes some remarks in reference to my case of spina bifida, reported September 25th. Mr. Wilson states that I am mistaken in supposing that the treatment by deligation commenced with Forrester or Bell. I will now, with your permission, correct the mistake in the name of the surgeon who first suggested ligature.

I find, on referring to the authority from which I obtained my information, that the name is Forestus, and not "Forrester". While thanking Mr. Wilson for thus reminding me, I deny that I am mistaken with regard to Bell; and, however sceptical Mr. Wilson may be as to the propriety of deligation, I am quite convinced of its superiority over excision—there being, in my case, neither any great amount of constitutional irritation, nor any dribbling of arachnoid fluid.

I am, etc., EDWARD SIDEBOTTOM.

Manor House, Mottram-in-Longendale, Nov. 17th, 1869.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM EATING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Yesterday Mr. R. Blagden, the coroner, held an inquest at the Lamb Hotel, Westbourne, on the body of a child, named Eliza Pelter, who was poisoned by eating a number of chrysanthemum blooms, which had been given to her at school.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the Council, on the 11th inst., the following gentleman was admitted a Fellow of the College:

Shearman, Edward James, M.D., M.R.C.P., of Moorgate, Rotherham

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on November 18th.

Baker, Henry Francis, Andover, Hants (St. Bartholomew's)
Bird, Thomas, Liverpool (Liverpool School)
Gibbings, Alfred Thomas, Chichester (King's College)
James, James, Cardigan (University College)
Kemmis, Henry Marcus, Dublin (Dublin School)
Law, Alfred Roberts, Barnstaple (Edinburgh)
Lill, William Frederick, Nottingham (Guy's)
Milles, George Ridley, Yalding, Kent (King's College)
Palmer, James Foster, Wilby, Norfolk (St. George's)
Pedler, George Henry, Forest Hill (King's College)
Raynor, Arthur, Hull (University College)
Smart, David, Cranbrook, Kent (St. Bartholomew's)
Taylor, John, Sheffield (Guy's)
Taylor, Thomas, Seaton, Sunderland (Newcastle School)
Thomas, Llewelyn Morgan, Camberwell (St. Thomas's)
Thorne, William Bezy, Leamington (St. Bartholomew's)
Walford, Edward, Ramsgate (St. George's)
Waterworth, Edward Allan, Newport, Isle of Wight (St. Thomas's)
Webster, William, King's Lynn (King's College)
Wood, Richard, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (Guy's)
Wood, John William, Douglas, Isle of Man, (St. Bartholomew's)

Admitted members on November 19th:—

Bell, William, London Street, Fitzroy Square (Edinburgh)
Hoadley, Robert, Halifax, Yorkshire (Jeff. Coll. Phil.)
Hogg, Richard Bowen, Rotherhithe (Guy's)
Lloyd, Robert Hodgson, Holloway (Westminster)
Roberts, Arthur Copleston, Exeter (Guy's)
Robertson, Frederick Marrant, Peckham (Guy's)
Tyler, Edward Alfred, High Street, Manchester Square (Middlesex)
Wall, Alfred John, Besborough Street, W. (St. Mary's)
Wearne, Walter, Helston, Cornwall

It is stated that, out of the 86 candidates examined, only 9 failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred to their hospital studies for six months.

Fellowship Examinations.—The following members of the Royal College of Surgeons passed the primary or anatomical and physiological examinations for the diploma of Fellowship of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 23rd instant.

Messrs. John Robinson, Midhurst, Sussex (diploma of membership dated November 9, 1849, of University College); Frederick Elliott Ryott, Newbury, Berkshire (March 26, 1858, London Hospital); James Watson, Army (May 28, 1858, St. Bartholomew's Hospital); William John Pilcher, Boston, Lincolnshire (April 13, 1860, Dublin School); Jesse Griggs Pilcher, H.M. Indian Army (April 13, 1860, Dublin School); Charles Steele, Clifton, Bristol (November 14, 1860, Bristol School); George Welland Mackenzie, London Hospital (April 28, 1861); Henry Rundle, Plymouth (April 26, 1865, St. Bartholomew's Hospital); William Thomas, Birmingham (November 14, 1865, Birmingham School); John Horsfall, Leeds (May 22, 1866, St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Kelson Congreve Dobson, Bristol (April 25, 1867, St. Thomas's Hospital); William Anderson, Derby (April 25, 1867, St. Thomas's Hospital).

The following gentlemen, *not* members of the College, also passed the examinations.

Messrs. George Cooper Franklin, St. Thomas's Hospital; Napoleon Augustus Rogers Harrison, and Edward Bovill, Guy's Hospital; Ernest Alfred Elkington, Birmingham School; William Mitchell Banks, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Schools; and James B. Ball, University College and St. Mary's Hospitals.

It is stated that five candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred to their studies for six months.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent Second M.B. Examinations for Honours.—(* Obtained marks qualifying for Scholarship. † Obtained marks qualifying for Medal.)—Medicine.

First Class.

Baxter, Evan Buchanan (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College
*Thomas, John Davies (Gold Medal), University College
†Gowers, William Richard, University College } equal
†Stocker, James Reginald, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Dukes, Clement, St. Thomas's Hospital
Snow, Herbert Lumley, Queen's College, Birmingham, and University College
Dessé, Ethelrid, University College
Rayner, Edwin, B.A., Paris and University College

Third Class.

Marshall, Henry Flamank, Birmingham General Hospital and University Coll.
Willoughby, Edward Francis, University College

Midwifery.

First Class.
Thomas, John Davies (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University College
Baxter, Evan Buchanan (Gold Medal), King's College
Dukes, Clement, St. Thomas's Hospital
Stocker, James Reginald, Guy's Hospital
Rayner, Edwin, Paris and University College

Second Class.
Snow, Herbert Lumley, Queen's College, Birmingham, and University College
Gowers, William Richard, University College
Willoughby, Edward Francis, University College
Buck, Thomas Alpheus, Guy's Hospital

Forensic Medicine.

First Class.
Stocker, James Reginald (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital
Rayner, Edwin (Gold Medal), Paris and University College
Willoughby, Edward Francis, University College

Second Class.
Snow, Herbert Lumley, Queen's College, Birmingham, and University College

Third Class.
Buck, Thomas Alpheus, Guy's Hospital
Thomas, John Davies, University College

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 18th, 1869.

Bolton, John George Elliott, Mauritius
Buchanan, Walter, Chatham
Joy, Frederick William, University College
Payne, Martin Henry, Bridgewater
Sylvester, Henry Thomas, Bath

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

Crackle, Thomas Arthur, Guy's Hospital
Pike, William Royston, St. Thomas's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are declared:—

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, Glasgow—Professor of Chemistry.
BALLINASLOE DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM—Apothecary: applications, 11th Dec.; election, 13th Dec.
BANBURY UNION, Oxfordshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Middleton Cheney District: applications, 1st Dec.; election, 2nd Dec.
BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer: applications, 30th Nov.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, 30th November; election, 7th December.
CANCER HOSPITAL, Piccadilly and Brompton—Chloroformist: 2nd Dec.
CATRINE, Ayrshire—Certifying Factory Surgeon.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Physician-Accoucheur: applications, 30th. Lecturer on Botany: applications, 27th.
CHOLSEY (Berkshire) NEW PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM—Resident Medical Superintendent: applications, 16th Dec.
COLERAINE UNION, Co. Londonderry—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Articlave Dispensary District: election, December 7th.
COW-POCK INSTITUTION, Dublin—Assistant-Secretary.
DUNSHAUGLIN UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer to the Workhouse; 30th.
EAST WARD UNION, Westmoreland—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Workhouse at Kirby Stephen and the Kirby Stephen District: applications, 4th Dec.; election, 6th Dec.
EASTRY UNION, Kent—Medical Officer for the Ash District.
GALWAY UNION—Medical Officer for the Arran Dispensary District: 29th.
GREENOCK INFIRMARY—Surgeon.
HOLYHEAD UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse: applications, 29th; election, 30th.
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton—Assistant-Physician: applications, 15th Dec. Resident Clinical Assistant: applications, 6th Dec.
IPSWICH, Borough of, LUNATIC ASYLUM—Resident Medical Superintendent: applications, 15th Jan.; duties, April.
IRVINE, Ayrshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for parish of.
KINGSBRIDGE UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for District No. 13.
LIVERPOOL BOROUGH PRISON, Walton—Surgeon: applications, 10th Dec.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Medical Superintendent: Dec. 6th.
MODBURY, Devon—Admiralty Surgeon and Agent for.
NAAS UNION, co. Kildare—Medical Officer for the Kildare Dispensary District: 7th Dec.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Surgeon: applications, 1st Dec.; election, 9th Dec.
NOTTINGHAM UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 2: applications, 20th; election, 23rd.
PEWSEY UNION, Wilts—Medical Officer for District No. 4.
RAMSGATE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROYAL DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer: applications, 4th Dec.; election, 6th Dec.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh—Conservator of the Museum.
ROYAL INFIRMARY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Liverpool—Resident Medical Superintendent: applications, 6th Dec.
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY—Medical Officer for Greenwich.
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY—District Surgeon.
ST. GEORGE (Hanover Square) DISPENSARY—Physician-Accoucheur: 20th.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Resident Medical and Surgical Officer: applications, 30th.
ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, Welbeck Street—Physician-Accoucheur.
ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer: vacancy, 25th December.

SOLIHULL UNION, Warwickshire—Medical Officer for the Workhouse.
SORN, Ayrshire—Parochial Medical Officer for the North District.
SOUTHAMPTON DISPENSARY AND HUMANE SOCIETY—Three Acting Medical Officers: 2nd Dec.
STOCKTON SURGICAL HOSPITAL—Medical Officer.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician: 1st Dec.
WEYMOUTH UNION—Medical Officer for the Weymouth District.
WORCESTER INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: applications, 10th Dec.; vacancy, 11th January. Resident Dispenser: applications, 10th Dec.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

CHURCHILL, Frederick, M.B., appointed Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, *vice* H. A. Reeves, Esq.
*COOPER, A., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Out-patients at the Lock Hospital.
MOSSOP, Isaac, Esq., appointed Resident Physician to the Royal Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital, *vice* Edwin Thompson, M.B., resigned.

BIRTHS.

BELL.—On November 4th, at Perry Hill, Kent, the wife of W. R. Bell, M.D., of a daughter.
FALLS.—On November 16th, at Bournemouth, the wife of *W. Stewart Falls, M.D., of a daughter.
LOWNDS.—On November 18th, at Egham, Surrey, the wife of *T. Lownds, M.D., Surgeon Her Majesty's Indian Army, of a son.
MARSHALL.—On November 6th, at Bedworth, Warwickshire, the wife of Francis Marshall, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
STEVENSON.—On November 18th, at Caversham Road, the wife of Thomas Stevenson, M.D., of a daughter.
WOODS.—On November 15th, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, the wife of Henry C. Woods, M.D., R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, Ewen W. H., Esq., to Annie Eisdell, second daughter of Edward CHINERY, M.D., of Lymington, Hants, on November 23rd.
COLEMAN, Matthew Owen, M.B., of Surbiton, Surrey, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of John JAMIESON, Esq., of Aberdeen, on November 13th.
HIRON, John Hickman, Esq., Surgeon, of Studley, Warwickshire, to Julia, youngest daughter of George SHELTON, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, at Bath, on November 23rd.
*LITTLEWOOD, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, Nottingham, to Hephzibah, younger daughter of Richard BIRKIN, Esq., of Aspley Hall, Notts, on November 11th.
*NEUBOLD, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, of Macclesfield, to Frances Mary, second daughter of the late John DRAKEFORD, Esq., of the same town, at Manchester, on November 20th.
ROBERTS, Frederick J., Esq., Surgeon, Stalybridge, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late J. DUDLEY, jun., Esq., of Wharton, Winsford, Cheshire, on Nov. 17th.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY.—On November 15th, at Belitha Villas West, Barnsbury Park, the wife of Charles L. Bradley, Esq., Surgeon.
*EASTLAKE, Henry Edward, F.R.C.S., at Paris, on November 17th.
FOSS, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Stockton-on-Tees, aged 59, on November 16th.
GARLICK, John William, M.D., at Halifax, aged 69, on November 11th.
GREENE.—On October 25th, at Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, Louisa, widow of Richard Greene, M.D.
HAYWARD, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Pewsey, Wilts, aged 45, on November 10th.
HOWITT.—On November 13th, at Preston, aged 21, Harriette Ann, eldest daughter of *William Howitt, Esq., Surgeon, and J.P. for the County of Lancaster.
REID.—At Marmion Terrace, Edinburgh, on November 15th, aged 24, Alice, eldest daughter of the late John Reid, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of St. Andrew's.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL.—The receipt has been acknowledged of £1,000, from "G. M. E.," for the Cancer Hospital.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.—Mr. Joseph Steele, of Croydon, has been appointed dental surgeon to this hospital, *vice* Mr. R. T. Hulme, resigned. Mr. A. Hockley has been appointed secretary.

THE ASHFORD COTTAGE INFIRMARY (KENT) is to be opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of January, and is to be designated "St. John's House".

A REMARKABLY HEALTHY PARISH IN SHROPSHIRE.—The *Shrewsbury Free Press* reports that in the course of the present year only three deaths have occurred in the parish of Sheriffhales among a population of more than a thousand persons. Of these three, two were by natural decay, at 74 and 76 years; the other by consumption.

THE NATIONAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VENTNOR.—Mr. Frederick H. Leaf, a member of the General Committee, has offered to be at the cost of the erection of one of the houses of the third pair of buildings; and it is earnestly to be hoped that some other equally benevolent friend will come forward and undertake to build the other house, so that the pair may be forthwith commenced. By the laws of the institution, any person erecting one of these houses will be entitled always to have three patients in the hospital; and the house will, if desired, bear the founder's name.

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.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 WEDNESDAY...St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.15 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 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.—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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Spencer Watson, "On a Case of Traumatic with Glaucomatous Symptoms"; Dr. Cockle, "Further Notes on Pulsating Tumours of the Neck."
 WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 7 P.M., Council Meeting. 8 P.M., Dr. Tyler Smith, "A Case of Puerperal Fever treated by Injection into the Veins"; Mr. Spencer Wells, "On the Complication of Pregnancy with Ovarian Disease"; Dr. Braxton Hicks, "Six Cases illustrative of the same subject"; and other papers by Dr. Hall Davis, Dr. Lloyd Roberts, Dr. F. Daly, and Dr. Mendenhall.
 THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Broadbent, "On Relapsing Fever."—Royal Society.—Linnæan Society.—Chemical Society.
 FRIDAY.—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

ERRATUM.—In the last paragraph of Dr. Leet's letter in the JOURNAL of November 20th, the word "digestive" should be "objective".

PREVENTION OF SEA-SICKNESS.—Mr. Scarth is engaged in perfecting a plan for preventing the effect on suspended coats of the pitching and rolling motions of ships—motions which produce so much discomfort in the shape of sea-sickness.

ARTIFICIAL COLOURING OF WINE.—Dr. T. L. Phipson (*Chemical News*) tells us that there are in France regular establishments for the manufacture of colouring-matter for improving the tint of wine. Elderberries yield the chief supply of this material; and alum is used in its preparation, and is often found in the wine thus artificially coloured.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF LAUDANUM INTO ENGLAND.—According to a contributor to *Notes and Queries* (Oct. 30th), the following extract, from the diary of John Manningham, circa 1602 (Harleian MS., British Museum), lately published by the Camden Society, acquaints us with the first introduction of laudanum into England. "There is a certaine kinde of compound called *laudanum*, which may be had at Dr. Turner's, apothecary, in Bishopgate Strete, the virtue of it is very soueraigne to mitigate anie payne; it will for a tyme lay a man in a sweete trans, as Dr. Parry told me he tried in a feuer, and his sister Mrs. Turner in hir childbirth."

VERY OLD NEWS.—"The Black List of the Profession", which appeared lately in the *Lancet*, will be found nearly entire in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 6th, 1867. The only names removed since the publication of our list have been those of William Macdonald and John Pattison—both "for infamous conduct in a professional respect".

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

SIR,—However successful and deserving Mr. Jones has been, as you remark in the JOURNAL of Nov. 20th (p. 563), in the preservation of meat, he cannot maintain the privileges of a patent for the protection of the invention, inasmuch as he has been long since anticipated in this practical application of the Torricellian vacuum.

After a preliminary period devoted to inquiry in the year 1854, fondly imagining myself to be the first to apply the Torricellian vacuum to several practical purposes of life, I at that time applied to a well known firm in London to secure a patent for such new applications—this being one of them.

On further investigation, we discovered that some parts of my intended scheme had been anticipated by Dr. Neil Arnott, in his excellent work, *Elements of Physics*, 1867, vol. i, p. 345; also by the Hon. Robert Boyle, etc.

My own practical inquiries into this application of the Torricellian vacuum have been limited to milk among animal products. I am, etc.,

Plymouth, Nov. 20th, 1869.

THOMAS LITTLETON, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

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.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY.—The work, as we have already shown, abounds in these blunders. "Staff Acting Assistant-Surgeon" Vincent Ambler must have held the appointments during the Crimean war without a diploma, or his returns in the *Register and Directories* are incorrect.

HERPES LABIALIS.

SIR,—If Mr. J. B. Curgenven will take the trouble to read Bateman on *Herpes Labialis*, commencing page 236, he will find that the complaint which he mentions is very accurately described; and that there is no necessity to propose a new name for a very old disease. To call herpes labialis "herpes epizooticus contagiosus", from such insufficient data, confuses the nomenclature of our already confused cutaneous literature, and retards rather than advances medical science. The malady which Mr. Curgenven pleases to call "herpes epizooticus contagiosus" is evidently nothing more than the ordinary catarrhal influenza, accompanied by symptomatic herpes, which every medical man at some time or other has seen to affect several members of the same household. I am, etc.,

Cricklade, North Wilts, Nov. 11th, 1869. N. B. LANGLEY.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN ARMIES.—The *Madras Times* complains that medical officers of the British army serving in India may be called on to perform any amount of duty, without a proportionate increase of pay; whereas the officers of the India Medical Department receive separate pay for separate charges. Lately, a medical officer of a British regiment had the care of a wing of his own corps, a troop of horse artillery, and a battery of garrison artillery, for a time. Moreover, it is complained that the British assistant-surgeon is in a comparatively unfavourable position as regards promotion; he has to wait for a vacancy, while in the Indian Army promotion takes place at the end of twelve years.

MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

SIR,—From the comments on medical reform which have lately appeared in the journals, it is evident that some of our established usages require criticism and investigation. We cannot now accept the obstructive Tory maxim, which means no change, no progress. It is well known, for instance, that our hospital administration is by no means perfect; and, happily, efforts are being made to discover the evils, and to remedy them. But I refer to this only *en passant*; my present object being to criticise "red-tapeism" in another insidious form, the College of Physicians, an institution which is regarded by many as immaculate, and of which it behoves us to speak "with bated breath." Now, in suggesting the importance of having an accurate definition of the functions of the College, I would not detract from the respect due to that venerable body. I find it enacted in the regulations of most of the London hospitals that the candidate for their (medical) appointments must be not only an University graduate, but also a member of the College of Physicians. What does this latter qualification indicate? If the coveted "M.R.C.P." is only indicative of an examination equal to, or less stringent than, that for the University degrees, why make both imperative? If it be higher, then let our Universities raise their standard of examination to that of "the College", so that their graduates may be spared the annoyance and expense of any further ordeal. The result of this system of monopoly is that, although a candidate may be possessed of many first-rate qualifications and special acquirements; although he may be really the best man for the appointment, his election cannot take place until he has paid a fee of thirty guineas for the privileges of the College, and satisfied the Pall Mall authorities as to his knowledge of the classics! Is not this medical Torism? I am, etc., A HERETIC.

London, Oct. 26, 1869.

* * The remedy for "Heretic's" grievance clearly rests with the hospitals, and not with the College. Let them alter their regulations, and it is at an end. The grievance is, however, a real one. Many of our hospitals define the qualifications of their officers in a manner much too arbitrary.

THE TREATMENT OF URTICARIA.—Mr. Wasdale Watson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, writes:—Considerable doubt existing as to the best treatment of some forms of urticaria, more especially the chronic, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the question, What is the best treatment? In the report of several cases in this JOURNAL of September 18th, no mention is made of the treatment adopted in any of them, although of a most interesting class. Individually, I am often perplexed as to which reputed remedy I shall next give a trial, after using saline aperients, warm baths, Turkish baths, acid lotions, iodide of potassium, arsenic, and dilute sulphuric acid mixtures, with little or no benefit. The best result I obtain is from a strong dose of calomel and rhubarb, followed by an acid mixture; but then only with temporary relief. In this neighbourhood, a large proportion of the working classes suffer from this affection; and, at present, I cannot distinctly trace the primary cause of the gastric irritation, but am strongly inclined to think that the practice of drinking large quantities of tea has much to do with it. Of course, the cases occurring soon after eating shell-fish, especially mussels, are easily treated and cured; but the obstinate, chronic, regularly returning cases seem to defy all curative treatment. I have now under my care a number that I should only be too glad to relieve, and shall hope to hear of some new remedy, or if not new, one not at present tried by me.

MR. JESSOP'S CASE OF GENERAL EMPHYSEMA.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. McVeagh's inquiry, will you allow me to state: Firstly, that on December 19th, the day upon which I was called to him, my patient took something less than three teaspoonfuls of brandy mixed with three tablespoonfuls of milk, when his vomiting ceased. Secondly, that on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, brandy was not administered at all. Thirdly, that on the morning of the 23rd, I ordered his friends to give him every ten minutes a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part of brandy to four of hot water. Fourthly, that I prescribed brandy and milk, in the first instance, in accordance with my experience that this mixture, when given to the exclusion of all manner of food, is one of the most efficient means of arresting the vomiting of commencing febrile complaints in children which we possess. Fifthly, that brandy was again prescribed on the day of the boy's death, because he appeared to be gradually sinking, as if from shock.

I regret the necessity for this explanation. In my regard for the value of time to the gentlemen who attended the Surgical Section at Leeds, and of your space, I omitted many details which would have rendered the report of my case more complete, if not more interesting. I am, etc.,

Leeds, October 1869.

T. R. JESSOP.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

L.R.C.P. and another correspondent send us the following advertisement from public papers:

"£300.—This sum will be paid to any respectable (married) person adopting an infant from its birth.—Address, with references and nominal fee, to cover expense of inquiries, Dr. Sutton, M.D., 15, Regent Square, London, W.C."

We do not know what Dr. Sutton's professional qualifications are. On his door-plate, he describes himself as "Microscopist"—whatever that may mean.

MEDICAL TITLES.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of L.S.A. on Medical Titles, in the JOURNAL of November 6th, let me say that the generally received opinion is, that *Doctors of Medicine* can alone prefix, by right, Dr. to their names. Physicians can merely do so by courtesy. Licentiates of Colleges of Physicians (except by special by-laws) are as much Physicians as Licentiates of Colleges of Surgeons or Apothecaries are Surgeons and Apothecaries. I am, etc.,

November 10th. A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

OBSTETRIC MORTALITY AND OBSTETRIC MEMORANDA.

SIR,—Permit me to take exception to some of the remarks in the paper of Dr. Matthews Duncan, published in the JOURNAL of October 30th. I quite grant, generally, what he states as to the desirability, or, indeed, necessity of statistical data, recorded immediately, in cases, whether medical, surgical, or obstetrical; but when he says that men cannot, if they speak truly, speak correctly as to the point of their never having lost a case in childbirth, I must differ from him. For twenty-four years, I carried on an extensive practice in a somewhat wide-lying agricultural neighbourhood; and during that time, with one exceptional case, no woman ever died in childbirth under my care, of whose case I had the management from the commencement of her labour. The cases comprised all classes, from the wife of the baronet to the pauper. Far be it from me to take any special credit to myself: I merely state, what was notoriously the case in the neighbourhood, or, as an instance of what may be amongst a healthy agricultural population—call it chance, or luck, or whatever else you will—that I never got fever amongst my parturient women, but none died, the case alone alluded to excepted, which was one of convulsions, coming on about the end of the sixth month; I delivered the woman, but she never became conscious from the first, and died comatose. She had been subject to epileptoid attacks in her childhood. I much regret now that I did not keep a record of my cases, as, doubtless, Dr. Duncan will say, my not having done so renders what I now write worthless; but I repeat my statement, and can have it sufficiently verified. As to the number of cases attended in the twenty-four years, I cannot place it at less than eight hundred—probably two hundred more would be nearer the mark—out of a population of at least two thousand five hundred, of which a very considerable monopoly belonged to me. Two or three cases of death from *post partum* hæmorrhage occurred under the hands of the midwives; two of these died before my arrival at the house, and one a few minutes after, during extraction of the placenta. There was, too, a case of death from heart-disease, immediately after labour; but that, too, was not my case, and the woman was dead before I saw her.

Of my own cases, three were cases of craniotomy, two from contracted pelvis, one from large fibrous tumour. These cases were almost the only ones on which I called consultation; they all did well. One of these women I delivered twice afterwards by induction of premature labour. She recovered well, and is now alive; one of the children lived a short time, the second was alive till within a short time of its birth. Of one of the women I lost sight; the third, I was told, died in her subsequent confinement, at a distance. I had at least three arm and shoulder presentations, two of them within a fortnight of each other, and, I think, every other variety of presentation, with the usual allowance of twins, which one would expect to meet with in a large number of cases. Singularly, I had but one case of placenta prævia. In one woman, I had to tap her in two consecutive pregnancies, about the end of the eighth month, for dropsy of the amnion, to prevent suffocation. The gush of water was so immense it was impossible to gauge it. The second time, after the birth of a well-formed child, of full size for the eighth month, having to introduce my hand to extract a slightly adherent placenta, I discovered a second fœtus, of about the third month of development, which had been blighted, and much compressed against the uterine wall. Among other memoranda, I once drew off, and measured, from the bladder of a woman, who had been confined eight-and-forty hours previously, under the care of a midwife, exactly one gallon of urine. She required the catheter for a few days, but subsequently recovered perfectly.

I conclude, with a few words on some principles of treatment, which may be of use to my younger brethren. I have great respect for the binder, not merely applied after the termination of labour, but long before. My plan was to have any suitable cloth, folded broad, like a cravat, so as to embrace the distended abdomen, over the night-dress, and tied in a rough knot at the back, so that it was completely under my own control. This generally extemporised binder was such a comfort, that I never knew a patient who had experienced it once, who did not desire it again. Even if it did not contribute to excite uterine contraction, it certainly, by supporting the abdominal walls and contents, did much to ward off sickness and faintness; or, being tightened both after the birth of the child and the expulsion of the placenta, it certainly, in my opinion, alleviated hæmorrhage, especially if aided by a good dose of ergot very shortly before the birth of the child, in all cases in which tendency to flooding was either suspected, or had been previously experienced. In all cases of tedious labour, the longer I practised, the more I had recourse to the use of the forceps (Simpson's), and I am sure with advantage and safety both to mother and child; and so conscious were some of my patients of this, that, if long in labour, they would beg for the instrument to be used. I am certain I saved children, and, possibly, mothers; and I never had a case in which perineal inconvenience was brought under my notice afterwards. When patients suffered, as some will do habitually, from severe after-pains, I always found advantage in the removal of any small clots by hand, a short time after labour. The small amount of immediate pain was well repaid by the subsequent ease. I never, except under the most urgent circumstances, left my patients under the hour, and often stayed much longer. Two cases at least were saved by my being in the house after the hour. As a rule, I fed my patients, and allowed a mutton chop the third or fourth day. Lastly, I always trusted in my own immediate action, and, except in craniotomy cases, did not waste time in sending for consultants from a distance. I am, etc.,

A RETIRED GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

THE TAXIS IN HERNIA.—The other day a patient presented himself at one of our large London hospitals, with a strangulated hernia, which resisted all efforts to reduction by the taxis, ice, etc., for three hours. He was advised to take chloroform, but, saying he would rather die, he threw off the ice-bag and speedily reduced the hernia himself.

SERPYPILLUM.—A correspondent asks: Would some of the associates who may have administered Salivator's repellent antidote to intemperance kindly give the result of their experience. *Thymus Serpyllum* is mentioned by Sir James Wyllie, in his edition of the *Pharmacopœia Castrensis Ruthenica*. Murray, the pupil of Laennec, recommends the herb as an antidote to the headache arising from excess; and Dr. Christison writes on the same subject. Is the purple-flowered wild thyme the serpyllum of Salvator?

OXALATE OF CERIUM IN THE SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY.

SIR,—One unacquainted with this remedy, would infer from the recent recommendation that it was a new one. Many years ago, I read that Dr. (now Sir James) Simpson prescribed it for a lady (who consulted him, having unsuccessfully tried every known drug supposed to possess any power in preventing sickness during her pregnancy) with the happiest immediate results. Previously to that period, I used to rely on chloroform, in doses of from ten to thirty minims, and generally with benefit; but I procured the oxalate at once, and have never been disappointed with it, in many cases giving five grains three or four times a day in water. Allow me to add that in cases of persistent irritable stomach, arising from uterine disturbance, in unmarried females and in the absence of pregnancy, I have invariably found it a good remedy. I am, etc.,

EDWIN BUSH.

CLUB-PAYMENTS.—The members of the Preston Society, at a meeting on July 16, unanimously adopted resolutions that three shillings *per annum* should be the minimum charge for each club patient residing in the borough; and that, outside the borough, no medical man should attend unless on the payment of such mileage as may be agreed on. Notice has accordingly been given, that the resolutions will come into force on January 1st, 1870. It is reported that there is an intention of consigning the bulk of the clubs to some one qualified medical man—viz., we suppose, the fee of two shillings, hitherto paid. We only hope that no qualified medical man will be found to act so unjustly to his fellow practitioners and so meanly towards his profession.

CHINESE THERAPEUTICS.—The Chinese (says the *New York Medical Gazette*) divide medicinal substances into heating, cooling, refreshing, and temperate. Their Materia Medica is contained in the work called the *Pen-tao-scang-mou*, in fifty-two large volumes, with an Atlas of Plates. Most of our medicines are known to them and prescribed; also mineral waters, with which the country abounds. They also have animal magnetisers, called *Cong-fou*. They divide their prescriptions into seven categories. 1. The Great Prescription. 2. The Little Prescription. 3. The Slow Prescription. 4. Prompt, or Through-by-day-light Prescription. 5. The Odd Prescription, for fools, madmen, hypochondriacs, and the hysterical. 6. The Even Prescription, for the wise and good. 7. The Double Prescription, for those in the family-way. Each of these recipes is applied to particular cases, and the ingredients that compose them are weighed out with the most scrupulous accuracy. The physician never pays a second visit, unless sent for.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, Nov. 17th; The New York Medical Gazette, Nov. 6th; The Parochial Critic, Nov. 17th; The New York Medical Record, Nov. 6th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Nov. 4th; The Madras Mail, Sept. 15th; The Indian Medical Gazette, Oct. 18th; The Scotsman, Nov. 19th; The Bradford Observer, Nov. 15th; The Western Daily Press, Nov. 11th; The Northern Daily Express, Nov. 15th; The Aberdeen Guardian, Nov. 11th and 20th.

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

Mr. C. Johnson, Lancaster; Dr. J. Waring Curran, Mansfield; Mr. G. V. Poore, London; A. D. O.; Medicus; Mr. R. B. Moore, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Hawthorne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. C. Clutterbuck, London; Dr. T. Littleton, Plymouth; Mr. T. Savage, Birmingham; Dr. Gervis, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Shearman, Rotherham; Dr. Miller, Edinburgh; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Dr. Gull, London; etc.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. C. J. B. Williams, London; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Dr. Protheroe Smith, London; Dr. Sedgwick, London; Mr. J. Harrison, Congleton; Mr. A. Evershed, Amptill; Mr. R. P. Oglesby, Leeds; Dr. T. J. Walker, Peterborough; Dr. Phillips, London; Mr. R. Bentley, London; Dr. Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. Wade, Birmingham; Mr. C. R. Thompson, Westerham; Mr. Partridge, Birmingham; Mr. W. Scott, London; Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Dr. Smart, Edinburgh; Mr. E. Kimpson, Warwick; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Mr. A. B. Squire, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Treutler, Kew; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. Eytton Jones, Wrexham; Dr. J. Mulvany, Portsmouth; Dr. W. Anderson, Richmond; Dr. R. Lightfoot, Wincanton; Mr. O. W. Berry, Wimbledon; Mr. S. S. Alford, London; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Dr. Alfred Meadows, London; Mr. Smith, London; Mr. Cross, London; Dr. Inglis, Aberdeen; Mr. Coats, Glasgow; Mr. Curgenvin, London; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The New Treatment of Snake-Bite. By G. B. Halford, M.D. Melbourne: 1869. Essays on Physiological Subjects. By G. W. Child, M.A., etc. Second Edition. London: 1869. Nederlandsch Archief voor Genees- en Natuurkunde. Utrecht: 1869. Report of the Nottingham Provident Medical Aid Institute, 1869. Injuries and Diseases of the Knee-joint. By William P. Swain, F.R.C.S. London: 1869. Vaccination. By J. Thorburn, M.D. London and Manchester: 1869.