

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Canterbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July.

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

Worcester, March 27th, 1861.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1861.

THE first List of Subscriptions paid for the present year will be published next month. It is therefore particularly requested that the Treasurer may receive all moneys in hand by the first day of June, after which date it becomes the duty of the General Secretary to apply to every member whose subscription has not been received.

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

Worcester, May 21st, 1861.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Special General.]	37, Soho Square.	Tuesday, June 4th, 4 P.M.
SOUTH-WESTERN. [Annual.]	Rooms of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.	Wednesday, June 5th, 3 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN.	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.	Friday, June 28th, 2 P.M.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 5, under the presidency of EDWARD RATTY, Esq.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.R.C.P., *Hon. Sec.*

Liverpool, May 1st, 1861.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE following gentlemen have joined the Association from the commencement of the present year.

BERKSHIRE.
Parker, Charles G., Esq., Shrivenham
Sheppard, H. H., Esq., Sonning

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Heygate, William, M.D., Newport Pagnell
Webster, F. R., Esq., Wolverton

CHESHIRE.
Ransome, Arthur, M.B., Bowden
Merriman, Charles A., Esq., Knutsford

CORNWALL.
Felce, Stamford, L.R.C.P.Ed., Launceston
Plowman, William T., M.D., St. Austell

DEVONSHIRE.
Ackland, W. H., Esq., Bideford
Bell, James, L.R.C.P.Ed., Broadclyst
Hill, James P., Esq., Churchofen

DORSET.
Norris, Henry F., Esq., Charmouth

DURHAM.
Oldham, Riton, Esq., West Hartlepool

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cooper, G. K., Esq., House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Bristol
Grace, Henry, Esq., Bristol

KENT.
Bowles, Robert L., Esq., Folkestone
Boycott, Thomas, M.D., Canterbury

Carr, William, Esq., Blackheath
Henty, George, M.D., Sittingbourne
Hoffman, George H., Esq., Margate
Lowry, Thomas H., M.D., Town Malling
Parkes, Edmund A., M.D., Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School at Chatham, Frindsbury, Rochester
Price, William F., M.D., Surgeon to the Infirmary for Scrofula, Margate
South, John Flint, Esq., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Blackheath Park
Tassell, Robert, Esq., Canterbury

LANCASHIRE.
Garthside, James, Esq., Liverpool
Longton, Edward J., M.D., Southport
Maudsley, Henry, M.D., Superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Cheadle
Murray, Charles, Esq., Oldham

LEICESTERSHIRE.
Wood, Robert H., Esq., Surgeon to the Dispensary, Leicester

LINCOLNSHIRE.
Brooke, Thomas T., Esq., House-Surgeon to the County Hospital, Lincoln

MIDDLESEX.
Babington, C. Metcalfe, F.R.C.P., Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, 29, Hertford Street, May Fair
Barclay, Andrew W., M.D., Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital, 23a, Bruton Street
Beale, Lionel John, Esq., 108, Long Acre
Blenkins, George E., Esq., Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, 9, Warwick Square, Belgravia
Brown, Charles Blakeley, M.B., Physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 38, Hill Street
Burrows, George, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 18, Cavendish Square
Chambers, Thomas King, M.D., Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, St. Mary's Hospital, 1, Hill Street
Chowne, William D., M.D., Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, 8, Connaught Place West

Cooper, W. White, Esq., Surgeon-Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, 19, Berkeley Square

Cotton, Richard Payne, F.R.C.P., Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, 46, Clarges Street

De Morgan, Campbell, Esq., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, 51, Upper Seymour Street

De Mussy, H. Gueneau, M.D., 4, Cavendish Place

Edmunds, James, Esq., 2, Spital Square

Edwards, Thomas E., Esq., 28, Gloucester Crescent North, Westbourne Park

Gay, John, Esq., Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, 10, Finsbury Place South

Goodfellow, Stephen J., M.D., Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, the Middlesex Hospital, 5, Savile Row

Halford, George B., M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine, 17, Victoria Square

Hare, Charles J., M.D., Physician to University College Hospital, 41, Brook Street

Hewitt, W. M. Graily, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery at St. Mary's Hospital, 36, Berkeley Square

Hill, Thomas H., Esq., 1a, Sussex Terrace, Hyde Park Gardens

Hood, Peter, Esq., 15, Lower Seymour Street

Hulke, John W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospitals, 10, Old Burlington Street

Lane, James R., Esq., Surgeon to St. Mary's and the Lock Hospitals, 1, Grosvenor Place

Lawson, George, Esq., Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, 63, Park Street

Lee, Henry, Esq., Surgeon to King's College and the Lock Hospitals, 9, Savile Row

Martin, Robert, M.D., Assistant-Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Meryon, Edward, M.D., 14, Clarges Street

Murchison, Charles, M.D., Physician to the London Fever Hospital, 79, Wimpole Street

Pollock, George D., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, 27, Grosvenor Street

Pyle, John, Esq., 56, Oxford Terrace

Sanderson, Hugh J., M.D., 24, Upper Berkeley Street

Sansom, Arthur E., M.B., Park Lodge, Fulham

Sercombe, Edwin, Esq., Dental Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, 49, Brook Street

Smith, Frotheroe, M.D., Physician to the Hospital for Women, 25, Park Street

Solly, Samuel, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, 18, St. Helen's Place

Tanner, Thomas H., M.D., Assistant-Physician to King's College Hospital, 10, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square

Wadham, William, M.D., 12, Park Lane

Weber, Frederic, M.D., Assistant-Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, 44, Green Street

Wells, T. Spencer, Esq., Lecturer on Surgery at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine, 3, Upper Grosvenor Street

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Skinner, Sylvester R., Esq., Daventry

Swann, F. B., Esq., Weedon

Walker, William H., Esq., Bugbrooke

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Littlewood, Joseph, Esq., Resident Surgeon to the General Hospital, Nottingham
 Marsh, John C. L., M.D., Nottingham
 Wood, William, Esq., Nottingham

SHROPSHIRE.

Fulcher, George A., Esq., Clun
 Hughes, John, Esq., Bishop's Castle
 Kempster, William N., Esq., West Felton
 Large, Joseph, Esq., Oswestry
 Moorhouse, James W., Esq., Ellesmere
 Oliver, Richard, M.R.C.P., Resident Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, Bictou
 Weston, Robert P., Esq., Wellington

SOMERSET.

Alford, Henry J., Esq., Surgeon to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton
 Bridge, S. T., M.D., Wellington
 Cordwent, George, M.D., Taunton
 Cornish, Charles H., Esq., Surgeon to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton
 Day, William W., Esq., Long Ashton
 Powell, Samuel, Esq., Milverton
 Hawkins, J., Esq., Stogumber
 Liddon, William, Esq., Taunton
 Martyn, Richard W., Esq., Martock
 Mortimer, Robert, Esq., Bishop's Lydiard
 Norris, Hugh, L.R.C.P.Ed., South Petherton
 Olivey, Hugh P., Esq., North Curry
 Silke, W. Murray, Esq., Nether Stowey
 Smith, Robert A., Esq., Taunton
 Stockwell, Thomas G., Esq., Surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath
 Stringfield, Joseph, Esq., Weston-super-Mare
 Stuckey, George, Esq., Martock
 Walter, W. W., Esq., Stoke-under-Ham

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Bury, George, Esq., The Lozells, Handsworth
 Cooke, William H., M.D., Aldridge
 Dunn, Frederick, Esq., Wolverhampton
 Horton, H., Esq., Wednesbury
 Jackson, Thomas V., Esq., Wolverhampton

SUFFOLK.

Day, William H., M.D., Newmarket

SURREY.

Hallowes, Frederick B., Esq., Redhill
 Soper, William, Esq., Guy's Hospital

SUSSEX.

Gravelly, Thomas, Esq., Cowfold
 Smythe, Lewis, M.D., Lewes
 Weekes, W. H. Carlile, Esq., Hurstpierpoint

WARWICKSHIRE.

Bartleet, Thomas H., M.B., Birmingham
 Bullock, Thomas W., Esq., Warwick
 Candy, John, Esq., Alcester
 Clayton, Mark H., Esq., Birmingham
 Garner, John, Esq., Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary, Birmingham
 Goodall, William P., Esq., House-Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham
 Savage, T., Esq., General Hospital, Birmingham
 Schofield, W. J. J., Esq., Highgate, Birmingham
 Smith, George, Esq., Birmingham
 Waterson, John, Esq., Birmingham

WILTSHIRE.

Bleek, Charles, Esq., Warminster
 Fowler, Richard, M.D., Consulting Physician to the Infirmary, Salisbury

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Dunn, George P., Esq., Fakenham
 Hewitt, P. H., M.D., Worcester
 Osborn, Ashby G., Esq., Stourbridge

YORKSHIRE.

Cleaton, John D., Esq., Medical Superintendent of the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield
 Wood, Wm., M.D., Surgeon to the House of Correction, Wakefield

WALES.

Barrett, Thomas B., Esq., Welshpool
 Davies, William A., Esq., Llanidloes
 Robertson, —, M.D., Llangollen
 Rowland, John, Esq., House-Surgeon to the Infirmary, Bangor

IRELAND.

Cruise, F. R., M.B., Dublin
 Currey, John E., M.D., Lismore
 O'Neill, Edward J., M.D., Dublin

ARMY AND NAVY.

Ryan, E. T., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Pembroke*
 Williams, J. J. P., Esq., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Aldershot
 Wrench, E. M., Esq., 12th Light Dragoons, Leeds

INDIA.

Chuckerbutty, Soorjo Coomar G., M.D., Calcutta
 Thring, R. S. O., M.D., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, Roorkee

Special Correspondence.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LIVERPOOL is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the suitability of the buildings devoted to these purposes. Amongst the numerous establishments of one kind or another for the alleviation of distress, the medical charities constitute a prominent and important feature.

Of these, the oldest and most extensive is the *Royal Infirmary*, originally instituted in 1789; the present spacious and handsome edifice of stone having been erected in 1824. It consists of a centre and two receding wings, two hundred and four feet in length. The front is one hundred and eight feet in depth; and in its centre is a noble portico of six massive columns, of the Ionic order, supporting a frieze and boldly projecting cornice, with corresponding pilasters at each extremity; and the wings are twenty-six feet deep. The building comprises three lofty stories, having one hundred and thirty-eight windows in front; and the whole, from the chaste elegance of its design, produces a grand and pleasing effect. The internal arrangements are very complete, and well calculated to meet all the requirements of a large general hospital. The beds, two hundred and twenty-eight in number, are divided between medical and surgical cases; fever and infectious diseases not being admitted.

In the women's medical ward there are at present several cases of chorea under treatment with sulphate of aniline—a medicine recently introduced here by Dr. Turnbull, one of the physicians of this institution. It is an artificial alkaloid, existing together with other alkaloid bodies in an old antispasmodic remedy, "Dippel's oil", the properties of which may be in part due to aniline. Dr. Turnbull has given this new remedy in several cases of chorea, with great apparent benefit; including one of extreme severity, where all the usual aperient and tonic treatment and the shower-bath had failed to produce the slightest improvement. When administered for a considerable period, or in large doses, it often causes a peculiar blueness of lips. The dose is about two grains.

A curious and interesting case was lately admitted into the accident ward. A man was bitten by a horse at the bend of the arm. The soft parts were fearfully lacerated, the main nerve and artery being completely dissected out and exposed to view. The artery had been pinched between the animal's teeth in such a manner as to rupture the inner and middle coats of the vessel, leaving the outer fibrous coat entire. The circulation through the limb was thus wholly interrupted; and the parts supplied by the branches of the median nerves were benumbed from the loss of nervous supply. Mr. Bickersteth, who had charge of the case, placed a ligature above and below the point of injury in the vessel. The wound was dressed in the ordinary way, and there appears a fair chance of saving the limb.

Tuesday is the day fixed for operation; and a blank day rarely occurs. On my last visit, Mr. Bickersteth excised the knee-joint, for caries of the ends of the tibia

ploring the interior of the abdomen except for the purpose of releasing the bowel from an incarcerating band. As the surgery of that region widens its limits, it is possible that intussusception and twist may become included within them; but, in order to do this, we want the encouragement that successful cases of the first-mentioned class may, we hope, yet supply us with; and we cannot, I think, obtain that encouragement until we shall have obtained a more exact acquaintance with the means of distinguishing them.

I trust I have dealt fairly with Mr. Hinton's paper. It is, I repeat, a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject of internal obstructions; and contains some excellent practical and suggestive remarks.

The object I had in throwing together the few remarks that constitute my paper, was to remove, if possible, a little of the obscurity which hung over this difficult subject; and I have no other desire than that the views it contains might confirm or be confirmed by—refute or be refuted by—whatever else has been written thereupon, according to the truth that is in it. Apologising for the length of my communication,

I am, etc., JOHN GAY.

Finsbury Place South, May 1861.

DRESSING OF SCALP-WOUNDS.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM LEGGE, ESQ.

SIR,—In our JOURNAL of May 4th, under the heading Progress of Medical Science, is a paragraph describing a mode of dressing scalp-wounds now being introduced in America, consisting of the union of strands of hair across the incision.

I am induced to trouble you with this communication, because, 'cute as brother Jonathan may be, it is not fair that to him should be attributed the introduction of a simple and successful practice which so favourably contrasts with the old plan of shaving, stitching, and plaiting the scalp. For six years past, I have never employed any other than this *new* method of dressing such wounds, however extensive; and it has fallen to my lot to treat many scores; for, when I was house-surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, "A quart-pot accident, sir" (the old night-porter's synonym for a broken head) was the most usual summons by which I was aroused at night.

The first case where I adopted the plan was that of one of the frail sisterhood, whose scalp had been laid open nearly six inches in extent by her affectionate protector,

"Cui flavam religat comam";

and who begged me piteously to spare her tresses. I divided the hair on each side of the wound; and, taking opposite tufts, braided them firmly together, so as to bring the edges of the wound into apposition. A compress of wet lint, and a turn or two of a bandage, completed the operation; and the result was so satisfactory that I have never adopted any other proceeding since.

My last case occurred three months since. A boy had been knocked down and run over by a horse and cart. He was taken up insensible, and found to have sustained a scalp-wound three inches in extent. I employed the same treatment of braiding opposite tufts of hair, etc.; and on the fourth day union was complete.

I have never found it necessary to shave any part of the head; nor do I see the advantage of the perforated shot mentioned in the American journal; as, if properly brought together, the plaited strands of hair will be quite sufficient to maintain such close apposition as mostly to ensure union by the first intention.

I am, etc., WM. LEGGE.

Wiveliscombe, May 6, 1861.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. 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 21st:—

Gardner, Charles, Toronto, Canada West
Smith, John, Gillingham, Kent
Thomas, William, Lanham, Horsham, Sussex

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on May 22nd:—

Garnham, Devereux John, Lowestoft; diploma of membership dated April 16, 1861
Johnson, Cuthbert N. H., Winchester; January 30, 1861
Kidd, Henry Alexander, Calcutta; April 30, 1861
Ninnis, Belgrave, Surrey Square; April 18, 1861
Phillips, George B., Clapham; April 19, 1861
Smart, John Naish, Southville, Bedminster; April 11, 1861
Smith, George, Birmingham; August 15, 1849
Whitmarsh, William M., Chippenham, Wilts; April 11, 1861

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 2nd, 9th, and 16th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Calvert, G., Army
Cook, John, Buckinghamshire
Furse, E., South Molton
Galliers, T. J., Lady Grove
Goldsmith, G. P., Bedford
Hale, F. T., Beaufort
Harris, B., Park Street, Grosvenor Square
Harrison, George, jun.
Jackson, T., Leeds
Houlden, E. R., Crondall
Kilburn, J. E., West Auckland
Maling, E. A., Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland
Robinson, E., Birmingham
Wilkinson, C., Kentish Town

APPOINTMENTS.

HARGRAVE, William, M.B., elected Representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in the Medical Council, in the room of the late Dr. W. H. Porter.

PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL. The following appointments of medical officers to this institution have been made:—

For In-patients. . .	{ PARSON, E. K., Esq. NORMAN, H. Burford, Esq. MILLER, J. W. M., M.D. KNIGHT, K. F., Esq.
For Out-patients. .	{ PAGE, F., M.D. COUSINS, J. W., M.D. SIMPSON, T. P., M.D. TAYLOR, J., M.D.
For Gosport. . . .	{ RUNDLE, W. J., M.D. WHARTON, H. S., Esq.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

M'CARTHY, Edward, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Steady*.
MANSFIELD, P., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Wellesley*.
MILLS, Edward F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Donegal*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

ASHDOWN, G., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Company Northamptonshire R.V.
BROCK, W. K., Esq., to be Assist.-Surgeon 1st Gloucestershire A.V.
LANSDOWN, F. P., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Gloucestershire A.V.
RAPER, W. A., M.D., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Hants R.V.
ROBERTSON, C., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon East and North York Artillery Militia.
STEDMAN, W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Hants R.V.
TEMPERLEY, G., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 1st Cumberland R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BROWNE, H., Esq., 14th Corps Kent A.V.
DENKE, J., Esq., 7th Buckinghamshire R.V.
GOODE, H., M.B., 1st Derbyshire R.V.
JOHNSON, D., Esq., 4th Administrative Battalion, 30th Company, Staffordshire R.V.
SMITH, S. W., Esq., 10th Company Worcestershire R.V.
STONE, E., Esq., 36th West Riding of York R.V.

MARRIAGE.

*LANKESTER, Henry, Esq., Leicester, to Rachel Crosby, second daughter of John Crosby SQUIRE, Esq., of Royston, Herts, on May 16th.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Mark, M.D., at Ryde, aged 55, on May 17.

CLARKE. On May 15th, at Wantage, aged 5, James H., eldest son of Thomas F. Clarke, M.D.

DAVEY, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, at Shere, near Guildford, on May 14.

MASON, Chas. E., Esq., Surgeon, at Maldon, Australia, on March 2.

PEARCE. On May 19th, at Brighton, Jane, wife of Ravenhill Pearce, M.D.

POPHAM. On May 19, at Caledonia Place, aged 6 months, Emily Jane, daughter of R. H. Popham, Esq., Surgeon.

SEPTON. On May 14, at Culcheth, near Warrington, aged 7 months, John W. B., infant son of *Richard Septon, L.R.C.P. Edin.

STEGGALL, Edward C., M.D., second son of John Steggall, M.D., of Southampton Street, at Constantinople, on April 26.

STEPHEN, Jas., M.D., at The Grove, near Elgin, aged 80, on May 13.

JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The first ordinary meeting of the Junior Medical Society is to be held on Thursday, May 30th, at Charing-cross Hospital (the first on the Alphabetical list of Hospitals).

NEW HOSPITAL AT ST. PETERSBURG. The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg have determined to found a hospital for poor artisans, in commemoration of the emancipation of the serfs. It is to be called the Alexander Hospital, and the project has been favourably received by the Emperor.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. At the triennial visitation of the Queen's College in Galway, on May 17, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland stated that the number of students in the Belfast College was then 230; in Cork, 171; in Galway, 141; non-matriculated students, 106; making a total of 657 students in the three colleges.

A HERO-SURGEON. The New York Medical Association for the supply of lint, bandages, and other surgical and hospital stores to the army, was called into existence at the suggestion of Dr. Crawford, the hero-surgeon of Fort Sumter; and, having become efficiently organised and brought into proper relations with the Army Medical Bureau, its utility promises to be of vast importance.

DESTRUCTION OF A HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT BY FIRE. On Wednesday week, a considerable portion of the hydropathic establishment kept by Dr. Barter at Blarney was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by heating of a flue. The "water-cure" was successfully applied, but not till damage to the extent of over £400 had been done. We understand that Dr. Barter was not insured.

ORGANIC DISEASES AND ORGAN GRINDERS. Michele Castillo was charged, a few days ago at a police court, with being a public nuisance. Dr. Arthur Helsham said he is a physician in the Mile-end-road, and has a rather extensive practice in heart diseases, the delicate phases of which are chiefly determinable by the application of the stethoscope, and the absence of all disturbing noises was absolutely imperative both to the physician and the patient, or a totally false diagnosis might be arrived at. Organ-players were a constant trouble to him; they came opposite his house at all hours, and persistently played there, in spite of all entreaties and threats.

THE LATE SIR W. BURNETT. The will of Sir William Burnett, K.C.B., dated Dec. 7, 1859, was proved in the London Court on the 10th inst. by his son, the Rev. William Burnett, M.A., rector of Tangmere, Sussex, one of the executors, a power being reserved to the testator's daughter, Mrs. Notts, widow, the other executor. Sir William Burnett has left all his property, both real and personal, to the members of his family. To his son, the Rev. W. Burnett, he bequeaths his plate, books,

pictures, and other effects; and, after leaving legacies and annuities amongst his three daughters and a granddaughter, Sir William gives the remainder of his estate to his son, appointing him also residuary legatee. The will is brief, and is attested by Edward Leech, surgeon, and Thomas Barson, both of Chichester. (*Illustrated London News*.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held on the 15th inst. at the institution in Bloomsbury-square. Mr. Morson, the president, occupied the chair. He designated the complex prescriptions at present in vogue as a great evil, to the existence of which the homœopaths owed much of their success. The secretary then read the report which recommended that the sum of £2,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Jacob Bell for increasing the efficiency of the School of Pharmacy, should be applied to the building of a new laboratory, the construction of a new lecture hall, the extension of the museum and library, and the provision of suitable accommodation for conducting the examinations under the Pharmacy Act. The contributions to the Jacob Bell Memorial Fund had reached to nearly £2,000.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HENSLAW. The Rev. John Stevens Henslow, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, died on the 16th inst., at his rectory, Hitcham, Suffolk. The late professor was born at Rochester, in 1796. On the death of Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke in 1822, Mr. Henslow was elected his successor in the professorship of mineralogy. In 1825 he succeeded the Rev. Thomas Martin in the professorship of botany, which he continued to hold to the time of his death. His principal works are, *A Geological Description of Anglesea*, *The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, *Le Bouquet des Souvenirs*, *Report on the Diseases of Wheat*, *Account of Roman Antiquities found at Rougham*, *Dictionary of Botanical Terms*, *Flora of Suffolk* (conjointly with E. Skepper); besides numerous papers in scientific periodicals.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AT EARLSWOOD. The annual report of the committee of the Asylum states that the past year has been one of decided progress. The inmates of the institution, including the attendants, amount to upwards of 400. Bequests, amounting to nearly £4,000, are specially enumerated. The report of the medical superintendent, Dr. Down, shows that 71 patients have been admitted since the last annual meeting. Dr. Down bears testimony, after a visit of inspection to similar asylums in France, to the superiority of the institution at Earlswood, among the agencies for ameliorating the condition of one of the most pitiable classes of the human family. Industrial occupations, as a feature of the asylum, have been largely extended. The general health of the patients is stated to have been remarkably good. The various features of management comprehended in the asylum are separately adverted to in the report of the medical officer, and the retention of the farm is recommended as a valuable sanitary adjunct to the institution.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The Council of the Senate having taken into consideration the opinion of the Board of Medical Studies, as expressed in their report dated March 7th, 1861, have recommended to the Senate:—1. That a doctor of medicine be annually appointed as assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic when presiding in the School at Acts for the degree of doctor of medicine, and with him determine upon the merits of the exercises and their sufficiency for qualifying the candidate for proceeding to that degree. 2. That the said assessor be nominated by the Board of Medical Studies and appointed by grace of the Senate at the second Congregation in the Michaelmas term. 3. That he receive five guineas for each act from the University

chest. The council beg leave also to inform the Senate that a register for students commencing their studies in medicine will be opened on October 1st, 1861, by the Regius Professor of Physic, and will be kept by him in accordance with the resolutions of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. At the half-yearly meeting of the general committee of this university, held on April 16th, the following deliverance of the University Court was read on the subject of parliamentary representation:—"The Court having taken into consideration the representation by the General Council of the University in regard to the Scottish Universities being represented in Parliament, is of opinion that the question is surrounded with so many difficulties, and gives rise to so much difference of opinion, that it is inexpedient for the Court to take any action in the matter in the manner suggested by the General Council." A lengthened discussion ensued; and the following motion, proposed by Mr. Boyle, and seconded by Professor Bennett, was finally carried by a large majority, notwithstanding the opinion of the Solicitor-General, in accordance with the views formerly expressed by Mr. Gladstone, that the University Council, as well as the University Court, had no power to petition Parliament in a corporate capacity:—"That the General Council resolve to petition Parliament in favour of the proposal to give one of the vacant seats to the Scottish Universities, and request the Principal to prepare such a petition, and authorize him to sign it in name of the Council, and transmit it for presentation to the Rector of the University."

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION. The second annual meeting of this association was held at Birmingham on the 16th inst.; Dr. Anthony, the retiring President, in the chair. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that owing to the very loose construction of the Medical Act, the committee (though hitherto successful in all their cases) had been compelled to exercise very great caution in regard to prosecutions, but that they were determined to carry any case into court if the evidence supplied was clear and sufficient. The number of members was reported as 140. The Treasurer reported a balance in hand of £3 8s. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*: John Postgate, F.R.C.S. *Vice Presidents*: E. Chesshire, F.R.C.S., Birmingham; C. Townsend, Birmingham; C. Male, West Bromwich; G. H. Whympere, Walsall. *Treasurer*: George Yates, 24, Paradise Street, Birmingham. *Honorary Secretary*: J. Garner, Birmingham. *Solicitor*: A. Walter, Esq. 37, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. *Committee*: A. Allcock, Smethwick; J. Anthony, M.D., Birmingham; R. L. Baker, Birmingham; T. Boisragon, M.D., Birmingham; C. Bracey, Birmingham; J. Brown, Oldbury; J. Carter, Birmingham; P. H. Chavasse, Birmingham; E. F. Dehane, Wolverhampton; Bell Fletcher, M.D., Birmingham; T. P. Heslop, M.D., Birmingham; W. E. Johnson, Dudley; W. R. Jordan, Birmingham; H. Knight, M.D., Stafford; W. W. Schofield, Highgate; C. S. Meeke, Birmingham; D. H. Monckton, M.D., Rugely; O. Pemberton, Birmingham; T. Thomson, M.D., Leamington; W. L. Underhill, Tipton; J. Warnock, Birmingham; H. Wilson, Stourbridge; J. F. Woody, Tamworth. Votes of thanks having been passed to the retiring officers, the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. On Friday the anniversary festival of this institution was held at Willis's Room; and upon this occasion about 200 gentleman had the pleasure of being introduced to the new president, Lord Chelmsford. The portion of the building destined for the school was in May last so far completed as to accommodate 150 boys; but only five pensioners' houses, containing twenty residences, had been then built. There are resident in the college twenty pen-

sioners, being aged medical men or their widows, each of whom is provided with three comfortably furnished rooms, an allowance of coals, and a pension of £15 a-year; also 150 boys, sons of medical men, forty of whom being the foundation scholars, are educated and maintained at the expense of the institution. So far the boys educated in the school have acquitted themselves with credit in all the public examinations and competitions to which they have been subjected. The College is possessed of funded property to the aggregate amount of about £4,450. A recent arrangement admitting ladies as life governors on payment of £5 5s. has resulted in the receipt of £2,300, Her Majesty graciously heading the list with a donation of £100. The annual subscriptions last year amounted to £3,150 odd, the donations to £1428, and certain bequests to £540. The Chairman, in the course of the evening, related the history and circumstances of the institution, and earnestly commended it to the public support. The subscriptions in aid of its funds, after the dinner, amounted to about £1000. At the last election there were eleven unsuccessful candidates for pensionerships, and thirty-one unsuccessful competitors for foundation scholarships.—The Council of the College have received a letter from Sir James Clark, to the effect that out of the proceeds of a subscription for a testimonial to Dr. Hodgkin, an educational prize to the school has, under certain conditions, been established by a deed; the trustees being Sir Jas. Clark, Dr. Sibson, and Dr. Hodgkin. The subscriptions amounted to £281:12:6; out of which sum a commemorative piece of plate was presented to Mrs. Hodgkin; and, after deducting the expenses, the remainder, £204:10, was invested in Madras Irrigation shares. The interest of this fund is guaranteed by the Indian government; and, at present, produces £10 a year, which will be increased if the company's dividends exceed five per cent. That the prize may be better worth striving for, it will only be given every alternate year; and the first competition will take place during this summer.—The annual meeting of the governors of the institution was held on Wednesday at Soho Square; Lord Chelmsford, the president, in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which, after adverting in terms of deep regret to the loss which the institution had sustained by the lamented death of the late Earl Manvers, stated that Lord Chelmsford had been elected as president at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th of March last. At the same meeting, a resolution was passed to add to the sixteenth by-law a clause to the effect that when a husband and wife had been admitted to the asylum together, and the husband died, then the wife, if fitted by age or otherwise to receive a pension, should not, in losing her husband, be also compelled to leave the college. The election of foundation scholars would take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 28th instant, when there would be five regular vacancies to fill. A resolution would be proposed to the meeting, authorising the admission of a sixth boy, in the place of one of the scholars who had been disabled from attending school by illness, and of whose return there was no hope. Should this resolution pass it would not affect the votes at the election, which must still be held for five candidates only, and according to the balloting-papers. After the election of the other candidates, the boy who remained with the largest number of votes would be admitted as a sixth foundation scholar, with the same privileges as the rest. There were, this year, no vacancies among pensioners. The progress of the school had continued to be highly satisfactory. There were in attendance at Christmas thirty-eight foundation scholars and twenty day scholars. Eleven of the college boys went up for preliminary examination at Apothecaries' Hall in July last, and, with one exception, passed triumphantly. The committee recommended an alteration of the twenty-fifth by-law relating to the ex-

pulsion of pupils, giving power to the council to order expulsion, but giving the parents the liberty of appeal to the council. The report was adopted, and resolutions in accordance with the recommendations contained therein agreed to.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S: MEDICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS, MAY 1861.

FIRST EXAMINATION. First Part. To be translated into English (a passage from Celsus De Re Medicâ). Give the derivations or primary meanings of the following words: Amenorrhœa, Artery, Colon, Epiglottis, Pachydermata, Symptom, Teratology, and Trachea. **Second Part. Chemistry.** 1. State concisely what you understand by a Radical, an Alkali, a Base, an Acid, and a Salt. 2. What is the ultimate composition of Spirit of Salt, of Prussian Blue, of Mulberry Calculus, and of Writing Ink? 3. How is Corrosive Sublimate made? And what are its tests? **Third Part. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.** 1. Describe the mode of preparing Iodide of Potassium, and state what you know regarding its mode of operation and uses. In what cases is Bromide of Potassium employed with advantage? 2. Describe the mode of operation and uses of Acetate of Lead, and write a Latin Prescription (without using symbols or abbreviations) for a mixture or pills containing it, with directions for use; the case being supposed to be one of pulmonary hæmorrhage. 3. How is the tincture of the Sesquichloride of Iron prepared? State your reasons for or against prescribing it in conjunction with an alkali or alkaline carbonate. What are its chief therapeutic uses? 4. What plants of the order Convolvulacæ are used in Medicine? What parts of these plants are employed, and what is their mode of action on the economy? Describe the composition of the Pharmacopœial powders in which they occur.

SECOND EXAMINATION. Anatomy and Physiology. 1. Describe the Pelvis, especially noticing its boundaries, position, axes, and the differences between the male and female Pelvis. 2. Give the course and relations of the Internal Maxillary Artery. 3. Describe the general anatomical relations and minute structure of the Kidney. 4. State what you know regarding the following points in connection with Respiration: (a) The changes in the expired air. (b) The amount of inhaled oxygen as compared with the amount exhaled. (c) The influence of various circumstances in modifying the elimination of carbonic acid. (d) The quantity of carbon excreted daily by the body. (e) The space in cubic feet that should be allotted to every patient in the wards of a Hospital. 5. Describe the mode of formation, structure, and uses of the Placenta.

THIRD EXAMINATION. (N. B. In answering the practical questions, the examiners require every Candidate to specify the mode of treatment, which he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of the medicines which he prescribes.) Practice of Medicine. 1. Describe the Oxalic Acid Diathesis with especial reference to (a) the properties of the Urine, (b) the constitutional symptoms, (c) the usual causes, (d) another diathesis into which it is liable to pass, (e) its treatment by medicine, (f) its dietetic management. 2. Name the pustular Diseases of the Skin, and state how they are distinguished from one another. 3. Mention, as far as you remember, the various remedies that have been from time to time employed for the treatment of Tænia Solium; select any three from among these in which you have confidence, and state the method in which they are to be exhibited, and the doses in which they are usually given. 4. What morbid states of the stomach, or of the system generally, increase and what diminish the appetite? 5. A youth, aged 18, has twice during the last two years complained of severe headache lasting for two or three

days and accompanied with deafness. About the beginning of December 1860 the pain returns, severe and frontal with giddiness, vertigo, and tinnitus aurium. He is seen on the 10th of December. Face red, expression of exhaustion, no fever, motion and cutaneous sensibility perfect. Symptoms yield after leeching and purging, but in two days (Dec. 12) numbness commences in left arm followed next day by paralysis of left arm, and in two days more by complete hemiplegia, blindness of left eye, and paralysis of levator oculi on left side. Occasional leeching and purging employed, but with no improvement till January 3rd, when slight movements commence in the paralysed limbs. On the 8th, paralysis entirely gone, and on the 12th seems well. On the night of the 12th seized with raving followed by coma and stupor, on the 16th the pulse becomes quick and small, severe diarrhœa supervenes, the tongue is red and dry. In four days (Jan. 20) the head symptoms disappear, during the next few weeks diarrhœa persists in spite of treatment, bed-sores form, emaciation increases, and the patient dies exhausted on the 11th of February. What has been the probable state of the brain at the successive stages of this illness? What appearances in the brain will you expect to find on *post mortem* examination? What will be the probable state of the other viscera?

FOURTH EXAMINATION. First Part. Surgery. 1. What is Pyæmia, its causes, symptoms and termination? 2. Describe the various forms of Ulcer, and the principles of treatment in each variety. 3. Describe the diseases which may occur in the Antrum Maxillare. 4. Two months ago a man received a blow on the testicle; it became swollen and painful, but the pain subsided and has now nearly disappeared except on considerable pressure. The swelling is now of the size and shape of a lemon, and is smooth and hard to the touch. What is the disease? explain its nature and the differences between it and other swellings which may occur in the same situation; and how would you treat the case described? **Second Part. Midwifery.** 1. What signs of pregnancy are present six weeks after impregnation? 2. Describe briefly a characteristic rickety pelvis, a malacosteon pelvis, and an oblique-ovate pelvis. 3. Describe the mechanism of delivery of the head in the case of a footling which has descended with the back of the child looking anteriorly. 4. After delivery a woman is found to be flooding and to have the uterus inverted. What is her condition, and what treatment is to be pursued? 5. Describe briefly the ephemeral fever of lying-in women and its treatment.

Varieties.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AMERICA. In the published transactions of the Statistical Congress, London, Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, said, "Illegitimacy is a very rare thing with us. This assertion is wide of the truth; at least, in our cities. The Lying-in Institutions of New York city have constant applications from unmarried women. Dr. Sanger, in his investigations of the condition of the prostitutes of this city, says: "The whole of the children borne by single women are, of course, illegitimate. Of the children of married women, over forty per cent.; and of the children of widows, forty-four per cent., are illegitimate. Taking the total number of children of the three classes, and calculating upon this broad basis, it will appear that 1090 illegitimate children were born, getting an average of fifty-seven per cent.; or, to speak in plain terms, of every hundred children borne by women who are now prostitutes, forty-three were born before the mothers (married women or widows) embraced this course of life." (*American Med. Times.*)

BIGOTRY. Sir Robert Peel told the following anecdote some time ago, *appropos* of Spanish bigotry:—"In 1831, when the cholera was raging in the north of Spain, the assistant-surgeon of the ship under the command of Lord J. Hay died, a victim to his courage, in Santander, in attending the poor Spaniards; but having sacrificed his life the Spanish authorities refused him Christian interment, except below high water mark."

HOW TO TREAT PSEUDO-MEDICAL SYSTEMS. When Hannibal was engaged in his siege of Rome, the citizens, to show their sense of security against his assaults, and their contempt of his vain efforts, bought and sold the ground upon which his army was encamped, at or even above its previous rates in the market. So it is now with regard to the little grounds of truth upon which the many false systems of medical doctrine, which attempt the hopeless task of overturning legitimate medicine, are encamped. We shall not abandon those truths, but hold them in equally as high estimation as though they had never been defiled or dishonoured by the footstep or grasp of any short-lived delusion, or evanescent cheat, clad in the attire of medicine. (*Chicago Med. Journal.*)

THE YANKEE NOSTRUM TRADE. A correspondent of the *Boston Medical Journal* says that there has been within the past few years an immense increase in the sale of patent medicines, and that forty per cent. of the items, which make up the orders sent for drugs, are for such articles. The price current list shows that the number of quack medicines in demand is between five and six hundred. It is not uncommon for those who deal in them largely and exclusively, to make purchase of a single article at one time to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the great success of some adventurers, the business is an extremely hazardous and precarious one. The cost of winning public attention and creating a demand is very great, and usually exceeds the profits. Where one like Ayer, Brandereth, or Townsend succeeds, hundreds are driven into bankruptcy.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. In boring for coal midway between Wakefield and Pontefract, at a depth of one hundred and forty yards, a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, impregnating the water that bubbled up in the boring hole. The water soon reached the surface, and has been boiling, or rather (for it is only warm) bubbling furiously; and on applying a lighted paper the sulphur blazes up through the water to the height of three or four feet, presenting the appearance of "snap-dragon" on a large scale, the boring hole being about five feet square. It is estimated that a depth of one hundred yards will still have to be bored before the coal is reached, but how long it may be before operations can be resumed remains to be seen. Hundreds of people have visited and are continually visiting the spot, the phenomenon, unprecedented as it would seem, being an object of general interest in the neighbourhood.

SALE OF POISONS. The following is the act passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in regard to the sale of poisons:—"No apothecary, druggist, or other person, shall sell or dispose of by retail, morphia, strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some respectable inhabitant of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made. In all cases of such sale the word "poison" shall be carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle, or other vessel, or thing in which such poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist, or other person selling or disposing of the same, shall note in a register kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the

person to whom such sale was made, the quantity sold, and the date of such sale. Any person offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

MODIFIED LUNATIC REFUGES. Mr. Gaskell reminds us "that diseases of the mind, as well as diseases of the body, assume an infinite variety of forms, varying both in kind and intensity." He thinks it unwise that "the same certificates, orders, returns, restrictive regulations, and penalties are applicable to all patients, whether affected merely by the slightest aberration, or suffering from total loss of mental power and self-control. How marked a difference," he says, "is here observable in respect to bodily complaints, for which we have hospitals both general and special, dispensaries for milder cases, as well as convalescent and sea-side houses. And why, it may with good reason be asked, have we not asylums adapted to the slightest as well as the most severe forms of disease?" The particular suggestion made by Mr. Gaskell is for the legal sanctioning of a sort of asylum, in which, under wise medical supervision and with quiet oversight, care might be had of slight affections, or the slight beginnings of disease, that neglect only, or mismanagement, would cause to be severe. This should be a recognised asylum, lying outside the operation of the present lunacy laws, and use might be made of it as a sort of probationary house for insane patients, discharged as cured from asylums of the present sort. In such a house assurance might be had that the discharged patients are reasonably safe against those relapses which are now perpetually bringing them to the bar of our courts for wild, distressing crimes. There are a thousand suicides among us every year, of which the greater number come of an uncontrollable diseased impulse.

GREEN PAPER. The effect of the Spring is felt as much in the interior of our household as in the gardens and fields. The verdure of the lawn by contrast makes our household embellishments look dingy and unrefreshing; and to keep company with external nature, we call in the painter and paperhanger to brighten up our rooms for the season. The same beneficent influence which makes the dove's neck become iridescent with bright hues as the sun enters the vernal equinox makes your young wife, good reader, look out for some cheerful paper for her drawing-room; or yourself, possibly a bachelor, to rejuvenate your study in the same manner. We can have no possible objection to your doing so: but we wish to speak one word of warning. The most seductive of all colours, and the one best calculated to attract a jaded eye, is green—bright and vivid green, such as we see flushing the meadow grass at this season of the year. Beware of that paper! It is very singular that we associate moral qualities with certain colours, and with vivid green we associate deception and malignity. Where the morass is the least trustworthy, there its verdure is brightest. Green eyes represent jealousy, and the fabled dragon of old was always pictured green; but, permit us to add, that not one of these greens was half so deadly as the roll of apple-green paper which the decorator unfolds before your eager eyes. Put it upon your walls and you are lining your rooms with pure death; promise yourself that your study so enlivened will be the most cheerful room in the house, and be sure that you will soon become the most miserable man in it. The doctor will treat you for some hidden malady, and the six-ounce phials will accumulate by scores; but you will be no better; your strength will fail, your head will ache, your nose will run, and your eyes will water, your throat will be sore, and all the doctors' stuff in the world will be of no avail. Go away, and your vigour returns; set once again to work, and within the green embraces of your snuggery, and again you will be bewitched. (From "Death on our Walls," in the *London Review*.)

AN ANCIENT ROMAN'S CUISINE. The tender parts of peacocks, wild boar, oysters, blackbirds, deer, hares, spices from all countries, and ingenious forms of pastry—these were dressed up in a thousand different ways, so that Apicius could leave ten books of receipts. The Romans had three daily meals, the *jentaculum*, or breakfast; the *prandium*, or dinner; and the *cæna*, or supper. The first consisted of bread and salt, olives, cheese, dried grapes, and sometimes milk and eggs. The *prandium* was more like our meat luncheon. It consisted of warm or cold meat, the remains of yesterday's supper; and, in luxurious houses, of oysters, eggs, and sweets. The drinks were water, wine, and mulsum—a beverage composed of wine and honey. The *cæna* was an elaborate affair, divided into three courses: The first, *gustus* or *promulsis*, was something like the "whet" of a modern French dinner, only of a more substantial kind: oysters, eggs, broth, light vegetables, especially lettuces, with piquant sauces, and digestible fish. Only mulsum was drunk with this course. With the second course, or *ferculum*, the serious business began. A huge roast—say a wild boar served up whole—was placed on the table; then came hares, pigeons, peacocks, flamingos, ostrich eggs, rare fishes, parrot heads, and nightingale tongues. The wine was cooled by the snow. Besides wine, there were various other drinks—beer, *camum*, and *zythum*—whatever they may have been. Then followed the third course, *mensæ secundæ*, consisting of fruit, sweetmeats, delicate dishes of many kinds. Fingers, of course, were liberally soiled in eating of these dishes, and instead of wiping them on bread-crumbs, as the Greeks did, the Romans used napkins, each guest bringing his own. The women ate with the men; but they sat, while the men, in later years, reclined on sofas. Slaves carved the joints, keeping strict time to the accompaniment of music. (*All the Year Round*.)

CURE FOR SERPENTS' BITES. M. Cloquet has communicated to the Academy of Sciences the following letter from M. de la Gironnière, a physician of Manilla:—"In our virgin forests of Calanang," says M. de la Gironnière, "a vast variety of serpents are found, some of which are extremely venomous. A short time ago one of my labourers had his finger bitten by one which is considered by the Indians to be of the most dangerous kind. It is a small snake about 20 *centimètres* in length, of a yellow colour, with a flat triangular head. Its fangs are $1\frac{1}{2}$ *centimètres* (half an inch) in length. The man was brought to me a few minutes after the accident. I had no volatile alkali at hand, so I cauterised the wound with burning coals; but this did not stop the alarming symptoms, which appeared with great rapidity. The tumefaction had already extended from the hand to the elbow. The patient uttered piercing cries in consequence of the pain he felt under the pectoral muscles; I was at a loss what to do. At length I was struck with the idea of making him drink a bottle of coco wine (alcohol of 16 degrees strength). The intoxicating effects were instantaneous; the patient began to rave, but without seeming to feel any pain; and the swelling of the arm made no progress. Half an hour after he had returned to his senses the pectoral pains recommenced; I administered a second bottle, and then a third, which completed the cure; the arm returned to its natural state, and the hand bore no traces of the injury but those of the cauterisation. I had often heard it said that alcohol, taken in a sufficient quantity to cause excessive intoxication, was a specific against the sting of serpents; I now have a proof of it, but I do not know whether it would do in other cases, such as the following one. An Indian was bit by a very venomous serpent, of a gray colour, with a round head, and sometimes six feet in length. It is the enemy of all other serpents, which it hunts down, whether they be venomous or not; it has happened to me four times to kill one while swal-

lowing another serpent. This Indian returned home, cauterised the wound himself, and a few minutes later fell dead without complaining or evincing any suffering. His relations, who could not believe in so sudden a death, brought him to me; his limbs were still supple, but cold; the wound bore traces of the cauterisation, but no sign of tumefaction."

A YANKEE DOCTOR ON THE MILITARY HOSPITAL OF MADRID. The Military Hospital is larger than either of the others, although the average number of patients is lower than in the General Hospital. At the time of my visit, I was informed that there were only 500 patients, although it usually contained 800; but there are 2,000 beds and everything is on a vast scale. The ceilings are high and the passages wide; but everything is of rough stone, which now, in winter, gives it a chilly, uncomfortable appearance, although, I suppose, in summer it is pleasant enough. It is built around several courtyards, as you may well suppose, from the immense number of patients who can be accommodated. All the nurses here are men; there are no Sisters of Charity, as in the other hospitals, to attend on the sick. I was surprised, in one of the rooms into which I was shown, to see an invention of such a nature that I could hardly believe for the moment that I was not in my native country. It was a labour-saving machine, intended to cut and roll bandages. The end of a sheet is passed in on one side, and by merely turning a handle it is caused to pass under knives, which can be placed at any requisite distance from each other, and then rolled up exactly, as is done usually in the machines which I have often seen at home for a single roller. I was informed that by this machine, in one minute, twenty-five *metres* could be cut and rolled up into bandages ready for use. A *metre* is a little more than a yard. But I have not yet done with Madrid inventions. In another room I was shown models invented by an enthusiastic young physician, in which the muscles, arteries, etc., were beautifully and naturally depicted, the material being porcelain, and the colours burned in. One model of the muscles, etc., of the neck, especially attracted my attention as being of remarkable beauty. I was shown into the microscope room. On the table I saw lying about more than one French work on the microscope, and also a translation into Spanish of Kölliker. There was no original Spanish work: indeed, in all the opportunities which I have had of looking at collections of medical books, they have been almost all French: the Spanish medical literature is in its infancy, and the advance that is being made is by those who have studied at Paris, or any rate derive their inspiration from that quarter. The apparatus for conveying in military expeditions was interesting to me, particularly one intended for carrying five or six persons on the back of a camel. On each side were two chairs, with their backs to the sides of the camel, on each of which a man could be strapped, and sit with his feet hanging down. On the back was an ingenious arrangement which would do either for one very sick person, or for two who were able to sit up, it being readily changeable either into a bed with a shade for the head, or into two chairs back to back. There were also other arrangements for carrying two on a horse or mule in easy chairs. The doors of entrance into the different wards were all painted to imitate the entrance into a tent; and one of the wards, which was intended for officers, had each bed heavily curtained, and the curtains closely drawn, so as to convey by their arrangement the idea of a number of tents, as well as, of course, to give them more privacy than to the other patients. I looked into the kitchen in the cellar. It was, of course, very large, but everything seemed very rough and primitive. They were just cooking the dinner for the patients, and for a wonder, the messes looked very good, and did not smell

of garlic. There were immense bowls full of a sort of mixture of soup and various kinds of meat, which they call "*puchara*," and which really appeared very savory.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.
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. Royal Geological (Anniversary).
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Dickinson, "On Diseases of the Kidney, accompanied by Albuminuria"; Mr. E. Sercombe, "On Uterine Derangement, apparently depending upon Diseased Teeth"; Mr. Henry Lee, "On Effects of Reflex Nervous Irritation from Syphilitic Disease of the Bones of the Skull."—Zoological.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts.—Royal Society of Literature.
THURSDAY. Royal.—Antiquarian.—Junior Medical, 8 P.M., Charing Cross Hospital: Mr. E. A. Brown, "On Excision of the Knee-Joint."
FRIDAY. Royal Institution.
SATURDAY. Asiatic.—Army Medical and Surgical, 7.30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 11TH, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births. Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys..1013 }	1935 1219
	{ Girls.. 922 }	
Average of corresponding weeks 1861-60		1622 1171
<i>Barometer:</i>		
Highest (Tu.) 30.257; lowest (Sun.) 29.654; mean 30.049.		
<i>Thermometer:</i>		
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 118 degs.; (Mon.) 69 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 77 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 33.7 degrees.		
Mean—51.9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.3 deg.		
Range—during week, 43.3 degrees; mean daily, 23.1 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 80.		
Mean direction of wind, N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.06.		

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.

PROPAGATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.—Professor Gietl of Munich has just published a pamphlet on the propagation of typhoid fever, in which he puts forward views identical with those which Dr. Wm. Budd has been so long endeavouring to enforce on the same subject. The case is indeed so complete in Dr. Budd's papers, as to stand in need of no corroboration; but the promulgation of similar views by a great German professor, will, probably, help to their adoption by the large body who look for their opinions, not to evidence, but to authority.

M. A. B.—We beg to assure our correspondent that the communications referred to were not kept from insertion for any other reason than this; viz., because the subject was considered by us to have been already sufficiently discussed for the occasion. Every one must respect the efforts of our correspondent in so good a cause.

MILES must be aware that we cannot notice anonymous correspondents, and especially in matters of the kind which his communications suggest; viz., "Alleged Abuses at the Royal College of Surgeons."

Mr. T. O'CONNOR sends an account of a case in which a Coroner, to all appearance, neglected his duty in not ordering a *post mortem* examination in order to ascertain the cause of death. This complaint is unfortunately one of too frequent occurrence. The mischief lies in this: that the Coroner has the power to grant or not an order for the examination, as pleases himself. Some Coroners fully carry out the duties of their offices, and some do not—showing that there is no general principle to guide their conduct in such cases. Mr. O'Connor writes:—"With regard to the present case, I do not hesitate to venture the following speculation, that not one of the persons engaged in the inquiry, including the Coroner, has the most remote idea of what was the cause of death; and that if the depositions taken at the inquest be produced, there will be nothing found in them to satisfy any person capable of forming a correct judicial opinion on the matter that the inquest might as well not have been held. I have said enough to direct attention to the absurdity of holding inquests without taking the ordinary and evident means to make them effective; namely, the examination of the body by some medical practitioner. Inquests should never be instituted on light or capricious grounds; but, when resolved upon, they should be complete, and the verdict such as would leave no doubt of the cause of death."

MICROSCOPES.—A correspondent asks: "Where he could best purchase a microscope for medical and general purposes of moderate power and the most simple construction?" [Any of the following makers will be able to supply our correspondent with the article he wants:—Mr. Highley, 70, Dean Street, W.C.; Mr. Matthews, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn; Mr. Salmon, 103, Fenchurch Street. EDITOR.]

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, May 1861.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. HENRY LEE; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. McWILLIAM; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Dr. J. G. DAVEY; Mr. J. J. MURRAY; Dr. J. B. PITT; Mr. R. SEPTON; Dr. MARSH; Mr. H. LANKESTER; Dr. WATERS; Mr. A. SQUIRE; Dr. MERIMAN; Dr. J. W. MILLER; Mr. J. GARNER; Dr. M. FOSTER; Mr. J. RHODES; Mr. R. CLARK; Dr. J. WILLIAMS; Mr. R. FREEMAN; Mr. H. C. WOODS; Mr. W. F. CLEVELAND; Mr. E. GARRAWAY; Mr. JOHN GAY; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. C. SHAW; Mr. C. WILLIAMS; and Dr. CRUISE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Medical Association:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—A Special General Meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, and of all other Members of the Association residing in the Metropolitan District, will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, June 4, at 4 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of selecting a Member to be recommended to the ensuing General Meeting of the Association at Canterbury, to fill the Office of PRESIDENT of the Association in 1862, in which year it is expected that the General Meeting will be held in London.

By order of the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch.

A. P. STEWART, M.D.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } Secretaries.