Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of August next.

T. Watkin Williams, General Secretary.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the South Midland Branch will be held at Woburn on Thursday, the 23rd of June, at 2 p.m.; H. V. Hardey, Esq., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to forward the titles of same to Dr. Bryan, Northampton, not later than the 9th of June.

John M. Bryan, M.D., Secretary.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual meeting of this Branch was held at Hull on Wednesday, May 18th, 1864. In the absence of F. B. Anderson, Esq., the President, Dr. Owen Daly, the President for the incoming year, took the chair. There were also present twenty-two members and visitors.

New Members. The following gentlemen were admitted members of the Branch: Dr. Graham; F. Casson, Esq.; F. M. Foster, M.D.; and D. Gibson, Esq.

Officers and Council. Mr. R. M. Craven was chosen President-elect; and Mr. J. Farino Holdt, Honorary Secretary. Sir Henry Cooper, M.D.; Mr. Locking; Mr. Hardey; Mr. Henry Gibson; Dr. Lunn; Dr. Humphry Sandwith; and Mr. Sleigh, were elected committee-men for the ensuing year.

Communications. After the President, Dr. Daly, had delivered his address, the following professional communications were made.

1. Case of Fatal Cystic Haemorrhage. By W. J. Lunn, M.D.
2. Case of Urethro-Vaginal Fistula. By W. J. Lunn, M.D.

Dinner. The business of the meeting being over, the members dined together at the Victoria Hotel, where they were joined by several other members who had been prevented from attending earlier. A delightful evening was spent; and the proceedings altogether were of a most encouraging character, the meeting being the largest that the Association has held in Hull for some years.

Reports of Societies.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INSTITUTION: MEDICAL SECTION.

General Meeting, April 6th, 1864.

John Windsor, Esq., in the Chair.

Four new numbers were elected.

Bronchial Cysts. Mr. Smart exhibited specimens of bronchial casts expected by a man aged 38, suffering from recurrent attacks of subacute bronchitis. Last autumn, he caught a bad cold, with cough; and he then noticed for the first time peculiar solid lumps in the expectation. He got well, and remained so until shortly after Christmas, when he was again attacked with cough, attended with expectoration, containing occasionally what appeared to him solid lumps of flesh, as before. His occupation (that of a night-watchman) was generally not interfered with. He had a sudden dyspeptic seizure on the 10th of last March, when he was first seen by Mr. Smart. He was found sitting up in bed, breathing laboriously, with paroxysms of violent coughing. The cough consisted of a long series of short expiratory succussions, resembling somewhat the "chinks" of hooping-cough, with a shrill sibilant faleso sound. The physical signs were those of bronchitis, and were almost entirely confined to the inframary region, the bronchi having a rather "sticky" character. There was no pain. In the course of twenty-four hours, he would sometimes cough up between one and two pints of gelatinous phlegm, with a slight admixture of air-bubbles, but having a "head" of yeasty-looking froth. Mingled with the gelatinous secretion were numerous streaks and small elongated fragments of a milk-white substance, and also a few large solid-looking pinkish lumps. Agitated in a basin of water, the latter unfolded themselves into two complex ramifications, consisting of a main trunk and branching offsets, and representing the complete cast of a portion of a bronchial tree, the aggregate being often from four to five inches long. Several of these were found to be solid cylinders, having a soft amorphous centre, coated with a stout surrounding lamina of great toughness. The external surface of the more voluminous casts was generally tinged with blood, as if the casts had adhered to the sides of the bronchial tubes, and had been removed by a violent evulsive effort. There was no other hemoptysis, nor any symptom of tuberculosis. The expulsion of the larger masses was generally preceded by a violent and incessant cough, lasting sometimes more than two hours. He would spit from two or three to sixteen or eighteen of these bodies in twenty-four hours; and a wash-hand-basinful of them might have been collected in the course of a few weeks.

He had been troubled previously with dyspeptic symptoms; and, although his appetite continued good throughout his illness, eating nearly always increased his distress in breathing. The dyspepsia was only occasional, was not accompanied with lividity of the features, and did not cause much after-exhaustion.
the Council, are only called on to give a list of candidates admitted and rejected; while the Army and Navy Boards, with which the Council has no direct concern, are requested not only the names, but to mark also the institutions which granted the qualifications! Thus these boards, although possessing no power either by charter or by Act of Parliament, are virtually set up as censors over all the licensing bodies in the kingdom! This certainly does not seem just to the chartered bodies, who ought to have fair play, notwithstanding their faults.

I am, etc.,
N. S. U. C.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The following gentlemen passed his first professional examinations during the May sittings of the examiners.

The following gentlemen passed their final examinations, and were admitted licentiates of the College.

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Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the May sittings of the examiners.

RANGHAM, J. H., Esq., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Survey
Dispensary.

*VOX, W. T., Esq., appointed Physician to the St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

*FRIDHAM, J. M., Esq., appointed Physician to the St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

*BEATIE, W., M.D., appointed Resident Accoucheur to St. Thomas's Hospital.

*WILSON, FRASIAS, Esq., F.R.S., appointed Senior Surgeon to the St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

ARMY.

BRAZEN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A. K., to be Staff-Surgeon, vice J. W. MORTON, M.D.

MONTY, Staff-Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., to be Surgeon 7th Foot, vice J. JOPP, M.D.

VERDON, J. J., Esq., to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon.

ROYAL NAVY.

CLARK, Henry A., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Naiad.

HANSDAY, Ingham, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Cumberland.

HATHERLEY, N. C., M.D., Surgeon, to the Assurance.

HOLLINGSWORTH, J. Mck., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the Evangeline.

HUGHES, Thomas W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Formidable.

JONES, William, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital.

Honourable Artillery Company of London.

Barrengro, T. S., M.D., to be Surgeon.

Volunteers, (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers)

Bennett, M. F., Esq., to be Assist-Surg. 2nd Warwickshire R.V.

BENNETT, C. H., M.D., to be Assist-Surg. 3rd City of London R.V.

Campbell, W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Administrative

Batalion Renfrewshire R.V.

Cox, R. H., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Gloucestershire Light Horse Volunteers.

DEATH.

TOMKINS, Charles, M.D., of Weston-super-Mare, at West Monkton, Somerset, aged 60, on May 17.
CHOLERA has been committing great ravages at Boulogne, Broach, and Baroda.

SUTURE-GENERAL HAMMOND. It is said that the court-martial on Dr. Hammond is still in session, and examining witnesses. What the decision will be remains to be seen.

DONATION. Lord Stanley, M.P., has transferred to trustees the sum of £1000 for the benefit of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, and one or two other kindred local institutions.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Professor Ferguson will commence his course of lectures on Monday, June 11th, at the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the Progress of Surgery during the present century. These lectures will be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Cork. The Professor of Surgery has had a letter direct from the Home Office, dated May 10th, 1864, through the President of the College, dispensing with his services. He also held the Inspectorship of Anatomy for the South; and Dr. Beamish, medical officer to the Cork Prisons, has been appointed Inspector, in the room of Dr. Bullen.

REQUESTS. Mrs. Vial, of Hampstead, has left by will bequests of £200 each to the University College Hospital, King's College Hospital, and the Cancer Hospital. Sir W. Brown, Liverpool, has left by will to the Northern Hospital, £1,000; Southern Hospital, £500; Royal Infirmary, £500; Deaf and Dumb School and Blind School, each £250; Eye and Ear Infirmary, £100.

DANGEROUS PERCUSSION-CAPS. A surgeon in the Navy draws attention to the effects of cheap and bad percussion-caps. Many eyes are entirely lost every year by them. They are used by children in musket and pistols, and at fairs and other places of public resort. They are composed of a very brittle metal, which in the explosion is apt to splinter, and the fragments fly off with dangerous rapidity.

DR. NORMANDY, who expired on the 10th inst., was a Frenchman by birth, but had made England his home. In addition to his numerous works on chemistry and chemical services to the department of justice to which he specially professed, Dr. Normandy was the patentee of the apparatus for the distillation of circulated fresh water from sea water, an invention of the utmost practical value on board ocean-going ships, in the equipment of which it has come to be considered in the light of a necessity.

CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION BILL. A deputation from the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health had an interview with the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce and Mr. Barin at the Home Office on the 21st inst., on the subject of the Cattle Importation and Diseases Prevention Bills. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Locke, M.P., consisted of Mr. B. H. Dr. Addis, Mr. R. R. and Dr. Vinen, Dr. Buchanon, Dr. Druitt, and Dr. Porton.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A parliamentary return, just issued, states that the number of medical officers who have retired from the army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 1858, includes 3 inspectors-general, 4 deputy-inspectors-general, 4 regimental surgeons-major, and 6 staff-surgeons-major. In addition, 14 regimental assistant-surgeons and 13 staff-assistant-surgeons have resigned since January 1st, 1862. Among the vacancies now existing in the various grades of the army medical department, there are 20 regimental surgeons and 64 assistant-surgeons, staff and regimental.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. The conversation held on the 17th inst., in Bloomsbury Square, was numerously attended. A fine collection of medical plants was exhibited; and great interest was excited by some specimens of poison extracted from the upas tree, which in bygone times was regarded with such mysterious awe. Amongst the numerous objects of scientific and antiquarian interest, was a large collection of the bill of the eighteenth century, although it did not very materially differ from those of the present day. Some admirable specimens of photo-sculpture, executed by Mr. Claudet, were much admired; and praise was freely bestowed upon an ingenious invention, Mr. Purchase's, by which a signal by a shore railway signal may be turned by the agency of electricity. During the evening Mr. Ladd introduced several optical experiments, and Professor Abel, F.R.S., of Woolwich, delivered an entertaining lecture on gun-cotton.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEFICENT COLLEGE. The annual general meeting of the governors of this College was held on May 18th, at the offices of the College, No. 37, Soho Square; Sir Charles Lecock in the chair. The report stated that during the past year no particulars of very marked importance had occurred, but it continued steadily the good work for which it was founded. The governors had to fill up one vacancy in the pensioners, arising from a death. There were six vacancies for foundation scholarships, to be filled up from forty-four candidates; and two vacancies for the education of 200 boys.

Since the last annual report eight of the college boys had passed the preliminary examination at the College of Surgeons, one that at the College of Physicians, and five the matriculation examination at the University of London. At the present time there were 190 resident boys, besides 10 day scholars, and it was the intention of the Council to appoint an additional master. A systematic course of lectures and lessons on chemistry and natural philosophy had been established under the direction of Dr. Albert Bernard. The Council had decided on opening the school to the sons of gentlemen not belonging to the medical profession, and with this view recommended that the second bye-law which precluded the admission as resident scholars of any but sons of medical men be amended, and the following adopted in its place:—

"The school is intended for the education of boys between the ages of eight and nineteen, none being above fifteen years old on admission. One hundred and eighty boys, at least, shall reside in the college, forty or more of whom shall be foundation scholars, the remainder being exhibitioners, and such boys, not being the sons of medical men, shall be permitted by the Council to receive their education at the college. The foundation scholars shall be entirely educated, boarded, clothed, and maintained by the college. The exhibitioners shall pay a sum of £40 a year each for education, board, lodging, and washing, without any extra charge for the use of books, instruments, etc. The scholars not the sons of medical men shall pay £63 a year each for the like advantages. All payments shall be made in advance at the commencement of each term."

The receipts for 1863 were greater than those of 1862 by £264. The report was adopted. Messrs. H. Blenkarne, T. B. Curling, William Gilpin, C. J. F. Lord, Richard Quain, Dr. Ray, Dr. Sibson, and Messrs. A. Sturry, W. Street, and J. Ward, were re-elected members of the Council.

The formal resolution altering the constitution of the School having been moved, Mr. Cattlin moved as an amendment, "that the school was intended for the education of 200 or more boys, between the ages of eight and nineteen, none being more than fifteen; 180 boys at least should reside in the college, 10 or
more of whom should be foundation scholars, and the remaining exhibitioners and commoners—the sons of medical men—so promising boys next term, as shall be permitted by the Council to receive education at the college. The exhibitioners and commoners shall be admitted in such manner and in such relative numbers as the Council should from time to time determine, to be supported, clothed, and fed by the college; that the exhibitioners pay for their board, lodging, and washing, without extra charge for the use of instruments, etc., and that they should be the sons of medical men; the commoners to pay £10, and the sons of other gentlemen to pay £20. Ultimately both the original resolution and amendment were withdrawn and the whole subject was again referred back to the Council for reconsideration, and to embody the views of Mr. Catlin in their resolution, to be submitted to a general meeting to be called as early as possible. The meeting was adjourned for the election of one pensioner and six boys.

University College, London. The distribution of prizes to the students of the Faculty of Medicine took place on Tuesday, May 10th. The Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse presided. The annual report stated that the number of medical students during the session 1863-64 was 159; and that the number of new entries during the year had been 41. Two former students, Dr. C. H. Marriott of Leicester, and Dr. S. Ringer, had taken the degree of M.D. in the University of London. Six candidates from the College had taken the degree of M.B. Of these, Mr. John Talbot Jones obtained the scholarship and gold medal in medicine, a gold medal in forensic medicine, and a place in honour in midwifery. The Atkinson Morley surgical scholarship of £45, tenable for three years, had been awarded to Mr. Thomas Griffiths; and the experimental gold medal in physiological anatomy to Mr. Alexander Bruce, to whom had also been adjudicated the Longridge prize for general proficiency. The report also referred to an extension of the means afforded to students for clinical study in the hospital. Since the foundation of the medical school of the College, every opportunity had been taken for establishing practical courses of study, in which the learner himself might take an active part in the work. Thus, a course of practical chemistry, involving work in the laboratory, had been established by the late Professor of Chemistry, Mr. Godber (opened 1858), and had been continued by Professor Williamson. A physiological laboratory had been opened for the practical study of physiology, structural anatomy, and physiological chemistry; and a class for practical instruction in these subjects had been carried on by Dr. Harley since 1854. In the hospital attention had all along been paid to means for making the students practically familiar with the work of their profession. Instruction in operative surgery on the dead body was given by Mr. Marshall; by whom also instruction was given in the art of bandaging. Over and above the clinical instruction afforded to the physicians of the hospital, there had long been instruction in clinical surgery and clinical medicine by special professors of these subjects. During the past year, however, Dr. Russell Reynolds, the Professor of Clinical Medicine, had instituted a new course of clinical teaching, which had produced good results. A certain number of the students had gone through this special course, the object of which was to bring each individual into direct contact with patients, so that he should, for himself, hear their complaints, examine them, make his own diagnosis, and suggest the proper treatment. One of the students, who was doing the work by requiring from each student a written report in each case, according to a particular form, and by making that report the subject of subsequent examination and comment. Altogether, this plan drew from the room, that the medical section had conferred special prizes and certificates on the students recommended by Dr. Reynolds for the merit of their clinical reports. The prizes were distributed as follows. Anatomy and Physiology—Gold Medal and First Certificate: 1. Pearson Irvine, M.A.; 2. B. A. Lancaster; 3. James Spencer. Second Medal and Second Certificate: Thomas Bailey, London. Certificates: 4. Marcus Beck, Isleworth; 5. Frederick Burton, Bedford; 6. Frederick B. Nunneley, Burton-on-Trent; 7. W. George Rigden, Canterbury, F.; 8. Edward F. Willoughby, Ipswich; 9. Loy, Stokel Hey, London; 10. Charles J. H. Smith, London; 11. Henry Clothier, Haselmere, Surrey; 12. George O. Spencer, Notting Hill; 13. H. Carter Wigg, Geelong, Australia; 14. William A. Stuart, Barbadoes. Anatomy—Senior Class: Gold Medal and First Certificate: G. O. Spencer; First Silver Medal and Second Certificate: F. B. Nunneley; Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate: H. Clothier. Certificates: 4. C. J. H. Smith; 5. E. F. Willoughby; 6. J. Pearson Hughes, Llandover. Junior Class—Silver Medal and First Certificate: George Currie; Second Medal and Second Certificate: Hope. Certificates: 2. Richard L. Roberts, Rwbion; 3. Nicholas Marshall, St. Austell; 4. Arthur Hensman, Northampton; 5. Louis M. Le Grand, Mauritius. Chemistry—Gold Medal and First Certificate: J. S. Cluff; First Silver Medal and Second Certificate: Russell. Silver Medal and Third Certificate: Charles Graham, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Certificates: 4. John T. Brown, Dorking; 5. Robert Colman, London; 6 (equal), J. Hindle Calvert, Accrington; Manning Prentice, Stowmarket; William R. Gowors, Coggleshall; 7. Ethelred Desse, Wiltshire; 8 (equal), Robert Barlow, Halifax; Yorkshire; Phineas D. Abraham, London; 9 (equal), Thomas B. Hay, London; Robert C. Joy, London; William Thomas, Battersea. Practical Physiology and Histology—Silver Medal and First Certificate: W. A. Staung. Certificates: 2. H. Clothier; 3. G. W. Rigden. Comparative Anatomy—Gold Medal and First Certificate: J. S. Cluff. Certificates: 2, John Williams, Llangudock, Carmarthenshire; 3, I. P. Irvine, B.A.; 4. W. R. Gowors; 5. J. Wrold Langmore, London; 6. E. Desse. Principles and Practice of Medicine—Gold Medal and First Certificate: George Jackson, Tavistock; 2. W. J. Moriorn, Stirling; 6. G. W. Rigden; 7. W. A. Stuart. Principles and Practice of Surgery—Gold Medal and First Certificate: Charles Bradley, Nottingham; First Silver Medal and Second Certificate: George Greecowc, Follingbam; Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate: William Spooner, Ealing; Certificates: 4. Griffith Griffiths, Altwam; 5. William Akerman, St. Just, Cornwall; 6. Robert D. Lagg, Banock, Second Silver Medals. Clinical Medal—Gold Medal and First Certificate: Bryan Holmes Allen; Silver Medal and Second Certificate: Alexander Bruce, of London. Special Class of Clinical Medicine.—First Prize (Microscope): William Snow; Second Prize (Guide du Medecin Praticien par M. Valletix) John M. Allen. Certificates: 10. Charles W. Todd's Clinical Lectures: B. H. Allen. Certificates: 4. H. W. Walker, London; 5. J. Morison; 6. Herbert Everitt, Norwich; 7. Joseph Thompson, Nottingham; 8. Thomas H. Green, Saffron Walden; 9. Samuel Mills, Huddersfield; 10. J. Williams; 11. Thomas Anstey, Sabah; 12. John Studley, London; 13. Henry Clothier; 14. G. W. Rigden; 15. John W. Legg, Alverstock.
OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.. . . . . .Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Flatulency and Cancer of the Rectum, 1:30 P.M.—Samaritan, 2:30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY.. . . . . Guy's, 1 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY.. St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

THURSDAY.. . . . . Great Northern, 1 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

FRIDAY... . . . . . .Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

SATURDAY.. . . . . St. Thomas', 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1:30 P.M.—King's College, 1:30 P.M.—Chairing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1:30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

Wednesday. Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Greenhalgh; "On Placenta Praevia"; Dr. Avellug, "On Immediate Transfusion".

Thursday. Linnean—Chemical. Royal (Anniversary).


COUPON TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters and communications for the Journal, to be addressed to the Editors, St. George Queen's St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. Correspondents, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

Dr. Drysdale on Mercury. Dr. Drysdale's views are now so well known to the profession, that there is no occasion for us to publish his letter. In reply to it, however, we may remark, that the quotation made by him from Dr. Markham's Galstonian Lectures contains no assertion that all syphilis may be cured without mercury. Neither has Mr. Henry Lee admitted that every form of syphilis common amongst soldiers can be cured without mercury. Again, infective syphilis is not unknown (in Dr. Drysdale would have it); for the last published report of the Registrar-General shows that under one year of age it is far more fatal than small-pox. The opinion of Sir B. Brodie, again, is not mere hearsay evidence, but is published in his Pathological Observations. "If my reviewer," says Dr. Drysdale, "will point the dawns in the evidence given by Fricker, John Thompson, Bosc, and others, I shall lay down my arms." To this we answer: The flaw required by Dr. Drysdale consists in this; viz., that none of the authorities whom he quotes have distinguished between the infective and the non-infecting variety of syphilis, and have treated both alike. Until they have recognised that distinction, they are wise in abstaining from the use of mercury. No one in the present day would give much for statistics which would prove the value or the uselessness of any particular medicine in fever, if the persons using such medicine had not distinguished one fever from another.

Graufion's Medical Service. Mr. : The impression left on my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of a very large number of all the best of the profession, is very greatly in favour of the views of gratuitous medical services which you advocate, and for which you are so courageously attacked by the Medical Times and Gazette. The same concaustic rell will sustain most men; yet I imagine that you, when polled, are of some support to one another. You may depend upon it, that, if polled, your views would command the chief part of the best men; and so I for twenty years now have been a salaried officer of medical institutions, I think I am at least as unbiassed as any one can be, in respect to work gratis. I have had no notice of my work being put out pay; and I never intend to; believing it to be unfair to the patient, to the medical profession, and to myself.

R. E.—We must decline to take any part in the personal side of the affair. Experience seems fully to have determined that Amussat's operation, practised at the right time in cases of obstructed bowel, both prolongs life and relieves the patient from great and excruciating pain. There is every reason to believe that it would have done so in the case referred to by our correspondent, had Mr. Solly's proposal been adopted.

The London College of Physicians. Dr. Davey is labouring under a complete misapprehension of the facts of the case. The London College of Physicians never did at any time "delude geniuses" into taking its livery, and the supposed M.D. attaching to it, as the King and Queen's College, physicians has done. On the very contrary, the College, as soon as the occasion required it, passed an express law to forbid its members and licentiates not possessed of the title of M.D. using such titles. Dr. Davey is not excusable in accusing the London College of not granting what it has not the power to grant.

Mr. George Graives has reprinted from the Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society a paper read by him on "The Laws referring to Child Murder and Criminal Abortion"; and offers suggestions for their amendment. Mr. Graives has evidently well considered the question; and has therefore a right to demand the attention of those engaged in dealing with the laws referred to.

DENTAL PERIODICALS. The Dental Review now appears as a quarterly journal in a new form. The second number of this series appeared in April, and contains an article on the science of the day. Also has appeared No. 1 of the Archives of Dentistry, which is to be published quarterly, or from time to time. Both these journals are exceedingly well brought out; we may say, luxuriously, as regards type and paper. Both have an excellent object in view; and, we have no doubt, will not fail to advance the science and art of dentistry.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM. Mr. Villiers, the Chairman of the Committee, stated on the 9th inst., in reply to a question of Mr. Gisborne, that he was led to believe that the report would be presented before long, and in time for legislation this session.

Since April Dr. Drysdale has received the following subscriptions towards the funds of the Association:—F. Hall, Ulverston, 10s.; A. T. Jenkinson, Leek, 5s. 6d.; J. C. R. Long, Leek, 3s. 6d.; T. Robinson, Cheadle, 5s.; E. C. Buckoll, Radford, 5s.; T. Westall, Cookham, 10s.; A. S. Plume, Cookham, 10s.; T. W. Hewett, Mendon, 1s. 1d.; H. H. Laidler, Wakefield, 10s.; E. Walker, Wakefield, 10s.; T. Walker, Wakefield, 10s.; G. F. Wills, Chard, 5s.; F. Ransome, Cambridge, 10s.; R. F. Thompson, South Shields, 7s. 6d.; J. D. Hulme, Busby, 5s.; J. V. Yorke, Whitby, 10s.; W. J. Clarkson, Whitby, 10s.

I am, etc., Richard Griffin.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, May 17th, 1864.

AN EXCUSE. The Medical Times and Gazette says, in its number of May 14th, that, "owing to an unexpected failure of our reporters, we are unable to give the speeches we promised, and we hope these of Professor Parkes and Sharpey from the Lancet. As the Medical Times and Gazette appears anxious to be, or seems to be, on all occasions excessively correct, we will, for the future, thank you for informing the profession that, from the first to the last day of the meeting of Council, we had never a reporter at all present at the Medical Council. This, for the "Medical Times and Gazette" is, therefore, merely an editorial inflation—a façon de parole.

I am, etc., One Who Knows.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. W. Tillyard, The Home Secretary of W. and S. and Sec. W. Senecatus and Surgical Society; Dr. W. H. O. Sankey; Dr. J. West Walker; The Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Medical Society; Dr. A. T. H. Waters; Mr. Brodribb; Mr. Oliver Pemberton; Mr. G. Naylor; Mr. A. H. Dolman; Mr. James Lock, Sir T. M. Scott, Bt.; Dr. B. Chevallier; Mr. J. Henderson; the Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Dr. T. Mayo; and Mr. T. N. Store.