

EDITORSHIP OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

THE office of Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is about to become vacant. Gentlemen desirous of being appointed to the same, are requested to forward their applications to the President of the Council, W. D. HUSBAND, Esq., York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1870.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary*.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of August next.

President—CHARLES CHADWICK, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Leeds Infirmary.

President-elect—EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D., Senior Physician to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.

An *Address in Medicine* will be delivered by FRANCIS SIBSON, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

An *Address in Surgery* will be delivered by G. Y. HEATH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.

The business of the meeting will be conducted under six Sections:

Section A. *MEDICINE*.—*President*: Dr. Embleton. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Simpson and Dr. Lyons. *Secretaries*: Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle, and Dr. Morell Mackenzie, 13, Weymouth Street, London.

Section B. *SURGERY*.—*President*: Professor Lister. *Vice-Presidents*: Charles Trotter, Esq., and Timothy Holmes, Esq. *Secretaries*: Dr. Arnison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and W. H. Favell, Esq., Sheffield.

Section C. *PHYSIOLOGY*.—*President*: Dr. A. Clark. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Sanderson and Dr. Hayden. *Secretaries*: T. C. Nesham, M.D., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and J. G. McKendrick, M.D., 29, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Section D. *MIDWIFERY*.—*President*: Dr. Robert Barnes. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Gibson and Dr. Graily Hewitt. *Secretaries*: Luke Armstrong, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and J. H. Aveling, M.D., Rochester.

Section E. *PUBLIC MEDICINE*.—*President*: Dr. Rumsey. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Druitt and Dr. Morgan. *Secretaries*: Anthony Bell, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Dr. A. Ransome, Bowden, Cheshire.

Section F. *PSYCHOLOGY*.—*President*: Professor Laycock, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Sankey and Dr. Maudsley. *Secretaries*: Grainger Stewart, M.D., Borough Asylum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and T. Harrington Tuke, M.D., 37, Albemarle Street, London.

TUESDAY, August 9th.

1 P.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL—Council Chamber, New Town Hall.

3 P.M.—MEETING OF COUNCIL—Council Chamber, New Town Hall.

8 P.M.—FIRST GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Literary and Philosophical Society.—The retiring President, Dr. CHADWICK, will resign his office.—The new President, Dr. CHARLTON, will deliver his Inaugural Address.—The Council's Report will be read, and discussion taken thereon.—Election of General Secretary.—Election of Auditors.—The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be read.—Any motions of which notice may have been given.

WEDNESDAY, August 10th.

8.30 A.M.—SHERIFF OF NEWCASTLE'S BREAKFAST to the Association in the New Town Hall.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF NEW COUNCIL—Council Chamber.

11 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Literary and Philosophical Society.—Appointment of Place of Meeting for 1871 and President-elect.

12 NOON.—Address in Medicine by Dr. SIBSON, F.R.S.

2 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.—Adjourn at 5.

9 P.M.—PRESIDENT'S SOIRÉE—New Town Hall.

THURSDAY, August 11th.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room of Literary and Philosophical Society.—Reception of Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—Address in Surgery by Dr. HEATH.

12 NOON.—SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

6 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER of the Association—New Town Hall.

FRIDAY, August 12th.

9 A.M.—SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—Adjourn at 12.

12 NOON.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

2 P.M.—SPECIAL CONVOCAION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM for granting Honorary Degrees.

4 P.M.—SPECIAL SERVICE in Durham Cathedral.

Reception Room.—A room will be opened in the New Town Hall as a reception room on Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 A.M., and on the following days at 8 A.M., for the issue of tickets to members; for the supplying lists and prices of lodgings, and other information.

Members and others requiring information with regard to the meeting are requested to make application in this room.

Gentlemen are requested to proceed to this room immediately on their arrival, to enter their names and addresses, and to obtain the tickets necessary for admission to all the proceedings.

Letters, parcels, etc., may be left in this room in the care of the clerks. Arrangements will be made for the receipt and postage of letters in this room.

Gentlemen intending to visit Newcastle during the Meeting, are requested to send their names, without delay, to Dr. Arnison, 45, Northumberland Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The *Local Secretaries* are: G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., 1, Saville Row; W. C. Arnison, M.D., 45, Northumberland Street; Luke Armstrong, Esq., Clayton Street West; T. C. Nesham, M.D., 43, Northumberland Street; R. J. Banning, M.D., 136, High Street, Gateshead.

Hotels.—The principal hotels are: the Station Hotel; the Queen's Head, Pilgrim Street; the Turk's Head, Grey Street; the Turf Hotel, Collingwood Street; the Central Exchange, Grey Street; the Royal Exchange, Grey Street; the Neville Hotel, Neville Street; the Adelphi (Temperance), Clayton Street; the Norfolk Hotel (Temperance), Grey Street. Any information respecting hotels or lodgings will be willingly furnished by Dr. Nesham, 43, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Post-office and Telegraph-office.—Royal Arcade, Pilgrim Street.

Papers.—Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or any other communications, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretary at their earliest convenience. All papers must be in the hands of the General Secretary, or one of the Secretaries of the Section to which the paper belongs, on or before Monday, August 1st.

Authors are requested to prepare beforehand short abstracts of their papers for publication. The papers (and abstracts) read in the different Sections are to be handed to the Secretaries of the Sections for publication in the JOURNAL of the Association.

No paper shall occupy more than twenty minutes in delivery. All subsequent speakers not to exceed ten minutes.

Annual Museum and Annual Library.—It is intended to exhibit objects of interest belonging to the following classes. 1. New Instruments and Appliances in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. 2. New Drugs and Preparations. 3. New Books, English and Foreign. 4. Pathological, Physiological, Anatomical, and Microscopical Specimens. 5. Photographs, Drawings, Casts, and Models of Pathological Specimens. 6. Models of New Inventions, relating to Public Health, etc. 7. New Preparations of Food, etc. Rooms will be provided at the Newcastle Infirmary, for the Museum, which will be opened on Tuesday morning, August 9th, and closed on Friday evening, August 12th. All the objects intended for exhibition must be addressed, "Care of Dr. Page, Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne," be delivered on or before Monday, August 1st, and be removed on or before Monday, August 15th. Every object must be accompanied by a written or printed description, together with a short reference, for insertion in the Catalogue. Adequate space and the necessary fittings for properly exhibiting the objects will be provided, but all expenses connected with packing and carriage, and all risk from injury or loss, must be borne by the exhibitors. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply to Dr. Banning, Gateshead-upon-Tyne, for any information that they may require, and to inform him, as early as convenient, what they intend to exhibit, and how much space they are likely to require. Exhibitors who may prefer personally delivering their Specimens, are earnestly requested to forward a short description, on or before Monday, August 1st, in order that the Catalogue may be complete.

Notices of Motion.—The following notices have been given.

The Rev. Dr. BELL: That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the present constitution and operation of the Com-

mittee of Council; and whether it might not be better to have only one well constituted Council, consisting of a limited number—say fifty—to be elected by the general body of members through the medium of voting-papers: and that the Committee report to an ordinary general meeting, or to a special general meeting convened according to law.

Dr. STYRAP: That, considering the nature of the duties of the office of General Secretary, the great assistance rendered by the Honorary Local Secretaries, and the financial position of the Association, the increase of his original salary of £100 to £250 in 1866; £313 in 1867; £370 in 1868; and £364.9 in 1869, has been excessive.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, a stipend of £250 (inclusive) would be ample.

Dr. ELLIOT: That a volume of *Transactions* be annually published by this Association, to contain such essays or communications as are either too lengthy for admission into the JOURNAL, or may be deemed worthy of a more permanent record than a hebdomadal serial can secure.

Papers.—The following papers have been promised.

D. Embleton, M.D. On the Shoulder-tip Pain in Liver-Diseases.

J. Henry Bennet, M.D. On the Climate of Algeria. On the Influence of Inflammation in the production of Uterine Displacement.

E. J. Tilt, M.D. On Uterine Pathology at the Change of Life and after the Menopause.

J. Althaus, M.D. On the Treatment of Rheumatic Gout by Galvanisation of the Cervical Sympathetic.

W. Adams, F.R.C.S. On the Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Thigh-bone, as compared with other operations for rectifying extreme distortions at the hip-joint with bony ankylosis. Illustrated by a successful case of the subcutaneous division.

A. E. Sansom, M.D. The Sulpho-carbolates; and the Antiseptic Method in Medicine.

G. Y. Heath, M.D. On the Rapid Pressure Treatment of Aneurism.

W. H. C. Tessier, M.D. Remarks upon an Epidemic of Intermittent Fever in the Mauritius, during 1866-7-8.

J. C. Murray, M.D. On Snuff-taking; its utility in preventing Bronchitis and Consumption.

G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D. On the Health and Meteorology of Newcastle and Gateshead during 1868 and 1869. Notes of a Case of Biliary Fistula.

J. Hutchinson, F.R.C.S. On Xanthelasma Palpebrarum as a Symptom of Diathesis. On Syphilitic Rupia.

W. Spencer Watson, F.R.C.S. On the use of the Seton in the treatment of Vascular Ulcers of the Cornea; with illustrative cases and drawings. Cases of Traumatic Ophthalmitis.

Anthony Bell, M.R.C.S. Notes of a case of Epilepsy of Sixteen Years' Duration, from Parietal Depression of Cranium: Trephining: Recovery.

W. F. Teevan, F.R.C.S. On Spermatorrhœa. Twenty cases of Stone in the Bladder.

J. W. Eastwood, M.D. On Intemperance in its Medical and Social Aspects.

Robt. Elliot, M.D. Lobelia Inflata; its Action as a Poison: evidence and autopsies at eighteen inquests.

R. H. Meade, F.R.C.S. On a case of Ovariectomy, in which the tumour was removed by enucleation, without the necessity of the application of either clamp or ligature to the pedicle.

B. Foster, M.D. The Murmur of Mitral Stenosis.

D. De B. Hovell, F.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Paralysis.

John Couper, F.R.C.S. The Diagnosis of Astigmatism by the Ophthalmoscope.

W. Fairlie Clarke, M.A., F.R.C.S. On some rare forms of Opacity of the Cornea.

J. H. Aveling, M.D. On the Advantages to be Derived from Curving the Handles of Midwifery Forceps.

J. M. Fothergill, M.D. On the Preservative Agency of Lowered Vitality.

F. Waterhouse, M.R.C.S. On a New Form of Elevator for Depressed Cranium in Childhood.

Thomas Skinner, M.D. On a new Pessary; and to shew Pessary for Prolapsus Uteri, Rectocele, and Vesicocele.

George Oliver, M.B. The Therapeutics of the Sea-side.

James Whitehead, M.D. On Mucus Disease.

M. W. Taylor, M.D. On the Transmission of the Virus of Fevers by Fluids.

T. Clifford Allbutt, M.A., M.D. On Functional Hemiplegia in Child-bearing Women.

Wm. Roberts, M.D. The case of a man who had a Vesicular Eruption on the Abdomen, which discharged at times great quantities of a Chylous Fluid.

B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. On Anæsthetics.

Henry Lee, F.R.C.S. On Transplantation of Skin in the Centre of an Old Ulcer: with Observations and Drawings.

Graily Hewitt, M.D. 1. On a New Instrument for Securing the Pedicle in Ovariectomy. 2. On Strangulation of the Uterus.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, June 6th, 1870.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at Lincoln, on Thursday, August 4th, at 2 P.M. *President*, Dr. MITCHINSON.

Gentlemen wishing to read papers, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the Secretary.

Lincoln, July 12th, 1870.

C. HARRISON, *Hon. Secretary.*

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this branch took place on Thursday, June 30th, at the Rosherville Hotel, Gravesend. There were present thirty-one members of the branch.

Retiring President's Address.—The PRESIDENT (CONSTANTINE HOLMAN, M.D., Reigate) opened the proceedings by the delivery of the following address.

"Gentlemen,—It has been customary for the retiring President ere he inducts his successor into the chair, to render to you some account of his stewardship. Many a time it has been simply to express his happiness that the branch has prospered, whilst he reported that his ministerial duties had been well-high *nil*. This has not been my lot; for, whilst I may truly congratulate the members on the great prosperity of the Branch, I must at the same time tell them that the past year has been one of no small anxiety to their President. The Medical Acts Amendment Bill has been introduced, and it has received my most earnest attention. Associated with several of your oldest and most respected members, and being cognisant from past experience of the wishes of the great majority of the branch, I have not thought it necessary to call together a general meeting of the members. Your Council have met and have drawn up a memorial to the Lord-President of the Council, embodying the main points of objections to the proposed Bill. In its present form, and especially with its amendment, it is well-nigh impossible that the Bill can pass; and it behoves everyone of our members earnestly to bestir himself to indoctrinate the members of both Houses with the views held by the thinking and practical men of the profession. I would express my regret that, at the meeting of the members of the Association in London, even the sublime of division should have occurred. No vote need have been taken on the amendment of Mr. Southam for the one Examining Board. The desire for "one portal" was unanimous, I believe. The opinion that this could only be by one Board of Examiners in the United Kingdom, was only a corollary, and might have been accepted or rejected without damage to the main proposition. Without expressing any decided opinion myself in favour of one board or of three boards with one uniform equal form of examination, I would say that many objections to one board may be met by appointing a certain number of English, Scotch, and Irish examiners, who should then arrange amongst themselves for their rota in forming an examining board in each of the three capitals of the United Kingdom at stated periods. In this manner each division of the kingdom would be represented, and no undue stress on the practitioner need accrue; whilst position and fees would sufficiently recompense for loss of time consumed in fulfilling duties once, twice, or three times in the year. The amalgamation of the Medical Societies of London, and the formation of a Royal Society of Medicine has also, in consequence of the position you have so kindly given me, engaged much of my attention. An amalgamation of these societies ought to and must take place, but not until the rights of each section of our profession and the necessarily integral unity of its several parts have been more decidedly recognised. No physician is truly a practitioner of medicine until he understands something of the principles guiding the practice of the surgeon: no surgeon is rightly so-called unless he understands most of the principles of the practice of medicine: whilst the obstetrician is physician and surgeon, and something more. It would be hypocrisy, gentlemen, if I were not to admit that to me this day is one filled with much regret. To-day is severed a service of one family to your interests, hitherto uninterrupted during twenty-six years. Pray do not think that this is done lightly, or without thought. It has been the delight of their lives to possess your confidence, and to do their utmost to discharge their duty in the positions in which your kind confidence placed them. Two have gone, whom you in life and death so much honoured; and now I, after a very

short official life, retire. Beyond, however, my official life, my intimate acquaintance with the working of this Branch goes back two-and-twenty years; and since my first introduction to its members, in 1848, at Tunbridge Wells, it has been my great delight to do all that lay in my power for its advancement. Falling far short, as I did, of the abilities of my predecessors, it gives me sincere delight to know that in quitting official life I leave the Branch more active, more powerful than ever: subdivided into districts, and each district under the guidance of an efficient secretary. To these gentlemen I would tender my heartiest thanks for much. And now, gentlemen, whilst introducing Mr. Burton as my successor, allow me to express the hope, nay the conviction, that this Branch must go on and prosper. 'The king is dead—long live the king'—so goes the old saying; and, with this vanity-correcting sentence on my lips, I now most cordially and most gratefully, officially bid you farewell."

Dr. ARMSTRONG (Gravesend) said that the address which the meeting had heard would, in some measure, acquaint them with the work which had devolved upon the President. Of the way in which that work had been performed, those most intimate with his efforts to raise the status of the profession were the best judges. So far as he (the speaker) had had the opportunity of forming an opinion, the labours of the President on behalf of the Association and of the profession at large were beyond price. The reference which had been made so touchingly by the cessation of official connection with the Branch—a connection lasting over a long period, and replete with many instances of kindness and generosity, could not but have produced in the minds of many a regret that it was not a continuous connection. But, though he retired from an official position, he would still remain heart and soul one of themselves, and would be always willing to co-operate and lend his assistance to everything tending to promote the interests of the branch and of the profession at large. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the retiring President, and also to the Vice-Presidents, Dr. Jeaffreson and Mr. C. J. Pinching.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. ALFRED HALL (Brighton), and carried by acclamation.

Dr. HOLMAN, in acknowledging the vote, said that if, by his experience of the working of the Branch, he could in any way benefit them, he should be always willing to give that assistance.

Mr. C. J. PINCHING (Gravesend) responded on behalf of himself and his colleague, Dr. Jeaffreson, who was absent.

Mr. J. M. BURTON (Lee Park), having taken the chair as President, addressed the meeting. After thanking the members of the Branch for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Burton referred to the Medical Acts Amendment Bill and the proceedings of the General Council of the Association and of the Council of this Branch in relation thereto. He considered the Bill to be most objectionable. Its only good feature—the one portal as an entry to the profession—would prove an utter sham, unless the eighteenth clause were retained. It must be most satisfactory to the profession to find that the Council of the College of Surgeons had protested against the proposed omission of this clause. The placing the Medical Council under the control of the Privy Council—*i. e.*, under that of its medical officer for the time being—was most unsatisfactory. The President might be a homœopath, and the medical officer also. What was really wanted was a Medical Council properly representing the great body of the profession, able to enforce a good and uniform examination and to regulate the education of students. It was to be hoped that medical teaching would before many years be put upon a better system; and active and able minds were now engaged in considering the subject. The Association was steadily progressing, both in its influence over the profession and in the attention which it could now extort from the Government; and, especially, the district meetings were constantly adding fresh members to the general body. These district meetings gave the opportunity of gathering from the three counties men who would otherwise seldom or never meet. If it were considered that in the last twenty-five years the science and art of medicine had been completely revolutionised, it could be perceived how much the practitioner had to learn, and still more how much he had to unlearn. Of course, every intelligent practitioner endeavoured to keep himself *au courant* with the medical knowledge of the day; but the busy and overworked country practitioner had but little time, and was but rarely able to revisit his hospital and see how things were going on. Now, the district meetings gave the opportunity of collating each other's experience, and of seeing new modes of treatment demonstrated. In this district, during the last year, there had been many demonstrations of this kind, of which Mr. Burton especially mentioned those given by Drs. Barnes and Braxton Hicks; the one explaining the mode of checking *post partum* hæmorrhage by the application of perchloride of iron; the other showing the use and mode of application of the cephalotribe. In looking round this room, there was one face con-

spicuous by its absence—one rarely missed either from the annual or the district meetings—that of their old and valued friend, Adam Martin. He was a hard-working, able, and energetic man, who made his own way in life by his own determined perseverance and industry, without any adventitious advantages. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him; and it was at his house that the first district meeting of this Branch was organised and held. He died at the age of seventy-six, leaving behind him an excellent reputation, and amongst his friends the "desiderium tam cari capitis". In concluding, Mr. Burton welcomed the members to Gravesend, and expressed thanks to the Vice-President, Mr. Pinching, to Dr. Armstrong and the members of the Local Committee, for the arrangements made for the meeting.

Mr. FLAXMAN SPURRELL (Belvedere) proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address.

Mr. BELL (Rochester) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Report of Council.—Mr. G. F. HODGSON (Secretary) read the following Report.

"The report of the proceedings of the Branch during the past year may fortunately be a brief one, as its doings closely resemble those of the preceding one, only extended. They might, therefore, be expressed in two words—'progress' and 'prosperity'.

"To give a few details, however, it may be stated that our printed list of members last year numbered 287. This year it includes 304 names, an increase of seventeen. There has really been an addition of thirty-four new members; but, then, the list has been subjected to a loss of just half that number:—eight by deaths, and nine by withdrawals on account of changes of residence or otherwise, two having allowed their subscription to lapse. The members, whose loss by death we have to lament, were:—Mr. Adamson, of Rye; Mr. Balchin, of Godalming; Mr. Chapman, of Lingfield; Mr. Ingram, of Midhurst; Mr. Kent, of Eastbourne; Dr. Martin, of Rochester; Mr. Sladden, of Ash; and Mr. Whitfeld, of Ashford. Most of these gentlemen had attained to an age beyond that ordinarily allotted to man, and several of them had been prominent and valuable members of the Branch.

"Our progress has been illustrated by the activity of the districts; and we have to thank the secretaries of them for their continued and valuable exertions, viz.: Dr. F. J. Brown, of the West Kent District; Dr. Bowles, of the East Kent; Dr. Lanchester, of the East Surrey; and Dr. Morton, of the West Surrey. All these districts were existing at our last meeting. A new one, then sanctioned, has been established in East Sussex, and has distinguished itself by some cordial meetings at Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, and Hastings. Our warmest thanks are due to the Secretary, Mr. Mudd, of Uckfield, for his activity and zeal. We regret to have to report that Dr. Bowles has found it necessary to resign his post, after a good service of six years. A successor has fortunately been found in Dr. Parsons, of Dover. It is now proposed to divide the area hitherto included in the West Surrey and West Sussex district into two districts to be called the West Surrey and West Sussex respectively. Dr. Morton will continue as Secretary to the former; and it is hoped that a Secretary will soon be found for the latter. When this has been accomplished, each of the three counties included in the Branch will have its two districts, each with its own local secretary; and these six districts collectively will provide, during each year, about twenty-four meetings for our members. Judged by the good social feeling that has hitherto resulted from them, and the opportunity they give for the interchange of professional experience, these district-meetings must be looked upon as part of the best fruits of our Association.

"This report must not conclude without drawing your especial attention to one other topic, one of importance, not only to our Branch, but also to the whole Association, and, indeed, to the entire profession; viz., the Medical Acts' Amendment Bill now before Parliament. Your Executive Council held a special meeting at Redhill, at the end of April, to consider the contents of the Bill; and they resolved to memorialise the Lord-President of the Council on certain of its clauses which seemed to them highly objectionable. Our President undertook to forward this memorial; and he did so, receiving a courteous reply from the Lord-President, assuring him that the points adverted to should receive his careful consideration. The Parent Association also summoned a special meeting at Willis's Rooms, where similar resolutions were come to, and delegated to a deputation to present to the Lord-President the next day. The Committee of Council of the Association met again in London two days since, and deputed the Direct Representation Subcommittee still to urge that the wishes and claims of the profession on this important point should be attended to. There are other clauses in the Bill which your Council are of opinion should be revised, viz.: that which renders nugatory any decisions of the

Examining Boards to reject a candidate who may entertain opinions in the practice of his profession different from those generally entertained; and, again, that which will permit the admission on to the Medical Register of men who possess foreign diplomata, without passing a British examination. These are defects in the Bill, which we should all determinedly persist in trying to get remedied."

Mr. T. HECKSTALL SMITH (St. Mary Cray) in moving the adoption of the report, said that it appeared to him to be a clear, comprehensive, and able document, one taking in all the salient points which presented themselves on the progress of the Branch. All who had belonged to it from the first must rejoice at the increased numbers, and he hoped that those numbers would be made up by young men who would feel that to this Association (and, therefore, to this Branch of the Association in part) the honour, dignity, happiness, and progress of the profession had been and would be mainly confided. The British Medical Association was the only body in the United Kingdom which could be thoroughly depended upon to secure for the profession all that is required to make its members honourable, independent, accomplished, and worthy to be confided in by the public. There were, no doubt, great and learned bodies for tuition and examination, and amongst them some had done their duty; but when there were nineteen examining bodies competing with each other for the admission of men to the responsible position of taking charge of the health of Her Majesty's subjects, and when the pecuniary success of those bodies depended upon the numbers passed, it was not difficult to see that the temptation was too great. He then went on to refer to the importance of the step taken by the Council of the College of Surgeons in reference to the present Bill. The head and front offenders had been the College of Surgeons of England. For many years they had admitted men to practise without a test as to their knowledge of medicine. Thousands have been sent forth to practise their profession, who had no right whatever in it. Happily, the College of Surgeons had at last seen the error of their ways, and had taken the initiative in the endeavour to remedy matters by moving for the restoration of the eighteenth clause. Dr. Sibson had said that the London University had desired to grant degrees to men who might wish for the honorary M.D. without desiring to practise. That was all he (the speaker) could gather. But, he asked, where would such a principle stop? How were they to see that such men passed the one portal before they went into practice? There was nothing in the Act to require them to do it. They ought to let the public see that this is a matter which interests them primarily. The medical men were in this seeking to protect the public against unqualified persons. There was one other point without which medical reform was absolutely useless—an amendment of the constitution of the Medical Council. If the Bill were ever so good, it would still be necessary to have it properly administered. A clause had been introduced, not only rendering the profession liable to be overrun by irregular practitioners, but almost inviting it. It was proposed that men should not be rejected because of peculiarities of opinion. What examiners, he asked, would reject a man because he differed on legitimate grounds as to a particular line of practice? The clause, then, could only apply to homœopaths and such like persons. The defects which he had named he considered to be worthy of the most strenuous opposition on the part of the Association. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. ROWLAND SMITH (Cobham) seconded.

Dr. ARMSTRONG said that he was rather inclined to favour the idea of granting an honorary degree similar to the honorary D.C.L. of the universities, which was frequently conferred upon distinguished persons.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH said the point was whether they had anything to prevent those upon whom the honorary M.D. had been conferred considering themselves practitioners. If there were such a restriction he had no objection.

Mr. PINCHING supported Mr. Heckstall Smith's view. He was of opinion that pretenders got into practice by means of these honorary degrees. At the same time he was a little inclined to think with Dr. Armstrong that it was a pity that the medical was the only profession that could not grant an honorary degree.

The proposition before the meeting was then carried.

Financial Report.—Mr. HODGSON read the financial report, of which the following is an abstract, viz.:—

Balance in hand, June 12th, 1869	...	...	£	s.	d.
Received since	...	...	25	12	6
			40	0	7
			65	13	1
Expenditure	...	...	33	5	9
			£	32	7
Balance in hand, June 27th, 1870	...	...	4		

Mr. S. GOULD (Northfleet) proposed, Dr. A. HALL seconded, and

it was resolved,—“That the financial statement now presented, and already audited, be adopted.”

Next Annual Meeting: Officers.—Mr. HODGSON moved—“That the annual meeting of the branch for 1871 be held at Worthing, and that N. Tyacke, M.D. (of Chichester), be requested to act as President-elect; and H. Collet, M.D. (of Worthing), and John S. Bostock, Esq. (of Horsham), as Vice-Presidents-elect.”

Dr. PARSONS (Dover) seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were declared to be elected members of the Association Council and of the Branch Council:—

Representatives in the General Council.—John Armstrong, M.D.; R. L. Bowles, M.D.; J. Cordy Burrows, Esq.; John M. Burton, Esq.; Alfred Carpenter, M.D.; Wm. Carr, M.D.; Frederick Fry, Esq.; Alfred Hall, M.D.; Constantine Holman, M.D.; Stephen Monckton, M.D.; Albert Napper, Esq.; T. Heckstall Smith, Esq.; James R. Stedman, M.D.; Nicholas Tyacke, M.D.; and Edward Westall, M.D.

Branch Council.—James H. Aveling, M.D.; Chas. W. Chaldecott, Esq.; J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; Thos. Fuller, M.D.; Richard Gravely, Esq.; William John Harris, Esq.; George Lowdell, Esq.; T. H. Martin, Esq.; James Reid, Esq.; John Sisson Steele, Esq.; George Tatham, Esq.; Charles Trustram, Esq.; John Underwood, M.D.; William Wallis, Esq.; and John R. Wardell, M.D.

Dr. A. HENRY (London) proposed, and Dr. BARRINGTON (Bexley Heath) seconded, the following resolution: “That the gentlemen who constituted the Executive Council (collectively) during the past twelve months be thanked for their valuable services on behalf of the interests of the Branch.” The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. A. HALL proposed the re-election of the Secretary. Mr. Hodgson, he said, had much to contend with in succeeding Mr. Peter Martin and Dr. Holman; and the office was one requiring a large amount of self-denial and sacrifice, and much serious thought and hard work. Mr. Hodgson had, however, succeeded in performing the duties in the most admirable and satisfactory manner; and his efforts had tended much towards the advancement of the Association.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. PINCHING, and unanimously accepted.

The HONORARY SECRETARY, in thanking the members for their expression of continued confidence, remarked that some evidence of the extent of the Secretary's work would be given in one item in the accounts—postage-stamps—which amounted to nearly £7.

New Members.—The following new members were then proposed and elected: Henry Gould, Esq., Northfleet; James F. Lovegrove, Esq., Wrotham, Sevenoaks; and Thomas C. Spyers, M.D., Faversham.

The Branch Subscription.—Dr. HALL proposed that the following alterations be made in the laws of the Branch: “That in Law 6, instead of the words ‘two shillings and sixpence,’ there be substituted the words ‘four shillings;’ and that in Law 8, instead of the last clause, ‘The Council shall be empowered to assist in defraying, etc.,’ there be substituted ‘The travelling, printing, and stationery expenses which are incurred by the Honorary Secretaries on account of these district meetings, shall be defrayed from the funds of the Branch.’” He spoke of the importance and utility of these district meetings. Members living in one neighbourhood, thus meeting together, gained the benefit of each other's experiences; and such gatherings tended to produce a good fellow-feeling and to remove existing prejudices. District secretaries had experienced difficulty in collecting the small sums given as district subscriptions; and, to remedy this, it was now proposed to have one Branch subscription of four shillings, to cover all expenses, instead of, as heretofore, a smaller Branch subscription and an additional district subscription.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH seconded the proposition. He thought that the future success of the Association would be greatly promoted by the increase of district meetings.

The HONORARY SECRETARY remarked that this subscription of four shillings would enable the Branch to do what it had not done before—viz., allow the travelling expenses of district honorary secretaries. Although the circular giving notice of this motion had been sent to every member of the Branch, he had heard of an objection to the proposal from only one member.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The late Dr. Adam Martin.—Mr. PINCHING proposed that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the family of the late Dr. Adam Martin of Rochester. He had known their departed friend for thirty-five years, and had always found him to be a most excellent, hardworking man, and an active member of the Association.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, in seconding the proposition, said that in Dr. Martin's house the first district meeting was held; and he had always been

an active and willing member of the Branch. As a member of the Association, he could not but regret his decease with feelings of deep tenderness and sympathy.

The PRESIDENT said that Dr. Martin had held a high place in the estimation of all, and he was sure that it was quite unnecessary to put the motion to the meeting.

Dinner.—The members of the Association, to the number of about forty, with the addition of several visitors, dined together at 5 P.M., in the hotel; the President in the chair. After the removal of the cloth, the usual toasts were given; and the President, in proposing "Success to the British Medical Association", referred to the formation of the Association by Sir Charles Hastings, and to its subsequent progress. Mr. Heckstall Smith responded to this toast. Several other toasts were given in the course of a very enjoyable evening.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, on Thursday, July 14th, at 4.30 P.M. C. H. COLLINS, Esq., took the Chair; and there were also present thirty-five members.

Mr. Collins, after a few remarks, resigned the Chair to CHARLES BLEECK, Esq., who read an address on the Progress of Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. LEONARD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bleeck for his very interesting paper, which was seconded by Mr. BARTRUM and carried by acclamation.

New Member.—Mr. S. P. Budd was unanimously elected a member of the Branch and of the Association.

Report of Council.—Mr. FOWLER, the Bath Secretary, read the following report.

"Your Council has much satisfaction in being able to report that the Branch continues to flourish. The number of members has increased from 167 to 176 during the past year.

"We have to deplore two losses by death; namely, Dr. Colborne of Chippenham, and Dr. C. J. Fox. The former, shortly before his decease, was chosen President-elect of this Branch, when he succumbed to disease contracted in the discharge of his professional duties, cut off in the midst of a career of great usefulness, universally beloved and respected. His place has fortunately been supplied by Mr. Bleeck of Warminster, who, without doubt, will ably sustain his position as your President.

"Nineteen papers have been read during the season, and have led to several most interesting discussions.

The attendance of members at the meetings has been scarcely as large as in previous sessions, owing to the difficulty of arranging the meetings to suit the trains.

"The balance-sheet shows a very satisfactory condition. Not only is this Branch cleared of debt, but has a balance in hand of £11:10:9; but of this sum your Council recommends a donation of three guineas to the Medical Benevolent Fund—an offshoot of the British Medical Association—by which immediate and unostentatious relief is afforded to a large number of distressed fellow-practitioners without publicity or injury to the feelings of the recipients.

"A most important meeting on the subject of the new Medical Act was held in London for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the body of the Association on the subject of Direct Representation of the General Practitioners in the General Medical Council, and Branch meetings were held throughout the country to discuss the matter. A meeting of this Branch was held in Bristol on May 16th, under the Presidentship of Mr. Collins, when the following resolutions were passed.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, any medical Bill will be unsatisfactory that does not provide for Direct Representation of all Registered Practitioners in the Medical Council.

"That this meeting highly approves of the provision in the proposed Bill for the construction of a single Examining Board for each kingdom (these being uniform), which shall be the only portal of entrance into the body of registered medical practitioners."

"Your secretaries attended the meeting in London, when the first of these resolutions was adopted; and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord President of the Council, urging him to introduce a clause to effect this object into the new Act, but his Lordship was unwilling to pledge himself to any course. These resolutions, in the form of a petition, were forwarded to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who kindly undertook to present them in the House of Lords. More recently, the Bill has passed on to the consideration of the House of Commons; and the only means of effecting this most necessary alteration in the constitution of the General Medical Council will be by the exercise of individual influence on the members of that House.

"Another meeting was rendered special to consider the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Budd and seconded by Dr. Brittan—"That power be given to the Local Councils to fill in any vacancy that may occur in their Councils, *ad interim*, to the next annual meeting." In accordance with this resolution, Mr. Morgan having resigned his place in the Bristol Council, Mr. Coe was elected to fill the vacancy.

"Your Council sincerely regrets losing the valuable services of Mr. Steele as Bristol Secretary; but his numerous engagements, both professional and in the school of medicine, lay greater claims on his time. Your Council hopes the Branch will long continue to benefit by his active influence and knowledge of business on its executive.

"The scrutineers report the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Local Councils: For Bath—Messrs. Stockwell, Bartrum, Stone, Mason, Harper, and Brabazon. For Bristol—Dr. Davey, Dr. Brittan, Mr. Steele, Mr. Leonard, and Dr. Martyn."

Dr. FALCONER proposed, and Mr. LANSDOWN seconded, the following resolution—"That the Report now read be received and adopted."

Resolution.—Mr. BARTRUM withdrew the resolution of which he had given notice; and Mr. TIBBITS proposed a resolution as announced, which, after some discussion, was adopted in the following form, after being seconded by Mr. LEONARD—"That no one who has been back-balled by this Branch of the Association shall be admitted to the meetings, even though a member of the parent Association."

Dr. DAVEY proposed, and Mr. MICHELL CLARKE seconded—"That Mr. Crosby Leonard be President-elect." This was carried by acclamation.

Mr. SWAYNE proposed, and Dr. GOURLAY seconded—"That the best thanks of the Branch are due, and be hereby tendered, to Mr. C. H. Collins for his able conduct in the Chair, and to the Council for their admirable arrangements during the past year."

Dr. MARSHALL proposed, and Mr. MASON seconded—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and be presented, to Messrs. Fowler and Steele for their services as Honorary Secretaries during the past year, and that Mr. Fowler be invited to continue in office; and at the same time this meeting expresses its regret at losing the services of Mr. Steele."

Mr. STEELE briefly replied, expressing his regret at being obliged to leave, but his satisfaction at the progress the Branch had made during the time he had been in office.

Mr. PRICHARD proposed, and Mr. COLLINS seconded—"That Mr. E. C. Board be elected Secretary for the Bristol District."

Each of these resolutions was carried *nem. con.*

Representatives in the General Council.—The following gentlemen were appointed Representatives of the Branch on the General Council of the Association: C. S. Barter, M.D.; J. S. Bartrum, Esq.; C. Bleeck, Esq.; W. J. Church, Esq.; C. H. Collins, Esq.; J. G. Davey, M.D.; Henry Marshall, M.D.; R. W. Tibbits, M.B.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Governors of the Mineral Water Hospital for the use of the Board-room; and the members adjourned to the York House, when thirty-four sat down to a capital dinner.

NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-first Annual Meeting of this Branch was held on Tuesday, 5th July, at 12 o'clock, at the Crown Hotel, Denbigh, under the Presidency of T. FRANCIS EDWARDS, Esq. There were fifteen other Members present. Several letters were received from Members regretting their inability to attend.

Dr. MAUGHAM, retiring President, having addressed a few words expressive of thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to him during his year of office, vacated the Chair, and introduced T. Francis Edwards, Esq., Denbigh, President-Elect, who delivered a long and eloquent Address upon the History of Medicine and Surgery, for which a vote of thanks was unanimously passed and suitably acknowledged.

Report of Council.—Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham), for the Secretary, Mr. KENT JONES, read the following.

"It is with great pleasure that the Council of the North Wales Branch welcome the members to Denbigh on the occasion of its twenty-first Annual Meeting. Years have rolled on, and time has wrought many changes; but it has also brought in its onward march many additions to our ranks, and effected important improvements in the scientific and social progress of our noble profession. To pause and take a retrospective glance of what has been done—of friends departed, and of new acquaintances enrolled within the period of the existence of this Branch, would be a task to arouse both painful and pleasurable emotions. On occasion similar to the present, it has been usually the practice rather to look forward with hope of a bright future for medical

science and its devotees. Instances of such advancement in our professional fabric are close at hand, and may be briefly stated. Look at the improved condition of the medical services of the army and navy into which candidates can enter by merit alone, unlike what it used to be some twenty years ago. There are also, now, channels of employment under the Privy Council and Poor-law Board as medical inspectors, and a growing desire is springing up that medical officers of health specially educated ought to be more generally appointed throughout the country.

"Your Council trust that the efforts now being made by the Government and our Association, as well as other medical bodies, to effect an important reform in the medical profession will be attended with success. A petition from this Branch to the House of Lords, praying for the insertion in the Medical Reform Bill of the direct representation of the profession upon the General Medical Council, has been presented, signed on behalf of the members by the President and Secretary. It is to be very much desired that the Lord-President of the Privy Council will reintroduce the eighteenth clause in his Bill, and otherwise give effect to the one-portal principle of entrance to the profession.

"The intermediate Meeting of this Branch, held at Carnarvon on 22nd March last, was an agreeable and successful one. The hospitalities of the President, Dr. Maugham, conducted greatly to this happy issue.

"Your Council desire to call the attention of the Members to the state of the finances of this Branch which placed it indebted to the late Treasurer, Mr. Kent Jones, on 31st December, 1869, in the sum of £4:13:10. By regularity in the payment of the annual half-crown subscriptions, it is confidently expected that no additional demand will be necessary; but to meet the present deficiency, a small voluntary subscription is recommended."

The following resolution was moved by Dr. TURNOUR, of Denbigh, seconded by Dr. O. ROBERTS (St. Asaph), and unanimously carried—"That the 'Report of Council' now read be agreed to and entered in the Minutes."

Branch Funds.—Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) moved, and Dr. TURNOUR seconded, the next resolution, which, after a discussion, was agreed to—"That as the sum of £4:13:10 is due to the late Treasurer, Mr. Kent Jones, the members be requested to give a voluntary subscription towards its liquidation."

President-Elect for 1871, and place of Annual Meeting.—It was moved by Dr. WILLIAMS (Mold), seconded by Dr. TURNER JONES, and carried with acclamation—"That Josiah R. Jenkins, M.D. (Ruthin), be the President-Elect for 1871; and that Ruthin be the place of Annual Meeting for that year."

Council of the Branch.—It was moved by Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham), and seconded by Dr. HUGHES (Denbigh), and agreed to—"That the following Members constitute the Council of this Branch for next year, viz.: G. Harvey Williams, M.D., Rhyl; A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh; J. R. Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; W. Williams, M.D., Mold; J. R. Walker, Esq., Corwen; and T. Prytherch, Esq., Barmouth."

Representatives in the General Council of the Association.—Upon the motion of Dr. HARVEY WILLIAMS (Rhyl), seconded by Mr. ARTHUR JONES (Carnarvon), it was unanimously agreed—"That A. E. Turnour, M.D. (Denbigh), and O. Roberts, M.D. (St. Asaph), represent this Branch in the General Council of the Association."

Representative to the Parliamentary Committee of the Metropolitan Counties Branch.—Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) moved, and Dr. MAUGHAM seconded—"That T. Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham, be re-elected." This was carried with acclamation.

Intermediate Meeting.—After some discussion, the majority of the members present decided to hold the next Intermediate Meeting at the Belvoir Hotel, Rhyl, on the second Tuesday in February 1871.

Treasurer and Secretary.—Dr. G. Turner Jones, Denbigh, was re-elected Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. Kent Jones, Beaumaris, Honorary Secretary for next year.

New Members.—The following two gentlemen were duly proposed, seconded, and elected Members of the British Medical Association and of this Branch: E. Shelton Jones, Esq., Infirmary, Denbigh; and Samuel Griffith, M.D., Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire.

Papers and Cases.—The following were brought before the meeting. 1. Avulsion of the Arm. The patient was brought into the room and examined. (This case was reported before, but, at the request of several members, he was induced to appear again.) By T. E. Jones, Esq., Llanasa.—2. Case of Compound Fracture of the Humerus, Radius, and Ulna, where the limb was torn off from the body about an inch and a half from the shoulder-joint: Recovery. By J. R. Jenkins, M.D., Ruthin.—3. On the Use of Disinfectants in Severe Surgical Cases. By O. Roberts, M.D., St. Asaph. He found Condyl's fluid

to answer in many cases in which carbolic acid was preferred by others.

—4. Case of Midwifery; anomalous Presentation of Head and one Leg descending with it. By W. Williams, M.D., Mold. 5. Case of Head-and-Arm Presentation. By A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh.—Mr. Arthur Jones (Carnarvon) also related a similar case.—6. Case of Monstrosity without Head and Arms, having reached the full period of gestation, presenting the breech. The placenta was firmly attached to the upper part, where the head ought to have been; afterwards, the woman was delivered of twins, of about six months gestation, in a decomposed state. The monster appeared quite free from decomposition. By W. Maugham, M.D., Carnarvon.—7. Case of Twins; one of the full age, the other about five months; they did not show any sign of decomposition. By E. Williams, M.D., Wrexham.—8. On Epilepsy and Bromide of Potassium. By J. R. Hughes, M.D., Denbigh.—9. On Hydrate of Chloral and Bromide of Potassium combined in equal doses, in Asylum Practice, with beneficial results. By G. Turner Jones, Esq., Denbigh.—10. Case of Paralysis. By O. Roberts, M.D., St. Asaph.—11. Cases of Catalepsy. By E. Williams, M.D., Wrexham. In some of these cases, bromide of potassium was administered in conjunction with the iodide of potassium, with very good results; and in one interesting case of an infant seven months old, small doses of the bromide completely removed the disease.—12. On the use of Belladonna, combined with Ergot, in Epilepsy. By A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh.

Dinner.—Nearly all the members who were present, with some guests, dined together about 4.30 p.m., having spent an agreeable and delightful day.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, July 13th; the President, W. F. FAVELL, Esq., in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT, after making some remarks on recent points of practice in connection with surgery, called on Dr. Procter to read the report.

The Report of Council, after congratulating the members on the success which had attended the late annual meeting in Leeds, went on to say that the Council had determined to hold two meetings in the place of one, which had been previously held; and that this additional special meeting was to be devoted entirely to scientific purposes in relation to medicine and surgery. In accordance with this resolution, a meeting was held at Bradford in March of this year, with most successful results, both as to attendance as well as the subjects brought forward. Papers were read by Mr. Miall, Mr. Lawson Tait, Dr. Hime, Mr. Procter, Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Mr. Meade, and Dr. Leeson, and led to interesting discussions and relations of practical experience. The report then went on to give a *resumé* of what had been done by the Association in regard to the Medical Bill of Earl De Grey, and the circumstances which led to the meeting of the several Branches being summoned. A meeting of this Branch was held in Leeds on May 13th, and resolutions were passed which have appeared in this JOURNAL; and a petition has been presented to Earl De Grey objecting to the power given to the Privy Council to control the Acts of the Medical Council, and praying for direct representation and for uniformity of examination and fees for examination. The Branch is in a flourishing condition. Twenty-six new members have been admitted during the year. Attention was drawn to the fact that, although the number of members in Yorkshire was absolutely large, in relation to the number of practitioners in the county it was small, and members were requested to use individual exertions to increase the number, in order that the great objects of the Association might be advanced and its advantages extended.

Dr. HEATON moved, and Dr. EASTWOOD seconded, the adoption of the report, which was passed unanimously.

President.—It was proposed by Mr. BOWMAN, and seconded by Mr. WALKER, "That R. H. Meade, Esq., be President for 1871-72; and that the next annual meeting be held at Bradford."

Council.—The following gentlemen were elected as Representatives in the General Council:—J. D. Heaton, M.D. (Leeds); S. Hey, Esq. (Leeds); W. D. Husband, Esq. (York); J. C. Hall, M.D. (Sheffield); W. Matterson, M.D. (York); C. Chadwick, M.D. (Leeds); T. P. Teale, Esq. (Leeds); C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq. (Leeds); W. Procter, M.D. (York), Secretary, *ex-officio*.

The following gentlemen were elected Council of the Branch:—W. D. Husband, Esq.; B. Dodsworth, Esq.; H. Keyworth, Esq.; W. Matterson, M.D.; G. Shann, M.D.; C. Williams, M.D.; C. Chadwick, M.D.; J. D. Heaton, M.D.; W. Hey, Esq.; S. Hey, Esq.; C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq.; T. P. Teale, Esq.; J. C. Hall, M.D.; W.

Favell, Esq.; J. Haxworth, Esq.; J. Benson, Esq.; and J. C. Ness, Esq.

Secretary.—It was proposed by Mr. LAWSON TAIT, seconded by Mr. GREENWOOD, and carried, "That Dr. Procter be re-elected Secretary."

Retiring President.—It was proposed by Dr. GREENHOW, seconded by Dr. SHANN, and carried, "That the best thanks of the Branch be given to the retiring President, Dr. Matterson."

Communications.—1. Mr. Greenwood related a case of Malformation of the Anus. 2. Dr. Eastwood read a paper on Delirium Tremens, Dipsomania, etc. 3. Mr. Lawson Tait read a paper on Lithotripsy. 4. Dr. Hime exhibited a new form of Injecting Syringe and Chloroform Bottle. 5. Dr. Frank Smith introduced a case of Hodgkin's Disease of the Spleen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHALL WE FIND THAT, BY THE CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION, WE SHALL HAVE IRRETRIEVABLY LOST IN MORALITY AND GAINED NOT AT ALL IN HEALTH?

SIR,—Mr. Acton, in your issue of July 16th, seems to take exception to the above expression made use of recently in an editorial part of the JOURNAL. I am inclined to agree with the expression, and think that Mr. Acton has not proved that the writer of it was wrong. Everything that falls from Mr. Acton's lips on this question deserves earnest attention, since he has done more than any single individual in this country to make the subject of prostitution and the contagious diseases parasitic upon it a subject of positive science, and to rescue it out of the hands of the dogmatic classes. Mr. Acton first of all says that, if prostitution be controlled by governments, the soldiery will be less affected than they now are with venereal disease. In this assertion, he is generally borne out by facts, although, as in Holland, there seem to be some exceptions to the rule that a celibate army may be made less infected by putting all the women in the country under police supervision in the matter of their intercourse with men, by means of secret spies. I confess that this lowering of the amount of disease among our soldiers is not so inspiring to me, as it would be, were I not convinced that a celibate army, such as we see so many examples of in European states, is not at all necessary. I remind myself that in the United States the greatest battles the world has seen were waged by troops most of which have been since disbanded, and have been allowed to have domestic partners. Hence, I cannot admit Mr. Acton's or Mr. B. Hill's arguments as to the necessity for infringing the Habeas Corpus Act with respect to all of our women, for the sake of the army and navy.

Mr. Acton says that the Contagious Diseases Acts have a tendency, besides that of lessening diseases, of tending to make young people more moral. Now, of course, in all matters relating to society, it is very difficult to make out a case of causation; but, beforehand, one would be apt to suppose that the State, by means of tolerated houses and weekly inspection of prostitutes, is likely enough to give to the poorer classes of men, always thoughtless and prone to follow their instincts, an idea that the main point in their relations with women is to see that they don't spread venereal contagion. I believe that the French Government has given this lesson for many years to its working classes in Paris; and I feel pretty sure that the *Bureau des Mœurs* in Paris is in great measure answerable for the state of things depicted by M. Lefort in a private letter recently received from him by myself, in which he uses these words. "The number of illegitimate children is, as you remark, in Paris, in the proportion of one illegitimate child to less than three legitimate; but I do not see that easier divorce would change this at all. In fact, if the Parisian working man does not marry, it is not because he fears to enter into an engagement which is with difficulty broken legally. He fears to give up his liberty, and to fall into poverty, in giving himself up to maintain a wife and family. He finds a work-girl who consents to be his mistress; he frequents her, but he rarely lives with her. If she become pregnant, he quits her without remorse, and seeks another. The woman, on her side, does not hold out for marriage, because the looseness of morality brings it about that among the working classes there is scarcely any difference between the legitimate wife and the mistress." (Paris, 27th June, 1870.)

I cannot help thinking that the two chief causes for this heartlessness on the part of the working men in Paris are: (1) the indissolubility of the marriage tie in Catholic states; and (2) the existence of the French system, an almost exact imitation of which Mr. Acton wishes us to introduce into London. And this result, too, has been brought about at

a cost to the Parisians into which I need not enter. I wish Mr. Acton, however, would inform me what he means by saying, in his letter, "we have ample evidence to show that syphilis is more rife here in England than on the Continent." I had, in 1867, a kind of belief that this was more or less the case; but, in a careful survey of the Parisian hospitals that year, and every subsequent year, I became quite convinced that there was no gain in that respect. M. Lecour mourns the amount of venereal disease in Paris. With one thousand beds for contagious disease, and a most vigilant police and clever doctors to examine the women, he tells that one in twenty of the Parisian population are affected by these diseases annually. The figure given is 47,000 cases, which, he says, is evidently much below the real amount. That the poor French soldier escapes a good deal from contagion is owing to the fact, that his pay is very small, that he frequents the miserable brothels prepared for him by the State alone (having no money to spend in his enforced state of enslaved penury); but the enormous number of clandestine women, about thirty thousand, who are chiefly resorted to by all those who earn any good wages, are far more infected than they would be were it not for the terrorism of the *Bureau des Mœurs*. How far the unfortunate Parisian prostitute is right in fearing with her whole heart and soul enrolment among the ranks of those "white slaves", may be learnt from the words of M. Lefort, in a recent letter in the *Lancet* to Mr. Acton, wherein he says: "The inscription, as it exists in Paris, has unfortunately opposed to it several grave objections. It necessarily condemns the registered women to life-long prostitution." M. Lefort then tells us that, of some four thousand registered women in Paris, not more than twenty a-year are married, and very few can ever get away from this career. "All hope abandon ye that enter here", might be well written over the door of the Hôpital St. Lazare or the Bureau Central.

There must decidedly be something important in proving his point, which Mr. Acton has left out when writing his work or the letter referred to, or I must be wanting in the capacity of judging of evidence; for I confess that, instead of believing the Contagious Diseases Acts, or their forerunners, the French Acts, likely to do good, I hold that all that I have heard makes me judge that they are calculated to do no good towards lessening the spread of syphilis. Even if they could do a little, it would be at a great cost that it could be achieved, since, wherever such acts are enforced, prostitution seems to insinuate itself everywhere and take the place of domesticity. In Naples, in Rome, in Berlin; always the same tale. And I suspect that Mr. Acton has been asleep whilst the working classes and many able women of this country have lately expressed their dislike to the Acts of 1866-69; or he would not think that the discussions which have recently taken place have advanced the question of extending the Acts. I can only say that all assemblies which I have attended have expressed their condemnation of them. Mr. H. Lee, and many persons who know syphilis and syphilitic patients, agree with you in believing that, by such Acts, we shall gain nothing in health, but lose much in morality, or the utilitarian "happiness." I am, etc.,

CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., F.R.C.S.E.
99, Southampton Row, W.C., London, July 15th, 1870.

ACTION OF THE CHOLERA POISON.

SIR,—I see by a letter from Dr. G. Johnson, published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of the 23rd April, that he thinks I have misapprehended his views in stating that "the primary action of the cholera-poison was to cause spasm of the pulmonary artery", whereas the only symptoms which he explained by the contraction of the minute branches of the pulmonary artery are those of impeded circulation, which are associated with the stage of collapse; and he refers to the last number of the *British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review*, as containing his views on cholera. As this review was published three months after my lecture was delivered, my ignorance of its contents may be excused. I merely expressed the views attributed to him by the profession in India (one of his own pupils was present when the lecture was given), and as I interpreted them from Dr. Johnson's published works, extending up to 1868, of which the following are extracts. "It (the poison) so affects the circulation through the lungs that the flood-gates of the pulmonary artery are closed, and the excretory process then ceases for want of arterial blood, and death results, not from exhaustion, but from arrest of circulation."—*Treatment of Cholera*, p. 14. "An opiate might hinder the exit of this poison from the blood, and thereby induce that perilous spasm of the small arteries of the lungs, which is the essential cause of collapse"—*Epidemic Cholera*, p. 23—this retention "causing a rapid manufacture of cholera cathartine." These expressions led me to suppose he was discussing the disease cholera, with the history of the development of the poison in the blood,

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

AT a meeting held on Tuesday last, it was agreed to petition the House of Commons that Clause XVIII be reinserted in the Bill, that Clause X, subsection 3, and the last subsection of Clause III be omitted from the Bill, and that provision be made in the Bill for direct representation of the profession in the Medical Council.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting was held on July 13th at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street; Dr. JOSEPH ROGERS, President, being in the Chair.

The *Annual Report of the Council* was read, detailing what had been done during the last twelve months. One hundred and twenty new members had been enrolled. The balance-sheet was favourable, although the expenditure had been heavy. The Council referred more especially to Dr. Brady's Superannuation of Medical Officers Bill. They detailed the steps taken by them in order to secure the support of the President of the Poor-law Board, which support Mr. Göschen afterwards gave. One of the great objects had therefore been now achieved. Mr. Göschen was also about to issue a general order which would place officers in parishes on the same footing as those in unions; namely, that they should be elected for life. The past year had, therefore, been an eventful one; and the Council expressed their thanks to the medical and general press for their valuable support.

The President was re-elected, and the other officers were appointed for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT delivered an address, in which he reviewed the progress made by the Association since the amalgamation, two years ago, of the Metropolitan Poor-law Medical Officers' and the Poor-law Medical Reform Associations. He gave a sketch of the action of the Association in regard to the various matters which had engaged its attention during the last two years. With regard to Dr. Brady's Bill for granting superannuation allowance to Poor-law medical officers in England, he said that, as soon as Dr. Brady's intention to bring in his Bill was known, steps were taken early in the session to strengthen his hands. With that object, an appeal was made through the medical press for information as to the existence of specific cases of hardship arising from the exclusion of medical officers from the benefits of superannuation. Authentic letters, containing the details of several distressing cases, were received. Extracts from these communications having been carefully made, a circular letter embodying them was drawn up and addressed to such members of Parliament as were known to be favourably affected to medical officers; a form for a petition was also circulated; and the Council were able to hand in, through Dr. Brady, upwards of three hundred separate petitions, including those forwarded by the Councils of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and from several branches of the British Medical Association. A deputation also of the Presidents and Councils of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons waited on Mr. Göschen. The result of this deputation and memorial was most satisfactory; for, if it did not decide, it materially strengthened Mr. Göschen in the course which he subsequently took. Having been present in the House during the whole of the debate on the second reading, it was most satisfactory to Dr. Rogers to hear the earnest expressions of sympathy with medical officers which proceeded from members on both sides of the House. Indeed, it would be difficult to determine which political party evinced the strongest feeling as to the insufficiency of the stipends, the magnitude of the obligations, the self-sacrificing spirit in which the duties are so constantly performed, the risk to health and life to which medical officers and their families are exposed from communicable disease. Several speakers also commented indignantly on the scant consideration and too frequent insults to which they are exposed at the hands of Guardians; and some members of position earnestly urged the Government to entirely remodel the Poor-law Medical Service. It was, for the first time in the House of Commons, stated how intimate were the relations between the sickness of the working-classes and the development of pauperism; and how impossible it was to expect other than its continuous expansion so long as the medical service remained in its present ill-paid and discontented condition.

In his previous addresses, Dr. Rogers had stated that the largest portion of the Irish report was always occupied by statistics relating to the sickness of the poor; but that it was difficult to discover from the English annual reports that there was ever any sickness amongst the poor her all. This year a large portion of a bulky volume (as

yet not completed) is taken up by a mass of details, all of which relate to the sickness of the poor. Whilst the matter in places is excellent, he demurred to some of the deductions which have been drawn from the facts. Time did not permit him to expose all the fallacies of the Board, but he intended to do so at the next meeting in November; still there were a few points to which he must not on this occasion fail to refer. First, as to the objections taken to the comparison of Irish with English medical relief, he had never attempted to make it apparent that there was the slightest similarity. He had stated that in Ireland all drugs, etc., are found by the Guardians, whilst in England (except quite recently in the metropolis) they are almost entirely supplied from the stipends of the medical officers; that the stipends in Ireland are much greater than England, proportionately to the obligations, and fairly uniform; again, in Ireland there is a weekly return of all cases of sickness in the dispensary districts, which is utilised, whilst here, that which is made is entirely disregarded; that there is a rigid out and in-door inspection of the sick by competent professional inspectors, whilst here there is no inspection of the out-door sick or other poor at all, and that which is made of the in-door sick, has been and, he feared, is now comparatively worthless; that in Ireland the sick poor can obtain medical relief without incurring the lasting brand of pauperism, while here, on the contrary, social degradation is for ever associated with sickness, when the unfortunate is so poor as to require the aid of the parochial surgeon. It was urged that medical relief in Ireland was much abused, and that many persons able to pay a doctor get gratuitous assistance; but was there not the same thing here? Was it not notorious that many of the working-classes, able to pay, and notably the servants of well-to-do farmers, of gentlemen, and even of the nobility, get orders from relieving officers, which cost the local authorities nothing, but which are a grievous injustice to the hard-worked medical officer? After some further criticism of the report, Dr. Rogers, in bringing his address to a close, congratulated the Association on the signal success which had attended its efforts during the last two years. In July 1868, there appeared to be absolutely no hope left for the parish doctor, save a life of ill-requited, unrecognised, unhonoured toil, too frequently cut short by a premature death from disease contracted in the performance of his duty. Thanks to the continuous exertions of the Association, and the assistance of a generous press, a different position had been achieved. Thus, it had been made apparent that the office of parochial surgeon is highly important; that to him is confided a great public duty, with the due performance of which the interests of the whole community are intimately bound up; that, accordingly as he is or is not a gentleman of integrity and ability, so will that duty be well or ill performed; that, up to the present, whatever of integrity and ability has been exhibited, has not only failed to secure encouragement, but has been repressed with every form of misconstruction and unreflecting antagonism.

"A change from this state of things seems to be opening up. For the first time in your history, your grievances have been ventilated in the House of Commons. You must have read that the conduct of those who have oppressed and insulted you has at length been fully stigmatised and condemned. In Mr. Göschen we have at last a President who has shown himself alive to the necessity of a reform of the system, and who will be able to carry out such reform, if his hands are duly strengthened by such united expressions of opinion as we and similar bodies are able to excite; but it is necessary that our efforts should be continued and not relaxed.

"Finally, allow me to state that if, in the course of this agitation, dealing as I have with inveterate and almost intolerable abuses, I may, to the mind of some, have been led into the expression of opinions and the employment of phraseology in excess of the requirements of the case, let those who think so please remember what a terrible inertia we have had to overcome in the stubborn officialism and resolute immobility of a Poor-law system. That the healthy atmosphere of public opinion has at length found its way into Gwydyr House, is due in great measure to the earnestness of Mr. Göschen; and I feel that it is just to him to say that the criticisms of the Board, which I have been compelled to make, have been directed, not against the President, but against that system of which he is the accidental head."

Dr. ROGERS concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Dr. STEDMAN, and carried unanimously.

Dr. DUDFIELD proposed—"That this meeting desires to place on record the feelings of gratification with which it is inspired by the generous support given by the President of the Poor-law Board to the Medical Officers' Superannuation Bill, to which the success of the measure must be mainly attributed. The meeting desires, also, to express the great pleasure with which it has learnt the intention of the President to make parish medical appointments permanent, the same as those of unions; and it trusts that he may continue at the Board long enough to carry out many other reforms for the benefit both of the

sick poor and of the medical service." Dr. Dudfield maintained that there was no spirit of antagonism between this Association and the Poor-law Board or the guardians. The more perfect the union among them, the better would be the administration of the Poor-law.—Dr. M. THOMAS seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. BENSON BAKER moved that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Local Secretaries for their activity and energy, to which mainly was due the large accession of provincial members. The motion was seconded by Dr. RICHARDS, and carried unanimously.—Mr. CLARKE of Leicester, and Mr. SMITH of Hay, Brecon, acknowledged the vote on behalf of the Local Secretaries.

Dr. DIXON proposed—"That this meeting has heard of Dr. Dudfield's intention to resign the office of Secretary with great regret, and desires to record its deep sense of the ability and energy which he has at all times brought to bear on the interests of this Association, and which have so largely contributed to its prosperity and influence."—The resolution was seconded by Dr. BURCHALL, supported by several members, and carried unanimously.—Dr. DUDFIELD made a graceful acknowledgment.

Mr. SLEMAN of Tavistock proposed a vote of thanks to the Officers and Council of the Association for their services during the past year, and to the President for his conduct in the chair. This having been carried, the members and guests adjourned to the Dining Hall, where the Annual Dinner was held.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE—Medical Officer.
BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: applications, August 10th.
CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT—Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer: applications, August 1st.
DEVON and EXETER HOSPITAL—Dispenser: applications, July 27th.
DONEGAL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, Letterkenny—Consulting and Visiting Physician: August 3rd.
EASTERN DISPENSARY, Bath—Resident Medical Officer and Apothecary: applications, 31st.
HULME DISPENSARY, Manchester—House-Surgeon: applications, July 27th.
JERSEY GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Visiting and Dispensing Officer: duties, October 1st.
KENSINGTON DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.
LONDON HOSPITAL—Medical Clinical Assistant: applications, 25th; vacancy, August 1st.
METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT—Assistant Medical Officer for Leavesden: applications, 27th; duties, about September 29th. Assistant Medical Officer for Caterham: applications, 28th; duties, October 1st.
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon: August 25th. Resident Physician's Assistant: July 30th.
MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, Colney Hatch—Assistant Medical Officer to the Female Department: applications, 23rd; election, 26th; duties, Sept. 1st.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Assistant-Surgeon: August 4th.
NORTH WALES COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM, Denbigh—Assistant Medical Officer: applications, August 9th.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham—Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Reading—House-Surgeon: applications, August 1st; election, 16th.
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgeon: applications, before July 30th.
ST. PANCRAS and NORTHERN DISPENSARY—Physician.
SOUTH DEVON and EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, Plymouth—House-Surgeon: applications, 31st.
WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary: 25th.
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, Aug. 6th.
WINDSOR ROYAL INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon; Dispenser: applications, 27th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

STEVEN, Alexander, M.D., appointed Registrar to the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street.
SYMES, Edmond W., Esq., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary, *vice* T. Davies, L.R.C.P.Ed., etc., resigned.

BIRTHS.

CHORLTON.—At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on July 18th, the wife of *Alfred Chorlton, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
ROBINSON.—On July 17th, the wife of *Rawdon B. Robinson, Esq., Dulverton, of a son.

DEATH.

***LAURENCE**, John Zachariah, M.B., lately of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, at Hammersmith, aged 41, on July 18th.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Caroline Armitstead, in addition to several other charitable bequests, bequeathed £200 to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, £200 to the Samaritan Fund, and £100 to the Ladies' Charity, Whitehaven.

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.—Royal Free, 2 P.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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 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, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Wednesday, July 27th, 2 P.M. Removal of Scirrhus of Breast, by T. Carr Jackson; Ovariectomy, by Dr. G. C. P. Murray.

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.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

THE RECENT ELECTION TO THE CHAIR OF MIDWIFERY AT EDINBURGH.
THE Dr. Barnes referred to in our report of the meeting held in London as having sent a communication regretting his inability to attend, was Dr. Barnes of Ewell, and not Dr. Barnes of London, as stated in mistake.

CHEAP RAILWAY TICKETS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR,—I wish to ask if there is any probability of day tickets being allowed on the various lines of railway leading to Newcastle-upon-Tyne during the approaching meeting. A year or two since, it was the usual custom; and I believe it would tend to increase the number present. I have made this inquiry privately, but cannot procure satisfactory information.
 I am, etc.,
 AN ASSOCIATE.

*We are not aware that any special arrangements have been made with regard to railway tickets. It may, however, be interesting to our correspondent and to other members of the Association to know that return tickets issued from King's Cross Station, London, to Newcastle, are available for return within four days, inclusive of the date of issue. For instance, a return ticket issued on Tuesday will be available for return up to and including Friday.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Indian Medical Gazette, June 20th; The New York Medical Gazette, July 2nd; The Parochial Critic, July 20th; The New York Medical Record, July 7th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 7th; The Madras Mail, May 9th; The Gardeners Chronicle, July 16th; The Poor-Law Chronicle, July 12th; The Shield, July 11th and 18th; The Edinburgh Evening Courant, July 18th; The Leicester Express, July 9th; etc.

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

Dr. Vale, Blackburn; Mr. G. P. Blackett, Whickham; Mr. T. J. Preston, London; Mr. W. C. Begley, Hanwell; Mr. G. G. Bothwell, London; Mr. Wanklyn, London; G. E. D.; Enquirer; Mr. Liddell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Omidore; Rev. J. Kempthorne, Weston-super-Mare; Mr. J. H. Gornall, Warrington; Dr. Paul, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. C. E. Hoar, Maidstone; An Associate; Dr. Silver, London; Mr. W. H. Elmes, Limerick; Mr. J. Costeker, London; Mr. Burgen, London; Dr. Stewart, London; etc.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Hyde Salter, London; Mr. Hulke, London; Mr. T. Priggin Teale, Leeds; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Dr. C. Handfield Jones, London; Dr. C. J. Smith, Bath; Mr. M. Douglas, Sunderland; Dr. T. Reade, Belfast; Dr. Skinner, Liverpool; Mr. R. B. Robinson, Dulverton; Mr. E. E. Phillips, Southend; Dr. R. Douglas Powell, London; Mr. W. J. Moore, Rajpootana; The Director-General of the Navy; Dr. C. R. Drysdale, London; Dr. J. Heygate, London; Mr. F. W. Parsons, Wimbledon; Dr. J. W. Keyworth, Torquay; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. Murchison, London; Mr. John Tilley, London; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. D. Leslie, London; Mr. T. Watkins Williams, Birmingham; Dr. J. Hardie, Harpurhey, Manchester; Dr. E. Waters, Chester; Dr. Procter, York; Mr. D. Kent Jones, Beaumaris; Dr. Black, Glasgow; The Registrar-General of England; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Styrax, Shrewsbury; M.R.C.S.; Mr. W. H. Booth, Sheffield; Mr. E. W. Symes, Leeds; Dr. H. Simpson, Manchester; Dr. W. T. Greene, London; Dr. G. Moore, Hartlepool; The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Mr. T. Underhill, Tipton; The Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Dr. Charlton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; etc.