

The advantages of the practice are, that it enables a considerable number of men to enjoy the extraordinary opportunities for studying medicine which are afforded by the physicianship to a large hospital. The disadvantages, which, however, fully counterbalance the advantages, are well shown in the present instance. Physicians, who have rendered themselves most popular and useful as clinical teachers, are deprived of their office exactly at the time when they are becoming most fit to discharge its functions with advantage to the students themselves. It is a plan well calculated to train many very good general practitioners and very few very good physicians. Dr. Begbie has now for many years occupied a very high position here, both as an extramural lecturer on Medicine, and as a lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Infirmary; and his retirement cannot but be looked upon as a great loss to the school of medicine of Edinburgh.

Professor MacLagan's address at the late *conversazione* of the College of Surgeons gave general satisfaction. No more appropriate subject could have been chosen for discussion by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University than the one which he made the basis of his lecture—viz., Civil Incapacity. His *résumé* of the law on this subject was admirably clear; and his arguments for bringing under a certain amount of restraint the class of persons comprised under the foolish term "dipsomaniacs", commended themselves, I am sure, to the great majority of his hearers. The lecture was of such a character, however, that no abstract could possibly do it justice.

We have lately had some very interesting communications presented to the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Infirmary, at Gravesend, on Friday, March 31st, at 3.30 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered at the Yacht Club House, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets 5s. each, exclusive of wine.

C. J. Pinching, Esq., will preside; and papers are promised by M. Adams, Esq. (Clinical Ophthalmic Cases), and by Dr. Bell (Craniotomy).

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Rochester, March 14th, 1865.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of this Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 7 P.M.

Notice of papers or cases to be communicated should be sent to the Honorary Secretary previous to the meeting.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Taunton, March 11th, 1865.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Quarterly.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, April 12, 7 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	Victoria Rooms, Clifton.	Thursday, April 13, 7 P.M.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

A MEETING of the East Kent District was held at the Ship Inn, Faversham, on Thursday, March 16th; EDWARD GARRAWAY, Esq., in the Chair. There were fifteen members present.

Papers. The following papers were read and discussed.

1. Variola and Vaccination. By R. S. Francis, Esq.
2. Polypus Uteri and Instrument. By F. E. Barton, Esq.
3. Diabetes Mellitus successfully treated with Permanganate of Potash and Rigid Diet. By Wm. Sankey, Esq.
4. Surgical Scraps. By James Reid, Esq.
5. The Magnesium Light. By R. L. Bowles, Esq.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 1865.

J. CAMERON, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Fracture of the Acetabulum. MR. HAKES showed, for Mr. LOWNDES (who was unable to be present), a specimen of fracture of the acetabulum. In this case, the pelvis was extensively fractured. One line of fracture extended from the anterior superior spine of the ileum directly downwards behind the acetabulum, entirely through the whole thickness of the bone; this was met by one extending forwards across the upper third of the acetabulum to just above the obturator foramen. Another fracture passed at right angles to this through the horizontal ramus of the pubes, and another through the ramus of the ischium. The bladder was uninjured. The peculiarity in this case was, that these extensive injuries were caused solely by the patient, when drunk, falling on his hip from the top of an omnibus, which was not in motion at the time.

Pyæmia. MR. RAWDON narrated two cases of pyæmia, and showed specimens of purulent deposit.

Adjourned Discussion on Fever. DR. BURROWS said he thought the nature of fever was involved in mystery. He believed that many fever-patients, who might now have been living, had died from overstimulation. Alcohol, regarded by many practitioners as the sheet-anchor in the treatment of fever, he declared to be an acrid narcotic stimulant, a true poison, and not possessing a nutritious or life-sustaining power. It was not a tonic; it did not tone or brace up the nervous and vascular systems, but depressed them. Nor did it maintain animal heat; as was proved by the fact that, after the administration of wine or spirits, the temperature of the body gradually diminishes. The similarity of the symptoms caused respectively by alcohol and opium showed that the former was a narcotic. Alcohol was not an element of respiration; neither was it burnt up or consumed in the lungs, as taught by Liebig. As a hydrocarbon, it could not afford plastic material. He alluded to the favourable results of Dr.

shocks from the galvano-magnetic machine produce contraction and arrest uterine hæmorrhage, when cold water injections have entirely failed to do so.

Two of the worst and most obstinate cases of flooding after delivery I remember treating happened, I believe, from my own previous treatment of the cases. I had been recommended by a friend to try the application of liquor belladonnæ when great rigidity of the os uteri existed. Happening shortly afterwards to get two cases of this kind, I used his remedy, with immediate effect. The os uteri dilated, and the labour was speedily over. But as in both cases the patients suffered from *post partum* flooding, which I arrested with great difficulty, I have never again tried the remedy, as it appeared to me to temporarily paralyse the muscular fibres about the os uteri, which no means that I used would stimulate to contraction. I thought the first case might be accidental; but, as the second case was followed by exactly the same effects, I concluded it best to discontinue the practice.

In my practice, I have found long continued pressure with the hand externally over the womb, grasping and keeping it closed; the administration of the essence or tincture of ergot of rye internally (and I may mention that prepared by Mr. T. C. Jobson, 87, Lever Street, Goswell Street, E.C.), I have found most to be depended on; with, if necessary, the injection of cold water into the uterus; with the addition of brandy, if required,—to be the most effectual means of producing uterine contraction. If extreme faintness be present, I give brandy with cold water, or, in some cases, undiluted, according to the urgency of the case. I am, etc., HENRY E. NORRIS.

Charmouth, Dorset, March 15th, 1865.

IRIDECTOMY AND GLAUCOMA.

LETTER FROM J. W. HULKE, ESQ.

SIR,—I send, for insertion in the JOURNAL, a note of a case of *glaucoma with very acute inflammation*, in which iridectomy was performed last spring, during the discussion respecting the value of this operation in glaucoma. I leave the case, without comment, to speak for itself. I am, etc.,

J. W. HULKE.

10, Old Burlington Street, March 7th, 1865.

A lady, aged 63, stout, but active, of simple habits, and in excellent health, was seized with violent pain in her left eye, blindness, intense redness, and swelling of the eyelids. To use her own words, "My sight went in a moment. The pain was most intense. . . I felt sick, but did not vomit." A week afterwards, her right eye was similarly attacked, in the same sudden manner. An eminent physician now saw her, said it was gouty inflammation, and prescribed a lotion. Some days later, she came under the care of Mr. J. G. Forbes, who, after watching the case for upwards of a week, was led, from the inefficiency of the treatment and the extreme loss of vision, to suspect the existence of glaucoma, and request me to see her.

I found both eyeballs extremely hard and very painful, with occasional more intense paroxysms. The conjunctivæ were scarlet and oedematous; the pupils dilated and motionless; and the corneæ so dull that an ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina was not possible. The visual fields were very contracted, and acuity of vision was so diminished that a candle-flame was faintly perceived, and became invisible when moved a few inches in any direction from the axis. I recommended immediate iridectomy, to which she gladly acceded. Mr. Forbes at once gave chloroform, and I operated, removing a

large piece from the upper part of each iris. Three hours afterwards, she was free from pain, and said that her eyes felt only sore. Next day, the redness was less, and the wound had closed. Two days later, she could distinguish my hand, and, the day after, discern the fingers. Her sight gradually returned; and now, ten months after the iridectomy, she reads "minion" type with the right and "two-line great primer" with the left eye, and writes remarkably well and clearly.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 16th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Constable, John Henry Caffry, St. George's Road, Southwark
Craigie, John, Fairlight Villas, Hackney
Hendry, Daniel, Liverpool
Snow, William Vicary, Vicarage Lawn, Barnstaple

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Bruortout, William, St. George's Hospital
Ceely, Robert Walter, London Hospital
Croft, John Henry, Guy's Hospital
Grey, John Henry, London Hospital
Goodworth, Roger Portington, London Hospital
Jackson, Mowbray, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As an Assistant:—

Brown, William, Blackstone Street, Liverpool

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMSTRONG, Alexander, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Haslar Hospital.

ARMY.

BRADSHAW, Assistant-Surgeon A. F., Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* A. C. M'Tavish.
GUNN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. L. G., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* H. S. P. Schroeder, M.D.
MAHER, Assistant-Surgeon V., 41st Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* N. Norris.
NORRIS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon N., to be Assistant-Surgeon 41st Foot, *vice* V. Maher.

ROYAL NAVY.

BROSTER, E. B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Sharpshooter*.
CRAIG, Hugh B., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Meander*.
COCKIN, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *St. Vincent*.
DAVIDSON, S., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Stromboli*.
DOBBS, John W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (addit.), to the *Victory*.
HARRISON, G. W. L., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Sharpshooter*.
HUNTER, John M., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Dec*.
INGLIS, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Egmont*.
MESSER, Adam B., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Perseus*.
MITCHELL, John T., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Formidable*.
MULLIN, Albert A., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Spider*.
WELLS, S. S. D., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Britannia*.

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

BOWES, R., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 15th Yorkshire R.V.
GIBB, G., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Dumfriesshire R.V.
WHITTLE, A., Esq., to be Surgeon 51st Lancashire R.V.
WYNTER, D. R., Esq., to be Assistant-Surg. 10th Warwickshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BRETT. On March 19th, at Watford, aged 31, Fanny Elizabeth, wife of *Alfred T. Brett, M.D.
FENTON. On March 22nd, at Eyam Terrace, Derbyshire, aged 13, George, son of *Thomas Fenton, Esq.
JAMES, William Withall, Esq., Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, etc., at Exmouth, aged 41, on March 17.

ARMY MEDICAL ESTIMATE. A vote of £246,544 for medical establishments has been agreed to in the House of Commons.

DR. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Inspector-General Royal Navy, has been appointed a member of the executive and finance committee of the Patriotic Fund.

A DUCAL AUTOPSY. The autopsy of the body of the Duke de Morny was performed, at the express wish of the Emperor, by M. Robin. The operation took fourteen hours to perform; the result has been to ascertain the cause of his death to have been poverty of blood, resulting from a lesion of the pancreas and a disease of the liver. The brain weighed 1,532 grammes—that is, 232 grammes over the average.

GLASGOW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on Tuesday, March 14th, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the present year. *President*—C. Ritchie, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*—R. S. Orr, M.D.; R. Paterson, M.D. *Council*—J. G. Wilson, M.D.; W. Prichard, M.D.; J. D. MacLaren, M.D.; W. Naismyth, M.D.; W. T. Gaither, M.D.; G. Yeaman, M.D. *Secretaries*—J. Adams, M.D.; G. H. B. Macleod, M.D. *Treasurer*—J. Coats, M.D.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Sir F. Kelly moved, in committee of the whole house, that the chairman be directed to move the house that leave be given to bring in a bill to regulate the qualifications of chemists and druggists. The bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time. On Tuesday last, Sir J. Shelley, in committee of the whole house, moved a resolution that leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists in England and Wales, and suggested that the measure, and also a similar one which had been brought in by the hon. and learned member for Suffolk (Sir F. Kelly), should be referred to a select committee. Sir F. Kelly consented to the course proposed, though he understood that this bill was more extensive in its operation than the one which he had himself proposed, and he should be sorry that legislation should be prevented by trying to do too much. He trusted, however, that they might from the two measures frame a satisfactory bill. The resolution was agreed to. Sir F. Kelly's bill requires that all persons commencing business after this year shall either be pharmaceutical chemists, or be examined and passed by the examiners under the Pharmacy Act, and registered as chemists and druggists under this bill. But chemists and druggists in business before the end of this year, and their assistants, if of age, are to be entitled to be registered without examination. The register is to be printed for sale annually. The fees for examination and registration are to be fixed by a bye-law, to be made in accordance with the Pharmacy Act.

CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN. A medical man in Glasgow, Dr. E. W. Pritchard, is in custody in consequence of suspicions attending the death of his wife. It appears that Mrs. Pritchard some four weeks ago was seized with illness, her complaint being described by her husband as gastric fever. Mrs. Taylor, her mother-in-law, came from Edinburgh to wait upon her, and of course resided in Dr. Pritchard's house. About three weeks since Mrs. Taylor was one evening suddenly seized with severe illness, and despite the efforts of a medical gentleman whose aid was called in died within a few hours. Her body was removed to Edinburgh, and there interred. As for Mrs. Pritchard, she appeared for some time to be in a fair way of recovery. At the end of last week, however, she had a relapse, when she was attended by the same doctor whose services had been engaged for her mother. But in this case also medical skill proved of no avail, and death supervened somewhat suddenly on Saturday last. Dr. Pritchard conveyed his wife's remains to Edinburgh on Monday, although the interment was not intended to take place till Thursday. Meanwhile the attention of the authori-

ties had been called to the case, and the doctor, on his return from Edinburgh on Monday evening, was apprehended by the police at the railway station. On Tuesday morning, although he was not taken before the magistrates, it was intimated publicly in court that he was detained for examination as to the sudden death of his wife, and the case was forthwith remitted to the Sheriff. The *post mortem* examination of Mrs. Pritchard's body, which was made in Edinburgh on Tuesday afternoon, resulted, it is understood, in the decision of Drs. MacLagan and Littlejohn, that there were no natural appearances to account for death. The stomach and its contents were accordingly handed over to Dr. MacLagan for chemical analysis.

THE LATE MR. W. W. JAMES. By the death of Mr. W. W. James (announced in our obituary), one of the surgeoncies of the Devon and Exeter Hospital becomes vacant, as also the surgeoncy of the Devon County Prisons and of St. John's Hospital. Mr. W. W. James has left by will to his trustees, Dr. Shapter and Mr. Bremridge, the sum of £2000; the interest accruing from which is first to be applied to certain specified family purposes. It is then to be paid over to the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to form a fund, the interest of which is to be annually equally divided between the four surgeons of this institution. Mr. James, in making this bequest, desired to give substantial expression to his opinion that the time and energies of the surgeons of this institution were largely called upon by its duties; and that there should be some pecuniary rewards for their labours in its behalf.

DEATH OF DR. BLEGBOROUGH. Dr. Blegborough expired at his residence on the 12th inst., at the age of 85 years. He practised in London about the year 1824, and has since resided in Richmond, where he sought retirement from the arduous duties of his profession. His practice in London was very extensive. He lived in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and some will remember him in the metropolis as one of the best and kindest of men. Of late years, when his great experience as a physician could be of service, he was induced to employ his medical skill in case of need, and at the request of his friends, or in any case of immediate danger, his assistance was not asked in vain; but he did not, for several years past, make his profession the means of emolument, and he invariably refused to receive any pecuniary reward for his attendance. His charity was well known, and next to his personal friends, there are none who will miss him so much as the poor of Richmond. The amount which he dispensed for charitable purposes was very considerable, and his generosity was not confined to this borough. Besides those liberal gifts to his needy brethren which we have little doubt he bestowed and without sufficient ostentation to make them known to the world, he has bequeathed several noble donations to institutions for the relief of the sufferings of those in whom it would appear he seldom lost an opportunity of showing his sympathies. Amongst these are £1,000 to the York Infirmary, £1,000 to the York Blind Asylum, £1,000 to the Doncaster Deaf and Dumb Institution. His annual distribution of coal to the amount of £100 to the poor of Richmond is well known, as also the fact of his having been a large subscriber to the funds for the restoration of the parish church. He has bequeathed legacies of £500 each to his servants. His many acts of kindness and generosity are sufficient to speak for themselves, and nothing that we could say in this short notice would tend to increase the affection with which he will be remembered; and perhaps the most fitting monument that he can receive will be the esteem

with which his name will be treasured in the hearts of those who knew and experienced his goodness whenever an appeal was made to his sympathies. (*Richmond Chronicle*.)

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD. At the Mayo assizes Dr. Barrett, M.D., registrar of births and deaths to the Castlebar Poor Law Union, has pleaded guilty to a charge of extraordinary fraud. He literally drew upon his imagination for his records, and, in order to increase his fees, entered in the register a number of births and deaths that had never taken place. The Crown did not press for punishment; but allowed Dr. Barrett to go out on his own recognizance, for the following reasons. It was the first offence of the kind in Ireland; he had not made a false entry of any actual birth or death, he was a married man with several children depending on him for support, he had lost all his situations, and had been in prison for six months. Judge Christian, without assuming the responsibility of this lenient course, gave it his sanction.

MORTALITY IN PARIS. The following statistics of the diminished mortality in Paris extend over a period of twenty-four years. In 1841 the population of twelve parishes amounted to 935,000 persons, and one death in 36 is proved. In 1864 the number of deaths was one in 40. Wide streets and open boulevards have replaced the narrow passages and crowded courts of old Paris. Also there is an immense increase in the quantity of water. In 1840 65,000 cubic *mètres* were distributed in twenty-four hours, whereas in 1863 133,258 cubic *mètres* were supplied. In 1840 there were 36,000 *mètres* of sewers, whereas in 1863 the sewers of Paris attained the surprising length of 350,000 *mètres*—that is 90 leagues. Another cause of the increased salubrity of Paris is the immense number of squares and open gardens created for the use of the people.

THE STREETS OF LONDON. The Registrar-General recently called attention to the deplorable condition of the London streets. The monthly report of the medical officer of health for Marylebone contains the following remarks on the same subject. "A feature in parochial management not yet realised, but greatly needed, is the adoption of some efficient system of cleansing our streets and thoroughfares. The sanitary advantages to be derived from dry pavements and well swept crossings cannot be overrated. How many hundreds of ill-clad and badly shod pedestrians catch cold from wet feet and damp exhalations, and thus lay the foundation of fatal pulmonary disease? What a large amount of failing strength among the infirm and aged is expended in toiling through the thick, tenacious mud that gives to London an undeniable notoriety which might otherwise be husbanded for useful and profitable labour; and how incessant is the work imposed upon poor industrious women with large families, who, appreciating the blessings of cleanliness in their humble dwellings, strive, but strive in vain, against the all-pervading dirt and mire! A liberal and judicious expenditure in this department would surely prove a wise economy, a saving in health alone, irrespective of all other considerations, which, if estimated merely at its money value, would suffice to pay back the additional outlay ten times over. It is to be deplored that, with the local powers possessed by the parishes and district boards of this metropolis, so great a defect in our sanitary arrangements should be permitted to exist. The streets, markets, and public places of Paris are models of cleanliness; there the channels are washed twice a day, and every morning, before the inhabitants are stirring, every particle of dirt and refuse is removed."

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY has resolved to appoint a Prosecutor, with a salary of £250 a year. His duties will be as follows. "1. To attend daily at the dissecting-room in the Society's gardens, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. 2. To take charge from the Superintendent of the bodies of all animals that die in the Society's menagerie, and to keep an accurate register of the same. 3. To dispose of each body according to the instructions of the Zootomical Committee of the Council. 4. If the Zootomical Committee shall have assigned it entire to any institution or individual, to take measures that it may reach its destination as speedily as possible, and to record the fact of its having been sent. 4. If the Committee shall have merely disposed of the skin, or skeleton, or both, to make an examination, with a view to determine the cause of death, so far as such examination can be made without injury to the skin or skeleton, and to record full notes of the examination in a book to be kept for that purpose—the book from time to time to be inspected by the Committee. 6. To make such other dissections, or perform such other anatomical or physiological work as the Zootomical Committee may from time to time direct, and to keep an accurate record of these dissections and observations. Such of them as may be approved of by the Committee, shall be presented by the Prosecutor to the Society at its scientific meetings, for publication in the *Proceedings* or *Transactions*, but the Prosecutor shall not make public his observations through any channel without the express permission of the Zootomical Committee."

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

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

PROFESSOR BOECK'S letter on Syphilisation shall appear next week.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—It is stated that the "Proceedings" of the Royal College of Surgeons are in the press, and will be shortly published.

NEW MEDICAL ACT.—**SIR:** I would suggest that in any future amendment of the Medical Act, a clause should be inserted to the following effect, viz. :—

"The occupier of any premises shall be liable to be fined, etc., who shall have the word 'surgery' written or printed upon the door, fanlight, or any other portion thereof, or exhibited in a window, unless there be a name stating whose surgery it is, the resident not being a qualified medical man."

In this neighbourhood the Medical Act is evaded by two unqualified men; they each exhibit the word surgery on the fanlight, and their own name on the door, keep their vehicles, and lead the public to believe they are qualified practitioners.

March 20th, 1865.

I am, etc., M.R.C.S., ETC.

SECTION OF THE TENDO ACHILLIS.—**SIR:** You state in the number of last week, that the late Dr. Stoess of Strasburg was the first who practised the section of the tendo Achillis in France; but I beg to state that this is an error, as the operation was first performed in France by Delpech.

I am, etc., H. D.

London, March 21st, 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—**MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON;** **DR. W. H. O. SANKEY;** **DR. RADFORD;** **DR. JOHN THOMPSON;** **MR. PICK;** **MR. DAYMAN;** **MR. J. STONE;** **PROFESSOR BOECK;** **MR. J. WATERSON;** **DR. B. FOSTER;** **MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN;** **DR. GILCHRIST;** **DR. DURRANT;** **DR. BULLAR;** **THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY;** **MR. J. WINDSOR;** **DR. ROBERTSON;** **DR. DICK;** **MR. JABEZ HOGG;** **DR. A. W. BARCLAY;** **PROFESSOR SIMPSON;** **MR. ARTHUR RANSOME;** **MR. R. L. BOWLES;** **DR. SHAPTER;** **MR. FENTEM;** and A PUPIL OF PROFESSOR SPENCE.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY....	Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY...	St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY....	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
FRIDAY.....	Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.	Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M.
TUESDAY.	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Roberts (Manchester), "On the Solvent Treatment of Urinary Calculi"; Dr. H. Weber, "On Delirium during the Decline of Acute Diseases."—Zoological.
WEDNESDAY.	Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Handfield Jones. Lumleian Lectures. "On some Points in the Pathology of Nervous Disease."—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."
THURSDAY.	Royal Society.—Chemical (Anniversary).
FRIDAY.	Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Handfield Jones. Lumleian Lectures. "On some Points in the Pathology of Nervous Disease."—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia."—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M.—Royal Institute.

REGISTRATION OF DISEASE.

MONTHLY RETURN of new cases of disease coming under treatment at Pauper and Public Institutions. (A.) Manchester and Salford (Sanitary Association). (B.) Preston (R. C. Brown, Esq.). (C.) St. Marylebone, London (Dr. Whitmore).

4 weeks ending February 25, 1865.				
Diseases.	4 weeks ending February 25, 1865.	A.	B.	C.
Small-Pox	71	—	—	14
Chicken-Pox	5	—	—	—
Measles	59	—	—	38
Scarlatina	27	50	—	28
Diphtheria	2	1	—	5
Hooping-Cough	25	—	—	57
Croup	7	1	—	—
Diarrhoea	106	33	—	230
Dysentery	13	8	—	3
Erysipelas	28	8	—	14
Insanity	42	1	—	18
Bronchitis and Catarrh	1194	338	—	1206
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	82	24	—	27
Carbuncle	—	—	—	2
Accidents and other diseases ..	4333	603	—	3301
Totals	5994	1067	—	4943

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. OKE on DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Just published, Second Edition, price 3s., by post for 38 stamps.

Various Diseases of the Human BODY AND PRACTICAL REMEDIES.

By W. S. OKE, M.D., Extra Lic. R.C.P. Lond., Consulting Physician to the Royal South Hants Infirmary; Senior Physician to the Southampton Dispensary; etc.

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