

The answers to Sir T. G. Logan's explanations are :

1. *Withdrawal of 17s. 6d. per diem.*—That, in the absence of a clause so constituted as to secure promotion on an average of fifteen years, the withdrawal of 2s. 6d. *per diem* is a direct breach of contract.

2. *Forage Allowance.*—This allowance was granted to medical officers, not because other departmental officers obtained it, but because, as ranking with combatant field-officers, they were, by the terms of the Royal Warrant of 1858, entitled to the same precedence and privileges as combatant field-officers, to draw forage as the appanage of their rank, and to enjoy the status of a mounted officer, which entitles them to a groom and stabling, and the privilege of being mounted on parades. All these were withdrawn by withdrawing forage. The report of the Royal Commission, upon which the Warrant of 1866 was issued, contains a clause that "medical officers ranking as field-officers should provide themselves with chargers and horse-furniture, and appear mounted when required to attend parade," showing the importance given to this point by those upon whose evidence the clause was adopted. The attempt to change the standard of rank is, to say the least, disingenuous.

3. *Medical Officers Junior of the Rank.*—To make the contract perfect in the instance quoted by Sir T. G. Logan, the clause in the medical warrant should have the words "with power of reappointment" instead of "as a rule for five years." But the fact of other field-officers only retaining their appointment for five years is no reason to adduce as the one why a surgeon-major should be deprived of his army rank when brought into a regiment for the benefit of the public service. Such a regulation, hitherto unnecessary, must always place the medical officer junior of three field-officers for choice of quarters; in other words, leave him no better off than a senior captain. Field-officers' rank and privileges were given to regimental surgeons in order to give weight to their advice with their commanding officers; and the wisdom of the regulation has been proved by the result. To place an officer, second only in responsibility to the colonel of a regiment, in such a position, is as unjust as it is impolitic and ungenerous.

4. *Promotion by Selection and Removal of Surgeons from their Regiments.*—Promotion by selection has always been objected to by military medical officers, as opening the door to favouritism and as being unjust as long as other officers of longer service are physically and professionally competent. Such a rule does not apply in the corps of Royal Engineers and Artillery, for in them an officer rises from the lowest to the topmost steps of the latter by seniority as a right. An individual must be very hard set for a reason, when adducing the idea of preventing a bonus being given to facilitate retirement. No such bonus has ever been heard of in the Army Medical Department. With regard to the removal of surgeons, we do not think the best manner has been adopted. Combatant officers would at least have been allowed the courtesy of a gazette; and, if justice had been intended, officers might have been continued in their former regiments until the exigencies of the service actually required their withdrawal from them. They have received not the least compensation for uniform, equipment, or exchange expenses, and at present occupy a most invidious and annoying position.

5. To assert that a junior officer benefits by being promoted to a rank shorn of precedence, privileges, and allowances hitherto appertaining to it, is an assertion not founded on fact.

In addition, it may be remarked that to place surgeon-majors in regiments, battalions, or brigades, subject to all regimental subscriptions without being gazetted, and occupying as other officers a regimental status pure and simple, is in glaring anomaly. Medical officers specially attached to regiments should be either regimental officers or staff officers. If the latter, they should be relieved from all subscriptions. Then, again, no rules have been laid down as to uniform; all is left to chance, and officers in consequence are led to unnecessary expense. Medical officers consider that in this last respect their uniform is unnecessarily and offensively distinctive.

Being deserted by those who should have guarded our rights and privileges as their own, we must appeal to you, as the representative JOURNAL of our profession, to claim from Mr. Cardwell the fulfilment of his promise to alter the late Warrant in accordance with the dictates of justice, prudence, and honour.

I am, etc., ESPRIT DE CORPS.

THE ARMY MEDICAL WARRANT.

SIR,—I see in your impression of the 24th instant, the copy of a communication, bearing the signature of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, purporting to be an explanatory "memorandum" from him, justifying and upholding those clauses in the above Warrant which all the leading journals of the day, and public opinion itself, have universally asserted to be as unjust, prejudicial, and derogatory to the branch of the service of which he is chief, as it is possible to con-

ceive. And it can be easily realised with what feelings of discontent and indignation, as well as of surprise, this announcement has been received by the entire of this department. Previously to this strange disclosure of his sentiments, it was universally believed that he, at least, was certainly strongly opposed to the various pernicious clauses contained in this Warrant; but now this memorandum speaks for itself, and most clearly indicates the true source of all this evil, and how sadly the department needs a man like the late Dr. Alexander at its head, to again rescue it from this downward current of disaffection, and loss of privileges, rank, professional status, and dignity, into which it is now fast drifting under present administration. Any comments from me on the various remarks expressed in this extraordinary document would be quite superfluous, considering all that has been lately discussed and published on the subject, in even your JOURNAL alone; but I cannot help mentioning what my own opinion is regarding it. It is this, that Sir Galbraith Logan never devised this "memorandum" himself, but that he only condescendingly attached his signature to it, at the request of Mr. Cardwell, and to the greatest detriment that he (the Director-General) could possibly inflict on the Army Medical Department; for, as you will see by the *Broad Arrow* of May 31st, "a similar document, signed by the Director-General, and dated 2nd May, 1873, has been given by the Secretary-at-War to other members of Parliament, who have kindly interested themselves in the welfare of the medical officers, with the view of having the clauses of this most objectionable Warrant cancelled." Thus, sir, through the instrumentality of the head and representative of our profession in the army, has our real condition been misrepresented to those who have the will as well as the power to assist us out of the present grave difficulties, in which our department now finds itself, under his supervision and directorship.—I am, etc.,

P. M. O.

GRATUITOUS DEATH CERTIFICATES.

SIR,—I believe the Scottish Act for extorting and enforcing Gratuitous Death Certificates was passed before the medical men of Scotland well knew what they were about. This English Bill nearly escaped being challenged; in fact, it did escape in the House of Lords, and looked very like creeping through the House of Commons, but the Government, bent upon injuring medical interests, will have to say something in excuse, and for a government to excuse itself for an injustice does not partake of much dignity of action. The Government may say, only registered practitioners can hold public appointments, or sue for fees. I think they cannot but admit the public propriety of such a provision, considering they demand that a man shall have spent much money and time, etc., in getting a degree, so that he may be registered. Decency, now a days, would forbid an uneducated charlatan to fill a public appointment. Indeed, had no Act of Parliament been passed, rules for filling public appointments would have been so framed, that none but a man with a degree should fill an appointment. As for the miserable alternative of suing for fees, etc., being a government privilege, medical men will be more willing to leave it in abeyance than to take advantage of it. As for the profession enjoying a monopoly, what about patent medicines, quacks, and bone-setters, not assuming titles? Registrars should be forbidden to sell copies of Medical Death Certificates. The granter of the original certificate should have the privilege of selling copies to burial-clubs, etc. By the way, I believe there is an Act of Parliament forbidding medical men to charge more than a shilling for such certificates. You see we allow Acts of Parliament to pass adverse to professional interests, but as the Government puts it, for "the good of the State."—I am, etc.,

WM. REEVES.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SIR,—I advocate the rights of women, both with respect to academic degrees and the practice of the learned professions. Female animals, whether wild or domesticated, are fully equal to males, physically, mentally, and morally, in numerous instances; for example, the bear, the tiger, the dog, the cat, and the horse. The mind of the female is differently constituted from that of the male, but difference is not inferiority.

I trust that women will soon have a fair field and no favour shown them by our Universities; and I doubt not that the graduation-lists will speedily be augmented by female names.

Respecting the practice of medicine, it appears to be desirable that certain women should devote themselves to this profession for the benefit of millions of their own sex. Future generations will think it incredible that society, at the present day, should discourage so laudable an undertaking. As to difficulties attendant on the acquisition of medical knowledge, these arise partly from our resistance to the movement, and

partly from the attempt, on the side of certain ladies, to carry out mixed education. Either we must have ladies' colleges, or we must have certain classes taught separately. Ladies ought to be instructed in hospitals for women and children, or in the female wards of general hospitals. The diseases of males could be taught in children's hospitals, and in children's wards of general hospitals. There is no doubt that in England ladies will practise amongst women and children, and will neither shock themselves nor adult males by unseemly examinations or operations.

I call upon my male professional brethren to extend a helping hand towards our female brethren, and I should feel pleased to see an invitation to become a member of the British Medical Association sent to Dr. Garrett-Anderson, at the annual meeting that will shortly take place.—I am, etc.,

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D.

Rochester, June 7th, 1873.

* * * Mrs. Garrett-Anderson was unanimously elected a member of the British Medical Association, and of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, at a meeting of the Branch Council, on February 28th. Her nomination paper was signed by Dr. R. Barnes, Dr. Charlton Bastian, Dr. Billing, Dr. Andrew Clark, Mr. Critchett, Dr. Murchison, Sir James Paget, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Tyler Smith, and Dr. A. P. Stewart.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. DRUITT,

LATE EDITOR OF "THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE".

AT a meeting of the General Committee held June 7th—Sir William Fergusson in the chair—the proceedings in respect to this fund were brought to an end. It will be remembered that the subscription was opened in order to testify the sense of the community of the public services rendered by Dr. Drutt during a series of years as a medical journalist, and in sympathy with the circumstances of his premature retirement from active work under the stroke of a severe illness. At the first meeting, held last year appropriate resolutions were passed, and a Subcommittee was appointed to carry them out. The Subcommittee now reported that one hundred and seven well known members of the profession had joined the Committee, and that a sum of £1,284 had been subscribed. Of this sum, £45 : 17 had been expended in the purchase of a suitably inscribed silver cup, to be presented to Dr. Drutt; and there were £1,215 in hand, the balance of £23 : 16 : 11 representing the total expenses of printing, postage, etc. It was resolved at this meeting to place a cheque for the amount thus in hand to the credit of the account of Dr. Drutt, who is now in India. A letter was read from Dr. Drutt, expressing a grateful sense of the kindness of his friends, and his satisfaction at being thought in any measure worthy of it. Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, Treasurer (Mr. Walton), and Honorary Secretary of the Fund (Mr. A. T. Norton).

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 5th, 1873.

Davis, Harry, Callington, Cornwall
Pain, Tertius d'Oyly, Middlesborough, Yorkshire
West, Rowland Hill, Chippenham, Wilts

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Potter, Henry Percy, St. Thomas's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

- BECKETT INFIRMARY, Barnsley—House-Surgeon: £140 per annum, furnished rooms, etc.
BELLINGHAM UNION, Northumberland—Medical Officer for District No. 4: £12 per annum.
BETHNAL GREEN, Parish of—Medical Officer to the Schools at Leytonstone: £100 per annum.
BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, Great Russell Street—Resident Medical Officer.
BRIDGWATER RURAL and URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS—Medical Officer of Health: £150 per annum, and private practice.
BRISTOL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—House-Surgeon.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Public Analyst. Applications to Acton Tindal, Esq., Aylesbury.
BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer: £80 first year, £100 per annum afterwards, board, and furnished apartments. Applications to Acton Tindal, Esq., Aylesbury.
CAISTOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £200 per annum.
CLAYTON HOSPITAL AND WAKEFIELD GENERAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, residence, attendance, coals, and gas.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, lodging, coal, and candles.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications to Samuel Whitaker, Esq., 4, Victoria Street, Derby.

DRIFFIELD UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Wetwang District: £22 per annum, and fees.

HARRIS—Parochial Medical Officer. Applications to John Cunningham, Esq., Rodel, Harris, by Stornoway.

H.M.'s INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—Eleven Surgeons.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square—Assistant-Physician.

KANTURK UNION, co. Cork—Apothecary to the Newmarket Dispensary: £40 per annum. Applications to George Smith, Esq., Newmarket.

KEIGHLEY Rural, and Bingley, Haworth, Oakworth, and Oxenhope Urban, Sanitary Districts, combined—Medical Officer of Health: £200 for one year. Applications to George Spencer, Esq., Keighley.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Physician: £100 per annum, board, furnished apartments, and washing.

LIMERICK UNION—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Clarina Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees. Applications to Jeremiah O'Grady, Esq., Ballybrunogue, Patrick's Well.

LISMORE UNION, co. Waterford—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Cappoquin Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and fees.

MERIDEN, Rugby, Solihull, and Warwick Rural, and Lillington, Milverton, Rugby, and Warwick Urban Sanitary Districts, combined: £800 per annum. Applications to H. Consett Passman, Esq., Leamington.

NEWBURY UNION, Berks—Medical Officer for District No. 1: £170 per annum, and fees.

ROSS RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £60 p. ann.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon: £120 per annum, board, and furnished apartments.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road—Junior House-Surgeon.

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, Bath—House-Surgeon: £60 per annum, board, and residence.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL—Assistant Dispenser: £100 per annum.

ST. GEORGE'S URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, Bristol—Medical Officer of Health: £50 per annum.

ST. GEORGE DISPENSARY, Mount Street—Resident Medical Officer: £170 per annum, and residence.

ST. GEORGE and ST. JAMES DISPENSARY, King Street, Regent Street—Accoucheur.

ST. MARYLEBONE—Medical Officer for the All Souls and Cavendish Districts: £120 per annum.

ST. PANCRAS—Dispenser at the Workhouse and King's Road Dispensary.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon; £140 per annum, board, lodging, and washing.

STOCKTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Norton District: £50 per annum, and fees.

STRAND UNION—Dispenser: £78 per annum. Applications to John Jeffrey, Esq., 6, Bow Street.

SURREY DISPENSARY, Great Dover Street—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, and coal. Applications to R. G. Minshull Jones, Esq., 790, Tooley Street.

SUSSEX—Public Analyst. Applications to W. J. K. Langridge, Lewes.

TORMOHAM AND ST. MARY-CHURCH LOCAL BOARD—Medical Officer of Health: £400 per annum.

TRAINING HOSPITAL, Tottenham—Physician.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

BLAKE, J. Ffrench, Esq., appointed House-Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* A. W. Orwin, Esq., whose term of office had expired.

CAUTLIE, James, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* P. W. Delamotte, Esq., appointed Resident Accoucheur.

*DAVY, Richard, Esq., appointed Lecturer on Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, *vice* G. Legge Pearse, Esq., resigned.

DELAMOTTE, Peter W., Esq., appointed Resident Accoucheur to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* J. Ffrench Blake, Esq., appointed House-Physician.

GODFRAY, Amiraux, Esq., appointed Ophthalmic House-Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing Cross.

LAIRD, John, L.K.Q.C.P.I. (late Resident Surgeon to the Bootle Hospital and Dispensary, Liverpool), appointed Medical Officer to Sligo Dispensary District, in the room of R. K. Lynn, M.B., deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTH.

STEELE.—On June 10th, at Clifton Villa, Clifton, the wife of *Charles Steele, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLASS—NEWTON. At the Parish Church of Lan Chester, on June 4th, by the Rev. Moorhouse Thompson, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Douglass, B.A., brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. J. Dingle, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, *George Douglass, M.D., to Susanna Ruth, eldest daughter of Joseph Newton, Esq., both of Gateshead. No cards.

HART—BUTLER.—On June 10th, at the Parish Church, Widford, by the Rev. Canon Butler, Vicar of Penrith, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Buswell, Rector, *Walter Hart, Surgeon, of Great Baddow, Essex, to Mary Frances, fourth daughter of William Slatter Butler, Esq., of Widford, Chelmsford, Essex.

DEATH.

NICHOLSON, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Sheffield, aged 75, on June 3rd.