

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
NORTH WALES. [Annual.]	Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham.	Tuesday, June 1st, 11.30 A.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	General Infirmary, Northampton.	Thursday, June 27th, 12.30 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.	Friday, June 28th, 2 P.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	Tuesday, July 2nd, 3 P.M.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT FOR 1862.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch and of other members of the Association residing in the metropolitan district, was held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, June 4th, at 4 P.M. The chair was taken by JOHN BIRKETT, Esq., President of the Branch ; and there were present forty-one members.

A letter to the Council of the Association, cordially inviting the Association to meet in London in 1862, was read ; and, having been adopted by the meeting on the motion of Mr. PROPERT and Mr. Roots, was signed by the President.

Dr. TUKE proposed, Mr. BOTTOMLEY seconded, and it was resolved—

“ That a circular be sent to the members of the Association in the metropolitan district, requesting them to add their names to the formal invitation to the General Council for the members of the British Medical Association to meet in London in 1862.”

Dr. RICHARDSON proposed, Dr. LANKESTER seconded, and it was unanimously resolved—

“ That George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, be recommended as the President-elect of the British Medical Association for the year 1862.”

Dr. GRAILY HEWITT moved, Dr. SIBSON seconded, and it was resolved—

“ That the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch be requested to constitute themselves into a Committee for the purpose of arranging a programme of the proceedings of the meeting in 1862, and that the Council be empowered to invite the cooperation of other members of the Association in carrying out this object, under the sanction of the General Council.”

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

RELICS OF MEXICAN BARBARY. Several skeletons of human beings who were buried alive between walls, in the convent of St. Domingo, in the city of Mexico, have been recently discovered. They are fettered hand and foot, and bear evidence of writhing with agony when they drew their last breath. (*Med. and Surg. Rep.*)

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1861.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. A LETTER was read from Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE relative to the paper “On Asphyxia and the Use of the Hot Bath,” by A. T. H. Waters, M.R.C.P., read at the last meeting of the Society. The letter referred to the question of the period of the continuance of the heart's action in cases of asphyxia. Sir B. Brodie had never, in his experiments on the subject, known the rhythmical contractions of the heart to continue for more than four minutes and half after complete submersion ; and believed that if they had once ceased in asphyxia they could not be restored. Cases of recovery after a longer submersion he attributed to the action of the heart having previously ceased in a state of syncope.

ON THE DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY ACCOMPANIED BY ALBUMINURIA.

BY W. H. DICKINSON, M.B. CANTAB.

This paper was intended as a sequel to one by the same author in the last volume of the *Transactions*. In that communication it was maintained, on anatomical grounds, that the disease which occasions the smooth mottled kidney is essentially different from that which gives a granular surface to the organ. The first is characterised by excess of cell-growth within the tubes, and is in fact chronic nephritis ; whilst the other is the result of a degeneration commencing in the intertubular structure. The purpose of the present communication was to add the clinical details. These were obtained in part from an analysis of 369 well-marked fatal cases of renal disease, extracted from the records of St. George's Hospital during a period of ten years, and some of the results were given in a table. Other particulars were obtained from a more minute examination of cases under the author's notice during life, taking care to use only those in whom the state of the kidney had been attested by *post mortem* examination.

Both forms of disease are more frequent in the male than in the female sex : the smooth mottled kidney nearly in the rate of three to one ; the granular nearly in that of two to one.

The tubular disease (chronic nephritis) is peculiar to the earlier periods of life, attaining its greatest frequency between the ages of twenty and thirty. Granular degeneration is never seen except in adults, and is most common after the age of forty. These peculiarities are of the highest importance in the history of the complaints, and probably account for some of their minor differences. A further argument for the independence of the two conditions is to be deduced from the fact, that persons with predispositions to gout and to the formation of tubercle are especially liable to granular degeneration.

The clinical history of chronic nephritis, or the tubular disease, was then briefly treated. This complaint owes its origin to various causes of renal hyperæmia, exposure of the surface of the body to cold, the elimination of the poisons of scarlatina and other exanthemata, the irritation of turpentine or cantharides given medicinally, the vicarious secretion of bile, or the congestion of successive pregnancies. The usual duration of the disorder appears to be within six months ; twenty-six out of thirty-four fatal cases, under the author's own observation, terminated within this period, while only two survived the year.

Dropsy is the most invariable symptom of the disease, next to albuminuria. It invades the cellular tissue, the

restored.—Mr. SHORT (Charing Cross) related a successful case he had met with in the country.—Mr. MORTON (King's College) mentioned a very bad case of diseased knee cured by excision.—The discussion was also shared in by Messrs. Rouse (St. George's); Leachman (University College); Meggy (Guy's); Travers (Charing Cross); and Vennin (St. George's).

There were various pathological specimens under the microscope.

The PRESIDENT showed a specimen (for which he was indebted to Dr. Jenner) of complete collapse of both lungs, occurring in a highly rickety child. The child, who had a slight cough, had been crying a good deal during the day, and was found dead in bed the following morning. On *post mortem* examination, complete collapse of both lungs was found.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on May 28th and 29th, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination:—

Guy's Hospital.

Bennett, Sidney	Prater, Charles Augustus
Couch, John Quiller	Row, William
Eddowes, Arthur Benjamin	Sargent, George P.
Fawcett, Henry Robert	Smith, John
Owen, Francis Meredith	

Edinburgh School of Medicine.

Davidson, Andrew	Reid, James G.
Fernandes, Albert L.	Smart, Andrew
Henry, John McWilliams	White, John G.

Leeds School of Medicine.

Fryer, John	Roberts, James Dixon
Heaps, John	Ward, Henry Augustus

King's College.

Deville, Titus	Strelitz, Lewis F. von
Pearson, Thomas Robert	

Glasgow School of Medicine.

Autey, William	Williams, William Morgan
Jaap, John	

Dublin School of Medicine.

Rothwell, George G.	Spencer, John A.
King, Daniel Joseph	

St. George's Hospital.

Knapp, Henry Leigh	Williams, John
Norton, William Augustus	

St. Mary's Hospital.

Attwood, James L. L.	Deans, John
Booth, Frederick Wm.	Pettenger, William M.

Manchester School of Medicine.

Birmingham School of Medicine.	
Edwards, John	Thompson, Thomas

University College.

Gilson, Francis G. S.	Murlin, John
Westminster Hospital.	

Cronin, Eugene Francis	Charing Cross Hospital.
Bristol School of Medicine.	Hunt, Walter

Davey, James Samuel E.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Cork School of Medicine.	Fletcher, Henry S.

Forrest, John P.	Hull School of Medicine.
	Fergusson, Daniel W.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members of the College on June 3rd:—

Allingham, James Henry	Finsbury Square
Atkinson, Samuel Smart	Newcastle

Beckett, George Martyn	Calcutta
Bogg, Thomas Wemys	Louth, Lincolnshire

Brett, William, jun.	North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square
Croskery, Robert	Belfast

Deville, Titus	Paris
Foster, Thomas	Blaydon, near Newcastle-on-Tyne

Garnett, Robert Cotterill	Stoke, Shropshire
Hirst, Samuel Charlesworth	Wakefield

Hollinworth, John	Hyde, Manchester
Jones, William	Whitehaven

Kempe, Charles Patrick	Cragsillack Veryan, Cornwall
Leaf, Walter	Leaf Square, Manchester

Lewis, Frederick	Paddington Street
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Marsh, Frederick Haward	Brome, Suffolk
Phillips, James Mathias	Hendre, St. Dogmells, near Cardigan
Ricketts, Frederick William	Liverpool
Robson, Matthew James	North Shields
Shapland, John Dee	North Molton, Devon
Spalding, William	Maryland, United States
Webb, John Wesley	Abersychan, Monmouthshire

The following gentlemen were admitted on June 4th:—

Arthur, James	Guernsey
Bond, Charles Radcliffe	Dalston
Copland, Frank	Chelmsford
Croker, John Rees	Islington
Galbraith, Charles John	Melbourne, Australia
Harland, Henry	Fletching, Sussex
Hunt, Albert Dunning	Chagford, Devon
Husband, Edward	Normantby, Yorkshire
Jaap, John	Paisley
Jones, Richard Owen	Bala, Merionethshire
Jones, Thomas	Rhyl, Flintshire
Lintzgy, William Johnson	von, Calcutta
Lumley, Bartholomew	Corbridge, Northumberland
Nash, William	Ilford, Essex
Rutter, Joseph	Wandsworth
Simmons, Robert Pollock	Olney, Bucks
Sutton, Charles Frederick	Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park
Tyler, Richard Purnell	Wells, Somerset
Ward, Charles Parker	Gloucester
Wilcox, Richard Wilson	Torrington Square
Wine, Henry Charles	Bristol

At the last meeting of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons—

Fegan, Henry	of Greenwich Hospital (a member of the College)
Mullan, Andrew	of, H.M.S. <i>Impregnable</i> , Plymouth (a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons), passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons; their diplomas bearing date respectively May 19th, 1856, and August 5th, 1857.

The following members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Fellows of the College at the last meeting of the Council.

Couper, John	Finsbury Circus; diploma of membership dated November 4, 1859
Drysdale, Charles Robert	Southampton Row; May 7, 1858
Gant, F. J.	Grenville St., Brunswick Sq.; May 18, 1849
Hickman, William	Alfred Street, Bedford Square; June 25, 1858
Jones, Philip Sydney	Sydney, New South Wales; Oct 29, 1858
Michael, David	United Hospital, Bath; April 6, 1857
Nayler, George	The Barracks, Warley, Essex; June 4, 1852
Wildbore, Daniel Henry George	Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Sq.; July 31, 1848

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 30th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Beck, W. R.	Keighley
Crawford, C. H.	King's Own Staffordshire Light Infantry
Garner, R. C.	Stoke-upon-Trent
Humphreys, M. H.	Cheltenham
Hunstone, G.	Broughton, Manchester
Lanchester, H. T.	Norwich
Pocklington, E.	Walesby
Rew, James	Exeter
Waller, C. B.	Finsbury Square
Williams, S. W. D.	Gloucester

APPOINTMENTS.

JACKSON, J. Hughlings, M.D., appointed Physician to the Islington Dispensary, in the room of Dr. Webb, resigned.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

CURRAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W.	to be Assistant-Surgeon 88th Foot, vice Knipe.
HADLEY, Staff-Surgeon-Major H.	M.D., retiring on half-pay, to have honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
HAMILTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. B.	M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd West India Regiment, vice Hamilton.
LLOYD, Staff-Surgeon S. McV.	M.D., to be Surgeon 2nd Foot, vice Hendley.
O'NIAL, Staff-Surgeon J.	to be Surgeon 31st Foot, vice Smith.
RENNIE, Staff-Surg. D. F.	M.D., to be Surg. 31st Foot, vice Daniell.
STAFFORD, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon P. W.	to be Assistant-Surgeon 56th Foot, vice Boyd.
WALES, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J.	to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd West India Regiment, vice Harris.
WHITE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon T. H.	M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 80th Foot, vice Gilchrist.

To be Staff-Surgeons.

DANIELL, Surgeon W. F.	M.D., 31st Foot, vice Hadley.
FITZGERBON, Surgeon R. E.	2nd West India Regiment, vice O'Nial.
HENDLEY, Surgeon J.	2nd Foot, vice Lloyd.
SMITH, Surgeon A.	M.D., 51st Foot, vice Rennie.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

BOYD, Assistant-Surgeon C. W., 56th Foot, *vice* Masterson.
 GILCHRIST, Assistant-Surg. R. M., M.D., 80th Foot, *vice* Stafford.
 KNIFE, Assistant-Surgeon J. C., 88th Foot, *vice* Semple.
 ROYLE, Assistant-Surgeon A., 58th Foot, *vice* White.
 SIMON, Assistant-Surgeon G., M.D., 32nd Foot, *vice* Curran.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

ANDERSON, William, Esq. (a), Assistant-Surgeon, to the Artillery Division of Marines.
 CUNNINGHAM, Charles L., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Steady*.
 DUNWOODIE, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Hibernia*, for Malta Hospital.
 HARLEY, Francis D., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victor Emanuel*.
 HUNSON, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Southampton*, for Sheerness Yard.
 MOORE, Francis H., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Haslar Hospital.
 MULLAN, Andrew, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.

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

BURNS, W. McGregor, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Company Ayrshire A.V.
 CLARKSON, W. N., Esq., to be Surgeon 2d North Riding A.V.
 HARRIS, F. H., Esq., to be Honorary Surgeon 20th Suffolk R.V.
 HARTLEY, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion East York R.V.

HOLMES, F., Esq., to be Surg. 2d West Riding Engineer Volunteers.

DEATHS.

BLANDFORD, Silas, Esq., Surgeon, at Wincanton, on June 2.
 KIMBELL. On May 29th, at Knowle, near Birmingham, Catherine, widow of the late John Kimbell, Esq., Surgeon.
 LLOYD. On June 4, at 14, Bedford Row, aged 5, Jessie E., youngest daughter of E. A. Lloyd, Esq.
 *MATTHEWS, Samuel, Esq., at Manchester, lately.

THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this Association was held in Dublin on Monday.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL will meet on June 27th, at the Royal College of Physicians, London, for the despatch of business.

SOCIETY OF ARTS. The second *conversazione* of this society took place at the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening, the 1st inst. The company was received by Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S.

DR. LIVINGSTONE. Satisfactory letters have been addressed by Dr. Livingstone to the Astronomer Royal at the Cape. The Doctor on the 1st of December met Bishop M'Kenzie at the mouth of the Zambesi.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JACOB. On Monday evening last, a dinner, at which between sixty and seventy gentlemen were present, was held in the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland by the subscribers to the medal that had been struck in honour of Dr. Jacob. After the dinner, an address, and a copy of the medal, were presented to Dr. Jacob, who made an appropriate reply.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY OF IRELAND. The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday last, in the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. Since the last year, the title of "Royal" has been assumed by permission. The number of applications to the Society during the year had been seventy-eight, and the highest grant awarded amounted to £21.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIAN ARMY. A meeting of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India was held at the War Office on Saturday last; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The other commissioners present were Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B.; Colonel Greathed, C.B.; Sir Ranald Martin, Physician to the Council of India; Dr. Gibson, C.B., Director-General, Army Medical Department; Dr. Sutherland; and Dr. Farr.

THE BLIND IN IRELAND. The report of the Molyneux Asylum for Blind Women at Dublin has just been issued. There are four thousand blind women in Ireland, and nearly as many of the other sex. Mr. Wilde states that there is a greater proportion of blind in Ireland than in any other country of Europe, except Norway. It appears from the Poor-law inquiry now in progress, that there are one thousand seven hundred blind paupers in the Irish workhouses.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS. The report read at the annual meeting of this society stated that, during the past year, 156 cases, attended with risk to the lives of 187 persons, had been treated by the society; and of the persons immersed, 172 were recovered. 68,792 persons bathed in the Serpentine in the course of the past twelve months; and out of twenty-seven casualties, two were fatal. A variety of details of an interesting character were given in the report, which also stated that, since the establishment of the society, the number of lives saved and restored in this country was 30,000. During the late frost, the number of skaters and sliders in the parks and Kensington Gardens was estimated at 563,570, of whom 146 were rescued from a watery grave by the appliances of the society.

SALARY OF THE LONDON MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. At the last meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, it was proposed to increase the salary of the medical officer of health from £400 to £600. Dr. Abraham called to mind how immensely the Commission had gained in public estimation by the efficient manner in which its medical functions had been performed, especially by Dr. Lethaby during the last six years. He questioned whether they could have found in the whole metropolis a man who would have served them more ably, faithfully, and assiduously. They were well satisfied with Mr. Simon, but they had much greater cause to be satisfied with Dr. Lethaby. He had not only shown himself equal to every duty required of him, but had discharged all his functions himself. After some further discussion, the motion was carried, with a qualification to the effect that that sum was to cover the duties which Dr. Lethaby might have to discharge for the Commission as public analyst, under the Act for preventing the adulteration of food and drinks.

DEATH BY SWALLOWING ARTIFICIAL TEETH. On Thursday, May 9th, Peter Brennan, residing in Albany, while skylarking with a friend, received a sudden blow which caused him to faint. On recovering, he discovered that he had swallowed his false teeth. There were four teeth, three at one end and one at the other end; the plate having, of course, hooks, whereby to fasten to the adjacent natural teeth. The entire length of the plate was fully two inches. He applied to physicians for relief; but no relief could be given him, and he returned home. His respiration meantime had been uninterrupted; but his stomach had become so irritated as to make it impossible to introduce anything, even the softest sponge, into it, every touch producing violent and bloody vomiting. The next morning it was found that emphysema of the head and neck had supervened. The unfortunate man was then suffering from imperfect respiration, and was unable to take anything but fluids. Brennan lingered on in this terrible condition, unable to eat, and respiration growing more and more impeded, until, after living thus six days, he died on Monday afternoon, as well of starvation as of suffocation, at 5 o'clock. A *post mortem* examination was held; and the plate was found in the oesophagus, immediately below and level with the top of the breast-bone, lying transversely across, and its broken and sharp hook-points having cut, on the right side, a gash an inch and a half long, and pierced the upper lobe of the right lung, producing an intense inflammation of the parts, and allowing what food he had taken to pass into the pleural

cavity. On the left side, the oesophagus was perforated, and the plate firmly imbedded into the substance of the throat. Extensive ulceration of the lungs and neighbouring parts had supervened. (*American Paper.*)

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. The first annual report of the Acclimatisation Society states that the efforts to acclimatise in Australia have been crowned with success. Animals have been imported into that country in sufficient quantity to establish their race permanently, unless there should prove to be some insuperable difficulty in the way of such establishment—including the sheep, alpaca, Angola goat, camel, red deer, fallow deer, spotted axis, pea fowl, common pheasant, partridge, swan, carp, goldfish, thrush, blackbird, starling, linnet, goldfinch, Java sparrow, squirrel, and glow-worm. In a few years many of these animals and birds will become of great importance to Australia; the alpaca alone has already opened up a new field of industry, which in a few years will most materially increase the actual wealth of the country.—*Australian Gazette.*

RELATIVE RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, by her Order in Council dated April 16th, 1861, that the relative rank of officers of the navy and army shall, in future, be as follows:—Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, after three years service on full pay as such, to rank with Major-General, according to the date of the completion of the said three years service. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, under three years service on full pay as such, to rank with Brigadier-General, according to the date of commission. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, after five years service on full pay as such, to rank with Colonel, according to the date of the completion of the said five years service. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, under five years service on full pay as such, to rank with Lieutenant-Colonel, according to date of commission. Staff-Surgeon to rank with Lieutenant-Colonel, but junior of that rank. Surgeons to rank with Major, according to date of commission. Surgeons, promoted on and after the 28th March, 1861, to rank with Major, but junior of that rank. Assistant-surgeon, after six years service on full pay as such, to rank with Captain, according to the date of the completion of the said six years service. Assistant-Surgeon, under six years service on full pay as such, to rank with Lieutenant, according to date of commission.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. The twentieth annual general meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held on Thursday week, in the board-room of the hospital. The Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., took the chair. The report stated that the number of in-patients admitted during the year had been 895, and that 180 had been in the house on the 31st of December, 1859. Of the 1075 under treatment, 729 had been discharged greatly relieved, 158 had died, and 188 remained in the hospital. The applications for relief had been very numerous, and the full number of beds (200) had been during the year continuously occupied; and there had been 231 applicants at one time waiting for admission, showing a large increase on former years. The out-patients, who attended from all parts of London, Middlesex, Surrey, Bucks, Kent, Sussex, and other adjacent counties, had numbered during the past year 5070, as against 4647 and 3971 in the preceding two years. The cash account showed the following results:—Annual subscriptions, £4129:4:; donations, £4220:3:6; incidental receipts, £90:16:8; interest on deposits, £110:0:1; dividends, £57:6:6; charity sermons, £468:12; legacies, £2224:3; rents of the hospital estates, etc., £405:18:4; and, after payment of all charges, a balance remains in hand of £711:10:6. The Rose Fund, established from funds raised for a memorial picture of Mr. Rose, and applied,

at that gentleman's desire, for the formation of a fund to be applied with such contributions as might be obtained in providing relief for the patients by clothes or otherwise on leaving the hospital, exhibited subscriptions, £32:17:6; donations, £31:17:6; dividends, £25:8:2; other sources, £22:15; balance in hand, £39:12:1; with cash distributed to the objects of the fund, £102:15: and stock, £889:4:3.

ETHER versus CHLOROFORM. The following is the chief portion of a reply addressed by Dr. Kidd to the Secretary of the Boston Committee on the above question.

“**SIR.**—With regard to the questions put to me by the Committee at Boston, as to deaths from ether, I think the impression in Europe is different from that in America, that no accidents have occurred from ether. I find thirty-six cases of death from administration of ether amongst my notes.

“It may be sufficient at present to give a few of the particulars of the six cases by M. Scoutetten. The first was a man aged 50; the operation performed in France; death by gradual sinking, four hours after the operation. The next are three deaths in England; viz., Thomas Herbert, Ann Parkinson, Albin Burfitt—the last a patient 11 years of age; the fatal result three hours after the operation. The fifth, Dolores Lopez, a man of 50, occurred in Spain; the death seven hours after the operation. The sixth, a man in France, 55 years of age; death instantaneous, from inhaling ether. All these accidents occurred in the year 1847, when ether was being universally used or experimented with. Three other cases also occurred before this year.

“It is interesting now also to know that in this year (1847) not less than 208 operations successfully performed under ether are mentioned by Burquière of Paris, 211 by another surgeon, 80 by Dr. Snow, and so on—500 in all; so that it was having a fair trial. But then chloroform came in, and ether was eclipsed for a time. I went myself to Paris about this period, sent by the *Medical Times*, to observe chloroform and 1600 wounded soldiers; so that I saw and heard of both.

“It may be argued that these deaths were from want of skill in its early administration. I don't think so. I have looked, however, through my later notes, and I find several deaths of a like kind of late years. Two most decided cases of death from inhaling ether in 1858, by MM. Barrier and Valette of Lyons; a case by Dr. Alonso Clark, a woman. ‘Voluntary respiration ceased,’ he says; ‘the woman's countenance became livid, the pulse rapid; she was carried to a window; but at the end of twenty minutes she was dead.

“I need not refer in detail here to two others by M. Jobert, about this period; or eight problematical cases in Ireland, mentioned by Pickford; or three deaths in Beck and Christison, persons poisoned by vapour of ether, where bottles had broken in close apartments in doctors' houses—the persons found quite dead. But these two cases of M. Jobert and the following are quite reliable. Thus M. Giraldès, recently in London, met a case of death from ether not long ago. M. Velpeau had a patient with enlarged tonsil, on removing which by excision, the patient deeply anaesthetic from ether, ‘blood collected in the throat; the reflex function of the part was so destroyed, suffocation followed.’ In the late case in America, also, there was, though without hemorrhage, this extreme muscular relaxation, coma, exhaustion, intermittent pulse, etc., so characteristic of these accidents, as I stated at Oxford, at the last meeting of the British Association; so that, if we now add to these seventeen deaths the large number of nineteen collected by M. Troussseau, we have the very serious fact of thirty-six deaths from sulphuric ether.

“I remain, etc., CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
“London, May 1861.”

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 Geographical, 8:30: Despatch from Dr. Livingstone, dated February 9th, 1861, containing Dr. Kirk's report on the Botany, etc., of the Regions of the Zambesi.

TUESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m.: Mr. Hilton, "On the Influence of Rest in the Treatment of Surgical Diseases and Accidents."—Royal Medical and Chirurgical: Ballot at 8 p.m.; 8:30 p.m., Mr. Oliver Pemberton (of Birmingham), "On a Case of Aneurismal Varix"; Dr. W. F. Wade (of Birmingham), "On a Case of Aortic Aneurism."

WEDNESDAY. Meteorological (Anniversary).—Microscopical.—Royal Society of Literature.—North London Medical, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m.: Mr. Hilton, "On the Influence of Rest in the Treatment of Surgical Diseases and Accidents."—Royal.—Antiquarian.

FRIDAY. Astronomical.

SATURDAY. Asiatic.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JUNE 1, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 972 } Girls .. 987	1959	1069
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60	1523	1118	
Barometer:			
Highest (Mon.) 29.930; lowest (Sat.) 29.680; mean 29.809			
Thermometer:			
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 125 degs.; (Tu.) 66 degs.			
In shade—highest (Th.) 75.3 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 49.7 degrees.			
Mean—57.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+2 degs.			
Range—during week, 25.6 degrees; mean daily, 18.5 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 71.			
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.32.			

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.

BUTTERCUPS.—"The ranunculus were used as vesicatories, before the introduction of cantharides. Applied externally, the ranunculus inflames and blisters; for this purpose, the leaves are well bruised and applied, having this advantage over the flies, not affecting the urinary passages; but as its action is uncertain, and as instances are recorded of its producing ill conditioned ulcers, it is not employed in this country. It is a well known fact, that soldiers and mendicants often resort to these plants—the former to procure their discharge, the latter to excite commiseration. Withering recommends the distilled water of the plant as an emetic in cases of poisoning or other circumstances, where an instantaneous vomit is desirable: he says it does not excite those painful contractions of the stomach which zinci sulph. sometimes

does." [Dr. F. Collins, who sends us the above quotation (he does not say from what work), adds:—"Mr. Garraway will see he has been anticipated."]

MR. F. H. HARTSHORNE sends us the following interesting and unusual case of lactation. The following case of lactation appears to me remarkable; and believing that it may be not without interest to some of our professional brethren, I have made the following note of it. The wife of an agricultural labourer has had eight children; the youngest is now eight years old, having been weaned at the age of sixteen months. Three months ago, a daughter gave birth to an illegitimate child, which could not be made to suck its mother's breast; therefore the grandmother, "to comfort it", applied the infant to her own breast: it directly fastened to the nipple, and has since that time continued to derive most of its sustenance from her, only occasionally being fed with a spoon. The woman has now a free flow of milk, of good quality; and states that, when she is anxious about the child, she feels a "rush of milk" in her breasts, as if it were her own offspring. Her age is forty-five years, and her health good; the only illness that she remembers having had, appears to have been menorrhagia. The catamenia first appeared when she was eleven years old (she was then a servant in a farm-house), and has been regular since she weaned her last child; from that time until she applied her daughter's child to her breasts on the night of its birth, she never noticed any milk in her breasts. The child thrives, and is healthy, and its mother has returned to service.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The boards for binding the JOURNAL of 1860 can be obtained at the office.

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, June 1861.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. EDWARD L. FOX; Mr. D. KENT JONES; Mr. C. B. RENDLE; Mr. JOHN GAY; Dr. F. H. HEWITT; Dr. F. COLLINS; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Mr. F. H. HARTSHORNE; Dr. DAVID NELSON; Dr. KIDD; Dr. M'WILLIAM; Mr. W. C. MATTHEWS; Mr. G. RIGDEN; Dr. J. H. JACKSON; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. A. SQUIRE; Dr. O. WARD; Dr. BRYAN; and Mr. BICKERTON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Anglo-Turkish Bath; or, the Modern Application of the Ancient Roman Therma as a Hygienic, Prophylactic, and Therapeutic Agent. By York J. Moore, M.R.C.S. London and Torquay: 1861.
2. Ourselves, our Food, and our Physic. By Benjamin Ridge, M.D. London: 1861.
3. Another Letter to a Young Physician. By James Jackson, M.D. Boston: 1861.
4. Lectures on the Diseases of the Kidney, generally known as Bright's Disease. By S. J. Goodfellow, M.D. London: 1861.
5. Tubercular Leprosy. By Dr. Abercrombie.
6. Manual of the Practice of Medicine. By T. H. Tanner, M.D. Fourth edition. London: 1861.
7. The Prevention of Spinal Deformities. By M. Roth, M.D. London: 1861.