

structing a bronchus. Specimen 4 was removed from a patient of Dr. Pollock's, who had died from rapid tubercular phthisis, but had never had any important hæmoptysis. This specimen, like the preceding, showed a large cavity in a state of active ulceration, leading to extensive exposure and erosion of vessels. It illustrated the long-continuing patency of large vessels in the walls of cavities, and the formation of fibrinous coagula in them, attached to the side first exposed, and invaded by the ulceration, and the subsequent removal by the same process of the vessel-wall, leaving the coagulum bare while the vessel still remained patent. Of the fifteen cases of fatal hæmoptysis in the table (including three of the above cases), twelve had resulted from rupture of the pulmonary artery in a cavity, preceded in eleven by dilatation (five sacculated, six varicose), and in one case from ulcerative erosion. In three cases the source could not be discovered. Dr. Powell regarded old-standing unilateral cases of phthisis with quiescent cavities as most favourable for the formation of aneurisms or ectasias of branches of the pulmonary artery; cavities in a state of active ulceration as most liable to cause fatal hæmorrhage by erosion of the vessel. In both these cases the artery was invaded on one side only, the other being still in connexion with living tissue. When a vessel was surrounded by pneumonic consolidations it was more likely to become obliterated. Dr. Powell referred to a paper by Dr. Rasmussen, in which eight cases of fatal hæmoptysis were related—four from sacculated aneurisms, and four from dilatation of pulmonary branches.—Dr. C. T. WILLIAMS had seen the vessels sometimes dilated and thin-walled—sometimes almost calcareous. Was there any change in the vessels in early consolidation?—Dr. BASTIAN thought it was not difficult to account for fibroid change in the coats of the vessels. In the brain, this was generally so. With an old cavity and chronic induration, he could understand the vessels partaking of the change, and dilating or giving way where there was no support.—Dr. MOXON had failed entirely in discovering the source of hæmorrhage in two suddenly fatal cases. One was a girl who died in five minutes; yet he could find consolidation merely. It was a matter of surprise that Dr. Powell's cases should be of the kind they were, as in such it was usual for the vessels to contract. He would rather expect to find such change in rapidly fatal cases.—In reply to Mr. ARNOTT, Dr. MOXON said he had pursued his search for the source of the hæmorrhage systematically till the lung was reduced to exceedingly small pieces.

Mr. DAVY exhibited two Hip-joints from patients of Mr. Holt and Mr. Holthouse. One was an example of the destructive form of disease, with general erosion and abscess in the pelvis; the other, of bony ankylosis, the result of a fractured neck of the thigh-bone, taking place long ago, and ending in a stiff joint.

Mr. DAVY also exhibited the Ruptured Stomach of a Dog which had been run over in the streets. There was no external injury, yet the stomach was traversed by a large rent.—Mr. ARNOTT had no idea that these cases were rare or he would have brought some before the Society. In one case a little boy fell from a ladder; there was no external mark, yet there was a large rupture of the stomach. At University College Hospital, a man came complaining of colicky pains. He had already been supplied with diarrhoea medicine; while there, he was taken very ill and speedily died. The day before he had had a fall and hurt his side, but he walked home and partook of a meal as well as of the physic. There was a large rent in the wall of his stomach, and its contents were lying in the peritoneal cavity.—Dr. MURCHISON had seen as many as three in one day, the result of a railway accident, the passengers' stomachs being full.—Mr. HULKE had seen a case where the stomach formed part of the contents of an umbilical hernia, and, in forcible attempts at reduction, a rent four or five inches long was made in its wall.—Dr. MOXON had seen the stomach of a boy run over by a carriage, where the vertebral column seemed to have cut the stomach like a knife.—Mr. ARNOTT alluded to another case of a young man playing at football, who had received a blow from an elbow; death followed on the second day. There was a large opening in the jejunum.

Dr. WHIPHAM exhibited a specimen of Diseased Tricuspid Valves, the left side being healthy. The patient, a male, had symptoms of pneumonia, and had suffered from hæmoptysis. He gradually sank, when it was found that the right lung in its lower lobe was hepatized, and that the pleura had given way. All the valves of the heart were healthy, except the tricuspid, which was ulcerated, and some of its chordal tendons were broken across. There was no apparent cause for this, and no pyæmia. Dr. Anstie had recorded a case where there was pus under the aortic valves, which seemed to resemble this.

Dr. KELLY showed a specimen of Malformed Heart in a case of Cyanosis. The heart was taken from a child, aged three months. The pulmonary artery arose from the left ventricle and the aorta from the right ventricle. The only communication between the systemic and

pulmonary systems was through the patent foramen ovale; the ductus arteriosus was closed. There was no malformation in any other organ. The child was not cyanotic until five weeks after birth: it then became rather livid, and every morning had slight convulsive attacks, probably brought on by impure blood passing through the nervous centres. During life a loud systolic bruit could be heard nearly all over the thorax, but most distinctly at the apex. Another child in the same family had previously died of a similar affection.

Dr. KELLY also showed a Malformed Heart, taken from a child, aged 6, who died in King's College Hospital of renal dropsy after scarlet fever. There were no symptoms of heart-disease during life, with the exception of a systolic bruit between the base and apex of the heart. The septum between the ventricles was defective above, so that there was an oval communication between the right auricle and the two ventricles. The adjacent portions of the tricuspid and mitral valves were intimately adherent.

Dr. KELLY showed a specimen of Necrosis of the Patella, taken from a girl, aged 7, under the care of Mr. Wood. She ran a dirty fork into her left forefinger last August, and shortly afterwards symptoms of pyæmia came on; there were shivering, and a fluctuating range of temperature, and swelling of the left knee-joint, which was very painful. The joint was opened and some pus escaped. In a few weeks it was again opened, and a good deal of pus came away. The girl then began to improve in health; and, one morning last October, when the wound was being dressed, the patella was found lying loose, and was removed by forceps. The bone was yellow, and somewhat destroyed on its lower and posterior aspect. It weighed, when dry, 1485 grammes. The finger at this time was nearly healed. Both wounds had been treated with carbolic acid, according to Mr. Wood's method. The child soon made an excellent recovery, and left the Hospital in November.—Mr. WOOD said the case was really one of pyæmia. An abscess had formed over the metacarpal bone and destroyed it. The pus was let out, but a swelling of the knee-joint followed, and an opening had to be made to allow the matter to escape; another had also been required after a time. He had used McDougall's powder as a disinfectant.—In reply to Mr. HULKE, it was stated to be too early to look for repair.

Dr. PAYNE exhibited a specimen of Cancer of the Thyroid in an elderly lady who had suffered for years from goitre. Latterly she had bronchitis, dyspnoea, and loss of voice, supposed to be due to a thoracic tumour. After death, it was found that the left lobe of the thyroid had pressed on the recurrent laryngeal, and was converted into a thick-walled cavity containing creamy material like medullary cancer, also isolated nodules containing multiple nucleated cells. The mass really consisted of two structures—ordinary goitre, and cancer.

Mr. ARNOTT exhibited a specimen of Concurrent Myxoma from the gluteal region. The patient was a middle-aged woman, and a similar tumour had been removed twelve months before. It apparently sprang from the periosteum, and was soft, lobulated, and jelly-like.—Referred, along with Dr. Payne's specimen, to the Morbid Growth Committee.

Mr. J. D. HILL exhibited a Tumour that day removed from the Scapula, having been attached to its under surface and costa. It pressed on the vessels and nerves, and was of rapid growth. It had not been examined.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

The next meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Council Room of the Midland Institute, on Thursday, December 8th. The Chair will be taken at 3 P.M. precisely.

Members are invited to exhibit pathological specimens at the commencement of the meeting.

T. H. BARTLEET, *Honorary Secretary*.
Birmingham, November 1870.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

The second ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, December 15th, at 7 P.M.; CHARLES BLEECK, Esq., President.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Honorary Secretaries*.
E. C. BOARD, }

6, Belmont, Bath, November 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY AS TO REGISTRATION.

SIR,—We, the undersigned medical practitioners resident at Wirksworth and Matlock, in the county of Derby, beg to direct your attention to the extraordinary circular enclosed, purporting to emanate from a member of our body, which has been given away extensively in this town during the past week. The writer of it is, we find, by reference to the *Medical Register*, registered as "Surgeon in the service of a charitable institution"; the date of his registration being December 12th, 1867, nine years after the passing of the Medical Act; and there is no evidence that he has obtained any of the qualifications mentioned in Schedule A. We therefore respectfully call thus publicly upon the Registrar for England of the Medical Council to show by what authority this name was placed on the *Register*; who proposed, and who seconded, the proposal for registration, as well as the names of the supporters of the proposition;—that we, and others of our body who are anxious to uphold the honour and dignity of the profession, may know in whom to place confidence when the time comes, as it assuredly must, for direct representation of the profession in the Council.

We make no comment upon the circular; it is in itself sufficiently condemnatory of the writer, be he qualified or otherwise.

We are, etc.,

W. CANTRELL, M. & F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Ed. (by exam.), and L.S.A. Lond., Wirksworth.

WILLIAM WEBB, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng. (by exam.) and Edin., L.S.A. Lond., etc., Wirksworth.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Ed., L.S.A. Lond., Wirksworth.

GEORGE HARVEY, F.R.C.P., Wirksworth.

R. C. B. HOLLAND, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Matlock. Wirksworth, November 25th, 1870.

To the Gentry, Clergy, Farmers, Tradesmen, Artisans, and other Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Wirksworth, Cromford, Matlock, etc.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In consequence of the lamented death of your able and accomplished surgeon, the late Mr. Chas. Walker, a vacancy has arisen at Wirksworth for a successor to his practice and position. Having conducted Mr. Walker's practice for the last six months, I have reason to believe, with perfect satisfaction to all his patients, I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention to commence practice for myself at Wirksworth, as soon as my engagement with Mr. Walker terminates, when I trust by moderate charges, by prompt attention to every call, and from an experience acquired by a long and varied practice at hospitals and other public institutions, to merit a continuation of the support so liberally accorded to my predecessor. I might just state, for the satisfaction of patients, that I have been house-surgeon and medical officer to hospitals and dispensaries, in London and elsewhere, for nearly twenty years—institutions where hundreds of patients are seen daily, and by such means have acquired an amount of practical knowledge and skill, and have met with such decided success in the treatment of the diseases of women and children, and in pulmonary and chest affections, and in rheumatic cases, as it is scarcely possible to be achieved by any junior practitioner (see *Times'* report of 1858). Visit and medicine to tradesmen and artisans in the town, 1s. 6d.; in the country, 1s. per mile.—I have the honour to be, ladies and gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant, GEORGE GILL, Surgeon; many years House-Surgeon to a Metropolitan Hospital; late Sanitary Officer to a Board of Health; also from an Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest; Recipient of a Testimonial voted by a Board of Guardians for his satisfactory treatment of Epidemic and other Diseases; author of several papers on Sanitary and other Scientific Subjects.

* * We have sent this communication to the office of the Medical Council, and have received the following note.—The Clerks of the Medical Council, in the absence of the Registrar, beg to state that Mr. George Gill of Wirksworth was registered on December 12th, 1867, under the forty-sixth section of the Medical Act, by the Branch Medical Council for England, as a Surgeon in the Public Service; evidence and testimonials having been laid before them that brought his claim within the meaning of that section.

THE BLANE MEDAL, ROYAL NAVY.

THE adjudication of the Blane Medal has just been made by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy (in accordance with the bequest of the founder, the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., formerly Physician to the Fleet), to naval medical officers who have shown the most distinguished proof of zeal and ability in the professional returns rendered annually to the Medical Department of the Navy.

The medals, which are awarded biennially, have been on this occasion conferred on David Lloyd Morgan, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, recently promoted to that rank, and now serving at Bermuda Naval Hospital; and on Alexander Ratray, M.D., Surgeon R.N., now serving in H.M.S. *Bristol*, training ship of naval cadets.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following candidates have passed the Second M.B. Examination for Honours. (* Obtained marks qualifying for Scholarships.)—Medicine.

First Class.

Curnow, John (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College
*Irvine, James Pearson, B.A., Sc. (Gold Medal), University College
Roberts, Richard Lawton, University College

Second Class.

Bruce, John Mitchell, M.A. Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen
Burgess, Wm. Frederick Richardson, Guy's Hospital
De Liefde, John, Guy's Hospital
Pollard, Frederick, St. Thomas's Hospital
Seaton, Edward Cox, St. Thomas's Hospital

Third Class.

Carter, Charles Henry, B.A., University College
Smith, Richard Thomas, University College

Obstetric Medicine.

First Class.

Curnow, John (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College
*Burgess, William F. R. (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital
Pollard, Frederick, St. Thomas's Hospital
Seaton, Edward Cox, St. Thomas's Hospital
Carter, Charles Henry, B.A., University College
De Liefde, John, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Irvine, James Pearson, B.A., B.Sc., University College
Barnes, Edgar George, St. George's Hospital

Third Class.

Smith, Arthur William, Guy's Hospital
Smith, Richard Thomas, University College

Forensic Medicine.

First Class.

Bruce, John M., M.A. (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University of Aberdeen
Burgess, William F. R. (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Irvine, James P., B.A., B.S., University College
Smith, Arthur William, Guy's Hospital

Third Class.

Carter, Charles H., University College
Curnow, John, King's College
Seaton, Edward Cox, St. Thomas's Hospital

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following members of the College passed the primary or anatomical and physiological examination for the Fellowship, on November 22nd.

William Preston Goodall, Newhall Street, Birmingham, diploma of membership dated June 15th, 1855 (of King's College); Thomas Hiron Bartleet, Old Square, Birmingham, February 3rd, 1866 (of the Birmingham School); John Adolphus Sharp, Maidstone, April 21st, 1868 (of Guy's Hospital); James Ryall Rouch, Bradford, May 5th, 1868 (of St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Edward Nettleship, L.S.A., Kettering, November 17th, 1868 (of King's College); John William Ley, London Hospital, November 11th, 1869 (of the London Hospital); and Gopaul Chunder Roy, Calcutta, May 4th, 1870 (of the Calcutta School).

The following gentlemen, who are not members, also passed this examination.

Thomas Cook, M.D., Paris; Alban Henry Griffiths Doran, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Rose, of King's College; Henry Humphreys, of University College; Thomas Davies Harries and Wm. Williams, of Guy's Hospital.

It is stated that twelve out of the twenty-five candidates were rejected.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received their certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 24th, 1870.

Atkinson, Walter Mark, Cheshunt, Herts
Gray, Clement Frederick, Newmarket
Pugh, Edgar Joseph, Waltham Abbey
Simon, Arthur Charles, St. Helier's, Jersey

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

Baldock, Alfred, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Bethell, Alfred, King's College
Pilkinton, Henry Oldfield, Manchester
Sealy, George James, Guy's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident-Surgeon: applications, Dec. 28th.
CORK NORTH CHARITABLE INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon and Resident Apothecary: 12th.
EVELINA HOSPITAL, Southwark Bridge Road—House-Surgeon: Registrar.
EVESHAM UNION—Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators for District No. 3, and the Parish of Pebworth: applications, 12th; duties, 26th.
FARRINGTON DISPENSARY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Resident Surgeon: applications, 3rd.
FEVER HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF RECOVERY, Cork Street, Dublin—Temporary Physician: applications, Jan. 4th.
GUISBOROUGH UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Danby District: 13th.
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Birmingham—Physician.
INVERKIP, Renfrewshire—Parochial Medical Officer: applications, 7th.
KING'S COLLEGE, London—Demonstrator of Chemistry.
LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bracebridge, Lincoln—Assistant Medical Officer: applications, 3rd; duties, 17th.
LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, Soho Square—Lecturer on Dental Anatomy and Physiology: applications, 14th.
MANCHESTER CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR CHILDREN—House-Surgeon: applications, 3rd.
MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon; Two Physician's Assistants: applications, 10th; election, 19th.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM—Resident Medical Superintendent.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL—Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College: applications, 9th.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN, Larbert, Stirlingshire—Superintendent: applications, 15th.
SHELLAND, DELLING, AND NORTHMAVINE PARISHES—Medical Officer: applications, Dec. 17th.
SOUTHEND, Argyleshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
SOUTHPORT INFIRMARY AND LOCAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: applications, 6th; election, 10th; duties, Jan. 1st.
WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road—Resident Dispenser and Assistant: applications, 9th.
YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL—Surgeon.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

***BLACKETT**, George P., Esq., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Whickham District of the Gateshead Union, *vice* *J. H. Stevenson, Esq., deceased.
***CATON**, Richard, M.D., appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.
***DE ZOUCHÉ**, I., M.D., appointed Curator of the Museum of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.
***LAWRENCE**, H. Cripps, Esq., elected Surgeon to the Westbourne Provident Dispensary and Maternity.
***MURRAY**, John, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, *vice* *J. Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., resigned.

BIRTHS.

ASHLEY.—On November 24th, at Ladbroke Square, the wife of William Henry Ashley, M.D., of a daughter.
CLARKE.—On November 23rd, at Woolston, Hants, the wife of Alfred F. S. Clarke, M.D., Royal Artillery, of a son.
ELLIOTT.—On November 27th, at Manor Road, Forest Hill, the wife of John W. Elliott, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

***EARLE**, James Lumley, M.D., of New Hall Street, Birmingham, on Nov. 23rd.
FOX.—On November 20th, at Long Ashton, Bristol, Emily, wife of *Wilson Fox, M.D., of Grosvenor Street, London.
HENSON.—On November 16th, at Hull, Charlotte M. R., infant daughter of *S. Rossell Henson, Esq., Surgeon.
SEDDALL, John V., M.D., Surgeon 86th Regiment, at Cape Town, Africa, on October 8th.
TREVOR-ROPER, George, L.R.C.P.Ed., at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, on Nov. 14th.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Indian Medical Gazette, Oct. 31st; The New York Medical Gazette, Nov. 12th; The New York Medical Record, Nov. 17th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Nov. 17th; The Madras Mail, Sept. 19th; The Shield, Nov. 26th; The Bedford Times, Nov. 22nd; The Edinburgh Daily Review, Nov. 17th; The European Mail; The New York Medical Gazette, Nov. 12th; The Bedford Times and Bedfordshire Independent, Nov. 12th; etc.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 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, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1 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, 1 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London. 8 P.M., Casual Communications. 8.30 P.M., Dr. John Brunton, "On Prolapse of the Funis Umbilicalis, and its Treatment by the Postural Method."
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London. 8 P.M. Dr. Liebreich, "Ophthalmic Illustrations of Diseases of the Eye"; Mr. Foster (for Mr. Thompson of Nottingham), "Tumours removed from the Breast"; Mr. H. Arnott, "Secondary Epithelioma of the Heart and Lungs"; Dr. Dickinson, "Cystic Sarcoma of Lumbar Glands"; Mr. Trotter, "Malignant Disease of the Kidneys"; Mr. C. Heath, "Fibrous Tumour from the Axilla—Procidencia Uteri with Ovarian Cyst—Lipoma of the Nose"; Mr. Squire, "Enlarged Spleen"; Dr. Tilbury Fox, "Keloid Tumours from the Ear" (the illustrations contributed by the Editor of the new American *Photographic Review*).
WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London. 7 P.M., Council Meeting. 8 P.M., Mr. J. T. Mitchell, "Case of Hydrocephalic Head necessitating Craniotomy"; Mr. Cullingworth (Manchester), "Case of Pelvic Cellulitis noted with special reference to the Temperature"; Dr. Wiltshire, "Fibro-enchondromatous Tumour complicating Pregnancy—safe Delivery." Concluding Report of the Infant Mortality Committee: and other papers.
FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London. 8.30 P.M. Sir Henry Thompson, "Operations for the restoration of a large portion of the Male Urethra lost by Sloughing"; Mr. T. Smith, "On the nature of the so-called Congenital Tumour of the Sterno-mastoid"; Dr. Handfield Jones, "A query as to the safety of Subcutaneous Injections"; "Report upon Mr. T. Smith's Case of Ulcer following Vaccination"; Dr. Silver, "On the Use of Veratrum Viride in Acute Rheumatism"; Mr. Teevan, "Four Cases of Operation for unusually large Calculi."

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.

STITCHING PERIODICALS.—In the JOURNAL for November 19th, Dr. Skinner recommends a system of stitching periodicals invented by Messrs. Ashworth of Manchester. Have they any agent in London where their contrivance can be seen?—J. D.

SOME indignant druggists have complained in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of cabalistic prescriptions signed Watson Bradshaw, running as follows:—*R. Pulv. cinerei gr. ss; ext. sedativ. gr. iv. M. ft. pil. h. s.*—*R. Liq. alkal. 3iiss; extr. nigr. gr. ss; ess. M. pip. m. xx; infusi subamaræ ad 3viij; tinct. subamaræ, 3vj. M. capiat partem sextam ter in die.*

Aprilis 19mo die, 1869. Watson Bradshaw.

Other similar forms include "extract nervini," "acidi eupeptici," "extr. laxativi," etc. These extraordinary specimens of prescribing are criticised from a pharmaceutical point of view as being unintelligible and likely to lead to error and to blind guessing.

Mr. Watson Bradshaw, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., and L.R.C.P.E., explains his position thus:—"My patients are invariably reminded that they can only have their medicines compounded by the especial druggists, to whom I hand them over. I have a perfect personal right, and shall continue to exercise it whenever I think proper, of inditing my prescriptions in any mode I may deem expedient, without the risk, I should think, of subjecting myself to the censorship of a posse of angry druggists." The mode in which a medical man frames his prescriptions is not precisely "his own private affair"; and the particular mode of secret formulæ which Mr. Bradshaw avows himself to employ has been emphatically condemned by the general voice and usage of the profession.

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.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC PRODUCTS.

SIR,—It has given us much pleasure to learn that you can speak favourably of our carbolic acid soaps, and we are quite sure the medical profession generally will endorse your opinion after fairly testing them. We, however, beg permission to state that the toilet soaps contain ten per cent. of pure carbolic acid, and not merely five per cent.; also, that they can be supplied either with or without perfume. We are, etc., F. C. CALVERT & Co.

ERRATUM.—In a notice from one of our correspondents of the International Hospital at Bingen, in the JOURNAL of October 15th, page 423, it was erroneously stated (through the accidental misplacement of a paragraph) that "out of five deaths at the hospital, three had been from tetanus." The deaths occurred at the hospital at Rudesheimer.

THE POLICY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—In a note which you append this week to the letter of a correspondent, who addresses you on the subject of professional remuneration, you say that our Association has a very democratic constitution, and is a sort of General Council of the profession, in which the rank and file are able and ought to assume a full share of activity, and not leave too much to the leaders. As one of the oldest and most sincere friends of the Association, allow me to say a few words on this important text; not, perhaps, quite in the sense which you would preach if you had to write the sermon, but still I hope usefully—certainly with a good intent.

Looking to the vast and important increase in the numbers of the Association since the JOURNAL, under the editorship of Dr. Markham, Mr. Hutchinson, and yourself, began to assume its proper position and influence, I cannot feel quite satisfied with the amount of its public work, and the energy and skill with which it is directed. It seems to me that we have lost greatly in initiative and activity since we lost the central directing energy and devotion of Sir Charles Hastings. Our numbers have more than doubled apparently in the last five years, but these are little more than the number of readers of a good and cheap journal. We do little or nothing to utilise our greater power. What can we point to as the result of the work of the Association since his death? There was last year a great effervescence about Medical Reform, and some honest enthusiasm was shown; and, at the bidding of our leaders, we held meetings and raised a storm which crushed the Government Bill because it was incomplete and unsatisfactory. Since then, we have had no cue; our work of destruction was effective, but of course we must not rest here. In your last number you speak of activity everywhere, except in the body of which your JOURNAL is the organ; I suppose because there is none to report. Everybody has his little bill: Sir Dominic Corrigan, the Irish bodies, Mr. Simon, and even one of your contemporaries has amused itself by publishing a paper so described, hatched out of its own consciousness, and destined for a flight in space. I suppose the British Medical Association ought to have a bill, and I hope it will. Then I cannot help observing that on such questions as the relation of the Poor-law dispensaries to public hospitals; the abuse of hospitals; and general sanitary questions, our Association ought to have a potent voice and to take action. I cannot help thinking that if such meetings as that held independently at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, at the instance, I think, of Dr. Meadows, such meetings as those of the Medical Officers of Health and of the Poor-law Medical Officers, were held under the auspices of the British Medical Association, much more could be effected by their promoters, and the working power of the Association would be increased. I do not take a sufficiently active part in the affairs of the profession to know whether it is the fault "of the rank and file" or of "the leaders" that everyone tries to launch his own little cock-boat and fly his own flag; perhaps of neither, it may be of both. I point to a phenomenon of which I am not capable of offering a decisive solution. But I wish to conclude with an appeal to the rank and file to use more largely the invaluable and potent machinery of the Branches of the Association for agitating such questions; and to the "leaders" to give their time and attention to carry out energetically the responsibilities connected with office. Perhaps I am only a "laudator temporis acti," but I think Sir Charles Hastings would have managed better, at all events more vigorously. The list of members which appeared a few weeks back would indeed have rejoiced his heart; and such a powerful army as is now mustered at the back of the "leaders" of the Association—thanks, let me say once more, to the steady improvement in the JOURNAL—is able, and I doubt not ready, to carry any position against which it is led, no matter how strong. I hope the observations which I thus entrust to your courtesy for publication will carry weight by their truth; if they do not, I do not know that it would add anything to their influence if I were to subscribe to them the name of

A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

* * * In several important points—the registration of disease, Poor-law medical reform, tariffs of fees, and medical reform—our columns to-day appear to afford an answer to our excellent but censorious correspondent.

GLUTEN BREAD.

SIR,—Will you kindly tell me if there is any means of obtaining pure gluten flour for diabetics? Van Abbott, of Oxford Street, used to supply it, but says his stock is exhausted, and he cannot get any more. I am, etc., T. E. B., jun.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FEVER.—Mr. C. J. Renshaw, Ashton-upon-Mersey, forwards us a circular which he has printed and freely distributed in his neighbourhood. The rules are a copy of those of Dr. Budd, as circulated by Dr. Whitmore, and have previously been thoroughly popularised in the profession by their first promulgation and frequent repetition in our columns. It only remains to make them equally known among the public. Copies of these rules have now been extracted from our columns and widely circulated by Dr. Lankester, Mr. D. Davies (Bristol), Dr. Nesham (Newcastle), Dr. Whitmore, our correspondent, and probably most officers of health. It is necessary, however, that we should point out that the evidence obtained at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, goes very far to prove that Rule No. 3, which provides for placing soiled linen in a pan of water with Condy's fluid or other disinfectant, and then sending it to the laundry, affords insufficient safeguards. We need not recapitulate the facts, but they are sufficiently strong to make it the clear duty of a medical man at present to advocate either disinfection in a proper apparatus at a very high temperature—or their destruction. The point is one of great importance, and the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Heslop and the other medical officers of the Birmingham Hospital for Children point to this as being the only proper course.

NOTICE TO A VERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the P. n. g. Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. RICHARDS, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

R. M. P. (Newtown, Montgomeryshire).—The Licence of the College of Physicians is a licence in Surgery and in Medicine; and this holds good in whatever year it may have been given.

THE TREATMENT OF ITCH.

SIR,—In reply to the query of Mr. Couch, viz., "what is the cheapest, most certain, and expeditious way of treating the itch, with the least interruption to prison labour," I may state that for many years I have, with never-failing success, treated prisoners suffering from the itch, with sulphurous acid, in a vapour bath. The acid is easily generated by burning sulphur, and from twenty to thirty minutes' exposure to the fumes is sufficient to effect a cure. I have but rarely had to repeat the application. The clothes of the patient should be fumigated by the same means. I think that this plan will satisfactorily meet each particular of Mr. Couch's query. I am, etc., CROSBY LEONARD.

Bristol, November 25th, 1870.

The following is an extract from the report of the directors of the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society, presented at the general meeting.

"The quinquennial investigation to be made at the close of the current financial year, with a view to the declaration, in January 1872, of the ninth bonus, will afford an occasion, to which the directors look forward with the utmost confidence, for applying the provisions of the act to exhibit in detail the sound and satisfactory position of the society. In regard to that bonus, the directors think it right to add, on account of the manifest advantage which is offered to persons intending to assure, that, as all participating policies in existence at the closing of the books will share in it, persons who complete assurances before the 30th June next will be benefited by the division, although one premium only will have been paid. The year has been one, if not of great development, yet of entire prosperity. The new assurances have been, both in number (466) and amount (£267,210), substantially the same as those effected in the previous year, which were in number 478, and in amount £270,025. The total income (£230,355) exhibits an increase, the payments on account of death (£140,719) a decrease; whilst the expenses and general outgoings, as detailed in the financial statement, remain almost stationary. The consolidated fund has reached this year an augmentation of £58,655, being £8,000 more than the amount added in 1869. That fund, at the close of the year, reached £1,707,769."

GLYCERINE IN SURGERY.

SIR,—As one much interested in the surgical and antiseptic treatment of wounds, though little engaged in surgical practice, would you allow me to suggest the using of glycerine instead of carbolic acid as an application to flesh-wounds. In small wounds I have found it of the greatest benefit. When slightly diluted with water, it cleanses the surface and prevents the admission of irritating particles. Southampton. I am, etc., A MEMBER.

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

Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. S. Monckton, Maidstone; Dr. J. W. Ogle, London; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London; Dr. J. C. Thorowgood, London; Mr. Charles White, London; Mr. R. Fielding, Alfreton; Mr. Southam, Manchester; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. H. Priestley, Sheffield; Mr. Walter Smith, Islip; Dr. Madge, London; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Mr. Crosby Leonard, Bristol; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. M. H. Clayton, Birmingham; Dr. Aveling, Rochester; Dr. Meadows, London; Dr. Keith, Aberdeen; R. M. P., Newtown, Montgomeryshire; Dr. Gull, London; Mr. John Gamgee, London; Dr. Crace Calvert, Manchester; Mr. S. R. Henson, Hull; Mr. J. St. S. Wilders, Birmingham; Mr. G. P. Blackett, Wickham; Dr. Hyde Salter, London; Mr. Berkeley Hill, London; Dr. Renshaw, Ashton-upon-Mersey; T. E. B. Y.; A Member, Southampton; Mr. Bevan, Birkenhead; Dr. Sibbald, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Startin, London; Dr. Aldis, London; Dr. George Harley, London; Dr. G. B. Brodie, London; Mr. Henry Hancock, London; Mr. W. Hickman, London; Mr. G. Naylor, London; Dr. Sankey, Cheltenham; Mr. J. T. Clover, London; Mr. J. Thompson Dickson, London; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Mr. David Davies, Bristol; Mr. T. W. Nunn, London; Dr. J. C. Hall, Sheffield; Dr. T. K. Chambers, London; Dr. Althaus, London; Dr. Tatham, London; Mr. C. Meymott Tidy, London; Mr. D. B. James, London; Mr. Thomas Moore, Sheffield; Mr. P. W. Swain, Devonport; Messrs. Ansar, Harford, and Co., London; Dr. Horace Dobell, London; Dr. Cotton, London; Mr. J. Paget, London; Dr. Routh, London; Dr. A. J. Pollock, London; Mr. W. Walker, Lea Wood, near Matlock; Dr. Oppert, Hamburg; Dr. W. T. Greene, London; Dr. Morell Mackenzie, London; Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Dr. Septimus Gibbon, London; Mr. George Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, Dublin; Dr. Barham, Truro; Dr. A. Wiltshire, London; Dr. G. F. Elliott, Hull; Dr. Charles E. Prior, Bedford; Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., London; etc.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. W. Mac Cormac, Belfast; Dr. A. Ransome, Manchester; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Mr. James Louttit, Shetland; Dr. G. Wilks, Ashford; Mr. G. W. Dalston, Brough; An Occasional Correspondent, Birmingham; Mr. Stear, Saffron Walden; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Mr. Steele, Bristol; Mr. W. C. Sutcliffe, London; Dr. M. W. Taylor, Penrith; Mr. Erichsen, London; M. R. C. S. Eng.; 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; The Secretary of the Pathological Society; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. Athill, Dublin; Dr. Woodman, London; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Chiene, Edinburgh; Mr. Arthur Hogg, London; etc.