

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

FROM the annual report of the receipts and expenditure at this institution from Midsummer-day 1870 to Midsummer-day 1871, which has just been published, it appears that the former amounted to £11,752 : 2 : 3, and the latter to £11,759 : 14 : 1, being an excess of £7 : 11 : 10 over the receipts. In the account of receipts, the largest amount is derived from fees paid for the several diplomas, amounting to £9,279 : 11. The next largest amount, £1,907 : 1, is derived from rents (£845 : 1) and dividends on investments (£36,000) £1,062. Elections into the Council, Court of Examiners, and Fellowship, yielded £262 : 10. The Trust Funds produced £290 : 3 : 2, and are included under the following heads:—Hunterian, £49 : 13 : 8; Jacksonian, £10 : 2 : 10; Blicke's bequest to the Library, £8 : 17; Blane's Naval Medals, £8 : 17; Gale's Annuity, £20 : 7; Clift Fund, £44 : 15 : 8; Erasmus Wilson Fund, £147 : 10.—The disbursements, which amounted to £11,759 : 14 : 1, were principally on account of fees paid to members of the Council, Courts and Boards of Examiners, viz., £4,377 : 18 : 6, and salaries and wages £3,387 : 8 : 10. The sum of £974 : 17 : 7 was paid for taxes, rates, and stamps, exclusive of postage. Pensions are put down at £457 : 3. Subjects, patients, bandages, and refreshments, £158 : 3 : 11. Law expenses, £146 : 10 : 10.

In analysing the list of Fellows, Members, etc., we find that there are now 192 Honorary Fellows, 434 who have attained that distinction by examination, 706 by election, and 2 *ad eundem*, viz., Messrs. Kelburn King and Wm. Mac Cormac, making a total of 1,334, in whom the elections into the Council are vested. There are nearly 15,000 Members, 1,014 Licentiates in Midwifery, and 314 Licentiates in Dental Surgery.

To those about to undergo their examinations, the *Calendar* will be useful as giving all the questions submitted to the several candidates during the past year, whether for the Fellowship or Membership, together with much information.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Friday, October 6th, at 1 P.M.; A. G. BROOKES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner will be served punctually at 3.30 P.M., for the convenience of the country members.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to notify their intention at their earliest convenience to

JUKES STYRAP, } Hon. Secs.
EDWYN ANDREW, }

Shrewsbury, September 25th, 1871.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Wellingborough, on Tuesday, October 10th, at 2 P.M.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same forthwith.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D. } Honorary Secretaries.
WM. MOXON, }

Northampton, September 11th, 1871.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Tuesday, October 3rd, at 5 P.M. Dinner on the table at 5.15 punctually. Tickets 3s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine and waiters.

The following resolution was passed at the annual meeting:—"That with a view to obtaining from members of the Branch their opinion, and to this extent, authority on especial points of interest, a notice be sent to each member, at least one month before a general meeting of the Branch, of a question on a medical or allied subject to be proposed by the Council, on which at the said meeting each member will be expected to express his opinion; but having regard to the number of opinions it is sought to elicit, no argument in supporting an opinion shall exceed five minutes in delivery, whether read by the writer, or deputed, or spoken extemporaneously."

The following question has been settled by the Council as the one on which opinions should be now asked:—"Does the application of Carbolic Acid favour the healing of wounds?"

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers afterwards, are requested to give notice to the undersigned, so that he may make the necessary arrangements.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Taunton, September 11th, 1871.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE forty-first meeting was held at the Church Institute, Ramsgate, on Thursday, September 14th, 1871.

The following papers were read.

1. Mr. R. Hicks: Selection of Surgical Cases, with Remarks. [See page 383.]

2. Mr. S. Woodman: Case of Abdominal Aneurism, with Gangrene of the Right Leg. [See page 380.]

3. Dr. Parsons related a Case of Laceration of the Vagina from Fracture of a Glass Injection-Syringe, in which he had removed numerous fragments at intervals during a period of twenty-two months. He also exhibited a Syringe by Maw and Son, with a collar of vegetable ivory, which effectually prevented the advance of the piston through the nozzle, which was the cause of the accident in this instance.

Dinner.—The members and visitors afterwards dined together at the Granville Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW HOG-PARASITE.

SIR,—As in January last you were good enough to insert a letter from me in reference to the occurrence of a rare and remarkable entozoon in the hog, I feel sure that the record of some additional facts in relation to this subject will not fail to be of interest.

At p. 50, No. 254, of the JOURNAL, I have stated that the parasites discovered by Professor Fletcher, of Indianapolis, were examples of *Stephanurus dentatus*; but it will not surprise you to learn that other persons who have seen the worm have supposed it to be a new species of helminth. Thus, Professor A. E. Verrill, the distinguished zoologist, of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, has described it under the name of *Sclerostoma pingicola*. His communications will be found in the September number of the *American Journal of Science*, for 1870, and in the more recently published "Report of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture." This Report has also been issued as a separate brochure by the Smithsonian Society, and is entitled *The External and Internal Parasites of Man and the Domestic Animals*.

But the most interesting fact which remains to be told is, that the *Stephanurus* has just turned up in Australia, in confirmation, as it were, of the anticipations expressed in the editorial notice of the JOURNAL, recorded at p. 44.

Through the kindness of Mr. Slack, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, I have had an opportunity of examining nineteen slides of unnamed entozoa, recently received from Sydney. They have been transmitted by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, requesting that the various forms might be identified. A valuable paper by Mr. William Morris is also sent with them, describing the worms. This paper will be read before the Royal Microscopical Society at their next meeting on October 4th.

Having identified and named all the specimens, I am in a position to say that the *Stephanurus dentatus* is amongst their number, and that the facts thus brought out, in relation to the structure, development, geographical distribution, and obscure form of disease produced by this singular parasite, are of the highest interest, not alone to helminthologists, but also to practical agriculturalists and veterinarians, as well as to the scientific body of the medical profession.

I am, etc.,

T. S. COBBOLD, M.D., F.R.S.

Wimpole Street, September 1871.

OBITUARY.

DUNCAN GREENHILL, L.F.P.S. GLASGOW, RUTHERGLEN.

ON August 20th, Mr. Duncan Greenhill, Surgeon, died at the age of 46 years. From the time when he received his licence, in 1855, he settled in the town of Rutherglen, and pursued his profession quietly and unobtrusively, securing for himself the esteem and confidence of those who sought his advice. In everything relating to the interests of the borough, and likely to benefit the people, he was ever forward in offering his aid.

SAMUEL SOLLY, F.R.S.

THE many old pupils of St. Thomas's Hospital will hear with regret that their old teacher and friend expired suddenly on Sunday last, the 24th instant, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Money Wigram, in the 66th year of his age. After receiving an excellent preliminary education, he commenced his professional studies under the immediate auspices of Mr. Benjamin Travers, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, to whom he was articled at the Royal College of Surgeons on May 3rd, 1822, in those "good old times" when hospital surgeons could take as many apprentices as they liked, and nearly always on the same terms, viz., payment of a premium of one thousand guineas to reside in the house, or half that amount if living out. Mr. Solly's father preferred the latter, and accordingly paid £525. Besides other advantages, it was generally considered that the pupil might look forward to becoming attached to the staff, and ultimately succeeding, as in the present case, to the higher surgical offices by seniority. On the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Solly was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons on May 9th, 1828. When the new charter was granted to that institution, he was one of the first elected a Fellow (December 1843). In 1856, he was elected a member of the Council of the College. In 1862, Mr. Solly was chosen Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, but did not continue his course beyond one year.

On the resignation of Sir William Lawrence as a member of the Court of Examiners, the Council, on May 27th, 1867, elected Mr. Solly his successor. In time, he became junior, and then senior, Vice-president; but, at the election of President, he was passed over in favour of Sir William Fergusson. There is no doubt the Council felt that, in such excited times as they were then passing through, they required the more powerful assistance of Her Majesty's Sergeant-Surgeon. Soon after this, Mr. Solly's health broke down, rendering it necessary for him to resign his chair as an examiner, and, we believe, also some of those lucrative appointments which he held in the city where he had long practised his profession. In 1866 and 1867, he was President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Mr. Solly was deservedly well known and esteemed from his numerous and valuable contributions to the advancement of medical science, especially by his work on the *Human Brain*, his *Surgical Experiences*, an analysis of Müller on the *Glands*, and many papers and lectures on surgery, etc., in the journals. By his death, a vacancy is created in the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, which will not, however, be filled up until the annual meeting in July next.

Mr. Solly leaves a widow and family of sons and daughters to deplore his loss.

ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, M.B., C.M.

DR. MACDOUGALL died in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on September 5th, of diphtheria, after an illness of nine days. He was the son of the late John Macdougall, D.D., Minister of Lochgoilhead, and came to Edinburgh to study medicine, where, after a distinguished career as student, he graduated in August 1870. The following winter he obtained by competitive examination the post of resident-physician to the clinical wards of this Infirmary. Here, by his assiduity, kindness, and gentleness, he won the esteem and respect of all with whom he came into contact. In the same winter he was elected president of the Royal Medical Society, whose good he had ever at heart, and from which, he said, he had gained many advantages.

RICHARD FILKIN, M.D., RICHMOND, SURREY.

RICHARD FILKIN was born at Great Berkhamstead in November 1775. His father was Lieutenant Filkin, R.N. In July 1790 he commenced his medical education under Mr. Dundas (afterwards Sir David Dundas, Bart.), Sergeant-Surgeon to King George the Third. Seven years later, Richard Filkin entered on his medical and surgical studies at St. George's Hospital, and passed as Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1803. He then entered the army, and ultimately became Surgeon of the North Gloucester Militia; and in 1815, the regiment having been disembodied, he was placed on half-pay, which he retained to the time of his death.

Being relieved from military duty, he settled in private practice at Tetbury in Gloucestershire, where he resided about fourteen years. After he had left Tetbury he went to Glasgow, and took his degree of M.D. at the University. He never practised after this, but occupied his leisure in travelling on the continent of Europe. He eventually settled at Richmond, and where he died on the 15th inst., in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

Dr. Filkin was a man of considerable intelligence and of agreeable

conversation. As a medical officer of the army, his zeal and energy occasioned him to be well thought of at the Army Medical Board, especially for his *Code of Diet for the Army*.

WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.E.

MR. W. H. WRIGHT was born in Hackney in 1822. After studying at Guy's Hospital, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1845. He subsequently settled in practice in Clapton Square, and held the appointment of Divisional Surgeon to the Hackney Police, having also a very extensive private practice in the neighbourhood of Hackney. In private life he was much respected, being a most genial and kind-hearted man, and in his profession he enjoyed the confidence of all those whom he attended. Mr. Wright left his residence on September 19th for the purpose of taking a short tour through North Wales. On the 22nd, whilst in the neighbourhood of Festiniog Falls, he was walking upon the cliffs, and had descended a little below the summit of the precipice overhanging the Falls, when, the ground giving way, he was precipitated into the waters below, a depth of fifty feet. Seven wounds upon the head testified to his having struck against the rocks. An inquest was held on Monday the 25th, when the following verdict was returned. "Accidentally killed by a fall from a precipice at Cymfael Falls, Festiniog."

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ATCHAM UNION, Salop—Medical Officer for the St. Mary's District.
BRISTOL, City of—Medical Officer for District No. 2.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Assistant Physician.
CORNWALL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bodmin—Assistant Medical Officer.
COTON HILL INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, near Stafford—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.
GAINSBOROUGH DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—Surgeon for the Leamington District.
GUEST HOSPITAL, Dudley—Resident Medical Officer.
INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY for the Provinces.
LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN—Honorary Assistant Medical Officer.
LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.
MACCLESFIELD—Certifying Factory Surgeon for.
MACCLESFIELD DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.
MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY—Physician's Assistant.
MAYO INFIRMARY—Surgeon.
NEATH UNION, Glamorganshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Llangonoyd District.
NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Physician.
OMAGH UNION, co. Tyrone—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Eastern Division of the Omagh Dispensary District.
PEMBROKE UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 5.
POCKLINGTON UNION, Yorksh re—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Pocklington No. 2 District.
QUEEN ADELAIDE DISPENSARY, Bethnal Green—House-Surgeon.
RATHDOWN UNION, co. Dublin—Medical Officer for the Killiney Dispensary District.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Edinburgh—Resident Physician, Clinical Wards.
ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Oxford Street—Resident House-Surgeon and Apothecary.
SHROPSHIRE EYE and EAR HOSPITAL, Shrewsbury—Physician.
UNST, Shetland, Parish of—Medical Officer.
WARMINSTER UNION, Wilts—Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators for the Corsley and Warminster Districts and the Workhouse.
WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, Leamington—Surgeon.
WARRINGTON DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon; Apothecary.
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—House-Physician.
YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

CORSCADDEN, Mr., appointed Apothecary to the City of Dublin Hospital.
HENRY, R., M.D., appointed Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Aughnacloy Dispensary District of the Clogher Union.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

DEATH.

TOONE, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Whitwick, Leicestershire, aged 38, on Sept. 12th.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD has been elected President of the General Hospital, Birmingham, for the ensuing year.

THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON will preach the anniversary sermon on behalf of the Derbyshire General Infirmary.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

THURSDAY St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 7.30 P.M.: Council Meeting, 8 P.M.: Dr. Copeman, "On Cases in Practice"; Dr. Braxton Hicks, "On the Contractions of the Uterus throughout Pregnancy: their Physiological Effects, and their value in the Diagnosis of Pregnancy"; and other papers.

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Wednesday, October 4th, 2 P.M. Removal of Tumour occupying the Nostril, Orbit, Temporal and Zygomatic Regions of Left Side, by Mr. Maunder.—Removal of Naso-pharyngeal Polypus: Operation for Ununited Fracture of Femur, by Mr. Couper.

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 *halfpenny* 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.

J. X. (Bantry).—It would hardly be advisable to comply with our correspondent's request. The honour in question is reserved for men of the very highest eminence, and for them only.

MR. THOMAS MORGAN (Madeley).—Apply to Mr. Becke, Northampton; or Dr. Ford Anderson, 28, Buckland Crescent, Belsize Park, London, N.W. Mr. Fairlie Clarke's address is 1, Curzon Street, London, W.

GEOGRAPHY OF PHTHISIS: A DISCREPANCY.

SIR,—Your article on the Geography of Phtisis, and abstract of Dr. Charlton's interesting paper, in the JOURNAL, afford materials for much reflection. Although the causes which procure for certain localities a complete or partial immunity from phtisis remain as yet unknown, we may still hopefully avail ourselves of our limited knowledge in the hygienic treatment of those patients whose history leads us to fear the development of some constitutional taint. If it should prove that a residence in such a favoured locality tends to arrest this development, we shall have discovered a fact in preventative medicine of great value to the inhabitants of these islands. As, however, it would be impossible to send the mass of our conspecifics to Iceland, the Andes, or the Kirghis steppes of Russia, it becomes expedient to inquire what places in our own isles hold out the greatest chance of escaping from this malady. The investigations of Dr. Edwards Crisp and Mr. Haviland promise to render us great assistance in this matter. Referring to an article on the Influence of a Moist Atmosphere in the Production of Pulmonary Consumption, published in the St. Andrew's *Transactions* for 1868, Dr. Crisp there states: "Great Ouseburn, in the county of York, is one of the places in England where phtisis is least prevalent." Turning to Mr. Haviland's coloured map, published in the JOURNAL at the beginning of this year, a considerable portion of that Union is found to be shaded *dark*, indicating a district where phtisis is not below the average in frequency. If investigations into the geography of disease are to be made available for its prevention or cure, it seems of the first importance that the facts elicited should be most carefully sifted and recorded. This discrepancy, meeting us on the very threshold of the inquiry, seems worthy of remark. Perhaps Mr. Haviland or Dr. Crisp, who have evidently bestowed much labour and study on this subject, can assist us to a satisfactory explanation.

I am, etc.,

LEONARD ARMSTRONG.

ARSENICAL PAPERS.—Lady Hartly will find another communication on this subject in this day's JOURNAL. The author of the paper is, as we have stated, not a professional man; but the authenticity of his statements is vouched by an eminent physician. Our correspondent might apply to Dr. Apjohn or Dr. Cameron, Dublin.

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.

MEDICAL WOMEN.

SIR,—Your article headed "Minerva Medica" is so fair in spirit and so wise in its counsels to lady aspirants for medical work, that I ask leave to add a few remarks; and having been for seven years Honorary Secretary to the Female Medical Society, I may be able to throw some light upon the question.

1. I would correct your writer in one point of fact, when he says that the seven ladies now studying medicine at Edinburgh have practically testified their opinion of the Obstetrical College of the Female Medical Society by keeping away from it. So far is this wrong, that two of those seven ladies are old students of our College, and took the highest honours of their years. One of them, Mrs. Thorne, subsequently practised as an *obstetric* in Bedford Square; but, when the opening for further study occurred at Edinburgh, she became one of the *septem contra Edinam*. Mrs. Thorne has done much in publicly pointing out the value of midwifery as a specialty for educated women, and the usefulness of our College in enabling women to fit themselves for the work. The other lady is the sister of Mr. Holroyd Chaplin, a well-known London solicitor, who is now one of the most active and useful members of the Executive Committee of the Female Medical Society.

2. I enclose prospectus of the College courses for its eighth annual session, from which you will see that the scheme of study is, so far as it goes, a sound and adequate one for "midwifery and the accessory branches of medicine"; and that the various subjects are taught respectively by medical gentlemen of adequate standing and ability.

3. The Female Medical Society would have done anything further that seemed feasible. In 1866, I applied to the Apothecaries' Company, but could get no encouragement whatever, and practically little information. I persevered until I was privately told by a member of the Court of Examiners that they meant to make it as difficult for the women as possible, and that they had made a mistake in letting Miss Garrett up. We understood that a full school, if organised for women, would be refused recognition on any practicable basis—such, for instance, as that on which the "Grosvenor Place School" worked for many years. The following are extracts from official letters which I obtained after some importunity from the Secretary:—

"No lectures are acknowledged by the Court of Examiners which are not delivered at a recognised medical school and to which is attached an hospital of at least a hundred beds." ***

And in another letter:—

"No lecturer will be recognised who is not connected with a recognised medical school. A medical school is not recognisable without a complete staff of lecturers, nor is the course of lectures acknowledged if delivered in a private room." ***

Such a school would require large means for its establishment, and a large income for its support; and as, in my opinion, there were not lady-students enough in the country to support it if established, I made no effort in that direction. Nor do I think that a charitable school is more required for women-physicians than for men-physicians. Even now I am of opinion that a complete medical school for women, if established, would stop for want of students. Numbers of ladies come to me about "entering the profession"; and when I advise them to set to work to pass the Arts examination at the Hall, or the preliminary women's examination at the London University, they disappear, and I hear no more of them.

4. Our Committee have never been able to adopt the notion of mixed classes; and on that and some other grounds we have not met with the co-operation of those who hold what are called more advanced ideas upon the subject. If there were any reasons of another kind for this absence of co-operation, your columns would be a proper place for these reasons to be stated and discussed.

4, Fitzroy Square, W., September 26th, 1871. I am, etc., JAMES EDMUNDS.

* * * We read this as a total surrender of every material point at issue. 1. The prospectus forwarded is, in our opinion, absolutely farcical in its meagreness. The number of lectures in each course is not stated; there does not appear to be an adequate museum or a hospital attached; and there is a fatal failure to fulfil all the principal points which we described as compulsory for all recognised medical schools. The necessary full facilities for illustrating the lectures would seem from the prospectus to be non-existent. The Colleges cannot recognise what does not exist. 11. Dr. Edmunds's opinion apparently concurs with our own, that there are not enough lady-students in the whole country to support one ordinary medical school, on however small a scale. *Cadit questio*. An average of twenty students a year will keep a medical school in working order, as the experience of Lane's school, the Westminster, and others, shows. If there be not so many to be got together in the three kingdoms, our conclusion that this is really a very small question, magnified by loud talking and the spouting of frugal sympathisers, seems to be fully justified. No advocate ever dealt a more fatal blow to his own cause than the writer of this letter.

MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

M. G. H. R. puts the following curious case as a query.

There are three of us practising medicine in this village. A farmer's wife was taken in labour, and the husband came for No. 1, who declined attending, as he was engaged for a shooting party, and did not wish to be detained. He then went to No. 2, and took him out to his house, about a mile distant. After being about an hour away, the doctor came back, and went to bed, it being about half-past five in the morning, the farmer leaving him on a saddle-horse. As our houses are close adjoining, I heard the whole transaction. About half-past six, the same man came for me, and I declined going, and told him to get the man he already had out. He said he would rather have me, as the other occasionally drank too much. There is no doubt this is quite true and notorious; but he was quite sober when he was called from bed that morning, and able to ride out and in again to and from his patient's house. I most positively refused to interfere in the case; and the man was obliged to keep to the practitioner he wished to throw over. Everything went on satisfactorily, although it turned out a breech presentation.

My reason for troubling you with these details is, that I wish to know—Could I have been compelled to go to this case? or could I have been held responsible for anything untoward that might have occurred? I think not; but the farmer, in conversation some time afterward, was of the contradictory opinion. I would be glad to have your decision on the point in your answers to correspondents, at your convenience.

* * * As there was a practitioner already in attendance, M. G. H. R. would clearly be absolved from occupying the delicate and unsatisfactory position which it was sought to impose on him.