ፐብ CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All letters and communications for the Journal, to be addressed to the Editor, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communica-tions which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communica-tions, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE,-In February next, according to announcement, there will be an examination of candidates for the assistant-surgeoncies of the Indian Medical Service. We have no doubt that the terms of the Warrant just issued by Sir C. Wood will bring forward plenty of candidates on the occasion.

THE CASE OF ABDUCTION OF A NUN.-It was stated in the papers that Mr. Millar of Bethnal House Asylum signed the certificate of lunacy of the nun who was forcibly removed from this country, as all our readers may remember. Mr. Millar, we are informed, neither signed a certificate, nor had anything to do with her removal.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE,—SIR: I think of entering the army as assistant-surgeon, but should not do so if I could not live upon the pay of assistant-surgeon. Could I live equal to the other officers upon the pay without other private moneys? How are the expenses incurred? are they avoidable? Apologising for the traphile I give you. Apologising for the STONEWALL. trouble I give you. I am, etc.,

[We will answer our correspondent in the words of an army surgeon of considerable experience. "Ten shillings a day, or £180 a year, is very fair pay for a young surgeon to start on. With very strict economy, he can avoid, but only just avoid, debt. A change of uniform-a thing of common occurrence-would swamp him at once. But 13s. or 15s., after ten to twelve years' service, is not enough," EDITOR. 1

THE DENTAL REVIEW has reached its fourth number, and well sustains its original promises. The last-the October-number contains original communications by Mr. Fuller, Mr. A. Tribe, Mr. Hulme, and Mr. Hockley.

AN ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER writes:—"The treatment accorded to medical officers cannot often be fairly called 'ungentlemanly'; it is merely the systematic refusal to recognise relative rank; and therefore it is that medical officers are, as a rule, treated as 'outsiders', without a recognised place as such, unless it be that assigned in the Army List, viz., last of all; and this, although scarcely 'ungentlemanly', is certainly derogatory to the profession. It must be borne in mind, that in the army, a fixed, definite nosition, carrying respect with it, is essential; and clearly it is sion. It must be borne in mind, that in the army, a fixed, definite position, carrying respect with it, is essential: and clearly it is absurd to place any man in a dubious position, and tell him, as the Duke of Cambridge said, 'You behave well, and you will be treated well'; for in such a case the majority of mankind are disposed at first to treat such a man badly, and he must of necessity have hard work to work himself into that position which he ought to occupy in virtue of his education, rank, and profession."

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—A high authority, late of the Indian Medical Service, writes as follows:—"The recently published despatch of Sir Charles Wood seems fully to remove all cause of complaint. After careful examination of that document, I must acknowledge that the Indian Government has at last dealt fairly, knowledge that the Indian Government has at last dealt fairly, and, in many respects, liberally, to its medical officers; and the fulness of these concessions is the best proof of the reality and the justness of the complaints which have been so long and so ably urred upon the attention of the authorities by the medical press. I trust that the recent triumph is the forerunner of an equal measure of justice to the medical officers of the Royal Service. You will observe that Sir Charles Wood has not alluded to the vexed question of relative rank, as respects the claim to the Presidency of mixed Boards. Doubtless, he does not feel competent to deal with this matter, which must be fought out with the Horse Guards."

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND .- SIR: The following subscrip-HE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Dr. F. Fitch (Kidderminster), 5s.; Dr. Gibbs (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; Dr. Scale (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; Dr. Scale (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; G. Shorland, Esq. (Westbury), 5s.; Dr. Hooper (Camberwell), 10s. Amount previously announced, £103:7:6. Received at the Lancet office, £6:14.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D., Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, November 30th, 1864.

ANOTHER NOT BAD SUGGESTION .- "I wish," writes a correspondent, "to make an observation on a suggestion, which was made in the last number of the JOURNAL, respecting those gentlemen who are dissatisfied with the JOURNAL. Instead of attempting to sow disanssatisfied with the Journal. Instead of attempting to sow dis-sensions in our ranks, or making any alteration in our laws to suit their views, I would simply point out to them, that there is a society already formed, called the Medical Protection Society, which has no journal, and the annual subscription is the same as to the British Medical Association. If they are so satisfied that the Journal is a clog to the Association, here is a society which embraces what they wish; and as it has not been attacked by the embraces what they wish; and as it has not been attacked by the Lancet, I must presume that the funds are appropriated to what it professes; namely, in protecting the medical profession; and if it does not succeed, the inference to be drawn is, that it might have done so had there been a journal, and an argument in favour (if one is required) of our JOURNAL. A medical friend wrote to me a few days ago, and wished to join the Association for the sake of the JOURNAL as inseparable from the Association, although there are several points in which I differ from you." several points in which I differ from you.'

ECZEMA.—SIR: Mr. E. Wilson, in his admirable paper on Eczema, in the JOURNAL of November 19th, speaks of a solution of caustic potash being very useful in some cases. Will you allow me to ask him—1. Of what strength it should be? 2. How often repeated? I am, etc., Enquirer. 3. Does it, as a rule, cause much pain? November 25th, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. J. Vose Solomon; Dr. C. H. F. Routh; Dr. Thudichum; Dr. James Russell; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. T. M. Stone; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. Pick; The Hongray Secretary of the Epidemiological Society; W. A. J.; The Hongray Secretaries of the Obstetnical Society of London; Mr. Higginbottom; Mr. W. Parker; Enquirer; The Secretary of the Oddical Society; Dr. R. Fowler; Dr. G. M. Humphry; Mr. S. H. Steel; and Mr. Le Gros Clark.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Clean Skin: how to get it and how to keep it. By John W. Williams. London: 1864.
 Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. xv.

London: 1864.

Lectures on the Diseases of the Stomach. By W. Brinton, M.D., F.R.S. Second edition. London: 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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