

seriously disturbed hepatic and gastric functions. On making a physical examination, a bilobed tumour, possessing characters similar to the two former, and filling the epigastric region, was felt, evidently in connexion with the liver. The whole abdomen being rather tense, there was some difficulty in finding the lower edge of the liver, which seemed to be on a level with the umbilicus. On the right side, the hepatic dulness rose to the lower level of the third rib, and on the left to that of the heart, where it passed into an area of comparative dulness under the left clavicle. The heart seemed pushed up, so as largely to encroach upon the capacity of the left lung in the supramammary region. There was some bulging of the lower right ribs, where also there was slight œdema of the superficialities. Several of the superficial abdominal veins on the right side were turgid. Posteriorly, the hepatic dulness was very much increased. Eleven days after the admission of the patient, the cyst-wall was punctured at its most prominent part, two and a quarter inches below the xiphoid cartilage, and a little to its right. Thirty-three ounces of a fluid resembling in tint pale urine, proved by the play of colours with nitric acid to be due to bile-pigment, were drawn off, without any pain being felt by the patient. Towards the end of the operation, the fluid became of a deeper colour, and syrupy in consistence. Its specific gravity was 1014; it contained a trace of albumen, and abundance of chlorides. Echinococci in a state of disintegration, bacteria, free hooklets, and questionable pyoid corpuscles, were revealed by microscopic examination. No tumour could be felt after the operation, although the anterior and lateral thoracic bulging remained as before. The after-progress of the case was complicated by the occurrence of a severe attack of jaundice, coupled with great pain in the region of the liver. On the third day after the operation, the epigastrium was found again to be the seat of a tumour, which increased so rapidly as soon to become as large as the hydatid cyst before the tapping, and, like it, decidedly fluctuant. When she was discharged on March 27th, it was noted that, although the epigastric tumour had diminished somewhat in prominence and tension, yet the area of hepatic dulness was quite as great as before the operation. The patient is again in our wards, presenting much the same conditions, for the relief of which a second tapping will shortly be necessary. The history of this case, the frequent occurrence of acute pains, the serious interference with the hepatic function, and consequent impairment of the general health, and also the turgidity of the superficial veins—proving beyond a doubt pressure upon the inferior vena cava—pointed to a less unfavourable result from the operation than was obtained in the other cases: a prognosis borne out by the subsequent progress of the case.

P.S.—On July 7th, the tumour was again punctured. Fluid rather turbid, and of the colour of porter, was drawn off to the extent of seventy-two ounces; it contained a very large proportion of albumen, and gave with nitric acid the play of colours indicative of the presence of bile-pigment. The patient has progressed so far favourably.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 7th, at 1 P.M.; J. W. PROCTER, Esq., in the Chair.

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

Members have the privilege of introducing friends, on transmitting their names to the President.

Chamber concert music by a select band of musicians, under the leadership of Mr. T. Hulley, will be provided as usual.

Papers have been promised by the President, J. R. Humphreys, Esq., A. Mathias, Esq., Dr. Styrap, and R. Wilding, Esq.

Gentlemen intending to read cases, etc., or to be present at the dinner, will oblige by notifying their intention, at their earliest convenience, to

JUKES STYRAP.

Shrewsbury, September 16th, 1872.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

THE autumn meeting of this Branch will be held at Pontypool, on Friday, October 25th; T. J. DYKE, Esq., F.R.C.S., President, in the Chair.

Members who are desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to communicate their intention to one of the Secretaries, without delay.

ANDREW DAVIES,
ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries.*

September 25th, 1872.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE sixteenth autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Cottage Hospital, Stony Stratford, Bucks, at 2.30 P.M., on Tuesday, October 15th. Luncheon at 1 P.M. previously, kindly provided by Dr. Mackay at his house. A. D. Mackay, M.B., President.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers are requested to forward their titles forthwith to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

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

Northampton, September 11th, 1872.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at Yeovil, on Thursday, October 17th. The following question has been settled by the Council as the one on which each member should be asked his opinion at the said meeting:—"What is your opinion as to the desirability of establishing the Provident System in connection with our Hospitals and Dispensaries, and as to the part which the profession should take in reference to this question."

The meeting, under the presidency of Dr. GARLAND, will open at the Hospital at Four o'clock, when papers and cases will be heard.

The dinner will take place at The Choughs Hotel at Six o'clock; after which, the question above-stated will be taken and discussed.

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

Taunton, September 14th, 1872.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

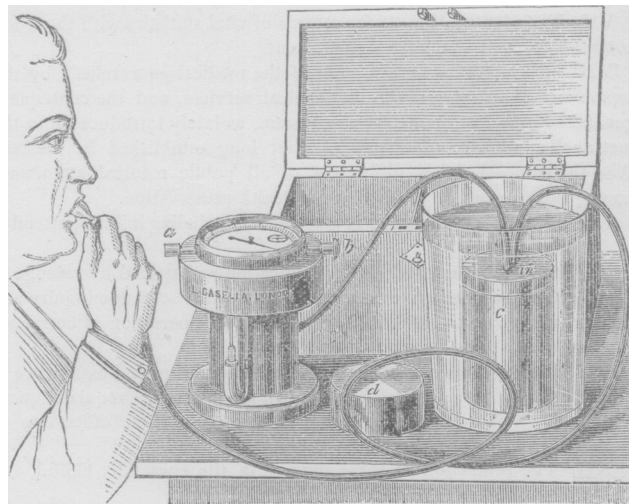
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

IMPROVED PORTABLE SPIROMETER.

(L. P. CASELLA, 147, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.)

THIS admirable instrument may, with advantage, be brought under the notice of the profession generally, but especially of those whose practice and researches lead them much to the examination of the conditions of respiration. The use of Hutchinson's well known spirometer has, by its bulk and weight, been chiefly confined to public institutions, and there only to patients who could be easily brought to the machine. The new and very beautifully devised instrument here illustrated is



highly portable and singularly efficient. It is constructed on the principle of Casella's sensitive air-meter, first constructed for Dr. Parkes for measuring flow at the Netley Hospital, and now largely used in all public establishments. It consists essentially of finely balanced circular air-sail, which drives a hand over a dial, the graduations being obtained, by actual experiment, by means of machinery made for the purpose. The dial shows the force and amount of respiration and capacity of the chest. Casella's spirometer is destined to supersede those now in use, and greatly to facilitate the clinical use of spirometry.

tion of steel in the living tissues, a needle which had been imbedded for fifteen years in the breast of a young girl, and which was almost completely oxidised.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AND THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

SIR,—Having had an opportunity of looking over the abstract of a paper assumed to have been read at the Plymouth Congress by Mr. W. Acton, I beg to say a few words about it.

First, as to the paper itself: it really is a most startling *exposé* of the facilities which exist for a refined and luxurious prostitution in our great towns. It shows the efficacy of the Contagious Diseases Acts in suppressing the lower brothels, and in curing and reforming the unfortunates who belong to them. It shows also why Mr. Jacob Bright and his party in the House have so many supporters in their insane attempt to repeal those most necessary Acts; and why the "higher" class of prostitutes, backed by their parliamentary patrons and their feminine sympathisers, applaud Mrs. Josephine Butler, and prefer being left to the private hygiene of their "landladies", and to medical inspection and attendance of *their* selection.

Secondly, as to the action of the managers of the Social Science Association on this occasion: I do not see why Mr. Acton should have been stopped and "shut up", or why the sanitary results of the Contagious Diseases Acts should have been excluded from the subjects to be considered by the Health Department. Have the Association and its founder abandoned the rational course they have hitherto taken on this question? Is there any infectious disease which tells more seriously on the general health of the population—on the constitutional integrity and vigour of the race—than syphilis? It is said that the Acts are as thoroughly and discreetly administered in Plymouth as in any military or naval dépôt of the kingdom. Is not Plymouth, then, the very town in which the working and effects of the Acts should have been fairly ascertained and discussed? I can only infer that the Council of this Congress and the President of the Health Department had not the moral courage to support what they know to be truth and right against the clamour of the fanatics who are driving on our "petticoat" government to the repeal of these truly reformatory laws.

I am, etc.,

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.
September 21st, 1872.

FOREIGN MEDICAL DEGREES.

SIR,—I have just seen the letter on the above subject from the editors of the *Medical Directory*, and, while thinking that their proposal is likely to be received with satisfaction by those who wish to enrol foreign degrees, I would suggest that they should print each year an alphabetical list of the gentlemen who sign the certificates, in order that each may have the power of checking it. When they are dealing with shady customers who have no scruple in using a degree which only guarantees that they could once scrape together sufficient money to buy it, they cannot take too many precautions against roguery, while, of course, the honourable gentlemen who are in possession of *bona fide* foreign degrees can have no objection to a plan which will tend to confirm the respectability of their qualifications.

I am, etc.,

F.R.C.S.

THE STUDENTS' MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the kind way in which you have taken up the subject of the proposed Medical Microscopical Society.

With regard to Mr. T. C. White's remarks in the last number of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, which I have but just now read, I beg to make the following comments. Mr. White suggests that there should be formed a Medical section of the Quekett Club. Now this club is one which, as you remark, "is already large and active enough;" it is, moreover, composed of gentlemen who, with some few exceptions, prefer podura scales, diatom markings, etc., to medical subjects; and it appears to me that if a Medical section were added to it to which ALL the members, *medical or otherwise*, were admitted, the lay portion would seriously inconvenience the professional, in consequence of their imperfect knowledge or almost total ignorance of medical subjects; in fact, were they present, it seems to me that they could be so merely from idle curiosity.

I quite agree that it would be advisable to make the Medical Microscopical Society a section of some existing society, but then it should be of some society devoted to medical subjects, and not of one at which questions of *general histology* are discussed.

The notice I had printed and published was intended as a preliminary notification of what it was proposed to do, and to invite the opinions of the members of the Medical profession on the subject; so far it has been successful, for I have received kind wishes and suggestions from most of our leading histologists, and shall lay these communications before those who may be present at the preliminary meeting, of which notice will shortly be announced, and it will be for the gentlemen then present to decide what shall be done.—I am, etc.,

J. W. GROVES.

Dover, September 18th, 1872.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentleman passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 19th, 1872.

Smith, Richard, Digbeth, Birmingham

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Twort, William Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BARONY PARISH POOR-HOUSE, INFIRMARY, and LUNATIC ASYLUM, Barnhill, Glasgow—Assistant Medical Officer: £80 per annum, house, coal, and gas.

BATH UNION—Medical Officer for the Bath-easton District.

BELFORD HOSPITAL, Fort William, Inverness-shire—Resident Surgeon: £150 per annum, board and lodging.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL—Two Resident Medical Students.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: salary £130 increasing to £150, residence, coals, gas, and attendance.

BLACKBURN UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer for the Billington District.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, residence, coal, gas, and attendance.

CHORLTON UNION, Lancashire—Dispenser.

CLITHEROE UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer for the Whalley District.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—Extra Physician to the Dispensary.

GLENTIES UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Dungloe Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees.

HARROW SCHOOL—Surgeon.

HENDON UNION, Middlesex—Medical Officer for the Harrow District: £90 per annum.

HENLEY UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Nettlebed District: £80 per annum, and extra fees.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton—Two Resident Clinical Assistants.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square—House-Physician.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square—Consulting-Physician.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, Aberdeenshire—Parochial Medical Officer.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire Square—Hon. Surgeon.

NOTTINGHAM UNION—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £150 per annum.

St. AUSTELL UNION, Cornwall—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 2: £25 per annum and fees.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 7: £50 per annum and fees.

St. GEORGE, Hanover Square—Medical Officer of Health: £350 per annum.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (late *Dreadnought*), Greenwich—House-Physician.

SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY—Dispenser.

TOXTETH PARK TOWNSHIP—Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £100 per annum, and allowances.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin—Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery: £200 per annum, and fees.

TULLAMORE UNION, King's County—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Clara Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees.

WARWICKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hatton—Assistant Medical Officer.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith—Assistant-Physician.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—House-Physician.

WHALLEY, Lancashire—Certifying Factory Surgeon.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

ALLCHIN, W. H., M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.S.A., has been appointed a Physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary.

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.

DEATHS.

HARRIS, Thomas, M.R.C.S.E., at Wardington, Oxon, aged 78, on August 31st.
MULVILLE, Wm., M.D., at his residence, Prospect House, Gort, co. Galway, aged 77 years, on September 16th. He was forty-six years an eminent and distinguished practitioner in this county, and his loss is much felt and regretted.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

TUESDAYGuy'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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 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, 1.30 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.—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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY...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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Lowndes, "On the Registration of Still Births"; Dr. Snow Beck, "On Pelvic Haematoma"; and other papers.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

C. W. desires references to articles on Puerperal Septicæmia in English literature.

THE papers of Dr. Crichton Browne, Dr. Kelburne King, and Mr. S. Messenger Bradley, shall have immediate insertion.

MR. MARKWICK.—The difference between Homœopathy and Isopathy is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

DR. CRISP and **MR. HAVILAND**.—Next week.

INQUIRER (Cardiff).—An L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh is not entitled to call himself "Dr." in virtue of that diploma.

X. Y. Z.—We have no further information at present.

DR. LIPSCOMB.—Mr. Pye Henry Chavasse's "Advice to a Young Mother." Churchill and Co.

DR. WADE (Birmingham).—Many thanks. Not only does the French journal mentioned contain three reproductions of articles extracted from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, but we observe, with pleasure, that every journal which we receive this week (twenty-three in number) includes one or more. One American medical journal has eight extracts. It is a source of satisfaction to find that the value of the contents of the JOURNAL are as highly appreciated now abroad as at home, and still more so that the benefits of the labours of British workers and writers are, by our system of exchange, now widely and continuously diffused throughout all parts of the world, and translated weekly into every language.

MR. LEIGH (Liverpool), **DR. BELL TAYLOR** (Nottingham).—The Contagious Diseases Acts do not legalise prostitution, but prescribe means for preventing the spread of a hideous disease, which is essentially hereditary, and from which innocent women and children suffer not less severely than those who incur the risks of physical disease in transgressing moral law. If any of those who oppose these Acts do so from a desire to repress prostitution, they labour under error. These Acts themselves impose a penalty on prostitution additional to any which previously existed, and are themselves repressive. If the excellent persons who disapprove of any toleration of the existence of prostitutes in a State, can propose any means, moral, theological, rational, or parliamentary, of arresting the growth of that monstrous evil, which so many ages and so many peoples have hopelessly deplored, they will find the most earnest support from the framers of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and from their supporters. They will do well, however, to review the history of past legislation on the subject before making any hasty propositions. Penal and prohibitory legislation, in the most varied and severe forms, has proved formerly ineffectual; and it remains an unsolved problem how to stop fornication and prevent prostitution. We are unable to understand why those who have not yet been able to solve this problem or to assist in its solution, should violently oppose the efforts made to lessen the physical evils resulting from the practices which no one has yet been able to check.

MR. HARDING.—We are unable to give the address of M. Chervin, the author of the apparently successful and highly physiological mode of treating stammering, which we last week described; but Mr. Harding will find very full details in the *Lyon Medical*, No. 18, September 1st, 1872. Lyon, Megret; Paris, F. Savy.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

CURIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

SIR.—I have met with a prescription even nastier than that reported by Dr. C. D. H. Drury, in the JOURNAL of September 21st.

Not long ago, I was requested to see a child. After examining it, the mother told me she had been giving it some medicine for its liver. I naturally asked what she had given; and was informed, without any hesitation, that she had made the child drink a teacupful of its own water every morning.

Urine, known here as chamberley, is frequently used for chapped hands and chilblains.

I am, etc.,

Howden, September 1872.

R. T. MANSON, M.R.C.S.E., etc.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

SIR.—In your valuable JOURNAL of last week, I find there is a letter signed Edward E. Campbell, M.B., C.M., upon medical etiquette in the county of Durham; and in that letter he charges a Dr. Parker, of Easington Lane, with a want of etiquette. Now, sir, as you have been good enough to publish his letter, may I ask you to publish mine. The accident he alludes to happened to a Mr. Dodds, of South Hetton, a patient of mine of thirteen years' standing; and, being the family medical attendant, I was sent for. When I arrived at his (Dodds's) house (which is over a mile from mine), I found three persons attending to him, whom I took to be medical men. At least, one was stitching a lacerated wound on his nose with a needle. I said nothing until he or they (as there were two others, strangers to me, lookers-on) had finished, when I introduced myself as the family medical attendant, stating I had been sent for; not wishing to take the case out of their hands, on account of being too busy to attend to it, but would help in the putting up of it. I examined the injuries, and then we walked outside the house, and held what your correspondent calls a consultation, which amounted to this. Mr. Fothergill, the chief actor in the case, asked my opinion. I said there was comminuted fracture of the humerus (which had somewhat the appearance of the half of the letter S), and also comminuted fracture of the bones of the nose—viz., the nasal, nasal processes of superior maxilla, and vomer—in fact, the bridge of the nose was knocked flat; and I proposed to elevate the fractured fragments, so as to keep the symmetry of the face. Mr. Fothergill said it was impossible to say what bones were injured, but he thought the inferior spongy bones were. After we returned to the house, he offered me a fine steel-wire probe to elevate the fractured fragments. I proposed to use the back of a director; and, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Campbell lent me one, which spared me using my own; and I elevated the nasal bones. Then came the putting up of the arm. While one went for the splints to the colliery surgery, I asked for some calico, and helped to make the bandages; and more than that, I got this young man Campbell (to save time) to bandage the hand and forearm before the splints arrived, not interfering with the fracture, and leaving the arm in charge of Mr. Campbell. The splints soon arrived; and Mr. Fothergill cut three pieces, and applied them to the arm without making the least extension, or offering to adjust the fractured pieces. I asked him to make extension and adjust the fragments, and continue the bandage over the fracture underneath the splints. But no; these individuals would not. Mr. Fothergill replied that he had set the arm, was a bone-setter, and a M.R.C.S.; and contemptuously refused, saying that it was time enough in eleven days to put it right, and that he was only putting it up temporarily. I then said that I did not wonder at bone-setters being called in over M.R.C.S.'s if they acted like him; and I now repeat it. Mrs. Dodds his wife, and Mrs. Shanks his sister, asked me several times to take the case, but I declined (in this part it is usual to send the colliery surgeon to colliery accidents, whether the injured person wish him or not). I am astonished that the principal did not write the letter to your paper instead of the young assistant. I must decline taking any further notice of such letters. In conclusion, allow me to ask your readers, does not the early setting of bones remove pain, stop internal hæmorrhage, prevent or lessen the swelling; and last, but not least, give great consolation to the patients? Apologising for the length of my letter,

I am, etc.,

A. J. E. PARKER.

Easington Lane, Co. Durham, September 24th, 1872.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, Sept. 21st; The Manchester Guardian, Sept. 25th; The Tewkesbury Record, Sept. 21st; The Aberdeen Daily Free Press, Sept. 20th; The Cambridge Express, Sept. 21st; The Homeward Mail, Sept. 18th; The Jersey Express, Sept. 19th; The North British Advertiser, Sept. 21st; Saunders's News-Letter and Daily Advertiser, Sept. 24th; The Bath Express, Sept. 21st; etc.

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

Dr. Henry Thompson, London; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Dr. Samelson, Manchester; F.R.C.S.; Dr. J. M. Winn, London; R. E.; Mr. R. T. Manson, Howden; Mr. Jukes Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. C. Bell Taylor, Nottingham; An Associate; Dr. G. Elder, Nottingham; Dr. Douglas Powell, London; Dr. Julius Althaus, London; Dr. James Johnston, Birmingham; Dr. J. C. Murray, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. E. Lund, Manchester; M.D.; Mr. Wanklyn, London; 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. R. H. Wickham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Our Sheffield Correspondent; Dr. Wade, Birmingham; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Mr. Bulteel, Plymouth; Mr. Walters, Reigate; F.R.C.S.; Our Manchester Correspondent; Dr. Downey, Sibley, Loughborough; Mr. Soutter, London; A Member; Mr. H. S. Taylor, Guildford; Mr. Walter Reeves, London; Mr. Alfred Markwick, London; Mr. Blower, Birmingham; Mr. Bassett, Birmingham; The Medical Officers and Lecturers of the Charing Cross Hospital; Dr. Playfair, London; Dr. Crisp, London; Mr. Haviland, London; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Dr. Kelburne King, Hull; Dr. Allen Thompson, Glasgow; Mr. Groves, Dover; Dr. Wilks, London; Mr. Bellamy, London; Mr. Wm. W. Dunkley, Stoke-on-Trent; Dr. W. H. Allchin, London; Dr. Parker, Durham; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. Ingram, London; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. White, Warrington; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Parsons, Dover; Dr. Gibson, Bedford; Dr. Lyle, London; etc.