

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden at Bristol, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of August.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *Gen. Sec.*

Worcester, April 21st, 1863.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual.]	Philosophical Institution, Bristol.	Thursday, June 18, 4.30 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 24th, 12 noon.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	Yarmouth.	Friday, June 26th, 3 P.M.
WEST SOMERSET. [Annual.]	The Squirrel Hotel, Wellington.	Wednesday, July 1, 2 P.M.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1863.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, ESQ., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE LUNGS.
BY J. NEWTON HEALE, M.D.

THE following points in connection with the physiological anatomy of the lungs were described as the result of investigations made by the author.

1. Longitudinal channels are to be found in the pleura. These are pervious to air, and are connected with the minutest air-passages in the substance of the lungs by tubular passages in the subpleural cellular tissue. They are surrounded by a vascular plexus, derived from the pulmonary system of blood-vessels.

2. As relates to the manner in which the air is distributed throughout the lungs, a remarkable difference is to be noticed in what is ordinarily called the bifurcation of the trachea in the human subject and in other mammalia. In the latter a large trunk is given off from the windpipe before it reaches the spot which is usually called its bifurcation. This trunk goes to the upper of the right lung. The left bronchus is, therefore, in those animals, the second alternate branch which proceeds from the main air-pipe. Each bronchial tube, instead of splitting up equally into lesser tubes, passes towards the margins of the lobes in a continuous direction, though diminishing in size. It gives off its branches in an alternate manner, and each of the subordinate tubes pursues a similar course. When they have arrived at a certain degree of diminution, a set of membranous tubes, differing in some respects from the bronchial tubes, and also from the air-cells, but intermediate in character between the two, are sent off from the terminal bronchial tubes. To these membranous tubes the author attached the name of pedicles. The true pulmonary tissue is quite distinct in its anatomical peculiarities from those of the bronchial tubes, however small these may be. The ultimate parenchyma of the lungs is made up of little bodies, to which the author gave the name of

"leaflets." The pedicles connect the terminal bronchial tubes with the leaflets; and many pedicles from different terminal tubes enter each leaflet. This peculiarity in the leaflet causes a very minute anastomosis to take place between the different terminal bronchial tubes, which could not occur if the ordinary description were correct.

3. The author did not profess to have contributed any fresh facts relating to the lymphatics or to the nerves as to their purely anatomical characters.

4. The author preferred to give the name of sustinent arteries and veins to the blood-vessels usually denominated bronchial. He considered that the latter word implies that they have some peculiar relation to the bronchial tubes, and more especially to the bronchial membrane. Every sort of vascular action throughout every part of the lungs, by which any damage to its tissue is remedied, is accomplished through the sustinent vessels exclusively; although the peculiar plexus by which the whole of the mucous surface is covered, and by which the bronchial mucus is supplied, is not contributed by the so-called bronchial arteries. While the duty of repairing the tissue of every part of the lungs devolves upon the sustinent vessels, that of bringing the venous blood furnished by the right side of the heart into contact with the air is entrusted solely to the pulmonary vessels. The purpose for which the vascular plexus is spread out in the mucous membrane is entirely connected with the atmospheric influences, and the large surface which that membrane affords is thus turned to account, and the plexus itself is consequently in exclusive relation with the pulmonary system of blood-vessels. Modern authors, with the exception of Dr. Harrison, of Dublin, concur in believing that there is some kind of anastomosis between the minute branches of the pulmonary and the sustinent vessels. That gentleman, with great truthfulness and candour, acknowledges that he has not been able to satisfy himself that the presumed anastomosis has not been the result of the rupture of one or both sets of vessels in the act of injecting them.

Dr. HEALE had found that the vasa vasorum of the pulmonary vessels are supplied entirely by the sustinent arteries; and that when the latter have been fully distended, and some degree of violence has afterwards been used, the minute capillaries in connection with the sustinent arteries which are spread over the interior of the walls of the larger pulmonary vessels have sometimes been made to burst, and a false communication into the canal of one of the pulmonary vessels has thus been made. A channel for the injection having been once established by an accident of this nature, it becomes gradually enlarged in proportion as the injection is afterwards made to flow through the rent, and an unlimited quantity of injection may then be made to flow through the artificial passage. The pulmonary and sustinent vessels cannot be made to communicate with one another by any other means than this.

Sustinent veins accompany the bronchial tubes, returning the residual blood supplied by the sustinent arteries to the internal parts of the lungs; and other sustinent veins ramify in the subpleural tissue, and collect the blood from the exterior of those organs.

The sustinent veins are furnished with valves, and with branches of anastomosis. These last facts are of some importance, not with regard to the lungs only, but also with reference to the blood-vessels which discharge in other viscera a function similar to that of the sustinent arteries.

5. Modern authors describe the *pulmonary arteries* as accompanying the bronchial tubes; as dividing again and again, becoming more numerous than the tubes; as giving off branches of supply to the various tissues; as anastomosing with the so-called bronchial arteries; and their residue as being ultimately distributed to the air-cells. But, according to Dr. Heale, the pulmonary

A few days afterwards, her uncle, at my suggestion, sent her home to N—; and I said to him, that I had made notes of her case, because I felt sure that something of an unpleasant nature would turn up, and my evidence as to her state of mind might be required to save her from disgrace.

About ten months afterwards, her relative called upon me to say, that my singular patient had died under the following circumstances. She had conducted herself well for some months after going home, but was at last found out at her former tricks, stealing and lying, and incriminating all round her; that on discovery she went to her bedroom, where she was found, some hours afterwards, dead; and that the *post mortem* examination, made by a friend of the family, did not discover any disease or cause of sudden death.

My impression will always be, and so it has been of members of the family, that she purposed to play off her former game of pretended poisoning, but unfortunately carried it further than she intended.

The subject of this sad though singular story was a well educated healthy-looking robust girl, about 23 years of age. She was surrounded with every comfort and luxury requisite to make her life happy. She had a tendency to hysteria, which evoked a morbid desire after excitement by the incriminating of others, and then calling on the sympathy of friends, when discovered in her wrong doings.

I doubt not that the lamentable scenes displayed at the trial *Bromwich v. Waters* will be the means of inducing others to lay their notes of cases of hysterical deception before the profession.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS R. HEYWOOD-THOMSON.

Aigburth, Liverpool, May 11, 1863.

THE ADAMS DEFENCE FUND.

LETTER FROM J. B. WALKER, ESQ.

SIR,—In reference to the remarks in the last number of your JOURNAL, on the subject of the heavy legal expenses connected with the case of *Russell v. Adams*, I beg to state that these expenses are still going on in consequence of the bankruptcy proceedings, and until these terminate the total costs cannot be ascertained.

On the 27th April, Mr. Mackrell stated, in a letter to Mr. Adams: "The payments out of pocket will be about £500, as nearly as we can roughly estimate; and I am not able to give you any nearer calculation than that the costs will be from £900 to £1000."

This, together with Mr. Wild's statement in the Bankruptcy Court ("The total expense incurred by Mr. Adams in his defence would be £1000") is all the information we at present possess.

The committee will be summoned as soon as I have any report to make as to the progress of the subscription; and by that time I hope a detailed statement of the expenses will be rendered.

I am, etc.,

J. B. WALKER,

Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

17, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, W., May 27, 1863.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. The obituary of *The Times* of the 20th inst., contains some rare instances of very advanced age, as among others the deaths of five gentlemen and three ladies are recorded whose united ages amounted to 686 years, giving an average of 85 years and nine months to each, the youngest being a male aged 79 years, and the eldest, of the opposite sex, being 95 years of age.

INFANTICIDE. If the "wilful murders" and "found dead" in ditches, ponds, etc., are added together, it will be found that 297 children in London, and 624 children in England and Wales, under two years of age, were murdered in the eighteen months ending June 1862.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on May 19th:—

Burford, Henry Hummerston, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood
Clarke, John Chaundy, Brill, Bucks
Gee, Samuel Jones, M.B. Lond., Oxford Street
Goss, Tregenna Biddulph, Newington Place
Henderson, Roderick William, Lower Halliford, Middlesex
Hyatt, Brownlow North, Shepton Mallet
Johnson, Robert Maxwell, Kaffraria
Jones, David, Bala, North Wales
Jones, William, Carmarthen
Jones, William, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire
Mahony, Edward, L.S.A., Richmond Road, Dalston
Mathews, John, Brecon, South Wales
Miles, George, Gillingham, Dorset
Myers, Charles John, Tottenham
Nichols, Robert Thomas, M.D. St. And. and L.S.A., Greenwich
Norgate, Louis Augustus, East Dereham, Norfolk
Sheen, Alfred, M.D. St. And., Leicester
Smirhwaite, Sagar Veevers, Burnley, Lancashire
Thomas, Evan, Liverpool
White, Charles, Newbury, Berkshire
Williams, David Thomas, Llangethio, Cardiganshire
Wright, Joseph Brampton, Great Yarmouth

Admitted on May 20th:—

Adamson, Arthur Ernest, Dublin
Battersby, Charles Henry, Dublin
Butt, William Frederick, Gloucester
Davis, Henry Robert, Addison Road, Notting Hill
Dukes, William Profit, Brixton
Evans, David, Barmouth, North Wales
Goodsir, Thomas Henry, Hull
Hawkes, Anthony Mann, Gloucester Street, Queen Square
Kempthorne, Henry Law, Wedmore, Somerset
Kiernander, William Coleridge, Calcutta
Langston, Thomas, Manchester
Lawton, Frederick, Chiddingfold, Surrey
Lawrie, John Douglas, Bradford
Matthews, Alfred John, London Road, St. John's Wood
Mence, William Henry Dison, Cambridge
Nicholson, John, Silloth, Cumberland
Price, Charles Richard, Bayswater
Rogers, Maurice Cohen, New Burlington Street
Thomas, William Robert, Manchester
White, Thomas Charters, Upper Eccleston Place, Belgravia

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on May 27th:—

Allkin, William John, Denton, near Manchester: diploma of membership dated May 6, 1863
Bateman, Wm. Adolphus Fredk., Richmond, Surrey: May 8, 1863
Dermott, Fitzherbert, Melbourne, Australia: April 24, 1863
Ellerton, John, Wakefield, Yorkshire: January 28, 1862
Fox, Cornelius Benjamin, Truro, Cornwall: May 7, 1863
GreatRex, Adolphus Burnell, Holborn Hill: April 24, 1863
Johnson, Robert, Bellaghey, co. Derry: June 28, 1863
Jordison, Robert Lloyd, South Ockenden, Essex: Nov. 18, 1862
Lawrence, Frederick George, Malmesbury, Wilts: April 30, 1861
Lumley, Bartholomus, Corbridge, Northumberland: June 4, 1861
Mackintosh, Hugh Richard Duncan, Cheltenham: April 22, 1863
Moore, John New, Moreton-in-the-Marsh: April 22, 1863
Moore, Thomas, Wilmslow, near Manchester: Nov. 18, 1862
Reynolds, John, Truro, Cornwall: April 21, 1863
Tily, James, Hitchin, Herts: April 25, 1862
Ward, Henry Seekamp, Horncastle, Lincolnshire: July 31, 1862
Watts, Arthur John, Harrow Road: November 18, 1862

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 21st, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Alderson, Frederick Henry, Ipswich
Ideson, Joseph James, Colne, Lancashire
Jordison, Robert Lloyd, South Ockenden, Essex
Maurice, Benjamin, Redlands, near Bristol
Sanderson, Marwood, Rochester Street, Vincent Square
Shrapnel, Joseph Needham Scrope, Ventnor, Isle of Wight

APPOINTMENTS.

*BEALES, Robert, M.D., appointed Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Congleton, Cheshire.
BROWN, David D., M.D., appointed Assistant-House-Surgeon to the South Staffordshire General Hospital.
BURNIE, Thomas, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Junior Resident Surgeon to the Birmingham General Dispensary.

CHATER, Sidney, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Metropolitan Dispensary.

*COE, Robert W., Esq., re-elected Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital.

COWAN, John B., M.D., appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Anderson's University, Glasgow.

HASLEWOOD, John A., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Morpeth Dispensary.

*KEMP, Charles G., Esq., appointed Dentist to the Leicester Infirmary.

PENTLAND, Robert, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Attendant to the Constabulary, Drogheda.

PERVIS, John P., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the West Herts Infirmary.

ROBERTS, William R., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Children.

*WILLIAMS, A. Wynn, M.D., elected Physician-Accoucheur to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

ASHE, Isaac, A.B., M.B., to the Castleblayney Dispensary District of the Castleblayney Union, co. Monaghan.

COLERBROOKE, Henry, M.D., to the Southborough District of the Tonbridge Union.

COOKE, Richard E., Esq., to the Workhouse of the Southwell Union, Nottinghamshire.

CRESSWELL, Nathaniel E., Esq., to District No. 4 of the Ashford West Union, Kent.

Joy, William, Esq., to the Igburgh District of the Swaffham Union, Norfolk.

ORR, John A., Esq., to the Fleetwood District of the Fylde Union, Lancashire.

TRICE, Joseph S., Esq., to the Week St. Mary District of the Stratton Union, Cornwall.

ARMY.

CLARKE, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 10th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* D. R. Rennie.

DOUGLAS, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon C. M., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 21th Foot, *vice* R. Sutherland.

REED, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 10th Foot, *vice* J. Clarke, M.D.

RENNIE, Surgeon D. F., M.D., 31st Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.

RENNIE, Staff-Surgeon D. R., to be Surgeon 31st Foot, *vice* D. F. Rennie, M.D.

SUTHERLAND, Assistant-Surgeon R., 24th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Lancers.

ROYAL NAVY.

BREEN, T. J., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *President*, for the Naval Reserve.

CHRISTY, W. C. B., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Esk*.

COATES, Matthew, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

MANNING, F. N., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Esk*.

MOORE, G., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *President*, for the Naval Reserve.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

MARTIN, A. R., Esq., to be Surgeon West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry.

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

BROWNE, C., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey R.V.

DEATHS.

MCNAB, Wm., Esq., Surgeon, at Ware, Herts, aged 81, on May 23.

RAWBONE. On May 24th, at King's Road, Chelsea, Maria, wife of George Rawbone, Esq., Surgeon.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL. All opposition being withdrawn, Dr. Gibb walks over the course as candidate for the appointment of assistant-physician to this hospital.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY. Dr. A. W. Barclay has been elected President of this Society for the ensuing year.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Mr. Ewart has obtained leave to bring in a bill for decimalising our existing system of weights and measures, and for establishing an accordance between them and those of foreign countries.

POLITICAL PRISONERS. Amongst the numerous political prisoners now undergoing a trial (as it is called) at Rome, we find the names of Balthasar Ferri, a Roman, aged 30 years, surgeon at the St. Jacques Hospital; and of Stanislas di Mauro, a Roman, aged 23 years, surgeon at the Consolation Hospital.

DEVON AND EXETER MEDICAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Dr. W. H. Ackland, of Bideford, has been elected President of this Society for 1863-4.

NON (?) COMBATANT SOLDIERS. We read in the accounts of the late battles on the Rappahannock, that "Dr. Foot, of the 82nd Pennsylvania, left a wounded man he was dressing, snatched a musket, and rallied several of the men. These pickets, or skirmishers, kept up a fire on the rebels until all our wounded and stores were got across the river."

DONATIONS. The Marquis of Westminster has given a further donation of £200 to the funds of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital. The funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables have been augmented by the contribution of the sum of 500 guineas by Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt, this sum being the proceeds of the grand concert recently given by them at St. James's Hall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND. A large number of the members of the medical profession and other visitors assembled at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 21st inst., to witness the inauguration by the Lord-Lieutenant of the bust of the late Prince Consort, which has been placed in the Examination-hall, redecorated and furnished for that special object, and to be henceforth called "The Albert-hall." Dr. Mackesy, president of the college, addressed the Lord-Lieutenant, who replied in suitable terms, and publicly declared that the hall be thenceforward called "The Albert Hall."

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS. An inquiry has been opened in Spitalfields respecting the deaths of Emma Fitchett, aged 37 years, and her newly-born male offspring, who it was alleged had died from the unskilful treatment (during her confinement) of a man named Forde. Forde admitted that he had given a certificate that the child was still-born. Mr. Blackwell, the parish surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said the lungs were diseased. There were two ruptures of the bladder, which might have been caused by violence; the ruptures were the cause of death. The deceased was in a very weak state of health. The coroner said the case was of such importance that he should adjourn the inquiry till Friday morning.

SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL. The committee of the Surrey County Memorial Hospital have at length determined upon proceeding without delay with the building which is to be erected on a plot of ground close to the town of Guildford. In answer to the advertisements for tenders no fewer than thirty-three large building firms competed, the highest offer being £15,254, and the lowest £10,629. The committee have accepted the lowest tender but one—for £11,303. At present the committee have only money in hand and promises to the extent of about £7,300, which includes £500 offered by a gentleman on condition that two like sums should be contributed. It is now determined to make the hospital much more complete and perfect than was at first contemplated, and hence the original estimate, which was something under £8,000, has been much exceeded. The plans were submitted to Miss Nightingale, at whose suggestion numerous useful and practical improvements have been adopted. The committee have resolved, they say, upon "constructing a building which shall be at once as good and perfect in itself as human foresight can provide."

THE PAST WINTER. The registrars' returns which have now been issued for Scotland as well as for England, show that the lowest temperature recorded in the returns collected by the Registrar-General were, as far as England and Wales are concerned, 16·2° at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, and in Scotland 9·9° at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire. Both were in November. The cold of that month fell with severity on and near the south coast, for though at Ventnor the thermometer last winter went but one degree below freezing point, it

marked 23° at Worthing, 21° at Bournemouth, and 19.8° at Hurlspierpoint. Further north many of the returns show the cold not so great; the lowest temperature in the whole winter at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was but 24.8°, at Barnstaple 27°, Aldershot camp 23.8°, Leyton 24.1°, Grantham 24.4°, Royston 24.2°, Diss 25.5°, Norwich, 27°; Llandudno, 26.3°; Scarborough 28°. The variation in the mean daily range of temperature may be seen from a few instances. In the first quarter of 1863 it was but 7.5° at Torquay; at Ventnor, 8.1°; Worthing, 10.1°; Royal Observatory, 14.1°; Downside College (near Bath), 12.1°; Grantham, 9.9°; Derby, 14.6°; Bedford, 16.3°; Aspley (Woburn), 7.1. At Scarborough it was but 8.8°, and at Bournemouth 16.2°, which, with the exception of Bedford, is the greatest range in all the 63 returns. Still greater were the variations in the amount of ozone. At Cockermouth the mean amount in the first quarter of 1863 was only 0.8, at Carlisle it was 4.6, and at St. Paul's Parsonage, near Silloth, 7.9. It was 4.3 at Torquay, 5.1 at Worthing, 5.6 at Bournemouth, 6.7 at Osborne. It was only 0.9 at the Royal Observatory and at Aldershot, and 0.6 at Gloucester, but 4.7 at Nottingham, and 5.1 at Wisbech.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS REPORT. The sixth report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals has just been printed. The hospitals are nine in number, which receive grants from Parliament. The Westmorland Lock Hospital, for the reception of women of an unfortunate class, is described as much improved. The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 86½, and the patients remained in hospital an average of 34 days. The House of Industry Hospitals are the Hardwicke, the Whitworth, and the Richmond, which accommodate respectively the following average number of patients throughout the year, 55½, 64, and 96½. In Stevens's Hospital the average number was 184, and 2,414 cases were treated to a termination during the year. The average number of beds daily occupied in the Meath Hospital was 65 in the infirmary, and 15 in the fever wards. The Cork Street Fever Hospital provided for 90 daily. The management of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital is favourably mentioned; 978 labour cases and 178 chronic patients were received during the year; the average daily number of beds occupied by the former was 26; the number of lying-in cases was less last year than any year since 1778, which is ascribed to the prevalence of fever in the hospital. In the Coombe Lying-in Hospital 389 labour cases and 35 chronic were admitted during the year; and in a populous and very poor district of the metropolis 1,199 cases have been attended to during the year. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital received 223 patients during the year. The Governors observe in their last report that this hospital is at present one of the most perfect sanitary institutions of its kind, and the Board states that the admirable arrangements made for internal and external patients fully warrant this testimony. The last is the Hospital of Incurables, into which 24 were admitted during the year. The rate of mortality in the several hospitals is as follows:—Lock Hospital, 0.86 per cent.; Hardwicke, 8.5; Whitworth, 6.14; Richmond, 3.52; Stevens, 2.81; Meath Infirmary, 3.74—fever, 7.66; Cork Street, 5.70; Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, 8.13—unusually great, in consequence of fever; Coombe Lying-in Hospital, 2.7.

A SAD AFFAIR. The *Levant Herald* of May 6, contains the report of a disastrous fire which occurred at the house of Dr. Galati, a Greek physician at Pera. The fire was first perceived by Dr. Galati himself. The native servants escaped by the roof, without assisting the others, but before Dr. Galati himself, his wife, an English nursery-governess, and two sisters-in-law, who all slept on the third floor, could do so the flames had reached the lobby and prevented egress to the roof. In this emergency the nursery-governess caught up the child

that slept with her, and, wrapping a counterpane round it and herself, she jumped out of the window into the crowd, which had by this time gathered in the paved court below. An Ionian attempted to catch her, but his arm was broken by the shock, and the poor girl and her burden fell with nearly the full momentum of their weight upon the flags. Her arm and skull were both fractured, and the child was killed on the spot. In the meantime, Dr. Galati endeavoured to induce his wife to escape with a second child—an infant three months old—by being lowered out of the window by means of a rope of bed-sheets. She, however, appears to have induced him to precede her by this means of escape, but he had hardly got clear of the window-sill when, either she proving unable to bear the weight, or he to hold on—his hands, face, and feet having been already greatly burnt—he fell head foremost to the ground. The child was killed instantly, and the skull and both arms of Dr. Galati himself terribly fractured. Seeing this from the window, and driven by the flames—which were now visible behind her even to the crowd below—Mrs. Galati threw herself into the court, and, falling without break of any kind on the stones, was, like her children, killed on the spot. The charred remains of the two sisters-in-law were afterwards found in the ruins.

Varieties.

A VERY SENSIBLE REMARK. That there is a tendency in this country as well as abroad, to multiply unnecessarily the number of preparations used in medicine, cannot, we think, be denied, and we have on previous occasions referred to this as a great and growing evil. The composition and mode of production of many of these medicines are known only to those who introduce them. They are nostrums in the strict sense of the word, sometimes with what appear to be scientific names, but which are often very inapplicable. In other cases the names may correctly represent the nature of the preparations, but the mode of production may be doubtful, or the preparation at any rate is redundant, and calculated only to complicate, and not to advance, according to any rational system, the practice of medicine. Are we not thus tending to a system of quackery, which is calculated to produce a most injurious effect, alike upon the state of pharmacy and pharmacutists, and upon the science of medicine? We are not to ascribe this result to improved education, or the manner in which the qualification of pharmacutists is provided for. It is not the nature or amount of the knowledge possessed by our members that is at fault, but the practical application which is made of it, each individual endeavouring to establish a set of formulæ of his own, and making these a means of advertisement, instead of contributing to a common stock of knowledge, from which a general Pharmacopœia may be constructed, comprising all that is necessary, but avoiding needless complications or additions." (*Phar. Journal*.)

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PHARMACEUTISTS. In France they have a system of pharmaceutical education, more complete, perhaps more perfect, and certainly more general than we have in this country. The student there before entering upon the study of pharmacy, must have previously taken a degree in Arts. Besides a term of apprenticeship, he is required to devote two or three years to systematic, scientific study, and his knowledge is tested from time to time by strict examinations. The French pharmacist is in these respects fully educated for his position, and no one is allowed to occupy the position without having what is considered to be the requisite qualification. Then there are strict laws against the adulteration of drugs, and for regulating generally

the mode of conducting a pharmaceutical establishment, so as to secure the safety of the public. Some of these laws even aim at the suppression of quackery. They have been referred to in illustration of what has been thought to be required in this country. In commenting upon the low state of pharmaceutical knowledge and education here, and the imperfect state of our laws affecting adulteration, the sale of poisons, and the supply of patent medicines, it has not unfrequently been said, "They manage these things better in France." (*Phar. Journal.*)

THE NEW METAL THALLIUM. In 1861 Mr. Crookes, of London, was occupied in examining a seleniferous deposit from a sulphuric acid chamber at Tilkerode, in the Harz mountains; and, availing himself of the new method of spectrum analysis, he found that this matter contained something which gave a totally distinct spectrum from any then known, and he consequently inferred the presence of a new element. He had only a very small quantity of material to operate on, and yet, by the exercise of skill and perseverance, he succeeded in extracting from it a metal hitherto unknown, which he exhibited at the International Exhibition last year, labelled as follows:—"Thallium, a new metallic element, discovered by means of spectrum analysis." Of the metal itself there was about five or six grains in the state of powder; but various compounds of it were also exhibited. At first Mr. Crookes was doubtful whether it belonged to the metals proper; but in September, 1861, he had become convinced of its metallic nature, and showed it to several persons as a new metal. The first publication of this fact was at the opening of the Exhibition, May 1. Of that there is no doubt. On May 16th, 1862, M. Lamy exhibited to a society at Lisle, in Belgium, a specimen of thallium in the form of a small fused ingot, weighing about seventy or eighty grains. M. Lamy had at his disposal ample means of investigation and a copious supply of raw material from the sulphuric acid chambers of his father-in-law, and he availed himself of these opportunities in a manner very creditable to himself. He adopted Mr. Crookes's original name of thallium, and thus acknowledged the claim of that gentleman as the discoverer. Thallium receives its name from the Greek word *θαλλός*, a green leaf, as it produces a remarkable green band on the spectrum, suggestive of the colour of young vegetation. It has a bright metallic lustre, which it speedily loses in the atmosphere from oxidation. In colour it closely resembles cadmium, and it produces a fleeting mark on paper similar in appearance to that of black lead. It is much softer than lead, and is, indeed, the softest heavy metallic body yet discovered. It may be easily cut with a knife, and even indented with the finger-nail. It melts at a somewhat lower temperature than lead. It is volatile at a bright red heat, and burns with an intensely brilliant green light. Its specific gravity is 11.9, or a little higher than that of lead. Its atomic weight is about 203, or nearly double that of lead. It is one of the most diamagnetic bodies known. In electric conductivity it is a little inferior to lead. It readily oxidises by exposure to the air, but not in water, deprived of air. It forms two, and perhaps three, basic oxides and an acid oxide. The protoxide is yellowish, easily fusible, volatile, soluble in water, and strongly alkaline to test paper. Many of its salts are beautifully crystallised, especially the sesquichloride, sulphate, nitrate, and chlorate. Mr. Crookes maintains that thallium belongs to the lead and silver group of metals; whereas Lamy regards it as one of the alkaline metals. This metal appears to be very widely distributed over the world, though in relatively small proportion. It chiefly occurs in the common mineral, iron-pyrites, and in no ore has Mr. Crookes succeeded in finding more than ten ounces to the ton. It has been also met with in native sulphur, and in certain sulphuretted ores of

mercury, zinc, cadmium, and bismuth. Many specimens of commercial copper contain it in very sensible quantity; and this is a point well deserving the attention of our great copper smelters, as thallium renders the copper brittle and otherwise deteriorates its quality.

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.
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 Orthopaedic, 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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Dr. E. R. Harvey, "On an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Wing, Bucks"; Mr. J. F. Marson, "On the Use of *Sarracenia Purpurea* in Small-Pox."—Entomological.—Asiatic.
TUESDAY. Photographical.—Ethnological.
WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. J. Marshall and Dr. Graily Hewitt, "Case of Tubal Pregnancy"; Mr. L. R. Cooke, "Case of Simultaneous Uterine and Intra-Uterine Pregnancy"; Mr. I. Baker Brown, "Sequel to a Case."—Geological.
THURSDAY. Antiquarian.—Linnæan.—Chemical.—Royal (Anniversary).
FRIDAY. Royal Institution.—Archæological Institute.

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.

P. T.—Dr. Farr declares small-pox to exist now almost by sufferance; and he suggests the holding of coroners' inquests in cases of death from small-pox, in order to fix on the proper persons the blame of a criminal negligence as fatal in its consequences as the ordinary offences of manslaughter.

S. T.—It is a well admitted fact, that the greater the number of remedies (so-called) which we have in the treatment of the disease, the more reasonably may we conclude that our art is proportionably defective in the cure of such disease. Such an abundant materia medica indicates clearly enough that we know not what effectual remedy to lay our hands upon.

ERRATUM IN DR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON CONTINUED FEVER.—SIR: My attention has been directed to a misprint in my work *On Fever*. At page 471, where the characters of the eruptions of typhus and enteric fever are contrasted in a tabular form, the distinguishing characters under the head of No. 8 have been accidentally printed in the wrong columns. It is the eruption of typhus which appears on the fourth or fifth day of the fever, and that of enteric fever which rarely appears before the seventh day. Although these facts are clearly indicated at pages 117, 131, 457, and 470 of the work, a casual reader, who merely referred to the table in question, might carry away an erroneous impression. As the point is of some importance, I beg those of your readers who possess the book, to make the necessary correction. A note, pointing out the error, will be inserted in all copies of the book sold after this date. I am, etc.,
 London, May 18th, 1863. CHARLES MURCHISON.

RAPID DELIVERY.—SIR: A few weeks ago, you published a case of Dr. Blakely Brown's, of very "Rapid Delivery". It reminds me of one I attended a few years ago, which is perhaps worth appending, as such cases are not without interest in a medico-legal point of view.

On October 25th, 1852, I was summoned in haste to the next street, and being at home, and the house almost within stone's throw of my residence, I was there in a minute or two. I was immediately ushered down to the W.C.; but, before I could arrive there, from the lusty cries proceeding from the spot, I knew what had happened. And sure enough, in the pan, hanging by the umbilical cord, a full-grown male infant was expanding its lungs most vigorously. It was the mother's second pregnancy. She had fallen in the family-way whilst nursing, and thought she was only about seven months gone. She was on a visit to London, and quite unprovided with any baby-linen. She had taken in the morning a dose of castor oil, thought the bowels were only going to act, and in a pain or two the child was born.

Now, had this not been a W.C., but one of the old fashioned "Temples" still often met with in the country, the child would very probably have been lost, either by the umbilical cord breaking, or the entire ovum with the placenta being precipitated into the gulf below, and then an accusation of infanticide might have been brought against the poor mother; and the fact of being unprovided with baby-linen would have rendered it more difficult to convince a jury of her innocence.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS HENRY SMITH, M.R.C.S.

PUBLIC GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICE.—SIR: As no steps have yet been taken by the Association to abate this monster professional evil, not even the steps which, on my suggestion, were approved by the Council and Metropolitan Counties Branch, I am induced to forward you an illustration of the fourth method I suggested for discountenancing this system. It is my reply to several requests, lately received, for assistance in canvassing, etc., for gratuitous appointments.

I am, etc.,

SEPTIMUS GIBBON.

[COPY.] "3, Finsbury Square, E.C., May 9th, 1863.

"My dear —: Personally, I should have pleasure in canvassing to secure your election at — Hospital; but, as I hear it is a *gratuitous* appointment, I am reluctantly obliged to withhold any little assistance I could have rendered. In order to discourage the acceptance of unpaid medical labour, which I hold to be as unprofitable, if not actually injurious, to the poor as it is to the profession, I have made it a rule not to canvass, give testimonials, etc., for such posts. I have also recommended the like course of action to the members of the British Medical Association. If this were done, and other measures taken by the majority of the profession to discountenance the so-called charity of public gratuitous medical service, the benefit to every grade of the profession would be immense.

"Yours very truly, "SEPTIMUS GIBBON."

RE-VACCINATION.—MR. N. B. Ward, who has had much experience as a vaccinator, thus gives his opinion on the subject of re-vaccination:—

"Having been a vaccinator of the National Vaccine Establishment for forty years, and having during that period vaccinated above 43,000 persons, I feel justified in expressing my entire conviction that vaccination *properly performed* is as effective a preventive of small-pox as small-pox itself is.

"Two points of inquiry have always engaged my attention—the one, as to the occurrence of small-pox after vaccination; and the other, as to the number of persons re-vaccinated. The information given me can, of course, only be considered as approximate to the truth; but I believe that less than a hundred cases of secondary small-pox (none of them fatal) have taken place, and that not more than 3,000 out of the 43,000 have been re-vaccinated, proving to my mind most satisfactorily the delusion of the idea that the protective powers of vaccination are diminished or worn out in the course of time.

"I have no faith in limited protection, or in limited liability, and have always imagined that one perfect vaccination was sufficient; but, inasmuch as one cannot always be aware of disturbing causes which might interfere with its efficiency, it is, I think, desirable to have a second vaccination to test the security of the first. But it is of no moment whether such second vaccination takes place after the lapse of a fortnight, or of any given number of years.

"Should the second vaccination present the usual modified conditions observable after successful vaccination, the patient, I believe, never requires the operation to be again performed, but is safe for life."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—MR. HENRY LEE; MR. PAUL BELCHER; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; MR. J. R. LANE; MR. SAMUEL A. PARKER; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; DR. W. H. DAY; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL; MR. C. F. MAUNDER; MR. R. O'CONNOR; DR. MAYO; DR. PARKES; DR. KIDD; MR. WALKER; MR. J. C. ROOPE; DR. T. BUZZARD; MR. C. WILLIAMS; and MR. STONE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. On Imperfect Digestion. By A. Leared, M.D. London: 1863.
2. Excessive Infant Mortality. By M. A. Baines.
3. Practical Lithotomy and Lithotripsy. By Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. London: 1863.
4. The Progress of Ophthalmic Surgery. By J. Z. Laurence, F.R.C.S., M.B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bath and Bristol Branch.—The

ANNUAL MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Philosophical Institution, Bristol, on Thursday, June 18th, at 4.30 p.m.

The Annual Dinner will be at the Volunteer Club, at 6.30 p.m. Dinner Tickets, 5s. each, exclusive of wine.

HENRY MARSHALL, M.D.,

Hon. Sec. to the Bristol District.

8, The Mall, Clifton, May 20th, 1863.

Lancashire & Cheshire Branch.

—The Twenty-seventh ANNUAL MEETING of this Branch will take place at the Medical Institution, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 24th of June next, at Twelve o'clock, noon. President-elect, J. R. W. VOSE, M.D.

Notices of Papers or other Communications to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, as early as possible.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., Hon. Sec.

27, Hope Street, Liverpool, 27th May, 1863.

West Somerset Branch.—The

ANNUAL MEETING will be held at The Squirrel Hotel, Wellington, on Wednesday, July 1st, at 2 p.m.: C. P. COLLYNS, Esq., President-elect, in the Chair. Gentlemen who intend to read Papers or communicate Cases, are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary.

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

Taunton, May 19th, 1863.

Classical and Mathematical.—

Dr. STEGGALL prepares Gentlemen for their Examinations in Classics and Mathematics at all the Medical Boards, viz., the Preliminary Examination at Apothecaries' Hall; the Matriculation Examination of the London University; Preliminary and Fellowship Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, etc.

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Pepsine and Pepsine Wine.—

M. BOUDAULT begs to state that he cannot be answerable for the purity and strength of any Preparation sold under his name unless obtained from his sole Agent, Mr. PETER SQUIRE, Her Majesty's Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London, to whom all applications respecting it must be addressed.

Second Edition of Boudault on "Pepsine", with Remarks by English Physicians; edited by W. S. SQUIRE, Ph.D. Published by J. Churchill, London. May also be had of the Author 277, Oxford Street. Price 6d.

Aërated Lithia Water.—

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Spratley's Vaccinator, see the

Medical Times and Lancet, November 3rd, 1860. The most efficient little instrument ever invented. Made "only" by W. MATTHEWS, Surgeons' Instrument Maker to King's College Hospital, 8, Portugal Street, W.C. Catalogues of Instruments and Osteology gratis.