

THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,

BEING THE

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

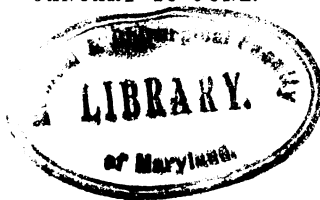
EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY

WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, M.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

VOLUME I FOR 1863.

JANUARY TO JUNE.



London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, AT THE OFFICE,
37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

MDCCCLXIII.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
IN IRELAND.

Extract from the Minutes of Council of the Social Science Association, November 20, 1862.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. HASTINGS called attention to the following resolutions of the Council, passed on the 7th of December, 1861:—

“That a deputation be appointed to confer with the Irish Government, in promotion of an Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland; and especially to press upon the Irish Government the expediency of proceeding in this matter on the principles adopted by the Council in their resolutions of June 7th, 1860.”

“That the deputation also confer on the same subject with other members of the legislature.”

Mr. HASTINGS read communications received from the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland and the Secretary of the British Medical Association, offering the cooperation of those bodies in the matter; and moved:—

“That the deputation be requested to act forthwith on the subject, to add to their number such members of the Association as may enable them to communicate directly with the Irish Government in Dublin, and to accept the offer of cooperation from the British Medical Association.”

“That, in the event of the Irish Government declining to accede to the representations of the deputation, the Executive Committee be authorised to prepare a Bill embodying the principles approved by the Association, with a view to its introduction into Parliament.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. GREENHOW, and carried.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting of Deputation, Nov. 29, 1862.

It was resolved:

“That the Irish members of the deputation be requested to place themselves in communication with the Irish Government, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is proposed to introduce a Bill for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland during the next session of Parliament, and to urge upon the Government the great importance of framing a Bill upon the scheme suggested by this Association, and comprised in the following heads:—

“1. That there should be local scientific supervision of the registration of births and deaths.

“2. That the office of Superintendent-Registrar of Births and Deaths be held by persons well acquainted with the physical and biological sciences, versed in sanitary and vital statistics, and qualified to make medico-legal investigations.

“3. That all sickness attended in public institutions, or at the public expense, should be reported to and registered by the Superintendent-Registrar.

“4. That the cause or manner of death be in every instance authenticated by a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner, and that when such certificate be not delivered to the Registrar at the time of the registering the death, he shall report the circumstance to the Superintendent-Registrar, who shall forthwith make inquiry into the case.

“5. That the registration of births be compulsory; and that still-births after the sixth month of pregnancy, when not certified by a legally qualified medical practitioner, should be subject to the regulation stated in the last clause.

“6. That the Superintendent-Registrar should be paid by a stipend out of funds provided by Parliament, and be debarred from private medical practice.”

Association Intelligence.

NOTICE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS.

By desire of the Committee of Council, the General Secretary requests that the Local Secretaries will be good enough to forward to him the names of all New Members who join the Association through the Branches; as otherwise the JOURNAL cannot be sent to them.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, November 10th, 1862.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

A *conversazione* meeting will be held at Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, on January 7th, 1863, at 7 P.M.

Gentlemen desirous of communicating papers or cases, are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1862.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

CASE OF A WOMAN WITH THREE HANDS; ILLUSTRATED BY ANALOGOUS MALFORMATIONS IN THE LOWER ANIMALS.

BY J. JARDINE MURRAY, ESQ., BRIGHTON.

[Communicated by CHARLES H. MOORE, *Hon. Sec.*]

THE case, which was illustrated by large photographs, derived additional interest from the circumstance that no similar malformation had been met with in the human species.

The patient, aged 38, was a well-developed, healthy, active, and intelligent woman. She was married, and had had one child, in all respects normal. None of her relations had been or was the subject of malformation. The left upper extremity was the only abnormal part. The limb was muscular, the shoulder natural, and the external condyloid ridge of the humerus very prominent. Flexion of the elbow-joint was imperfect. The supernumerary hand was somewhat smaller than that which it so strangely accompanied. The thumbs were rudimentary. In working as a charwoman, the patient leaned on the back of the flexed carpus. The double-hand could grasp firmly, though the maximum of power was not equal to that of the woman's right hand. Sensation was equally acute in all three hands.

Explanation of the case was sought for by referring to comparative teratology; and drawings of two cases of double fore-foot in the pig were exhibited, in both of which the duplicity, as in the double-hand, began at the carpus. Drawings and preparations of somewhat similar malformations in birds were also shown.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A poll for the election of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University took place on Tuesday fortnight. The votes recorded were as follows:—For the Lord Advocate, M.P., 115; for the very Rev. Dean Ramsay, 100; for the Rev. Charles Kingsley, 81. The Lord Advocate, being highest on the poll, was elected. The office has been held successively by Sir E. B. Lytton, Sir John McNeill, and Professor Aytoun.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On December 24th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Cass, William Leonard, Goole, Yorkshire
Lindsay, James Murray, Queen's Road, Grove Lane, Camberwell
Martin, Adam Rae, Rochester
Peacock, Albert Louis, Huntingdon
Swales, Peter, Helmsley, Yorkshire
Young, Francis, 114, Carlton Road

APPOINTMENTS.

ANDERSON, John, Esq., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in the room of W. O. Jones, Esq.
BLAKE, Valentine W., Esq., re-appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital.
BROWN, Alfred, Esq., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Wandsworth Dispensary.
EASTLAKE, Henry E., M.D., appointed Accoucheur to the St. Mary-lebone General Dispensary, in the room of A. J. B. Squire, M.B.
*HEATH, Christopher, Esq., F.R.C.S., appointed Lecturer on Anatomy in the Medical School of the Westminster Hospital.
*HOLTHOUSE, Carsten, Esq., F.R.C.S., appointed Lecturer on Surgery at the Westminster Hospital Medical School.
JONES, William O., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in the room of W. R. Heath, Esq.
*ORFORD, William C., Esq., re-appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital.
ROE, Edwin H., Esq., appointed Physician's Assistant to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in the room of C. H. Braddon, M.D.
THOMPSON, Reginald E., M.B., appointed Physician to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, in the room of J. H. Stallard, M.B.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRADDON, Charles H., M.D., to be Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Bridgway Street Workhouse, Manchester.
*POLLARD, James, Esq., to the St. Mary Church District of the Newton Abbot Union.
RICHARDSON, Daniel, Esq., to the Northern District of the parish of Brighton.
*WEAVER, Frederick P., M.D., Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Frodsham District of the Runcorn Union.

ROYAL NAVY.

CALDWELL, J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Mars*, to be Surgeon.
COGHLIN, Thomas, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Beagle*, to be Surgeon.
DAVIDSON, James, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Mecenece*.
HUDSON, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Cumberland*, to be Surgeon.
WILLES, George J., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Egmont*.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

HALKVAIRD, H., Esq., to be Surgeon 31st Lancashire R.V.
RICE, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Middlesex A.V.

DEATHS.

BEVAN. On December 24th, 1862, at Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Jane H., widow of Robert Bevan, M.D., Monmouth.
BOSSEY, Peter, Esq., Surgeon, late of Woolwich, at Worthing, aged 56, on December 22nd, 1862.
*EVANS, David, Esq., at Belper, Derbyshire, aged 82, on November 20, 1862.
KNOX, Robert, M.D., at Hackney, aged 69, on December 20, 1862.
MALLARDET, John W., Esq., late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, at Craik, Fife, aged 56, on Dec. 19th, 1862.
RUTTLEDGE. On November 21st, 1862, on Miniray island, from the wreck of the *Colombo*, aged 20, James Heydon Rutledge, Ensign 6th Regiment, only son of James Rutledge, M.D., of George Street, Hanover Square.
THOMPSON. On December 26th, 1862, at Cheltenham, Stewart Thompson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, youngest son of William Thompson, M.D., of Lisburn, Ireland.
WOODWARD. On December 26th, 1862, at 81 Cambridge Street, Sophia, widow of Thomas C. Woodward, Surgeon, late of Penton Mewsey, Hants.

GANIBALDI AND HIS WOUND. The voyage and the open and mild air of Caprera have already contributed much to the health and spirits of the invalid. He congratulated himself often on being able to return to his solitude, which enables him to take open air exercise. The wound has begun to heal; the swelling of the foot is almost gone; the rheumatic pains are hardly felt.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS LANCASHIRE FUNDS. Several of the London schools have raised subscriptions for the Lancashire operatives. St. Mary's Hospital leads the way, we believe, in the work of benevolence; St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and we hope other hospitals have done likewise.

AMERICAN ARMY SURGEONS. As a general thing, the older surgeons have been broken-down political hacks, who had no business at home, and therefore could carry with them no practical experience into the army. Then, again, a great proportion of the surgeons are young men. Many of this class are talented and well educated, theoretically; and, under the guidance of men of more mature years, will come to be ornaments to their profession. These young men, I know, would gladly avail themselves of the practical experience of older men. There is also a class of ignorant men, who gained their appointments by political influence, which neither time nor circumstances can alter for the better: they are not capable of improving by experience. (*American Medical Times*.)

SHEPPARD ASYLUM AT BALTIMORE. This institution was founded by the late Moses Sheppard, a wealthy merchant of the Society of Friends, who, several years before his death, conceived the project of testing the curability of unfavourable cases of insanity, by a more liberal expenditure of money than the friends of most asylums would reasonably permit. To this end Mr. Sheppard, having no relatives, left his whole fortune, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, to found and maintain an experimental institution for one hundred patients. After several years of careful consideration, the trustees of the Sheppard Asylum have commenced the construction of their building, on a plan submitted by Dr. Brown, who now studies the organisation and management of European asylums, to report whatever may serve to carry out the humane purposes of the benevolent founder of this unique institution. Dr. Brown, after having visited the most celebrated asylums in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France, expresses regret at having found, thus far, but inconsiderable rewards for the commendable liberality of the Board he represents. (*Dr. Lee's Correspondence*.)

AGES OF THE NOBILITY. It appears from *Who's Who* in 1863, that the eldest duke is the Duke of Cleveland, who is 74 years old, and the youngest the Duke of Norfolk, aged 15; the eldest marquis is the marquis of Lansdowne, 82, the youngest the Marquis of Ely, 13; the eldest earl is the Earl of Charlemont, 87, the youngest the Earl of Charleville, 10; the eldest viscount is Viscount Combermere, 89, the youngest Viscount Downe, 18; the eldest baron is Lord Sinclair, 94, the youngest Lord Rossmore, 11; the eldest member of the Privy Council is Lord Lyndhurst, 90; the youngest Earl Spencer, 27; the eldest member of the House of Commons is General Hon. Sir Hugh Arbuthnot, member for Kincardineshire, who is 83, the youngest Mr. Reginald A. Vyner, the member for Ripon, 23; the eldest judge in England is the Right Hon. S. Lushington, aged 80, the youngest Mr. Baron Wilde, 46; the eldest judge in Ireland, Chief Justice Lefroy, 86, the youngest Mr. Justice Keogh, 45; the eldest judge in Scotland, the Lord Justice General, 69, the youngest the Lord Justice Clerk, 52; the eldest archbishop is the Archbishop of Dublin, 75, the youngest the Archbishop of York, 43; the eldest bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, 85, the youngest the Bishop Designate of Gloucester and Bristol, 43; the eldest colonial bishop is the Bishop of Toronto, 83, the youngest the Bishop of Ontario, 37; the eldest baronet is Sir Tatton Sykes, 90, the youngest Sir George R. Sitwell, 2; the eldest knight is General Sir James L. Caldwell, 92, the youngest Sir Charles T. Bright, 30.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.

TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY.... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Hancock, "On the Superiority of Chopart's Operation and Excision of the Ankle over any other Method, in all Cases admitting of their performance."—Entomological.—Epidemiological.

TUESDAY. Pathological, 8 P.M. (Anniversary).—Photographical.—Ethnological.

WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Anniversary Meeting. Address by the President, Dr. Tyler Smith; Paper by Dr. Aveling, Sheffield.—Geological.

THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Antiquarian.

FRIDAY. Astronomical.—Archæological Institute.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—DECEMBER 27, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 829	1610 1292
	{ Girls.. 781	
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61	1861	1560

Barometer:
Highest (Th.) 30.231; lowest (Sun.) 29.762; mean, 30.094.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 57 degs.; (Mon.) 43.3 degs.
In shade—highest (Th. & Fri.) 50 degs.; lowest (Mon.) 33.4 degs.
Mean—12.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+5.0 degs.
Range—during week, 16.6 degrees; mean daily, 8.2 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 83.
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.08.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

S. O.—It is generally understood that Princess Alice's confinement will take place in April.

THE TITLE OF M.D.—A correspondent asks, whether a physician who has no degree of Doctor of Medicine, is justified in signing himself M.D.? The answer is plain and undoubted. He has no right whatever. More than this: he is, there can be little or no doubt, liable to prosecution under the Medical Act, for assuming a title which he does not possess. We have already said: that, under the present ethical condition of medical affairs, we think no professional man can refuse to give the courtesy-title of Dr. to any physician—licentiate of a College of Physicians—who chooses to claim it; and we have given the reasons of this opinion of ours. But this assumption of the courtesy-title of Dr., is a vastly different thing from actually signing M.D.—*Doctor Medicina*—to one's name, without possessing an University diploma. The physician, non-diplomatised, who designates himself *Doctor Medicina*, commits a most unjustifiable act—one which, as we believe, renders him liable to legal prosecution under the Act.

HISTORY OF THE PARISIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society was founded in the year 1837, by a few gentlemen, after issuing the following address:—

"The reputation acquired by the medical school of Paris attracts to this city numerous foreigners, many of whom find that in a foreign language it is exceedingly difficult to communicate their observations to others with that clearness and precision which a scientific subject demands; hence they are almost precluded from entering into the discussions of those societies which at present exist. They have also discovered that there are no ready means of consulting the numerous journals published in their own countries; and that while prosecuting their profession abroad, they incur the risk of neglecting its advances at home. Under these circumstances, several gentlemen, who have long experienced the utility of such institutions, conceived the idea of establishing a society in Paris, having two objects: first, the reading papers and discussing topics connected with medicine in the English language; and secondly, procuring medical journals for circulation amongst its members. A meeting having been called, and the above objects stated by the chairman, the following gentlemen resolved to form themselves into a society for the purpose of carrying them into effect:—Dr. J. H. Bennett (now Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh), Dr. J. Cartmell, Dr. C. Cogswell, Mr. G. Cooper, Dr. D. Embleton, Dr. J. A. Fraser, Mr. R. M. Glover (subsequently Dr. Glover, now deceased), Mr. J. Godfrey (Senior Surgeon to the Bristol Hospital, lately deceased), Dr. J. Houseman, Dr. S. Hunter, Dr. A. Lyszczyński, Dr. G. Minchin, Dr. J. Morison, Mr. J. Ozanne, Dr. S. Palmer, Dr. J. B. Richardson, M. Roger, Interne at the Hôtel-Dieu (now Physician to one of the Hospitals, Paris), Dr. J. Shannon, Mr. A. J. Walsh (now practising as a Physician in Dublin), Mr. J. Williams (now Dr. Joseph Williams of London). It was resolved that this association should be called the Parisian Medical Society; and several resolutions were proposed and agreed to, having reference to its constitution and government. Every information regarding the society will be given to those gentlemen desirous of becoming members, on application, either personally, or by letter post paid, to Dr. Cogswell, No. 20, Rue Neuve Racine, before the 1st of January, 1838, early in which month the Society's meetings will commence."

E. T.—Our correspondent will find his question answered in the following words of the *Chemical News*.

"The terms *deodoriser* and *disinfectant* are sometimes—we might say, generally—used with most unscientific laxity. A substance which is merely a deodoriser is often called a disinfectant; and both words are often applied to bodies which are only antiseptics. It is true that there are some things which are at once both deodorisers and disinfectants, as is the case with the permanganates of potash and soda. These bodies, by easily parting with their oxygen, hurry organic matter in a state of decomposition to the last stage of oxidation, so destroying the compounds which possess the repulsive odours evolved in the course of decomposition, and also, no doubt, burning up the effective agents in the production of some diseases. They have, too, the effect of decomposing any sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphide of ammonium which may have been produced in the decomposition of organic matter. Nor, so far as water is concerned, do the results end here. In the case of water which may have become contaminated with lead, Mr. Condy has shown that the permanganates have the power of converting the protoxide of lead which the water holds in solution into the insoluble peroxide, and so effectively removing every trace of the metal."

A QUESTION REGARDING CONSULTATIONS.—SIR: As a member of the Association, I beg to ask your opinion on the following point. A medical man, being asked by one of his own patients to call me in for consultation, refuses to meet me, on the ground of my being considerably his junior. The qualifications of this gentleman are as follows:—L.S.A. London, 1849; M.R.C.S., 1860. My qualifications are:—L.R.C.S.I., 1855 (January); L.S.A. London, 1857; M.D. Queen's University, Ireland, 1861. Has a medical man any right to refuse to meet another in consultation for such a reason? In case of such refusal, what course should be pursued? I should be obliged by a reply in the "Answers to Correspondents" in your JOURNAL. I enclose my name and address on the other side.

December 20th, 1862.

I am, etc., Q. U. I.

[We believe that, according to the rigid doings of the stiff physicians of the gold stick age, it would not have been considered etiquette for a junior physician to be called in to consult in a case upon which a senior physician was in attendance. But such doings are now something like matter of history. We apprehend that no physician, nor any other medical man in London, would object to meet any other physician in London, merely because he was his junior. The refusal referred to by our correspondent, made on the grounds of age and standing, is quite behind the times and the liberal spirit of the age. We need hardly add, that there is no right beyond the force of modern ethical opinion to bring a man to such a meeting; and we know of no other remedy for the thing beyond what can be administered by the voice of professional opinion on the subject. EDITOR.]

A. T.—The term *hyperchromatopsie* is used by the French to indicate an anomaly of vision, under the influence of which the patient is led to attach ideas of colours to certain objects or certain forms, which have no real connexion with colours.

PRESCRIBING BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—**SIR:** In reply to your correspondent, "A General Practitioner", in your last number of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and for the information of my brother practitioners, I beg to refer them to some printed observations issued by the Apothecaries' Society of London, with respect to evidence to be adduced in support of an action in the County Court, for the recovery of the penalty incurred for practising as an apothecary without legal qualification.

"The practice of an apothecary consists in attending and advising patients afflicted with diseases requiring medical treatment, prescribing, compounding, and supplying medicines for their cure or relief; for instance, diseases of the brain, the lungs, the heart, the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, when the disorder is unattended by any external wound, sore, or tumour; and when medical treatment, unaided by any manual operation, is called for. The following observations of Mr. Justice Cresswell, in the case of the Apothecaries' Company v. Lotinga, will be read with advantage. 'Now, I apprehend that an apothecary is a person who professes to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and applies himself to cure that disease by medicines. A surgeon may lawfully do this if the medicines are administered in the cure of a surgical case; if, for instance, in the case of a broken leg, it becomes necessary to administer medicine; but, on the other hand, if a surgeon takes upon himself to cure a fever, he steps out of his lawful province, and is not authorised to administer medicine in such a case. But then it is said, if he did not supply the medicine as a surgeon, still he did not supply them as an apothecary, but as a chemist. But a chemist is one who sells medicines which are asked for, not to select medicines, and determine on which he ought to give.' A bill is not absolutely necessary, as evidence can be given that the patient was attended as medical men ordinarily do attend, and that the services were not gratuitous."

I have no doubt that Mr. Upton, the clerk of the Apothecaries' Society, will furnish any gentleman with a copy of the printed instructions; and, as quackery among chemists is so common, and the Apothecaries' Act so little understood, I think it would be a prudent step to copy the observations issued by the Society of Apothecaries into an early number of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. I am, etc.,

December 22nd, 1862. ANOTHER GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.
Worcester, January 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM CONEY; Dr. LATHAM; Mr. H. G. HARDY; Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH; Mr. E. L. HUSSEY; Dr. WALKER; Dr. W. R. HILL; Dr. J. GARDNER; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. JOHN BEDDOE; Mr. HENRY DUNCALFE; Dr. C. MURCHISON; Dr. PHILBRICK; Mr. ERASMUS WILSON; Dr. EVANS; Mr. A. MARTIN; Dr. BULLAR; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; and Mr. C. E. SLOPER.

BOOK RECEIVED.

Researches on the Nature, Pathology, and Treatment of Emphysema of the Lungs. By A. T. H. WATERS, M.D. London: 1862.

Aloina.—The discoverers of this

(vide "Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science for Feb. 1851), the CRYSTALLINE PURGATIVE PRINCIPLE OF ALOES, continue to prepare and supply it. They have the gratification of knowing that the most eminent of the profession prescribe it, to the exclusion altogether of the various kinds of aloes. Orders executed direct or through any Drug house, by T. & H. SMITH & CO., 69, Coleman Street, London, and 21, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

Peroxide of Hydrogen. (The

New Medicinal Agent.) According to the formula, and of the strength described by Dr. Richardson in a paper read before the Medical Society.

See *British Medical Journal*, March 22, and other Medical Journals. Price 4s. 6d. per lb.

Prepared by A. GARDEN, Operative Chemist, 372, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

The London and Provincial

MEDICAL PROTECTION SOCIETY, 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. [W.C.]

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SECRETARY—John Capes, Esq.

The objects of this Society are—

1st. To provide a safe and efficient medium by which the Medical Profession may secure more certain and regular payment for their services; with every consideration for the convenience of those who are willing, but unable directly to discharge their liabilities; with rigour from those who are able but have not the disposition to remunerate medical men.

These ends are to be accomplished without interfering with the valuable time of the Members of the Profession, or exposing them to the unpleasantness which necessarily attends applications for money, or to the uncertainty and risk of employing private collectors.

2nd. To assist Members with information and advice in the purchase and sale of Practices.

3rd. To raise a Benevolent Fund by devoting to that object the profits arising from the general operations of the Society.

The Society consists of qualified Medical Practitioners *only*. Annual Subscription, One Guinea; a Firm, consisting of two Partners, a Guinea and a half; a Firm of three Partners, Two Guineas. Fixed rates of Commission are also charged on business transacted.

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