

of the latter art can be not only protected from the unjustifiable attacks sometimes made on them, but enabled to place their arguments before men capable of comprehending them, we feel confident that society generally will gain by the coalition. If, otherwise, physicians and scientific men are to continue to be exposed to the licentiousness of an irresponsible bar; if science is to be ridiculed, and facts sneered at, until they utterly fail of producing any more impression than the chattering of an idiot,—we may abandon all hope of immediate progress in forensic medicine.

### THE WEEK.

THE anticipated combination of the medical and surgical corporate bodies is beginning to be realised. This day's JOURNAL contains two advertisements, in which it is announced that the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh has made arrangements with the College of Surgeons of that city, as well as with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, for the purpose of holding, in conjunction with each of the latter bodies respectively, examinations of candidates for licenses to practise. The stated object of the joint examination is announced to be "to give to students facilities for obtaining from two separate bodies, and at less expense, a double qualification in medicine and surgery". Codes of regulations regarding professional and general education have been agreed on; and the first examination in general education will take place in a few weeks. We hope that it will not be long before we shall have to announce a combination of the London Colleges for the same purposes as those for which the Scotch corporations have entered into co-operation. It has been rumoured that the London College of Physicians has made the proposal, but that the College of Surgeons has received it with aught but favour. For the credit of the College of Surgeons, we trust that this rumour is without foundation, or, at all events, that it is only an exaggerated version of a temporary hesitation on the part of a body which finds it a hard task to shake off old and cherished prejudices.

If the account given by a correspondent of the *New York Times* be reliable, there would appear to have been a great dearth of proper medical attendance for the wounded during the late war in Lombardy. The writer states that on visiting the hospitals at Brescia, which contained the soldiers both of the French and the Austrian armies wounded at the battle of Solferino, he found that in several of them there was no French surgeon at all in attendance, and that a considerable number of the wounded were given up to Italian civil surgeons—men of good intentions, but who had never practised military surgery. In each hospital there were from one to five regular male nurses, an Italian *pharmacien* (who did nothing but give out the medicine and dressings), and a group of ladies in silk dresses and hoops, who did most of the nursing, both for French and Austrians. Purulent infection and hospital gangrene were noticed as occurring in several instances. The men of the various nationalities composing the Austrian army especially appeared in great distress, as it was next to impossible for them to meet with any one understanding their language, or able to divine their wants. The writer observes that no army

surgeons in the world are superior, either in science or in administrative ability, to the surgeons of the French army; but, in his opinion, the wounded of Solferino were not well treated in any sense—neither in the mode of conveyance, nor the nursing, nor the surgical treatment. Most probably no calculation had been made for such an immense number of wounded. The deaths were said to be thirty daily in a total of ten thousand; and three-fourths of these must be attributed to the bad hygienic conditions surrounding the patients.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. S. L. Rymer, Secretary to the Council of the College of Dentists, and the Secretary to the London Medical Registration Association, with regard to the propriety of the use of the term *surgeon-dentist*, by persons who are not members of a College of Surgeons. Mr. Rymer argues that the term "*surgeon-dentist*" is properly employed by dental practitioners, its meaning being simply "an operator on the teeth;" but he allows that if the title be employed to allure the public into supposing that the person assuming it is a surgeon, and it can be proved that the public have been so deceived, such a person is without doubt an offender against law. He says that the last clause of the Medical Act contains a provision which exempts dentists from its provisions in every instance; and he suggests that if there still remains any doubt, the matter should be tried in a court of law. The Committee of the Registration Association, in reply, state that they will contest the point at a convenient time. They further express their views on the matter referred to in Mr. Rymer's letter, summing them up in the following abstract:

"1. The word 'dentist' means 'an operator on the teeth;' 2. '*surgeon-dentist*' implies that, in addition to the occupation of 'dentist,' the party has the statutory qualification of 'surgeon'; 3. It is penal to use the prefix 'surgeon' unless in possession of the legal qualification conferring such title."

### Association Intelligence.

#### ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call attention to the Laws regarding the ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, and the PAYMENT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"*Admission of Members.* Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch."

"*Subscriptions.* The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—

1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester), or to the undersigned.

2. Payment to the Secretary of the Branch to which the member belongs.

3. Members residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can make their payments through the publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*  
Worcester, September 1859.

## Editor's Letter Box.

### THE TREATMENT OF BOILS.

LETTER FROM JOHN WATSON, M.D.

SIR,—I notice in the current week's JOURNAL Dr. Durrant's remarks on the treatment of boils. As you did me the favour to print a paper on the subject about a twelvemonth ago, I will not repeat what was there stated; my views being in many respects at variance with Dr. Durrant's.

I wish merely to direct attention again to the value of large doses of nitric acid in this troublesome complaint, allowing at the same time *a full meat diet*. During the present summer, I have treated three adults, giving two drachms daily of the dilute acid in four doses; and in each the disease aborted:—that is to say, no fresh ones made their appearance, and the urine gradually lost its previously anaemic character.

I am, etc., JOHN WATSON.

Southampton, September 5th, 1859.

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

\*In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

#### BIRTHS.

##### Of sons, the wives of—

\*DAVEY, J. G., M.D., Northwoods, Bristol, on Sept. 4.

MUDD, W. H., Esq., Surgeon, New Cross, on August 30.

\*POLLARD, Wm., jun., Esq., Torquay, on September 1.

SHILLITOE, B., Esq., Surgeon, 34, Finsbury Sq., on Aug. 30.

##### Of daughters, the wives of—

BIRKETT, Edmund Ll., M.D., 48, Russell Square, on Sept. 2.

LUMSDEN, C. G. G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 90th Regiment, Punjaub, on June 30th.

#### MARRIAGES.

BROWN, John, M.D., Bengal Army, to Katherine Stewart, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. G. A. SIMPSON, of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, on September 1st.

CAVE, Charles Daniel, Esq., of Clarehill, Gloucestershire, to Edith Harriet, eldest daughter of \*J. A. SYMONDS, M.D., Clifton, on September 1st.

GORDON, Charles, M.D., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles A. AUSTIN, British Chaplain at Pernambuco, on August 9th.

HAVERFIELD, Captain J. T., to Louisa, daughter of J. R. HANDYSIDE, M.D., of St. Petersburgh, at Derby, on Aug. 23.

LALLEMAND, George E., Esq., eldest son of \*F. F. Lallemand, Esq., Surgeon, of Macclesfield, to Emilie H. B., youngest daughter of the late Wm. HAVER, Esq., at Great Holland, Essex, on August 24th.

MARSH, Alfred, Esq., of Stamford Hill, to Emma, eldest daughter of J. A. RANSOME, Esq., Surgeon, Manchester, on August 25.

MATTHEWS, the Rev. T. R., of Gonville and Caius College, to Margaret Mary, elder daughter of \*John N. THOMPSON, Esq., Surgeon, Nottingham, on August 25th.

\*MITCHELL, T. R., Esq., Liverpool, to Emma, daughter of John ROBERTS, Esq., Manningham, on August 31.

SMITHES, John T., Esq., to Eleanor F. J., second daughter of F. COBB, M.D., Milbridge, Surrey, at Oporto, on Aug. 23.

#### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Alexander, M.D., New Hampton, on Sept. 6th.

CHEEK, George N., Esq., Bengal Medical Service, at Conoor, aged 65, on July 3rd.

DOBSON, William C., Esq., Surgeon, of Highbury, aged 30, on August 28th.

GILLESPIE, Alex., M.D., at Edinburgh, aged 83, on Sept. 1.

GRANGER. On August 23rd, at Exeter, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Granger, M.D.

HENDERSON. On August 30th, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., Capt. Wm. Henderson, Bengal Engineers, son of Wm. Henderson, M.D., Aberdeen.

LATHAM. On August 30th, at Greenford, aged 2, Percy, son of R. G. Latham, M.D.

PRITCHARD. On August 25th, at Stratford-on-Avon, aged 84, Mary, wife of James Pritchard, Esq., Surgeon.

SIMPSON, John, Esq., Surgeon R.N., at Haslar, aged 39, on August 28th.

SMITH. On September 3, at Hadham, Herts, aged 5 months, Rose Charlotte, daughter of \*F. M. Smith, M.D.

SOLLY. On July 24th, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Wm. H. Solly, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, eldest son of Samuel Solly, Esq., Surgeon, London.

WHEELER. On August 30th, aged 21, Louisa J., youngest daughter of C. W. Wheeler, M.D., Shirley Lodge, Hants.

WHIPPLE, Frederick J., Esq., Surgeon R.N., at Compton, Devon, on August 28th.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

\*WALKER, Thomas J., M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. The following Extra-Licentiates were admitted members, under the new bye-laws, at the Comitia Majora, held on Sept. 7th:—

BRADSHAW, Wm. W., Reading  
COOPER, Thomas H., Slough  
EVANS, Oliver, Marine Hospital, Woolwich.

JOHNSON, Henry, M.D., Shrewsbury  
NEALE, Melville, Sandhurst

WILLIAMS, Caleb, M.D., York  
At the same Comitia, the following Graduates in Medicine were admitted members under the temporary bye-laws:—

ALEXANDER, W., M.D., Halifax  
ANDERSON, Wm. A., M.D., Hillingdon

BANKS, J. T., M.D., Crawley  
BEGLEY, W. C., M.D., Hanwell  
BIGGS, James S., M.D., Surrey County Asylum

BRIGHT, James R. D. P., M.D., Cambridge Square  
BROUGHTON, Hugh H., M.D., Preston

CHADWICK, Chas., M.D., Leeds  
COATES, Charles, M.D., Bath  
COLLINGWOOD, C., M.B., Liverpool

DRAKE, Aug., M.B., Exeter  
EVANS, R. T., M.D., Torquay  
GEE, Robert, M.D., Liverpool

GIBB, G. D., M.D., Portman St.  
GREENWOOD, H., M.D., Blackheath

GUY, Thomas, M.D., Rochester  
HAKE, T. G., M.D., Spring Gns.  
HALFORD, G. B., M.D., Pimlico

HARDINGE, H., M.D., Sackville Street  
HARLEY, G., M.D., Harley St.

HARRISON, Jas. B., M.D., Manchester  
HAWARD, E., M.D., Harley St.

HEATON, J. D., M.D., Leeds  
HAWKINS, J. V., M.D., King's Lynn

HESLOP, T. P., M.D., Birmingham  
HOBSON, Benjamin, M.B.

HOOPER, J. M.D., Hoddesdon  
INMAN, Thos., M.D., Liverpool

JONES, C., M.D., Manchester Sq.  
JONES, J., M.D., Woburn Place

KING, Henry S., M.B., Lower Grosvenor Street  
KINGSLEY, G. H., M.D., Bridgewater House

SYKES, John, M.D., Doncaster  
TRAVIS, Nath. A., M.D., Nice

TUKE, Th. H., M.D., Chiswick  
TYACKE, N., M.D., Chichester  
WATERS, J., M.D., Bedford Sq.  
WILLIAMS, Ph. H., M.D., Worcester

WITHECOMBE, J. R., M.D., Grosvenor Street

WRIGHT, John J., M.D., Malton

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. M.B. First Examination, 1859. Examination for Honours.

*Anatomy and Physiology.*

FAGGE, C. H. (Exhibition and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
BASTIAN, H. Charlton (Gold Medal), University College  
BUSZARD, Frank, Guy's Hospital  
SMITH, William John, University College } Equal.  
GEE, Samuel Jones, University College  
HUXLEY, James Usher, King's College  
EVANS, Alfred Wm. Armour, Guy's Hospital } Equal.  
HOLLAND, Edmund, University College  
GRABHAM, Charles, St. Thomas's Hospital  
BANKART, James, Guy's Hospital  
JEAFFRESON, Horace, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

*Chemistry.*

FAGGE, C. H. (Exhibition and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
GEE, S. Jones (ditto), University College } Equal.  
SMITH, William John, University College  
BUSZARD, Frank, Guy's Hospital  
BANKART, James, Guy's Hospital } Equal.  
HUXLEY, James Usher, King's College  
GRABHAM, Charles, St. Thomas's Hospital  
JEAFFRESON, Horace, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
HOLLAND, Edmund, University College  
GALTON, John Henry, Guy's Hospital  
WATTS, Robert, Bengal Medical College, and University College

*Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.*

FAGGE, C. H. (Exhibition and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
SMITH, Wm. John (Gold Medal), University College  
BUSZARD, Frank, Guy's Hospital  
BANKART, James, Guy's Hospital  
HUXLEY, James Usher, King's College  
HOLLAND, Edmund, University College  
GALTON, John Henry, Guy's Hospital

*Botany.*

FAGGE, Charles Hilton (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
HUXLEY, James Usher, King's College

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. On August 1st, the annual ceremony of graduation took place, under the presidency of Professor Kelland, the office of Principal being vacant. The following is a list of the graduates. Those to whose names three asterisks are prefixed, obtained prizes for their dissertations; those who have two asterisks prefixed, were deemed worthy of competing for the prizes; and those to whose names one asterisk is prefixed, were commended for the dissertations.

*Scotland.*

*BELL, Joseph	LORIMER, William
BELL, William	**MACLAGAN, David Philip
***BROWN, John	*McGOWN, Thos. Cochrane
*DEWAR, James Alexander	MILLER, James
DODS, George	*MOIR, Robert
DOIG, Charles David	MUNRO, James
DOUGLAS, William	ORR, John Henry
FARIE, Robert	PICARD, Peter Kirkpatrick
FERGUSON, James	***RORIE, James
*HILL, George	ROY, William
HORNE, John	SCLANDERS, Alexander
JOHNSTON, James	*SHEARER, George
*JOHNSTON, John Wilson	**SOMERVILLE, Robert
JOHNSTON, William	TRAILL, William
*INGLIS, Andrew	TULLOCH, James Tulloch
*LETHBRIDGE, Tyndall	TURNBULL, William

*From England.*

*AINSLIE, Thomas Alex.	INMAN, William
ALSTON, William Evelyn	**MOORE, John Daniel
*BREE, Charles Robert	NORMAN, John
*DUKE, Allen Abraham	PEARSE, Arthur
FAWSSETT, Frederick	SAVILE, Robert
*FAYRE, Joseph	*SISSON, Richard Samuel
GARRINGTON, Arthur M.	TURNBULL, Alexander
HORNIBLOW, Wm. Robert	

*From Ireland.*

LITTLE, Samuel	WILLIS, William
RUTHERFORD, David John	

*From India.*

GRANT, James George G.	MADDEN, Charles Wm. C.
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*From Jamaica.*

ANDERSON, Izett William	*STEWART, John Edmon-
*DIGNUM, Henry Graham	stoune

*From Nova Scotia.*

GOSSIP, Charles John	MITCHELL, Robert
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*From Australia.*

WILLIAMSON, George	
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*From the Mauritius.*

*POUGNET, François Voley	
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*From Sierra Leone.*

*HORTON, James Africanus B.	
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After the capping, Professor Goodsir delivered an address on the present relations of medicine to physiological science. The subject of Dr. John Brown's prize dissertation was "Notes on the Surgery of the Indian Campaign of 1857-8"; and of Dr. Rorie's, "The Anatomy of the Sympathetic System of Nerves".

HEALTH OF LONDON—SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1859.

[*From the Registrar-General's Report.*]

Births. Deaths.

During week .....	{ Boys .. 878 } 1711 .. 1047
	{ Girls .. 833 }

Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58 .. 1437 .. 1123

Among the causes of death were—diarrhoea, 156; cholera, 5; small-pox, 27; measles, 15; scarlatina, 15; diphtheria, 13; croup, 3; whooping-cough, 15; fever, 49; consumption, 129; accidents, 25. Forty persons died at 80 and upwards; and 201 children under one year.

*Barometer:*

Highest (Sun.) 29.831; lowest (Tu.) 29.435; mean 29.600 in.

*Thermometer:*

In sun—highest (Mon.) 94°; lowest (Fri.) 74.8°.

In shade—highest (Mon.) 76.9°; lowest (Wed.) 46.5°.

Mean—57.5°; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.5°.

Range—during week, 30.4°; mean daily, 18.8°.

Mean humidity of air (*saturation*=100), 72.

Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.33.

INFLUENCE OF THE RIVER EMANATIONS ON HEALTH. Dr. McWilliam, in his Report on the health of the waterguard and waterside officers of Her Majesty's Customs during 1858, makes the following remarks:—My duties of medical inspector led me to watch closely for any unfavourable influence, which the condition of the river might exert upon the health of the waterguard and waterside officers under my charge. The former, in number upwards of 800, may be said to live on the river, or in the docks, in ships, or in barges, and open boats; and the latter, numbering upwards of 500, are employed during the day in the docks, or at the various wharves of the bonded warehouses on each bank of the river. The total number placed on the sick list from all causes during the four hot months of the past year, although slightly in excess of those sick at the same period in 1855 and 1856, was below the average of three previous years, and considerably lower than in the year immediately preceding (1857), when the river and docks were also offensive, but in a degree immeasurably less than in the past year. Then as respects bowel affections, in which I include diarrhoea, choleraic diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., the types of those forms of disease, which in this country, noxious exhalations are commonly supposed to originate, we find the additions during the four hot months of the past year from this class of complaints 26.3 below the average of the corresponding period of the three previous years, and 73 less than those of 1857. The number daily sick was also below the average, although there were several cases of rheumatism, phthisis, and other disorders on the list during nearly the entire year. \* \* \* In my Quarterly Report to the Board for April, May, and June last, I guarded myself against committal to the opinion that the then state of the river would always continue innocuous. I observed "that the river, by a continuance of high temperature, might become morbific I do not presume to deny. I only assert that it has not as yet acquired that property." (Report, July 1st, 1858.) The succeeding three months, however, passed away, with only an insignificant amount of diarrhoea cases, and the general health of the departments continued in every respect favourable. From the authorities at the St. Katherine Docks, the London Docks, the East and West India Docks, the Regent's Canal Dock, the Victoria Docks, and the Surrey and the Commercial Docks, I

was very readily furnished with information regarding the health of the officers, clerks, labourers, etc., in these docks respectively. These documents will be found in the Appendix; and it will be seen that the numbers absent by sickness in the London Docks, the St. Katherine's, and the East and West India Docks during the past summer were less than in the same season of the previous year. According to the reports of the Registrar General, 1858 was an unhealthy year; but the mortality in spring and summer was below the average, the excess of deaths having taken place in the six cold months. From the same authority we learn that diarrhoea and summer cholera were, in London, "perceptibly less fatal than usual." In the summer quarter of 1857 the deaths from the former of those complaints were 2,343, and from the latter, 177; while the respective numbers of the quarter ending September 30th, 1858, were 1,391, and 90. While, then, it is not only admitted, but urged, that miasms and foul emanations, from whatever source arising, call for the immediate employment of every means of prevention or mitigation which science and art can suggest, and that the legislative and other investigations into the condition of the Thames during the last summer were fully demanded by the occasion, it is nowhere sustained by evidence that the stench from the river or docks, however noisome, was in any way productive of disease. On the contrary, there was less disease of that form to which foul emanations are supposed to give rise than usual. I am quite assured that, had cholera in an epidemic form, appeared in London during last summer, the cause and effect relation of the stench of the river, and the advent of that disorder, would have been considered as firmly and triumphantly established, not only by the majority of the public, but also by not a few of the medical profession; indeed, the death of a Thames waterman in June, said to have been from Asiatic cholera, was very generally ascribed to river poisoning, and was announced as the signal of an impending outbreak of that dreaded scourge; but had the river been capable of inducing cholera, it is surely not a little extraordinary that among some hundreds of thousands living in its immediate neighbourhood, one man only should have suffered from this disorder. It is opposed to all analogy, and to the usual order of nature, and therefore entirely unphilosophical to suppose that a cause so extensively diffused, should have been so singularly limited in its effect.

**SICK SOLDIERS.** The annexed circular memorandum, addressed to officers commanding regiments and depôts on home stations, has been issued:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Aug. 31.

"In consequence of the numerous claims from private practitioners for medical attendance upon soldiers labouring under chronic diseases, who are employed on the recruiting service and other duties away from their regiments, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that every soldier shall be subjected to a careful medical examination on the day before or on the day on which he leaves his regiment or depot for detached duty of any kind. His Royal Highness likewise desires that, before granting sick furloughs, commanding officers will obtain from medical officers a distinct opinion as to whether the cases are likely to be benefited by the removal of the patients to another locality; and further, that they will take steps for ascertaining that the men's friends are in a situation to afford them such aid as the nature of their ailments may require. Much needless suffering must result if soldiers labouring under chronic diseases are allowed to visit friends who are unable to provide them with the necessary accommodation and comfort.

"By Command,  
W. F. FORSTER, Deputy Adjutant-General."

**STATISTICS OF LUNACY.** The recently issued Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy gives the following statistics. In 1858, 4,985 lunatics (2,413 males, and 2,572 females) were admitted into county and borough asylums, while 2,614 were discharged (1,965 recovered). On New Year's Day last there remained on hand 15,842 lunatics, of whom 1,673 were deemed curable; 11 were found lunatic by inquisition, 326 were criminals, and 1,354 were chargeable to counties or boroughs. 1,858 lunatics remained in hospitals on the 1st of January, 1859; 904 were admitted, and 607 discharged (341 recovered) last year. In the metropolitan licensed houses there were 2,551 lunatics on hand last New Year's Day (331 deemed curable, 132 found lunatic, and 36 criminals). 119 only were chargeable to the public. 1,287 were private, and 1,264 pauper lunatics. In the provincial houses 2,523 lunatics remained on the 1st of January

last, of whom 179 were chargeable (413 only deemed curable). Thus, there were altogether 22,774 lunatics in durance on the 1st of January, 1859 (+137 in the naval hospitals), and of these 2,773 were deemed curable. 300 were lunatics by inquisition, 682 were criminals, and 1,652 chargeable to counties or boroughs. 4,889 of the 22,911 were private, and 18,022 pauper patients.

**THE YELLOW FEVER AT LISBON.** The municipality of Lisbon have had above two hundred silver medals struck, for the purpose of honouring the acts of devotion and charity manifested during the prevalence of yellow fever in that capital in 1857. They are to be distributed among those persons whose services were most eminent during the epidemic. On one face of the medal is an allegorical upright figure, symbolising the town of Lisbon; and on the other side is the legend, "To humane devotion", surrounded by a crown of oak. A diploma or certificate will accompany each medal. Pensions, not exceeding 200,000 *reis* (about £58), are also to be granted to medical men, priests, and other persons, who, after having distinguished themselves in the epidemics of 1853 and 1857, have become incapacitated from continuing their profession.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a written letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets *open at the ends*, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, two pence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

**ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS** should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

**NOTICE.**—Dr. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

*Communications have been received from:—Dr. JAS. RUSSELL; Mr. EDW. LISTER; Mr. T. W. CROSSE; Mr. WM. MARTIN; DR. LIONEL BEALE; Mr. C. J. EVANS; DR. TILT; DR. TYLOR; DR. HYDE SALTER; DR. MARKHAM; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; DR. WILLIAM CAMPS; DR. E. L. ORMEROD; DR. R. H. TAYLOR; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. LEET; DR. F. J. BROWN; DR. J. WATSON; MR. I. HARRISON; THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY; MR. WM. COPNEY; MR. JAMES REID; and MR. H. TERLET, JUN.*

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *De l'Alcool, et des Composés Alcooliques en Chirurgie, de leur influence sur la réunion immédiate et sur les accidents graves ou mortels des plaies et des opérations (phlegmons diffus, phlegmasies des synoviales tendineuses, infection purulente, etc.)* Par M. J. F. Batailhé et M. Ad. Guillet. Paris: 1859.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Grosvenor Place School of Medicine.

No. 1, GROSVENOR PLACE (adjoining St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL). WINTER SESSION 1859-60.

#### LECTURES.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, October 3rd, at Three o'Clock, p.m., by Dr. COCKLE.

General Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Richardson.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Dr. Halford and Mr. Lawson.

Practical Anatomy—Mr. Pittard.

Chemistry—Dr. Thudicum.

Principles and Practice of Medicine—Dr. Cockle and Dr. Leared.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—Mr. Spencer Wells & Mr. Adams.

FEES. General Fee to all the Lectures required by the Universities of London and St. Andrew's, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Society of Apothecaries, 85 Guineas.

Special Arrangements may be made for any one of the Examining Boards. Prizes and Honorary Certificates will be awarded for general proficiency at the termination of the Session.

The Microscope is used to illustrate the Lectures and Demonstrations. The Dissecting Room and Museum of Anatomy are open to the Students during daylight, where their Studies are superintended by the Lecturers on Anatomy and Mr. Pittard.

The Lecturer on Chemistry has a Private Laboratory, where Students are instructed in Analytical and Physiological Chemistry.

Instruction in Pathological Anatomy is given by the Lecturer on Physiology.

Further information may be obtained at the School, 1, Grosvenor Place; of Dr. RICHARDSON, 12, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.; or at the Residences of the different Lecturers.