

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 11th.

Notices of papers or cases to be communicated, should be sent immediately to the Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT L. BOWLES, L.R.C.P.,

Honorary Secretary.

Folkestone, April 24th, 1865.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE fourth meeting for the eighth session, 1864-65, was held at the Committee-room of the Union House, Dartford, on April 28th; FLAXMAN SPURELL, Esq., in the chair. Twenty members and visitors were present.

Withdrawal of a Member. Albert Hind, Esq., of Gravesend, sent in his resignation.

New Member. Augustus Ward Allinson, Esq., of Woolwich, was elected a member, subject to the regulations of the Association respecting confirmation at the Branch annual meeting.

Communications. The following communications were read.

1. Case of Fibrous Disorganisation of the Pylorus. By John Grantham, Esq.

2. Case of Tracheotomy performed in Laryngitis. Laryngoscope employed in this case. Expulsion of a piece of mutton-bone by cough; presumed to have fallen into the larynx after the operation. By C. H. Allfrey, M.D.

3. Morbid Specimen of Cancer of the Prostate, from a subject in which there was Cancer of the Liver. In the spongy portion of the urethra there was cancerous deposit, superficial in position and slight in amount. By J. Cooper Forster, Esq.

4. Morbid Specimen of Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri removed by the *Eraseur* Seven Weeks after Parturition. By J. Braxton Hicks, M.D.

5. Demonstration of the Use of the Spiroscope. By A. Gardiner Brown, Esq.

6. Demonstration of the Use of the Laryngoscope. By C. H. Allfrey, M.D.

7. Demonstration of the Use of the Ophthalmoscope. By Chas. Bader, Esq.

Next Meeting. Adam Martin, M.D., was elected chairman of the meeting to be held at Rochester in September.

Dinner. The members and visitors adjourned to dinner at the Bull Hotel.

A PILFERER'S DEATH. An inquest has been held on the body of a labourer at Fenning's Wharf, who came by his death in a terrible manner. Daniel Crummings stated that deceased came to him and asked if a "drop" could be got out of some casks which they both supposed contained brandy or wine. They both had a "suck at the monkey," as it was called, and while the witness was somewhat burnt in the inside by what he took, the other man died in a few hours. Mr. Arkless, the Custom-house gauger, said the spirit in the cask sucked by deceased was pure Hamburgh spirit 66·8 over proof, and was, in fact, "liquid fire." It was shown by the evidence of Mr. Lacey, a surgeon, that death was caused by the collapse.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

APRIL 6TH, 1865.

JAMES HAKES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Ovarian Disease. Dr. WILSON showed a specimen.

Foreign Body in the Female Bladder; Calculus. Dr. GRIMSDALE narrated the following case. A young lady, aged 15, full grown, and somewhat prematurely developed, commenced in July 1864 to complain of pain during micturition. She became hysterical, and was suspected to be guilty of masturbation. She would not, however, submit to a thorough examination until a fortnight ago, when Dr. Grimsdale was called to see her in consultation. She was placed under the influence of chloroform; and, on introducing a sound into the bladder, a foreign body was at once detected. There was a considerable tumefaction in the neighbourhood of the pubes, but rather to the left side; it was hard, and rather suggestive of being some growth connected with the symphysis. On the following evening, the patient being under the influence of chloroform, Dr. Grimsdale proceeded to operate. The urethra was rapidly dilated with Weiss's instrument, and the finger introduced into the bladder, when it immediately came upon a hair-pin abundantly covered with a phosphatic concretion. The pin was of an unusual length; and the point penetrated the coats of the bladder in a position corresponding to the tumefaction already noticed. The pin was then seized by a pair of forceps, and the concretion broken off it; but it was found quite impossible, by reason of its great length, to turn the pin in the bladder for the purpose of seizing its curved extremity; and it was consequently necessary to extract it point forwards through the urethra—a rather difficult proceeding. On the second day after the operation, the patient was able to pass water voluntarily, and she soon made a complete recovery. On measuring the hair-pin, each prong was found to be exactly four inches long. The indurated spot felt near the symphysis was doubtless caused by inflammatory action; an effort of nature to expel the foreign body through the parietal walls. All this entirely subsided in a few days. Dr. Grimsdale concluded his remarks by advocating rapid dilatation of the urethra in the treatment of these cases.

Dr. Balman, Dr. Nottingham, the President, Mr. Steele, and Dr. Telford, took part in the discussion.

VACCINOGENOUS COWS. Dr. Warlomont of Brussels is forming an establishment for keeping cows to supply vaccine matter; or, as they are called, vaccino-genous cows.

INCREASE OF NATIONS. Official returns lately issued show the rate at which various countries increase and multiply. In Great Britain in the year 1862 a living child was born to every 28 persons. In France (1861), only one child to every 37 persons; Austria (1862), one to every 42; Prussia (1860), one to every 25; Belgium (1861), one to every 32; Sweden (1859), one to every 29; Denmark and the Duchies (1862), one to every 31; Bavaria (1861), one to every 29; Hanover (1861), one to every 31; Spain and Balearic Islands (1861), one to every 25; Greece (1860), one to every 35; Chili (1862), one to every 24.

fits; after which *she did not have another*. On Jan. 2nd, she was ordered to take the bromide every six hours only, and one drachm of cod-liver oil three times a day. On January 6th, the bromide was omitted. From this time she steadily improved; could sit up and stand on January 16th; could walk on the 25th; and on February 8th appeared quite well. Her intellect, which had been very dull, was much improved. She was then discharged, and I have not heard of her since.

There can be little or no doubt, in those cases, that very great benefit was derived from *very large doses* of bromide of potassium in one, and of bromide of ammonium in the other. The doses were larger than were given by M. Moreau in adults. I am satisfied that this drug does not suit all cases of epilepsy; but that it has a remarkably beneficial effect in others there can be no question. It will be a point for future observation to determine to what special cases it is suited. If any of your readers have cases similar to those which I have sketched under their care, I hope they will give a trial to large doses of one of the bromides.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS HILLIER, M.D.,

Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children.

32, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, May 1st, 1865.

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 April 26th.

Adams, Josiah Oake, Plymouth
Brigstocke, Charles Arthur, Carmarthen
Bywater, Thomas Edward Gags, Knottingley
Clothier, Henry, Haslemere
Gray, John Henry, Poplar
Grose, Francis John, Bengal
Howard, Frederick Robertson, Halesworth
Hyland, James Kieran, Dublin
Langley, John Thomas, Mounouth
Leake, Jonas Richard, Upper Norwood
Peacock, James Bailey, Leeds
Phillips, Edward England, Bath
Rix, Richard Avery, Beccles, Suffolk
Rogers, Henry Cripps, Newport Pagnell
Rundle, Henry, Plymouth
Spencer, George Outhwaite, Notting Hill
Spooner, Edward Monte, Blandford
Wells, James, Nailsworth
Westmorland, Joseph, Leeds
Wiles, William, Wootton-under-Edge
Williams, Richard Morgan, Merthyr Tydvil
Wright, John Harrington, Woolwich

At the same meeting of the Court—

Broster, Edward Brereton, H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich
Bickford, Thomas Leamant, H.M.S. *Fisgard*, Woolwich, passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons. These gentlemen had previously been admitted members of the College: their diplomas bearing date respectively June 15th, 1855, and March 19th, 1858.

Admitted on April 27th—

Allen, Bryan Holme, London
Beck, Robert Croft, Louth, Lincolnshire
Cole, Edward Francis Jenkins, St. Helena
Cullingworth, Charles James, Leeds
Garnsey, Edwin Charles, Wells, Somerset
Griffiths, Richard Samuel Purnell, Cheltenham
Hackney, John, Myddelton Square
Hampshire, Frederick Knowlton, Kensington
Jones, William Griffith, Llanelly, Carmarthen
Knott, Sydneyham John, Jamaica
Lamb, George, Hull
Lucas, Herbert, Hitchin, Herts
Nunneley, Frederick Barham, Burton-on-Trent
Place, Thomas Lloyd, Wickham Market
Rendle, George, Newton Causeway
Thompson, Joseph, Nottingham
Thurgar, Benjamin Bingay, Torquay, Devon
Tidswell, Thomas Harrison, Spalding
Treves, William Knight, Dorchester
Webb, John Holden, Tunbridge Wells

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 27th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Dick, Thomas, Harrington, Cumberland
Fernie, James, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire
Haydon, Nathaniel Thomas John, Bovey Tracey, Devonshire
Hoffmeister, William, Cowes, Isle of Wight
Hyatt, Brownlow North, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square

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

Arundell, Shirley Woolmer, General Hospital, Birmingham

APPOINTMENTS.

ANNANDALE, Thomas, Esq., elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

*BILLING, Archibald, M.D., F.R.S., elected Consulting Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat.

*FRASER, Patrick, M.D., elected Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat.

BIRTH.

AUBIN. On April 26th, at Kingswinford, South Staffordshire, the wife of *Thomas J. Aubin, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELLISTON—POTTER. On April 27th, at the Parish Church, Dartford, *W. A. Elliston, M.D., second son of the late Wm. Elliston, Esq., Surgeon, of Ipswich, to Janet, youngest daughter of R. E. Potter, Esq., of Dartford, Kent.

DEATHS.

KENNY, Mason S., M.D., late of Halifax, at Ballinrobo, aged 77, on April 25.

SAWYER, John J., Esq., Surgeon, of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, on April 14.

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH OLIFFE. On Saturday last, a dinner was given in Paris to Sir Joseph Oliffe. Lord Gray presided; and Lord Cowley, the Hon. W. Grey, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Mr. Falconer Atlee, and others, were present.

PRESERVATION OF LEMONADE. The spontaneous change which this liquid undergoes prevents its being kept longer than a few days. It is suggested by M. Ladi to employ the sulphite of magnesia as a means of preserving it for a longer time; the gradual oxydation by which it becomes converted into the sulphate of magnesia appearing to prevent the alteration. A small quantity only is said to be sufficient. (*Amer. Jour. Phar.*)

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has graciously signified her pleasure to become the patron of the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, and has given a donation in aid of the proposed new wing. The rate of mortality of medical cases was 7 per cent.; viz., of males, 9.5 per cent.; of females, 2.4 per cent. The rate of mortality of surgical cases was 6.3 per cent.; viz., of males, 6.4 per cent.; of females, 6 per cent.

BELFAST. The sanitary condition of Belfast is not so bad as that of Cork, but it is far from being satisfactory. At a meeting of the Building and Hospital Committee of the Union, Dr. Reid thought that the epidemic raging in Russia was the same as they often had in Belfast—spotted fever, typhus, and relapsing fever. Consequently, he did not think it necessary to alter their arrangements. Mr. Tierney thought the epidemic might be attributed to the bad food people got in Lent. The epidemic was a humbug. What the poor wanted was a good supply of water. The streets were in a disgraceful state, with pools of water lying before the doors. Dr. Mapother had given the mortality per 1,000 in six places in Ireland, and Belfast stood pre-eminent for the greatest mortality—the rate being 28.9, while in Dublin it was only 24.6.

THE HÔTEL-DIEU. In 1313, under Philippe le Bel, the deaths in the Hôtel-Dieu amounted to eighty a day; and not very long since four and even six patients were placed in one bed in that hospital. The new hospital will cover 22,000 yards. It will contain 716 beds in eighteen halls, containing six beds each; nineteen, containing six beds each; three, from ten to twelve beds; and eighty-four rooms, containing from one to two beds, all supplied with 100 cubic metres of fresh air by the hour for each bed.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The Senate, at a meeting held on April 26th, elected the following gentlemen as Examiners for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of July next. *Chemistry*: Henry Debus, Ph.D., F.R.S.; and Professor A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology*: Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.; and Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S. *Practice of Medicine*: Professor Edmund A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S.; and Francis Sibson, M.D., F.R.S. *Surgery*: Professor John E. Erichsen; and John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S. *Anatomy*: Professor Geo. V. Ellis; and Professor Peter Redfern, M.D. *Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology*: Professor Thomas H. Huxley, Ph.D., F.R.S.; and William S. Savory, M.B., F.R.S. *Midwifery*: John B. Hicks, M.D., F.R.S.; and William O. Priestley, M.D. *Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*: Frederick J. Farre, M.D.; and Samuel O. Habershon, M.D. *Forensic Medicine*: Professor William A. Guy, M.B.; and William Odling, M.B., F.R.S.

THE GARRISON HOSPITAL AT CHATHAM. The range of buildings hitherto used as a garrison hospital for the troops of the line at Chatham being no longer required for that purpose, in consequence of the hospital at Fort Pitt being sufficiently large for the entire garrison, orders were some time since received from the War Office directing the conversion of the garrison hospital into quarters for the troops of the infantry regiments at that station. The building so appropriated has been completed, and handed over to the officials connected with the barrack departments. The hospital will provide accommodation for 350 men, twelve in each room. All the separate barrack-rooms into which the building has been divided are light, lofty, and exceedingly well ventilated both by day and night. Each room is lighted with gas, and there is an abundant supply of water for the troops to whom the quarters are appropriated. The buildings have been inspected, prior to the troops taking possession of them, by Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., and the other officers of the staff of the garrison.

THE SCOTCH LAW OF LUNACY. At Aberdeen lately, an old man was found guilty of murder. He pleaded guilty twice over; but the case was proved, nevertheless, as if he had not pleaded at all. The defence set up was insanity; and it did appear that the prisoner had fallen into ill health and become subject to epileptic fits, and entertained delusions as to his property. The Lord Justice Clerk told the jury that a delusion did not relieve him from criminal responsibility, unless the act of murder could be traced to this delusion. The result of it would be to make most inmates of lunatic asylums criminally responsible. The Lord Justice Clerk also distinguished between bodily and mental disease; but where the one begins and the other ends he did not say, and no man knoweth. The jury seem to have been satisfied with his distinction; for nine of the fifteen thought there was not sufficient evidence of insanity, though there could be no doubt of disease involving the brain. They did not even recommend him to mercy. His only chance of escape now lies with the Lord Justice Clerk.

BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. At the general meeting of shareholders and members of this Association, held March 30th, it was stated in the Report for the year ending December 31st, 1864, that the proposals for new assurances had been 3,280 in number, and the amount proposed £818,888. Of these, 2,454 had been completed, and that number of policies issued, assuring £621,885, and producing in new annual premiums the sum of £20,060:14:3. The gross income of the Association had increased to £124,091:7:4; and, after the payment of all outgoings, the balance of income over expenditure for the year was £30,560:10:10. The assets of the Association amounted to £247,503:8:3. The Association has suffered somewhat heavily from the highly increased mortality in the past year. The claims had been two hundred in number, and amounted to £60,810:8:6. Mr. Francis Webb, Dr. W. Tyler Smith, and Mr. Thomas B. Jones, were re-elected Directors. Dr. E. H. Sieveking was elected a Director, in the room of William Manton, Esq., deceased. A dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of the Company as increased by the bonus, was declared. Thanks were passed to the Directors, to the Medical Officers and Solicitors, to the Consulting Actuary, to the Actuary and Secretary of the Association, to the Provincial Superintendent, to the District Managers and Agents, and to the Chairman; with which the proceedings terminated.

NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. The New York Infirmary for Women and Children has long been under the professional care of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. Drs. Valentine Mott and Willard Parker are the consulting surgeons of the infirmary. The report for 1864, just issued, shows that during the last year 5,437 persons were relieved. The last legislature of New York enlarged the charter of the infirmary so as to confer collegiate powers upon it; and an effort is being made to endow a Woman's Medical College in connexion with it. The effort to introduce women into the medical profession has not thus far been very successful, and leads to grave doubts whether there is a real demand for them; but, if we are to have women practitioners of medicine, it is certainly very desirable that they should be properly educated. Most of the attempts to educate women in this direction have been in connexion with hybrid schools, where everything but legitimate medicine is taught. We are not, however, we confess, of those who think that the medical profession is exactly a legitimate sphere for woman's usefulness. (*Phil. Med. Press.*)

A POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER'S DUTY. Dr. Stalard in a pamphlet on Workhouse Hospitals, speaks thus of the duties of the Poor-law medical officer:—"In the first place, he is required to be a fully qualified practitioner. The position of union surgeon is rather damaging than otherwise to the holder's reputation. Neither the Poor-law commissioners, nor the guardians generally, encourage the practice of surgery, or the admission of acute cases into the workhouse hospital. A proper staff of nurses, etc., would in that case be absolutely necessary. Any professional zeal manifested by the surgeon is too often checked by remonstrance as to the expense incurred. The duties of the workhouse surgeon ought to be commenced before two o'clock in the day, that he may inspect the applicants for admission, who have to be washed, clothed, and accommodated before night. It is his first duty to see that no contagious disease enters the house. Every person not vaccinated must have that operation at once performed. The next visit is to the surgery; and notice of his

arrival having been given, he examines every inmate who expresses a wish to consult him. Amongst these there will be a large proportion of malingers; others solicit change of diet, abstinence from work, extra beer, and other indulgences which the medical officer can alone grant. Then come the children from the schools, all of whom require constant supervision. The casual ward, the lying-in ward, the insane ward, and the nursery, have all to receive a visit; and, last of all, the hospital.

EXTRACT OF FLESH. Liebig speaks in very high terms of his *Extractum Carnis* in the *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*. Since the introduction of this extract of meat into the Bavarian *Pharmacopœia*, its great efficacy has been practically confirmed. In the court-pharmacy here nearly 5000 pounds weight of beef are annually employed for this object. In hospitals, the physician will, by means of the extract of meat, be enabled to give his patients a soup quite free from fat and of any strength he may desire. A pound of extract of meat is sufficient, when boiled with slices of bread, potatoes, and some salt, to afford a meat soup for 128 soldiers, such as is not to be had of equal strength in the best hotels. The employment of the extract of meat would be of the highest importance to travellers. The introduction into Europe of the extract of meat at half or a third of its present price from countries where meat is of scarcely any value, would be a true blessing to the European population. In 1862, I had a visit from Herr Giebert, of Hamburg, an engineer, who has spent many years in South America, and among other places in Uruguay, where hundreds of thousands of sheep and oxen are killed solely on account of their skins and fat. Having seen my chemical letters, in which the extract of meat is described, he travelled to Munich, to learn the mode of its manufacture. I introduced him to the manager, Prof. Pettenkofer, who made him acquainted with the minutest details of the process. Herr Giebert returned in 1863 to Uruguay, but it was nearly a year before he could, with the apparatus made in Berlin, overcome the many difficulties which attended the arrangement and introduction of a new branch of industry, and commence the manufacture. A letter received from him a month ago, informed me that the first produce of his manufacture of extract of meat had been sent off to Europe. The first sample of about eighty pounds of extract of beef and thirty of mutton, arrived in Munich some days ago, and we have the great satisfaction to be able to say that its quality is excellent, as was to be expected from the flesh of half wild sheep and oxen. The price is a third of the present price in Europe. A number of facts testify to the unchangeability of the extract of meat under the most unfavourable circumstances in damp unoccupied cellars, and in moist warm air; if the product is pure, it is not at all inclined to mould, and I have specimens before me from the court-pharmacy and from Principal Friedel (of the Sanitary Society), which were kept from eight to fifteen years, closed with a loose cork and paper, and on which not a trace of injurious change is perceptible. (*Dublin Med. Press.*)

SUICIDE BY BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER. One evening lately a middle-aged lady alighted at the Dawlish Station and proceeded to the hotel where she represented that she came from America. She retired to rest, and on the following day was found dead in her bed, apparently having poisoned herself with Battle's Vermin Killer, packet labels of which were found by her bedside. It has since transpired that the deceased was the wife of a stationer at Devonport. Her husband said she left home in good spirits. His eldest child told him of her leaving, but

he did not think much about it. She had shown symptoms of mental derangement. She had a spinal complaint and suffered severely from pains in the head. At times she had paroxysms. Four years ago she attempted to drown herself in a tank. She underwent an operation at New York, when the operator told him she would probably put an end to her life. She often had dizziness in the head. The coroner said it was very desirable that an Act of Parliament should be passed making it more difficult than at present to get poisons. Several paper wrappers of Battle's and Simpson's vermin killer found in the room were produced. Dr. Baker of Dawlish was called in to see the deceased when she had been dead two or three hours. She was lying on her back, the head thrown backwards, the arms drawn up towards the head, and the fingers drawn forcibly towards the palms of the hands. There was apparently great palor and extreme rigidity of the whole body. The face was thin and pallid, especially the gums and mouth. Between the teeth, which were partially closed, was an almond in two pieces. The eyes were closed but the pupils were extremely dilated. The spine of the body was completely curved. On two pocket-handkerchiefs of the deceased's were distinct traces of a blue powder. On his way home he purchased a packet of Battle's vermin powder and found it to contain about forty grains of a bluish powder which contained about four grains of strychnine, which was quite sufficient to cause death. The packet was properly labelled. The late Mrs. Vyse of Ludgate Hill, poisoned her children with the same kind of powder, which on being analysed was found to consist of starch, Prussian blue, and strychnine. As Dr. Baker could not state positively that poison was the cause of death, it was decided to adjourn the inquest. At the adjourned inquest Mr. Coroner Cuming stated that he had ordered a *post mortem* examination. Dr. Baker had sent the contents of the stomach to Dr. Herapath, of Bristol, for analysis. The coroner had not given any instructions for this to be done, and now objected to the county being put to the expense. He said there could be no doubt that the case was one of suicide, therefore an analysis was unnecessary. Dr. Baker said that the coroner had left the case with him, and he was not prepared to state the cause of death unless the evidence of Dr. Herapath was taken. The coroner replied that he would not let medical gentlemen act as Dr. Baker had done without the coroner's instructions. Dr. Baker then gave the result of his examination. He found no marks of violence nor anything except poison to account for death. Dr. Herapath said he would forego his usual fee. He then stated that death had been caused by arsenic. Dr. Herapath adds: That the deceased had three or four parcels of rat poison in her reticule or about the room, some of which were empty, others in reserve. Two papers of Simpson's vermin killer had been disposed of and one parcel of Battle's had apparently been used, "some blue stains being found in the mouth and at the angles of the jaw, whilst the pocket-handkerchief was marked with blue stains also." The rigidity and contortions of the dead body led Dr. Baker to infer that strychnine was the cause of death. Dr. Herapath found arsenic in abundance in the stomach, but no strychnine. He also found traces of arsenic in the liver. If strychnine were taken it never entered the stomach at all. He thinks it probable, however, that the two first packets did not kill her as quickly as she expected, and she took the third packet, but the contents never went further than the mouth, some being ejected in consequence of the bitter taste, and an almond being taken to get rid of this; but enough remained to kill by absorption from the mucous mem-

brane of the tongue. The coroner would not have Dr. Herapath's evidence as he had given no orders for a chemical analysis. Battle's papers, of course, contain strychnia; the others probably consist of arsenious acid.

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 Orthopaedic, 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.

TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Henry Lee, "On Acute Inflammation of Veins"; Dr. George Harley, "On Intermittent Hematuria"; Dr. Dickinson, "On Intermittent Hematuria."—Zoological.—Ethnological.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Odling, "On the Chemistry of Tissue-Metamorphosis."—Microscopical.—Geological.
THURSDAY. Royal Society.
FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Odling, "On the Chemistry of Tissue-Metamorphosis."—Astronomical.—Royal Institute.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

THERE were thirty-nine medical men in the Convention which condemned Louis XVI to death. Of these, seventeen voted for his imprisonment; and twenty-two for his death!

A NEW BIMONTHLY JOURNAL, called the *North American German Medical Journal*, printed in German, has just appeared under the editorship of Dr. Meisburger. It is printed at Buffalo.

A GOOD MODEL.—The following model advertisement is taken from the *Surrey and Hants News*.

"Doctor P—, Physician and Surgeon, has removed to — Terrace, F— (opposite —'s Nursery). At home, as usual, for patients, from 9 to 11 morning, and from 6 to 9 evening. Particulars as to his terms can be obtained at his residence. Dr. — makes no charge whatever for medicine."

ERRATUM.—SIR: At the bottom of my letter on Epilepsy, in your last impression, I am made to be of Wolverhampton instead of Northampton. I am, etc., S. W. D. WILLIAMS.
 Northampton, May 2nd, 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. T. SNOW BECK; Dr. P. LESLIE; Dr. STEVING; Dr. ALDERSON; Mr. J. S. GAMGEE; Mr. J. T. HESTER; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; Mr. W. J. COULSON; Dr. HILLIER; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. HARRISON; Mr. STONE; Mr. W. M. CLARKE; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. E. L. ORMEROD; Dr. W. H. RANKING; Mr. T. J. AUBIN; Dr. H. SIMPSON; Dr. S. W. D. WILLIAMS; Mr. T. ANNANDALE; and Mr. JABEZ HOGG.

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 1st 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.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Birmingham, May 1865.

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