

the meeting on April 7th, I might be supposed to homologate its proceedings.

I am, &c.,

Edinburgh, May 12th, 1877.

J. SMITH, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Edinburgh, 11, Wemyss Place, May 10, 1877.

SIR,—I feel it to be inconsistent with my opinions, and the official position held by me in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, that my name should longer continue on the Dental Reform Committee. I beg therefore that it be at once withdrawn.

I trust that the Royal College of Surgeons of England will not be induced to attempt violating the rights and powers of the other licensing bodies throughout the kingdom, nor the General Medical Council be found prepared to stultify its own Act of 1858, in the manner those favoured by the College with its certificate of fitness to practise dentistry, desire and seem to expect.

I also regret to find a policy adopted by the Dental Reform Committee endorsing that moral "picketing" of every fully qualified medical man found in the ranks of dentistry, which has of late been so prevalent, and which ought to have been left to those aspiring, first to reach by a side-wind the designation of "surgeons," and next to usurp their position and privileges.

Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the interests of the various distinguished licensing boards throughout Great Britain will be protected by the Medical Council strengthening those clauses in their Act by which its terms as already existing may be more simply and more effectually enforced.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Smith Turner, Esq.

J. SMITH.

"HOME HOSPITALS."

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—A declaration on the subject of the establishment of "Home Hospitals" is at present being sent round to the medical men in London for signature. General practitioners can only be expected to sympathise with this movement in proportion as it is made clear to them that there is no likelihood of patients thereby passing out of their own hands. No arrangement such as you suggest in your issue of April 28th—viz., that in the event of the patient electing to be under one of the medical staff, the fees should go to a common fund, would at all meet the case. The proposed Home Hospitals should have no connexion with the existing hospitals, and there should be no invidious distinction of staff and outsiders. Consulting physicians and surgeons should in no case attend patients for less than their usual fees, and as far as possible only in concert with a general practitioner. It is evident that general practitioners have no vital interest in affording further facilities to specialists in certain departments, who are at present in the habit of advising patients to take some special lodgings in the next street, or to place themselves at some so-called home, thereby relieving the private attendant of all further trouble and responsibility.

Your obedient servant,

Brixton, S.W., May 12th, 1877.

JAMES B. BALL, M.D.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO TURKEY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Permit me to point out in your columns how useless, in my opinion, it would be to place any kind of stores (medical or otherwise) in the hands of the Turkish authorities, as contemplated by the "Stafford House Relief Committee." This committee, after the receipt of a letter from me on the same subject, has agreed to appoint a gentleman of experience to take out and personally distribute the stores intended for the relief of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers in Asia Minor.

I have also suggested that the best and perhaps only real complete way of aiding the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers was by fitting out medical and surgical relief expeditions, to include complete surgical staffs—i.e., surgeons, dressers, dispensers, nurses (male), attendants or bearers, field hospitals, drugs, medical and surgical appliances, hospital stores and furniture, ambulance, stretchers, &c.; and for each expedition to operate close in the rear of the Turkish forces, in the most suitable positions, &c. &c. Ambulance

waggons would be nearly useless, my opinion being founded upon personal experience with the Turkish troops.

I trust that Sir Harry Slade's appeal will receive every support, and that he will be able to fit out at least half-a-dozen expeditions as I have suggested. The funds needed will be considerable.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, 21st May, 1877.

S. CARTWRIGHT REED, M.D.

MANCHESTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the weekly board of the infirmary, the question of increased accommodation was again discussed. An endeavour was made to rescind the resolution which I alluded to in my last letter, but eventually the amendment was withdrawn; consequently a new shed will be erected for cases of erysipelas and infectious diseases.

The last meeting of the session of the Medical Society was held on the 2nd inst., when Dr. Simpson narrated some cases of aneurism treated successfully after Tufnell's method. Mr. Jones showed a very successful case of excision of the knee. Mr. White showed a remarkable specimen of abnormal intestine, on which a number of cysts communicating with the bowel had been developed. Mr. Heath showed a patient whose tongue he had removed by Syme's method; there was no disfigurement, and the patient could articulate very well. Mr. Bradley deprecated the revival of Syme's operation except in peculiar cases, such as the one under notice, and advocated the galvanic loop; Mr. Whitehead advised the removal of the tongue through the mouth with scissors, and stated that he had not found much difficulty in checking the hæmorrhage, the vessels being more easily taken up than would be supposed. Mr. Whitehead showed a new and ingenious speculum clamp. Mr. Bradley showed a case of diffuse epithelioma, and commented on the pathology of the subject. Mr. Dixon Mann showed some of Mottershed's constant-current batteries and improved induction apparatus, also a galvanometer constructed by himself, which indicates in fractions of a Veber the strength of current passing through a patient. Mr. Mann strongly urged the necessity of precision in the therapeutic use of electricity. Dr. Lloyd Roberts showed a contracted pelvis of the osteo-malacic type, from a patient on whom he had performed craniotomy; Dr. Roberts also showed, on behalf of Mr. Ewart, a fibroid polypus of the uterus, weighing upwards of sixteen ounces, which that gentleman had removed from a patient in St. Mary's Hospital.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having passed the required examination for the diploma, were duly admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 22nd and 23rd inst.:—

Bailey, Henry F., L.S.A., Newport Pagnell.
 Battye, John H., St. George's-road.
 Bellaby, Frederick, L.S.A., Nottingham.
 Bradley, Charles A., Macclesfield.
 Broster, Arthur E., Bournemouth, Dorset.
 Browne, James W., Bodfari, North Wales.
 Cant, William, L.S.A., Birmingham.
 Clarke, William B., North Wootton, Norfolk.
 Cockell, Frederick E., Dalston.
 Cones, George A., Brompton-square.
 Edwards, John, L.R.C.P. Ed., Anglesey, North Wales.
 Ekins, Joseph W., L.S.A., Alresford, Hants.
 Fisher, Frederick B., Tiverton, Devon.
 Fraser, Duncan, Shakespeare, Canada.
 Glanville, Francis F., Putney.
 Green, Thomas B., Kendal, Westmoreland.
 Hayman, Sidney A., Stokenchurch, Oxon.
 Jones, David J., M.B. Ed., Liverpool.
 Khan, Mirza Hussein, Taboysz, Persia.
 Lewis, Thomas H., L.S.A., Carmarthen.
 Lightwood, William S., L.S.A., Harwell, Berks.
 Lloyd, Edward J., M.D., Bangor, North Wales.
 Malvin, Mark, Stockton-on-Tees.
 Martland, Edward W., Wigan.
 Merriman, William S., L.S.A., Knutsford.
 Oxley, Alfred J., R. Conisbro'.