

could afford to dismiss without injury to the financial condition of the Association; therefore, unless the enforcement of the laws deprived us of nine hundred members, we should gain by the alteration.

It is evident at first sight that we should not lose so many; and if these statements are objected to, I will on another occasion show how many we might expect to lose.

Having shown that the present mode of managing the finances are faulty, I must do our Secretary the justice to observe that it did not commence with him. In 1855, Dr. Cormack, in speaking of the arrears, wrote: "Many of these subscriptions are owed by deceased persons, and by persons heavily in arrear for previous years. Not a few of the number received the JOURNAL for several years; and yet from the date of their admission to the present time, have never contributed to the funds of the Association."

It is the duty of the Secretary to be present at the meetings of the Association and of the Council; to record their minutes; to conduct the correspondence of the Association; to superintend the collection of subscriptions; etc.

Have we not made a mistake in expecting a professional man to take the labour of collecting subscriptions? Is not his time more valuable than the remuneration we can offer him?

I suggest for your consideration, whether it would not be advantageous to the Association to appoint a clerk, whose duty it should be—

1. To acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions.
2. To publish monthly a list of the subscriptions received.
3. To forward circulars in July to members whose subscriptions are one year in arrear.
4. To prepare a list of all members whose subscriptions are one year in arrear, to be laid before the Committee of Council at their first meeting each year.
5. To prepare a list of members to be erased. (N.B.—The unpleasant responsibility of erasing names should not be thrown on the Secretary.)

If the salary of the Secretary is continued at its present amount, at an additional cost of £13 yearly, we could save more than £200 yearly.

Lastly, the receipts of the Association should be audited, as well as the expenditure.

I trust these brief statements are intelligible.

I am, etc., GEORGE MAY, JUN.

Reading, August 14th, 1860.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

LETTER FROM A. P. STEWART, M.D.

SIR,—I was about, last week, to send you some strictures on the extraordinary misrepresentation, which appeared in your columns in the shape of a so-called report, of the discussion at Torquay on special hospitals; but, on second thoughts, I felt that if others who had much more reason to complain than myself made no remonstrance, I should at least pause before laying myself open to the possible charge of attempting to pass off personal vanity for public spirit. What was then a question of expediency has now become a matter of public duty.

The personal part of the business is easily disposed of. With the exception of the concluding tribute to yourself, sir, my remarks, as reported, if they bear any meaning at all, are a lame apology for the evil I most unequivocally denounced. I began by stating, as did Sir Charles Hastings, that I was one of those "hypocrites" who had signed, *de tout mon cœur*, the manifesto against special hospitals; but I utterly denied the imputation of personal and selfish motives which had been so recklessly thrown out against us. *First*, because some special hospitals, such as those for consumption and small-pox, had been established with the approbation of all, to meet a universally felt and crying necessity; *second*, because it was notoriously inconsistent with fact to state, as had been stated, that the feeling which has called forth the strong and irresistible remonstrances now exciting so much discussion, originated in the establishment of the hospital for stone. On the contrary, the feeling against special hospitals had been gathering strength for many years; and this new and crowning achievement of the specialists was but the last drop that made the cup run over—the last feather that broke the camel's back. As for the argument attempted to be drawn from fever hospitals, I expressed my belief that, with two or three exceptions, fever cases are treated all the kingdom over in general hospitals. The same was the case with skin-diseases; and when the hospital for that class of cases was set a going in London, the murmurs were so

loud, and general, and long-continued, that many thought the institution could not make head against so formidable an opposition. I further stated my experience, that now it is a very difficult matter to get a case of skin-disease for the purposes of clinical instruction. Such, sir, was the substance of the remarks I ventured to offer to the Association; and I suppose that one phrase I made use of must have been tolerably accurate, as it has been singled out by the *Medical Times and Gazette* to express at once the historical fact, and the present state of feeling, in regard to special hospitals.

But, while thus reluctantly vindicating myself, I repeat that I have nothing to complain of compared to Dr. William Budd and Dr. Vose, whose luminous addresses well nigh exhausted the subject, and proved by very numerous instances that the greater part of our reliable knowledge on special subjects is due to the labours of men attached to general hospitals. I trust these addresses may yet be published with such fulness as their importance deserves.

Out of this subject arises another question of the last importance to the Association. How comes it, that a discussion, which was felt by those who heard it to bear with crushing force against the specialists, should be held, as I understand it is by many who have read it, to be in their favour? Was it too much to expect that such a discussion should have been so reported in our own JOURNAL as to make it impossible for any one, however willing to be deceived, or however bankrupt in character, truthfulness, and common honesty, exactly to reverse its meaning? On whom rests the blame that it has not been so reported?

I am, etc.,

A. P. STEWART.

74, Grosvenor Street, W., August 20, 1860.

[Dr. Stewart's letter demands a word in reply. The account of the discussion on special hospitals was printed nearly in the form in which we received it from the local reporter, who had no other instructions than to give a full and fair report: not a single idea, having any bearing on the question at issue, being added to or taken from any part of it. The addresses especially of Drs. Stewart, Budd, and Vose, reached us in the identical shape in which they have appeared. We regret that the shortness of the time between our receiving the report, and the publication of the JOURNAL, prevented us from submitting the notes of their speeches to the various gentlemen who addressed the meeting on the hospital question. As the matter stands, however, we can only offer to those members who feel themselves to have been incorrectly reported, the privilege of which Dr. Stewart has availed himself—that of sending a correct statement of their views to the JOURNAL. EDITOR.]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, August 16th, 1860.

The Leeds Poisoning Case. The Earl of HARRINGTON moved for "reports of the coroner's inquest and Crown trial at Lewes, of George Bull, a surgeon, tried for the manslaughter of Sarah Ann Bull, his own mother, by an overdose of prussic acid, administered by him when in a state of excitement and intoxication, and found guilty at the inquest, though above suspicion of bad intention, and acquitted by the Assize Court." The noble earl said the case to which his motion referred was one in which a mother had been poisoned by her son, a medical man, who was in a state of great excitement and intoxication when he administered the poison. The fact of intoxication was left out of consideration in the trial at the assizes. It might be asked, could they not depend on the wisdom of the judge, the intelligence of the counsel, the integrity and honesty of the jury? Generally they might do so; but this was an exceptional case. Besides, there was another element in British justice—publicity, but for which this case would never have been noticed. There were five witnesses examined, and they stated important facts which had not been noticed in the trial before the Chief Justice. He had a letter from the coroner, stating that the fact of the intoxication of the party administering the fatal dose of prussic acid had been lost sight of at the assizes; and that, although anything in the shape of vindictive punishment was far from the wish of any person in the neighbourhood, the majesty of the law should have been vindicated by a sentence to mark the offence as the result of heedlessness induced by intoxication. Upon the whole, he considered the trial had been a perfect mockery of justice. Sir A. Cockburn should have arranged to

put questions to the witnesses to prove that the fatal dose was given when the accused was in a state of intoxication. He thought there ought to be a new trial.

The LORD CHANCELLOR knew nothing whatever of the facts of this case except as stated by the noble earl. He had never read a word about it in the papers, and had received no verbal or written communication on the subject; but he must say, looking at the motion and speech of the noble earl, both were entirely uncalled for. The accused had been regularly tried and acquitted by a jury of his countrymen; yet the noble lord rose in his place and, without charging any misconduct of any kind, he said the man had been guilty and ought to be punished.

The Earl of HARRINGTON. I did not say the man was guilty of murder and ought to have been punished; but I think he was guilty of manslaughter.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, if the man was guilty of manslaughter, he ought to have been punished. The noble earl contended that Sir A. Cockburn ought to have put certain questions in the course of the trial; but, with all respect for the noble earl, Sir A. Cockburn was a better judge than he of what questions ought to be put under such circumstances, while no one had ever presided on the English Bench who was more anxious to do his duty impartially. For his own part, he deprecated the resort to such discussions as the noble earl had raised in connexion with a trial which had been fairly conducted in the face of the country.

The motion was, after a few words from the Earl of Harrington in reply, negatived without a division.

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—

- *FARR, Frederick, Esq., Dunstable, on August 17.
- GODFREY, Benjamin, M.D., Enfield, on August 18.
- HICKS, George B., Esq., Surgeon, Old Street Road, on Aug. 18.
- MILLAR, Samuel, Esq., Surgeon, Enfield, on August 17.
- ROXBURGH, Wm., M.D., Trinity, near Edinburgh, on Aug. 17.
- *TIBBITS, John, M.D., Warwick, on August 17.

Of daughters, the wives of—

- BIDDLE, Assistant-Surgeon T. A., 8th Regiment, on board the *Sevilla*, on June 7th.
- COUSINS, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, 49, Camden Road Villas, on August 15.
- PAGET, James, Esq., F.R.S., Harewood Place, Hanover Square, on August 15.
- RYDING, G., M.D., West Ashling, Chichester, on August 11.
- SWETE, Benjamin, Esq., Surgeon, Stockwell, on August 19.

MARRIAGES.

- BRUCE, Alexander F., Esq., retired H.E.I. Company's Madras Civil Service, to Janette D., second daughter of the late Robert PERRY, M.D., Glasgow, at Edinburgh, on Aug. 16.
- DAVIS, Cresswell, Esq., Surgeon, of Brompton, to Louisa Jane, fourth daughter of the late Richard LEWIS, Esq., of Dawley, Salop, on August 15.
- DE LA MARE, James E., Esq., Woolwich Common, to Lucy S., youngest daughter of the late Colin A. BROWNING, M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, on August 16.
- ENGLISH, Thomas, M.D., Upper East Smithfield, to Jane, only surviving daughter of J. G. MANDER, Esq., Albion Square, at St. John's, Hackney, on August 16.
- FORSAITH, Henry S., Esq., to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Robert ROWLEY, M.D., at St. Marylebone, on August 20.
- *GAMGEE, Joseph Sampson, Esq., Birmingham, to Marian, second daughter of the late William N. PARKER, Esq., of Edgbaston, at Handsworth, on August 9.
- GRAHAM, Thomas H., Esq., Surgeon, Lamberhurst, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert W. ELLIOTT, Esq., Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, at St. Mary's, Islington, on August 16.

KING, William T., Esq., Surgeon, Thurlow Place, Hackney Road, to Lily, only child of the late George GLYNES, Esq., at South Hackney, on August 16.

RAYNER, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, Birstall, Yorkshire, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas LEA, Esq., Highgate, on Aug. 16.

ST. JOHN, Lieutenant Frederick C., 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Jane, eldest daughter of Edmund W. EYRE, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, at Ramandroag, near Bellary, on June 7.

DEATHS.

COOKE. On August 16th, at Wyvois Court, near Reading, Rosalind H. M., wife of T. Weedon Cooke, Esq., Surgeon, of Upper Berkeley Street.

ELSDALE. On August 15th, at Braunston, near Rugby, aged 20, Robinson, eldest son of *Robinson Elsdale, Esq., Spalding.

HAY, James, Esq., Newgate Street, aged 70, on August 18.

KENNEDY. On August 15th, at Apedale Hall, Staffordshire, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Hugh A. Kennedy, M.D.

APPOINTMENTS.

*HILL, William R., M.D., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath.

PASS LISTS.

UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. List of names of those on whom the degree of M.D. was conferred, on August 3rd, 1860:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| BARRON, Geo. B., Lancashire | LE GRAND, Frederick W., Staff Surgeon, R.N. |
| BEATON, Daniel, Isle of Wight | LOGAN, Thomas, Ayrshire |
| BILLINGHURST, H., Islington | McHARG, Michael, co. Antrim |
| BINDON, Henry V., Staff-Surgeon, Chatham | MACKERN, Thomas, London |
| BLAKELEY, Samuel, Tyrone | MACNAB, John, Lanarkshire |
| BLAKENEX, Edward H., Deputy Inspector-General of Staff | MACTYRE, William, London |
| BOLTON, Edwin H., Surrey | MAYBURY, A. K., Richmond |
| BROADBENT, Lewis G., Bambergh | METCALFE, James B., London |
| BURKE, Miles V., Limerick | MILLAR, Samuel S., Enfield |
| CANDY, John, Sussex | MILMAN, Alfred McK., New Galloway |
| CLARKE, John, Assistant-Surgeon, 95th Regiment | MORRISON, John, Durham |
| CONNON, Wm., Aberdeenshire | MURPHY, T. J., 60th Rifles |
| COOKE, William H., Staffordshire | O'CONNELL, John, Cork |
| CORBOLD, Francis J., Kent | PHILIPS, Thomas B., Brighton |
| COUTTS, James, Aberdeen | RAE, J., R.N., Haslar Hospital |
| COWARD, Wm., South Shields | RAINES, John, Manchester |
| CROWTHER, Thos., Yorkshire | RIX, Joseph, Huntingdonshire |
| CUTFIELD, Alfred B., Deal | SLESSER, Chas., Aberdeenshire |
| DEAMER, William, Newcastle-upon-Trent | SOMERVILLE, C., Staffordshire |
| DEAS, D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets | SOMMERS, John A., Liverpool |
| EVANS, Oliver, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, R.N. | SPENCER, L., Lancashire |
| FLEMING, Albert, Sussex | STEPHEN, Wm., Aberdeen |
| FORSTER, T. B., Devonport | STEWART, John G., Greenwich Hospital |
| GIBSON, G., Chester-le-Street | SUTHERLAND, Wm., Croydon |
| GREIG, John, Kincardineshire | SUTTON, J., Nottinghamshire |
| HANNA, Harrison, Belfast | TAYLOR, John, London |
| HARVEY, Alfred, London | TEBAY, Thomas G., London |
| HAYNE, Leonard H. J., Greenwich Hospital | THOMAS, John H., London |
| JACKSON, G. H., Tottenham | THURSFIELD, Wm., Shropshire |
| KING, David, Ayrshire | TULLOCK, John, 10th Regiment |
| KITCHING, Alfred, Hull | TURNER, Charles W., Gloucestershire |
| LAWRENCE, James, Ayrshire | TYLECOTE, E. T., Staffordshire |

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on *Thursday, August 16th, 1860*:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| CHALMERS, John E., Hull | MOULT, Emanuel D., Marple, near Stockport |
| GILES, Wm. F., Cheltenham | WILLIAMS, H., Framlingham |
| HILL, T. M., Clifton, Bristol | WORKMAN, C. J., Reading |

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination:—

Cooke, John, University College	SOPER, William, Guy's Hospital
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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. Successful candidates at the Competitive Examination for Commissions.—August 20th. The names are placed in order of merit.

GODWIN, C. H. Y., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
WALTERS, John, M.B., King's College
GILLESPIE, F., M.D., Cork
GORE, A. A., M.D., Dublin
MAUNSELL, T., Dublin
WHITE, G. F., University College
WILSON, F. R., M.B., Dublin
JONES, W. H., M.D., Cork
ALCOCK, N., Dublin [gow
DAVIDSON, D. M'G., M.D., Glasgow
HEATH, R. E., M.D., Dublin and Belfast
ADAMS, Robert, M.D., Glasgow and Dublin
LEVER, R. C., King's College
JAZDOWSKI, B. J., M.B., Aberdeen
THOMPSON, James, Dublin
WILLS, C. S., Dublin
RIORDAN, R. B., Dublin
HOPE, Samuel, St. Mary's Hospital
BAKER, Thos. Y., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
BRACKEN, J. H. N., Dublin
QUINLAN, P., Dublin
PONT, Frank, King's College
BAXTER, C. P., M.B., Dublin
WHITE, S. G., M.D., Edinburgh and Belfast
LAMB, Henry, Dublin
HARVEY, H. O., St. George's Hospital
GRANT, E. B., M.B., Aberdeen
WALL, W. R., Dublin
FLYNN, T. P., Dublin

HEALTH OF LONDON—AUGUST 18TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys .. 839 } 1685 .. 1029	
	{ Girls .. 856 }	
Average of corresponding weeks 1850-9	1589 .. 1200	

Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 54; pneumonia, 51; phthisis, 135; small-pox, 7; scarlatina, 37; measles, 45; diphtheria, 6; hooping-cough, 21. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 123, being 40 above the corrected average.

Barometer :
Highest (Mon.) 29.605; lowest (Th.) 29.232; mean 29.477.

Thermometer :
In sun—highest (Tu.) 117.0 degs.; lowest (Sat.) 69.0 degs.
In shade—highest (Th.) 70.8 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 48.8 degrees.
Mean—57.8 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—3.6 degrees.
Range—during week, 22.0 degrees; mean daily, 14.7 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 86.
Mean direction of wind, N.W. & S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.50.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE MEDICAL DIACONATE. While we agree with Dr. Swayne and Mr. Spender that the observation to which they allude was uncalled for, we do not think that we should be right in opening our pages to a controversy between religious parties. The discussion at Torquay, carried on, as we believe it was, by members of various denominations, was characterised throughout by an entire absence of sectarian feeling. The question of the medical diaconate was brought forward by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, in a most honest and catholic spirit, and was examined on the broadest principles; and on these principles alone can any discussion of its merits be founded which is fit for the pages of a medical periodical.

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.

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, twopenny; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpenny; for every additional half-pound or under, twopenny.

Communications have been received from:—DR. W. H. RANKING; MR. J. SODEN; MR. J. S. GAMGEE; MR. A. SANSOM; MR. R. ELSDALE; MR. F. FARR; DR. C. H. LEET; MR. E. WOAKES, JUN.; DR. J. G. SWAYNE; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. P. C. PRICE; DR. WOLLASTON; DR. BARHAM; DR. A. P. STEWART; DR. E. COPEMAN; MR. RD. HUGHES; DR. T. INMAN; DR. JOHN PURSELL; MR. B. BLOWER; MR. W. J. SQUARE; MR. A. PRICHARD; MR. G. D. R. MCCARTHY; DR. T. WALKER; and MR. J. K. SPENDER.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[* An Asterisk is prefixed to the Names of Members of the Association.]

1. The Uses of Animals in Relation to the Industry of Man: being a Course of Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum. By *E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. First Course. London: Robert Hardwicke. 1860.
2. On the Invention of Stereoscopic Glasses for Single Pictures: with Preliminary Observations on the Stereoscope, and on the Physiology of Stereoscopic Vision. By T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. London: Churchill. 1860.

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The objects of this Society are—

1st. To provide a safe and efficient medium by which the Medical Profession may secure more certain and regular payment for their services; with every consideration for the convenience of those who are willing, but unable directly to discharge their liabilities; with rigour from those who are able, but have not the disposition to remunerate medical men.

These ends are to be accomplished without interfering with the valuable time of the Members of the Profession, or exposing them to the unpleasantness which necessarily attends applications for money, or to the uncertainty and risk of employing private collectors.

2nd. To assist Members with information and advice in the purchase and sale of Practices.

3rd. To raise a Benevolent Fund by devoting to that object the profits arising from the general operations of the Society.

The Society consists of qualified Medical Practitioners only. Annual Subscription, One Guinea; a Firm, consisting of two Partners, a Guinea and a half; a Firm of three Partners, Two Guineas. Fixed rates of Commission are also charged on business transacted.

The general business is carried on by a staff of officers at the Central Office, 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, together with trustworthy employees appointed in town and country, the whole of whom are under the direction and superintendence of the Committee.

The Metropolitan Members of the Committee, with the Trustees, are responsible for all moneys received by the staff.