

SECTION G.—PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

The following arrangements have been made.

1. The President will deliver an introductory address, and will move a series of resolutions, supported by the Vice-Presidents, on the subject of the British Pharmacopœia.
2. A debate on Antipyretics will be opened by Dr. Alexander Collie and Professor Quinlan. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz (Paris) will read a paper on a new Antipyretic.
3. Dr. Hughes Bennett and Dr. Steavenson will open a discussion on the Therapeutical Applications of Electricity; in the course of which, different modes of Electrical Treatment will be illustrated.
4. Dr. Dudley Buxton and Dr. Stockman will give a series of demonstrations illustrating the action of certain Drugs on the Frog's Heart.
5. Dr. W. H. White will open a discussion on Aspiration as a Therapeutic Agent, to which Dr. Finny will reply.
6. There will be a special debate on Indian Drugs, in which it is hoped Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Charles Macnamara, Dr. Waring, Dr. Ewart, and other distinguished authorities will take part.
7. Dr. Shoemaker (Philadelphia), a delegate from the American Medical Association, will give an explanation of the *modus operandi* of the New Oleates in certain Skin-diseases, to which Dr. Colcott Fox will reply.

SECTION H.—PSYCHOLOGY.

In this Section, in addition to the usual papers, the following special subjects have been selected for discussion.

1. Employment of the Insane.
2. Varieties of General Paralysis.
3. Use of Alcohol in Asylums.
4. Moral Insanity and Imbecility.
5. Legal Persecutions by Discharged Patients.

No communication shall occupy more than fifteen minutes, and no person shall be permitted to speak more than once, or for more than ten minutes, during the discussion thereon. A short abstract of each paper must be sent to the secretaries of the Section in which it is to be read, not later than July 23rd.

N. B.—Members who desire to take part in the discussions, or to read papers, are earnestly requested to communicate without delay with the secretaries of the respective Sections.

Dr. Ward Cousins hereby gives notice that at the annual meeting to be held at Belfast on the 29th day of July next, it will be moved that By-law 34 be and it is hereby repealed, and that the following new by-laws be enacted,

The formation of new Branches and the modification and division of the recognised existing Branches shall be subject to the decision of the Council.

The Branches of the Association, as now recognised by the Council, constitute the representative areas. The limits of the area of each Branch must be defined, and an outline of the whole organisation published in the form of a chart.

A.—WITHOUT THE LIMITS OF ANY EXISTING BRANCH.

Any number of members not less than 50 residing within, or not less than 25 residing without, the limits of England and Wales may form themselves into a Branch of the Association, subject to such Branch being recognised by the Council.

B.—WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ANY EXISTING BRANCH.

In the event of two or more recognised Branches being desirous of uniting to form one Branch, a requisition, specifying the particulars and objects of such union, must be forwarded by each of the Branches to the Council; and, on such union being recognised by the Council, the recognition shall date from the first day of January then next ensuing.

In the event of 100 members, residing in a district of a recognised Branch, being desirous of forming within the area of such district a new and separate Branch of the Association, they shall present a petition to the Council specifying the particulars and objects of the proposed separation. In the event of such separation being recognised, the recognition shall date from the first day of January then next ensuing.

Honorary secretaries of every Branch must forward to the General Secretary an outline of the area of the Branch as recognised by the Council of the Branch.

Mr. DIX hereby gives notice that at the annual meeting to be held at Belfast on the 29th day of July next, a proposal will be made to amend the By-laws so as to provide for the payment from the funds of the Association of the travelling expenses of the representatives of the Branches to the meetings of the Council.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

London, June 10th, 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—In nearly every other election to positions of trust and responsibility, it is usual for the candidates to express publicly their views on the various topics at the moment agitating the minds of the constituency. Is there any very good reason why the elections to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons should be an exception to this rule? Professional eminence and personal popularity will always, and very properly, exert a considerable influence over the minds and votes of the electors, and there is much to be admired in that *esprit de corps* which plumps for the candidate from a particular school. But membership of the Council is, or should be, something more than an ornament and an honour; and if the Fellows really desire to take any part in shaping the destinies of the College, they must have some clue at least to the opinions and views of those whom they appoint as its executive.—I am, yours faithfully,
June 16th, 1884.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, F.R.C.S.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—Permit me to state that at the meeting of Fellows held on Thursday, the 12th, Mr. John H. Morgan, 68, Grosvenor Street, and Mr. Bruce Clarke, 46, Harley Street, were appointed joint secretaries. All further communications with regard to the Association of Fellows should for the future be addressed to them.—Yours faithfully,
Plymouth, June 14th.

PAUL SWAIN, F.R.C.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR,—With reference to your excellent leading article on the Royal College of Physicians, it seems to me that the title Licentiate is a remnant of the past that ought to be abolished. The term—for it can scarcely be called a title—originated, as you are aware, with Henry VIII's Charter, when, amongst other privileges, the College controlled all medical practice in London and within seven miles, so that, without a licence from the College, no one, however well qualified, could practise within those limits.

It was a mere licence then, but things have changed since that, and the licence has become a diploma, equal in value to any in the United Kingdom. Why not then alter the term, so that those holding the diplomas may feel that they form a component part of the highest medical corporation in the world. There is something of the *laissez aller* in the term Licentiate. "You have paid your fee, and here's your permit; now be off about your business," it seems to convey.

There is no reason why the title Member should not be generally given, as in the College of Surgeons. If there must be three grades—though there seems no reason why—a new title could be found for Members, e.g., Associate-Fellows. However that may be, it is surely time that the vast body of physicians practising under the authority of the College should be acknowledged as Members, and not simply as permits.—Your obedient Servant,
L. R. C. P.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL SECTION OF THE POSTAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—A few weeks ago you very kindly inserted from my President a letter on the above subject, but as I fear that some slight misapprehension was inadvertently conveyed to some of your readers, I beg you will allow me the opportunity of stating briefly the object which I hope to attain by the formation of this new section, which is this.

The means of furnishing members of the medical profession with such slides as they are naturally most interested in, and such notes in relation thereto, as will not only anatomically describe the slides under observation, but will, where practicable, give a full history of the cases from whence they were taken, duration of the disease, the methods of treatment adopted, and every other matter of interest likely to prove of any educational value to all succeeding members.

To accomplish this it is proposed that every member shall send to the honorary secretary for circulation, six slides (or any multiple of six) with full descriptive notes thereon, to be written in the book, or books, provided for that purpose, and each member receiving the same will be asked to aid all that he can in further elucidation of the various subjects under discussion.

Boxes, containing twelve slides, will be circulated at regular dates, and in such a manner that each member should receive one at fortnightly intervals.

When each set of slides has been seen by all the members, it will be