

other way of which you may approve. The medical officer resides in this town, and his house is situated about eight miles from the extremity of Sunning-hill parish, forming part of the district. The resident practitioner complains, naturally enough, of the frequent applications made to him by the paupers for relief, because of the difficulty of obtaining prompt and efficient aid at so great a distance from their homes. I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

A. Z.

(Authenticated.—ED. L.)

April 3, 1843.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

List of gentlemen admitted members on Friday, March 31, 1843 :—J. N. Watters, C. Irving, J. W. James, N. J. Highmore, J. Harrison, J. H. Stallard, F. H. Green, H. M. Cannon, J. M. Hudson, J. Paley, T. Smith, G. Taylor, G. P. Dale, G. W. Timms, J. T. W. Bacot.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers, delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital in January, 1843. By George Gregroy, M.D., Physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, &c. London : H. Renshaw, 1843. 8vo, pp. 258.

A Register of Experiments, Anatomical, Physiological, and Pathological, performed on Living Animals; disclosing new views of the circulation of the blood in man and quadrupeds, with an exposition of some fallacies in the Harveian doctrine. By James Turner, Veterinary Surgeon. Part 2. London : Longman, 1843. Pp. 100.

NEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GUILDFORD UNION.—We cannot add anything with advantage to the statements of our correspondent respecting the Guildford Union, excepting it be the few following observations, contained in a letter which has been shown to us, with reference to the medical arrangements, written by a gentleman who appears to understand well their injustice, which will be comprehended exactly by our readers in that locality. He observes, "You will judge, by the *Sussex Express*, how far politics may have influenced the guardians as regards the raising of the salary of the medical gentleman who is to attend the workhouse (awarding to him the same advantages as in the other districts) and decreasing the salaries of the other medical officers, who may possibly derive some benefit under the poor-law commissioners' order of the 12th March, 1842. The advertisement of the guardians states that 'the gentleman who may be elected to the office of medical officer of the workhouse must reside within the borough of Guild-

ford.' Why must he? There are many good residences placed contiguously, and if the medical practitioner chooses to reside in either of them (although nearer to the seat of his calling) his services are to be refused, because he does not live within the borough! Three parishes, and part of another parish, constitute the borough of Guildford, viz., St. Nicholas with Artington, St. Mary, Holy Trinity, and part of Stoke, the whole containing a population of 6811 persons, and they are allowed to send seven guardians to the board, the amount they are required to pay towards the established charges being 18*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* to the 100*l.*, while Godalming, with a population of 4328, returns only three guardians, and pays 23*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The medical salaries are paid from this account."

APOTHECARIES IN IRELAND.—A case was tried at the recent spring assizes for Galway (the Governor and Company of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, *v.* R. R. Gray,) where the defendant, who is a member of the Dublin College of Surgeons, in connection with Dr. Veitch, opened an apothecary's shop for the sale of medicines. The ownership of the concern having been proved, and the profits of the concern proved to belong to Messrs. G. and V., the judge, Baron Richards, directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, declaring that no person, no matter what his qualifications may be, had any right to open a shop for the sale of medicines until he had obtained his diploma from the Hall in Dublin, although, in this case, the parties even employed a licentiate apothecary to dispense for them.

We would find room for the letter of *A Reformer*, urging medical men to abandon the plan of charging for medicines instead of the art with which they are prescribed, but the subject has very frequently indeed been discussed in our columns, and is not treated in the present letter in any new or more attractive point of view. Attempts should be made to induce the medical practitioners in their respective districts to agree, in general meeting, to adopt the better plan. The affirmative resolutions passed on such occasions might then be most advantageously made public in our columns. Let us see what our correspondent can do as well as say.

G. T. (Liverpool) will find in the early lectures of Mr. Erasmus Wilson on diseases of the skin, the best account of the "premature decay" that has appeared in print.

C.—1. The justices of the peace in session assembled. 2. They are not open to public inspection, although, probably, any respectable rate-payer of the county who could show reason for complaint with regard to particular items, would be afforded the opportunity of verifying any reasonable allegation that he might make on the sub-

ject. 3. Examined a few days prior to the meetings of the magistrates (which occur at certain well-known intervals, varying in length from six weeks to nine or ten), and passed in public court, if considered to be correct, a few days afterwards. These are sometimes the customs, but the plan is probably not everywhere uniform.

To the Editor.—Sir: I wonder that one of your discrimination in medical matters, should term the late affair here the “Brum-magem libel.” Good Sir, there has been no libel to speak of. Our “dear Mr. W.” is quite satisfied, and although some of us really deserve kicking, we must not be hard upon our friends. A true statement of the facts has not been sent to you. Such would now be out of season. The patient, who was the cause of all this, had every care shown him, I assure you, and if a vein was nicked, or a nerve included in the ligature, why, it goes only to prove that we left nothing undone for the poor fellow. I greatly wonder that the medical public should for a moment think “the comet of surgical skill” (as old silver-tongued Thomasson once designated me) was not like his lately-arrived namesake, clear and above-board. With this let us wash our hands of the business. I am sure that our “dear” *lignum chirurgi* attaches no blame to me, as he, with all men, must be aware that it *never could be proved* that I took advantage, behind backs, to give a colleague a sly poke, or to floor a junior. Your’s, as ever, sincerely,
JOSEPH SURFACE.

Edgebaston, April 3, 1843.

To the Editor.—Sir: One of your correspondents requests the advice of his professional brethren in a case of incontinence of urine in a little girl, aged twenty-two months. My opinion of the case is that a calculus, partly in the bladder and partly at the commencement of the urethra, prevents the proper closure of the sphincter vesicæ, and allows the urine constantly to dribble away by its side; I should therefore advise the introduction of a metallic sound, or a female catheter, and if such impediment be found, to adopt the usual mode for its extraction. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. HARVEY.

Castle Hedingham, March 28th.

What is the nature of the statements that *Alpha* has to make respecting M. and Co.?

The communications of *Mr. Barratt* and *Mr. Ikin* have reached us; so also have those of *Mr. S. (of B.)*, before which, however, others had a claim to precedence, in the date of their arrival and examination, which custom has compelled us to accede.

Mr. Ancell's paper, in answer to the critique on *Liebig's* doctrines, contained in the last number of *Forbes's Journal*, shall be inserted next week.

Sir,—In confirmation of *Mr. Girdwood's* opinion as to the analogy existing between the hen and human female, I may state, amongst other evidences, that I had a canary-bird that was confined in a cage by itself for at least two years, when it laid an egg early one fine morning in the month of May.

O. T.

A Med. Student.—1. The London Act extends only to England and Wales. 2. The information required as to the Dublin lectures will be found in the Students' Number of *THE LANCET*, Oct. 1, 1842. 3. We have always insisted, in this Journal, on the practical education in medicine being begun and completed by the master during the apprenticeship, after which the student may seek to enlarge his knowledge by additions derived from sources which are not accessible to the pupils of surgeons whose duties are confined wholly to private practice.

Medico-Chirurgicus makes an allegation respecting *Mr. D., of K.* (namely, that he is a chemist and druggist, and not a legally qualified medical practitioner) which we cannot print on anonymous authority.

A correspondent wishes to know if any of our readers are acquainted with “any treatise on the electrical state of the atmosphere having an appreciable influence upon the human animal economy.”

A Hater of Quackery.—The book may be useless to those who were already familiar with all that was known about the disease up to the date of its publication, and the mode of advertising it may be very quackish; but we certainly should not trust the review in question for an impartial opinion on the subject. The spites and partialities of writers in works of that class are too gross to warrant, generally, the pinning of any man's faith on their decisions. The book seemed to contain nothing particularly worthy of notice, but we will cast another glance over its contents.

A Constant Reader.—The writer is a graduate in medicine, of reputable position in his profession. His taste may not be admirable, but topics in medicine cannot be smelted and thrown aside like eggs that are not sweet, because their quality is not exactly pleasant.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF ANATOMY.—Sir: Do give the gentlemen who are connected with the “*Cyclopædia of Anatomy*” a little stirring up in *THE LANCET*. Their conduct is really too bad. The part promised on October 1st, last year, is not out yet, and as the chief portion of its contribution is announced to be from the Editor, he must have known the amount of probability of its appearance at that time, and ought to be taken sharply to task for his breach of promise. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MEDICUS.

March 29, 1843.