

by any unfortunate foreigner whose dress should differ from ours in a far less degree than ours differs from that of the Japanese.

As I trudged homewards, I met numerous Europeans enjoying their evening ride, somewhat careless, I thought of the foot-passengers on the narrow path, and with not a few drunken Yakunin and non-Yakunin. For the day was a Rei-bi, or visiting day, of which there are three in a month, and no work was doing, so that the *oi πολλοι* of Yokohama were amusing themselves much as the *oi πολλοι* of home amuse themselves under like circumstances. It is quite an error to suppose that intemperance is uncommon in Japan. And it is as great a mistake, and a very unjust one, to throw this sin upon the advent of foreigners. Here, at least, we are guiltless of introducing fresh evil; if, indeed, it were possible to add anything to the evils already in existence, the social evil and drunkenness, our two great stumbling blocks at home, being so well represented here; to which must be joined a third evil, from which we are happily free in Old England, a feudal despotism, with its accompanying laxity of justice and disregard of human life.* Further, the sale of alcoholic liquors and of opium to the natives is forbidden by a clause in the treaty.

I returned to the settlement some half hour after the sun had disappeared behind Fusi Yama, that was yet visible as a dark blue-grey conical mass, standing out in bold relief against the steel-lustrous zodiacal light that streamed along the western horizon; thankful that Fortune, who had brought me so far from home, had brought me, in compensation as it were, to so pleasant a land.

* Such oppression is, doubtless, not much felt by the rural peasantry. Their very insignificance in the eyes of the great seigneurs on whose lands they live, acts probably as a powerful protection to them. And the immense importance which the Japanese government attaches to a plentiful and regular supply of rice, causes the class of Hyakshoo, or farmers, to be regarded with considerable favour. Their rank is next after the Bushi, or military class.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN LIDDELL. A testimonial, consisting of an elegant candelabrum and other pieces of plate, has been given to Sir John Liddell, K.C.B., by many of his brother officers, on the occasion of his retiring from official life. The plate presented bore the following inscription. "To Sir John Liddell, Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of St. Anne of Russia, Knight of the Redeemer of Greece, late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and an Honorary Physician to the Queen. In token of esteem from medical officers of Her Majesty's fleet, 1865." The testimonial was presented by Dr. Wilson; Dr. Bryson and many other medical officers of the navy being present.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG SOLDIERS. In the House of Commons, on May 19th, Colonel North asked the Under Secretary of State for War what steps had been taken to bring into operation at Aldershot the Contagious Disease Prevention Act. The Marquis of Hartington replied that Dr. Leonard, the inspector under the act, had reported that the local hospitals were not suitable for the purpose. Under those circumstances, temporary arrangements were made to remove cases of this kind to the Lock Hospital in London. The very limited experience they had had in working the act had shown that, unless the provisions of the act were completely carried out, very little or no benefit whatever would result from the act. Dr. Leonard had proposed to carry out the act on a complete scale at Aldershot, and his plans were under consideration.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Leamington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of August next.

President—G. E. PAGET, M.D. Cantab.

President-elect—S. J. JEAFFRESON, M.B. Cantab.

The Address in Medicine will be delivered by W. STOKES, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

The Address in Surgery will be delivered by JAMES SYME, F.R.S.Ed., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, May 16th, 1865.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	George Hotel, Northampton.	Wednesday, June 7, 2 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Wednesday, June 21.
NORTHERN. [Annual.]	Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.	Wed., June 28, 10.30 A.M.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the South Midland Branch will be held at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Wednesday, June 7th, at 2 P.M.; GEORGE ASHDOWN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same, as soon as possible; or not later than the 23rd instant, to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

JOHN M. BRYAN, M.D. } *Hon. Secs.*
G. P. GOLDSMITH. }

Northampton, May 15th, 1865.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 21st, in the Royal Institution, Mosley Street, Manchester; THOS. TURNER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles of the same to the Honorary Secretary, without delay.

WM. ROBERTS, M.D., *Hon. Secretary*.

89, Mosley Street, Manchester.

NORTHERN BRANCH.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Northern Branch will be held in the Library of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, on Wednesday, June 28th, at 10.30 A.M.; D. B. WHITE, M.D., President.

The Council of Management hope that gentlemen will prepare papers and cases, and forward the titles of the same to Dr. Philipson not later than June 17th. Dinner at 6 P.M.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.B., *Hon. Secretary*.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, May 18th; R. W. FALCONER, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present forty members and two visitors.

New Members. The following gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected members of the Association and of the Branch:—Ebenezer Ludlow, Infirmary, Bristol; Francis Howes, M.D., Eastern Dispensary, Bath.

Papers. The following papers were read and discussed:—

1. Case of Necrosis of Clavicle. By A. Prichard, Esq.
2. Case of Rheumatic Fever followed by Pericarditis and Mortification of the Extremities. By Wm. Davis, Esq.
3. Case of Excision of Upper Maxilla. By H. Marshall, M.D.
4. On the Hypodermic Injection of Morphia. By H. W. Freeman, Esq.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ninth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Hull Infirmary on Thursday, May 18th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, under the presidency of ROBERT M. CRAVEN, Esq. There were also present seventeen members and five visitors.

Officers and Council. W. J. Lunn, M.D., was chosen President-elect; J. Fearne Holden, Esq., Honorary Secretary; and J. A. Locking, Esq., Honorary Treasurer. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee for the ensuing year; viz., Sir Henry Cooper, M.D., Owen Daly, M.D., and Messrs. Sleight, Dix, Hardey, and Leppington.

Medical Provident Society. Sir Henry Cooper having resigned the office of representative of this Branch to the Provident Society, it was resolved that for the present no successor to Sir Henry Cooper be appointed.

New Member. Mr. Wm. Stephenson of Beverley was elected a member of the Branch.

President's Address. The PRESIDENT then read some very apposite and valuable observations on the present state of the medical profession, and on some of the more recent inventions in surgery.

Papers. The following papers were read.

1. A Case of Fibro-Cystic Tumour Cured. By John Dix, Esq.
2. Remarks on the Application of Blisters. By Owen Daly, M.D.
3. Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson gave two very interesting cases.

Dinner. The business of the meeting being completed, the members and visitors dined together at Glover's Hotel, where twenty-five gentlemen sat down to dinner, and brought to a most satisfactory close the best attended and most interesting meeting this Branch has perhaps ever held.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street, this (Saturday) evening, May 27th, at half-past Seven o'clock. Dr. Clouston, of Carlisle, will read a paper on "The Production of Dysentery by Sewage Irrigation".

Correspondence.

A REASONABLE SUGGESTION.

LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, JUN., Esq.

SIR,—I perceive in your paper to-day that you refer with approbation to a scheme propounded in the columns of the *Times* by Mr. Macdonald Stevenson, for the removal of fever cases to hospitals.

The evil which he desires to remedy has been met here in Lancaster in a far more simple manner. The authorities kindly presented to the Committee of the Lancaster Infirmary a secondhand roomy Clarence. The cloth lining was removed, and one of American oil-cloth substituted. This is kept at the infirmary, and is lent gratuitously; the patients' friends having merely to send a postboy and horse for it from one of the hotels. We had a sedan; but it was always evaded, on account of the notice it attracted.

Nine-tenths of *first cases* are kept in private houses, because the inhabitants fear the injury to their business that would ensue if it were known that fever was there. They are either kept at all hazards, or smuggled off in street-cabs.

A carriage with extra springs, India-rubber tires, and a *coupe* in front, may be a very ornamental and genteel affair; but it is not precisely the thing a tradesman would like to have standing at his shop-door. Hence I fear that the scheme of Mr. Macdonald Stevenson will not meet the difficulty.

A street-cab answers well every purpose. Why then aim at anything else? Why have a separate *coupe* for the attendant? A seat alongside the driver, or a dickey behind, would accommodate one person; which, with driver and patient, would be quite enough for one horse. A carriage to answer the purpose well may be purchased secondhand of any coach-maker for £10. It is not desirable to keep a horse, as that can always be obtained. I think that, if it were made compulsory to have such a carriage wherever there is a fever hospital, the sort of vehicle might be safely left to the selection of local authority.

I am etc.,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, JUN.

Lancaster, May 20th, 1865.

CARICA PAPAYA: A VERMIFUGE.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DYCE, M.D.

SIR,—In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for Saturday last (May 20th), there is a short paragraph at page 517 from the *Répertoire de Pharmacie*, respecting the experience of Dr. Viani, of the Island of Réunion, on the vermifuge properties of the juice of the "Papaw fruit". That this is no exaggeration I can bear my testimony, having had many years' experience of its virtues, now a long time ago, in the same island, where I was quartered as an officer on the medical staff of the army. I beg to refer you to a paper of mine on the subject of Lumbrici, published in the *London Medical Gazette*, vol. xiii, for the year 1834, page 866, where, amongst other remedies, I specially alluded to the juice of the fruit of the *Carica papaya* as a specific in that complaint. I then gave the method of procuring it, the dose, etc., and subsequent treatment.

Since that time I have made various attempts to get the juice brought to this country, by having it made into some extract or inspissated form, as at present it is only available in countries where it grows; but I regret to say that hitherto my efforts

have not been successful. A few years ago, I learned that the tree was common in the West Indies; and, through the kindness of Sir W. Jackson Hooker, was brought into communication with an eminent botanist in Jamaica, with whom I corresponded. Through his means and that of a resident chemist, I have had different preparations of the fruit, both ripe and green, the seeds, and latterly an inspissated form of the juice "dried in a steam-pan and sprinkled with alcohol", sent me for trial. Of this latter preparation, which seemed the most promising, I sent a considerable supply to my friend Dr. Murchison of London, requesting him to give it a trial. He writes me, a few weeks ago: "I have tried the papaw-juice in two cases of tapeworm; but so far it seems to be perfectly inert. In each case, three successive doses, of six drachms each, on an empty stomach, were administered, followed by castor-oil; but nothing came away except a few single joints, the same as had been coming away before." I fear, therefore, that the active principle must have been destroyed by the mode of preparation.

I may mention that I never saw it tried in tapeworm, as this variety does not, I believe, exist in the Mauritius; it is only the lumbricus, and occasionally the ascarides, that are there such a pest. I have, however, no doubt but that the fresh juice, could it be procured, would be equally specific in the one case as in the other. I am, etc.,

ROBERT DYCE, M.D., F.R.S.E.,

Professor of Midwifery, University of Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, May 22nd, 1865.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 18th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Fawcett, Thomas Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
King, John, Stratton, Cornwall
Oakley, John, Shrewsbury
Price, John Lowe, Cheltenham
Quin, John Hogan, North Street, Leeds
Shepard, William Lively, Gray's Inn Road

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

Cremonini, John, Birmingham

APPOINTMENTS.

WATTS, Horace, M.D., appointed, by the Queen, Colonial Surgeon for the Falkland Islands.

ARMY.

BOULTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
CAMPBELL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. M'Iver, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 67th Foot, *vice* R. Heard, M.D.
DEVLIN, Assistant-Surgeon H. W., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. M. M'Lean, M.D.
HEARD, Assistant-Surgeon R. M.D., 67th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. H. C. Whipple, M.D.
M'LEAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. M., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 12th Foot, *vice* T. Walsh.
PARK, Assistant-Surgeon G., M.D., Supernumerary in 52nd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Wales.
WALSH, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
WALSH, Assistant-Surgeon T., 12th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* G. M'Iver Campbell, M.D.
WHIPPLE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Connell, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 21st Foot, *vice* H. O. Harvey.

MILITIA.

GRAHAM, C., M.D., to be Assistant-Surg. West York Rifle Militia.
STAFFORD, S. F. J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Norfolk Artillery Militia.

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

CRAWFORD, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 19th Lancashire A.V.
DOUGLAS, M., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Durham R.V.

FOULKES, F., Esq., to be Surgeon 56th Lancashire R.V.
LOGAN, F. L., Esq., to be Assistant-Surg. 1st Northumberland A.V.
MORRIS, J. E., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Essex R.V.
OSMOND, T., jun., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 16th Essex R.V.
SAVILLE, J. J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Durham R.V.

DEATHS.

BUTT, William B., Esq., Surgeon H.M. Bengal Service, aged 38, on board the *St. Lawrence*, on April 14.
DUNLAP, James, M.D., at Windsor, aged 63, on May 21.
SHEPPARD. On May 23rd, at Neville Street, Brompton, aged 35, Hannah, wife of Walter G. Sheppard, M.D.
SUMNER. On May 14th, at 15, Wellington Terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 2 years, Frank Cecil, youngest child of W. Allen Sumner, Esq., Surgeon.
*WILLIAMS, Thomas, M.D., F.R.S., at Swansea, aged 46, on May 23.

NEW SOCIETIES. An Anthropological and Scientific Professional Society have been started at Madrid.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. On the 23rd inst., the anniversary was held at St. Martin's Place; Professor Busk, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.

EXTENSIVE SKIN-DISEASE. Dr. Fischer of Berlin relates in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* a case of tinea tonsarans affecting the whole body.

DR. JENNER. The Queen has given Dr. Jenner permission to wear the badge of Commander of the Order of Leopold, lately bestowed on him by the King of the Belgians.

A MEDICAL PREACHER. Mr. C. V. Cay, Surgeon of the Coldstream Guards, it is said, has lately preached in a chapel at Sunderland, where his father resides.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK has issued an address intimating his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the Isle of Wight in Parliament. Sir Charles is a conservative in politics.

THE TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD is, according to the *Glasgow Morning Journal*, likely to take place in Edinburgh on some day between the 12th and 20th of June.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The late William Hollins, Esq., of Over Wallop, Southampton, has bequeathed to this hospital £500 for the formation of a fund to be called after the name of the testator.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY. At the last annual matriculation, the number of students who had passed the examination was thirty-five, of whom twenty-four were admitted, the rest being absent.

THE SUPERANNUATION BILL. This measure has passed its second reading in the House of Lords. The voice of the profession and its claims for consideration have been completely ignored. In not one sentence of the entire debate is the medical profession even mentioned.

PHARMACY BILLS. Dr. A. S. Taylor and Mr. Simon have been examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The evidence of the former was mainly in support of a clause restricting the sale of the more dangerous poisons. Mr. Simon's evidence was to the same effect.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. It is said that the trustees of the fund left by the late Dr. J. B. Gilchrist of Edinburgh for educational purposes, have decided on founding in the University of Edinburgh three scholarships of £100 a year each, to be held for three years by natives of British India, who shall have passed competitive examinations in the presidential colleges. These scholarships will be attached respectively to the medical, law, literary, and scientific classes, religious tests or distinctions being excluded. Similar scholarships, it is reported, are also to be attached to the London University College.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. J. H. ROGERS. On his resignation of the honorary secretaryship of the East Grinstead Dispensary, Dr. Rogers has been presented with a testimonial by the friends of the dispensary. The choice of the testimonial having been left to him, he selected an elegant conservatory.

DEATH OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT. This celebrated American surgeon died on April 26th, in his eightieth year. In early life he was a pupil for some time of Sir Astley Cooper; and subsequently became distinguished as an operative surgeon and as a contributor to the literature of surgical science.

PUBLIC NEWSPAPERS AND QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS. It is gratifying to note, that the public journals have many or them lately refused to insert in their pages the filthy productions of the rascally advertising quack tribe. Nearly 250 newspapers in country and town have already thus honourably distinguished themselves.

MEDICINE IN BAVARIA. On February 3rd last, the King of Bavaria issued a decree permitting Bavarian doctors to settle where they pleased in his kingdom. It appears that, previously, a doctor after he had taken his degree, was ordered to fix his residence in that part of the country which the government thought most required his services. One could hardly have believed such tyranny had existed in an European kingdom at this time of day.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN. An adjourned general meeting of this Society was held at 53 Berners Street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering a new code of byelaws, drawn up by the directors since the reception of a Royal Charter by the Society. Several of the laws were carefully discussed and adopted; and the meeting adjourned for their further consideration until Wednesday, June 7th, at 8 P.M.

THE EPIDEMIC IN SAVOY still attracts some attention. General Morin states that there can be no resemblance between this disorder and the Russian fever, for in St. Petersburg they carefully avoid the use of iron stoves. In connection with the same subject, and the notion that the disease results from the presence of carbonic oxide in the air, Mr. C. H. Deville reminded the Academy that his brother had shown that red-hot cast iron allowed gases to pass freely.

THE NEW YORK NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL. Memory fails us in endeavouring to enumerate the various attempts to establish a medical journal in the city of New York. We have received the initial number of a periodical entitled *The New York Medical Journal*. It is generally understood that the position of *rédauteur en chef* is held by Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the United States armies. (*Philadelphia Medical Reporter*.)

MEDICAL STOCK-JOBBER. The *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* advises its clients as follows:—"United States 7-30 Loan.—By an advertisement in our columns, the readers of the *Reporter* are invited to invest any surplus cash they may have, in the great United States 7-30 Loan. In our view, this is the safest investment that can be made of capital, and it will be placing money not only in a safe place, but where it will be of advantage to the country and the world, for truly our country with its institutions is a power for good in the earth. We will cheerfully give our readers who cannot conveniently visit cities where there are agencies for this loan, such information as will enable them to make their investments, or we will transact the business for them."

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY. This Society, established to form a Medical College in London for Ladies exclusively, and to promote the proper education of female medical practitioners, more especially for the purposes of midwifery, held its first annual meeting at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitzroy Square, on the 23rd inst. The Marquis Townshend presided. It was contended that the employment of superior women in the practice of midwifery and the treatment of the diseases of women and children was called for by the gravest social and domestic considerations; and that those departments in the practice of medicine would not only open up to women a wide field of honourable and lucrative employment, but would also prove valuable as a means of intellectual culture and social usefulness to ladies who may not be dependent upon their own exertions.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEAD. The *Alta California* of March 16th, reports that Dr. L. J. Henry, by the consent of the coroner of Alta, brought into use the process of Dr. Richardson of London for restoring the features of a dead man who had undergone such change from decomposition that he could not be identified. The man had been murdered and buried in a very shallow grave; the body was discovered from some animals having partly removed the earth. On the body being brought to the dead-house it was quite unrecognisable. Dr. Henry placed it in a water-tight shell, and then covered it (the body) with water containing twenty pounds of common salt and one pound of hydrochloric acid. After immersion for three hours, the body was removed; the face was washed first with simple water, then with chlorine water, and finally a free current of chlorine gas was passed over the face. After the operation, by which the face was bleached, the friends of the dead man were able positively to recognise him as one Charles T. Hill, and on this identification a man was arrested in whose possession various articles belonging to Hill were found, and who is believed to be the murderer. The restoring process seems in this case to have been entirely satisfactory, and to have served a purpose which a few years ago it would have been considered impossible to carry out.

IRISH LUNATICS. In the House of Commons, Mr. McEvoy lately observed that, of 16,600 lunatics in Ireland, 8,000 were confined in gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. The management and treatment of lunatics, therefore, became an important question. There were at present in the gaols 669 who had been committed as dangerous lunatics. The retention of lunatics in gaols had been condemned by the inspectors. The health of the lunatics was not sufficiently looked after, and the discipline of the gaol very much impaired. Lunatics should be sent to proper lunatic asylums, where there would be a prospect of a large number recovering their reason. Sir R. Peel said that Government were doing their best to remedy the want of proper lunatic asylums in Ireland. When the six new asylums they were building, in addition to the sixteen already in existence, were completed, there would be no want of accommodation for lunatics. Even under the present arrangement, whenever a lunatic was certified by the proper medical officers of the gaols to be dangerous, he was, if possible, at once removed to a lunatic asylum. The Government were devoting the most anxious attention to that subject; and, in the course of less than three years, every one of the district asylums, with the single exception he had mentioned, would be completed, and there would be every accommodation for all the dangerous lunatics who either now or who might hereafter be committed to gaols.

SANITATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY. In a general order issued by Sir W. Mansfield at Poonah we read: "His Excellency would further beg the Principal Inspector-General, Dr. Stovell, and Deputy-Inspector-General British Troops, Mr. Canning, to accept his warm acknowledgments for the excellent manner in which they have presided over their respective medical departments, and the energy with which they have directed the efforts of the medical officers under their orders for the improvement of the health of her Majesty's troops and for the spread of sanitary reforms."

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ARMY STAFF. At the beginning of the present strife, there were but 107 medical officers in the army of the United States. Now there are 500 commissioned officers of the medical staff, 2,000 physicians serving under contract, and a vast force of regimental surgeons and assistant-surgeons. The estimate of the expenses of the medical service of the army, for the year ending June 30th, 1862, was 115,000 dollars. For the year ending June 30th, 1863, the expenditure was 11,594,650 dollars. Everything which science, labour, or money could wisely attempt, has been accomplished.

PAUPER NURSES IN WORKHOUSES. The Poor-law Board has issued a circular to the guardians and directors of the poor, urging the discontinuance of the practice of employing pauper nurses. The circular says a nurse should be a person of experience in the treatment of the sick, of great respectability of character, and of diligent and decorous habits. It is necessary that nurses should be adequately remunerated, and that they should be appointed after a strict investigation of their qualifications for the office. The Board consider it of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurses should also be paid persons. Where pauper inmates are directed to act as assistant-nurses, there is no stimulus, no test of capacity, and no responsibility for negligence.

THE LATE DR. GALLOGLY. At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Clogheen Union, it was resolved—"That we, the guardians of the Clogheen Union, feel we ought not to separate without placing on record our estimate of the long-tried and faithful services of the late lamented Dr. Gallogly, whose connection with us commenced with the formation of the union, and terminated only with his death. During that long period, embracing two visitations of Asiatic cholera and the famine, Dr. Gallogly was never known to shrink from the performance of his arduous duties, but with zeal, Christian gentleness, and benevolence, dispensed his valuable services to the poor, justly winning from them gratitude and respect. Gifted with every attribute of a gentleman, as well as with professional ability, he was beloved and esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, who now deeply mourn his loss." (*Clonmel Chronicle*.)

NOTE-TAKING. Sir Benjamin Brodie says it was from his friend Jeffreys that he first learned the importance of keeping written notes of cases. All his life he kept notes. At the bedside of his patients he jotted down a few memoranda, which he afterwards expanded in the evening; and his notes of cases thus kept for half a century now form many quarto volumes. He did not find that the habit of committing his observations to writing weakened his memory, but rather that it strengthened it; and in the most strenuous terms he insists that no one can become thoroughly well acquainted with his profession, either as a physician or as a surgeon, who has not studied it in that manner. He has always tried to impress this fact on his pupils, and has often lamented that only a small proportion of them would follow his advice.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND. The 5th of June has been fixed for the annual meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons to elect their representative Council; and, as usual, the same day has been named for the yearly assemblies of the Irish Medical Association and the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland. A seat on the Council of the College will become vacant by the retirement of Dr. Hutton, whose health has become much impaired. A vigorous candidature is anticipated. At the expiration of the President's (Dr. Jacob) tenure of office, Mr. Wilmot will become President, and Mr. Butcher is mentioned as likely to succeed to the Vice-President's chair. The Irish Medical Association will meet for the discussion of topics of interest to the profession, and will dine together in the evening. A large meeting is to be desired, and, we believe, anticipated. The Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society will hold its annual assembly on the same day, at four o'clock.

SCOTTISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN. The returns for the first quarter of the year 1865 show a high birth-rate in Scotland. The return of marriages also is satisfactory. The unsatisfactory thing in the quarter's return is, as in England, the mortality, which was still above the average. The population of Scotland was not healthy during the quarter. The weather was very cold, and proved most deadly to the aged. The notes of rural registrars are, in many instances, extremely remarkable:—"Seven of the eight deaths were of persons above 80." "All but two were above 68." "Of the ten who died half had exceeded their three score and ten years." "The youngest of the persons who died was 84." Both last year and this epidemic diseases have prevailed over all parts of the country, especially fever, and increased the mortality. Work has been plentiful, wages high, and provisions cheap; yet fever has raged as a true pestilence in towns where none need have been idle who were willing to work. It has come after Scotland had been enjoying for more than ten years a notable exemption from epidemics of fever. The present epidemic of fever first appeared in September 1863, and if it follows the course of former epidemics it will probably continue for a period of nearly three years from the date of its origination.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON. On the 23rd inst., the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new wing about to be erected to this building was performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. All the galleries and seats containing the spectators were profusely decorated with laurels and evergreens, and dressed with flags. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival, shortly after three o'clock, in the Board-room of the hospital, by the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Medical Staff, etc. An address was then read to His Royal Highness, which, after referring to the fact that the original foundation-stone of St. Mary's Hospital was laid by the Prince's lamented father, the late Prince Consort, proceeded to observe that, although St. Mary's was the youngest of the general hospitals and medical schools of London, it having been founded in a new and fast growing suburb, the requirements of the neighbourhood had already rendered increased accommodation absolutely necessary. The new wing was to include a chapel; and the Governors ventured to hope that it would be agreeable to the feelings of His Royal Highness if the new wing should be called after himself—the Albert Edward wing, and the two wards receive the names of the Alexandra and Albert Victor wards, the latter to be exclusively devoted to

the reception of children under the age of five years. The purses presented by the ladies and children on the occasion contained £279.

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.

WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Lionel Beale, "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Phenomena which constitute Inflammation."
THURSDAY. Linnæan.—Chemical.—Royal (Anniversary).
FRIDAY. Royal Institute.—Western Medical and Surgical Society (Anniversary). Secretaries' and Financial Reports to be read; Officers for next Session to be elected; Practical Evening for Cases, etc.

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.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.—SIR: I beg to enclose you a note addressed to each of the medical officers in this union, in order that your readers may see how much we, as a body, may expect to benefit by the recent recommendation of the Committee on Poor Relief.

I am, etc.,
 Launceston, May 23rd, 1865.

"Launceston Union, Launceston, 20th May, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by this Board to ask the question, What reduction you would be prepared to make in your salary in case the Board provide cod-liver oil as a medical extra?"

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"S. Felce, Esq." "JOHN DINGLEY, Clerk.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.—A correspondent writes: "While I was attending a mild case of hæmoptysis in this village, the patient, being very nervous, wished a neighbouring practitioner to be called in, much my senior. He ordered a prescription, and called the next day, and examined the medicine. The following day, he brought a small ounce bottle of dark sherry colour (very clear) mixture, and in the presence of the patient produced it, and said: 'This is the kind of mixture it ought to be.' Do you think this etiquette? and a proper thing for a medical friend to do? I saw the case for two days afterwards, and then resigned it altogether, as I could find that my friend would continue to call. This is not the only case I have had."

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF FLESH.—SIR: In answer to your question respecting Ext. Carnis (Liebig), in the JOURNAL of the 13th inst., I beg to say that I have always a supply on hand.

I am, etc.,
 23, Leinster Terrace, Hyde Park, W., May 23rd, 1865.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Dr. W. W. Miller (Eye), 10s. 6d.

Amount previously announced, £124:1:3. Received at the Lancet office, £9:9.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, May 25th, 1865.

TREATMENT OF CATARACT.—SIR: The accompanying letters on cataract and its successful treatment, induce me to request their insertion in your valuable columns; especially as three different surgeons have practised in three very similar modes for this ailment, with most satisfactory result: and, when it is remembered that the hazard of one operation—viz., extraction of the crystalline lens now usually adopted by oculists—is so frequently entirely destructive to the eye, whereas the operation of drilling the lens and "evacuating the aqueous humour", can be repeated a dozen times in hard cataract (if needful), with comparative little, or no pain or danger, and with perfect success. Furthermore, the patient is not required to undergo the present necessary confinement in a dark room after the extraction of the lens, or the skill of a few operators in an especial light room; but every surgeon, who can bleed, could perform the new plan in any room near a window. Thereby thousands of sufferers, who are now too nervous to submit to the confinement and pain, or have not the means to pay for the extraction of the lens, would be happily cured by a well established principle.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PARKER, M.R.C.S.,

27, Daniel Street, Bath, May 15th, 1865.

[COPY.]

To Sir David Brewster, Knight, Alerly, Melrose, Scotland.

SIR,—Having read account of your communication upon the cause and cure of cataract, at the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, you will please to pardon my addressing you on such an important subject (by tapping the aqueous chamber, and forwarding herewith by same post statements of Mr. Jefferson, who has practised successfully on upwards of 7,000 cases, and myself on many, by drilling a hole in the crystalline lens.

I am, sir, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM PARKER, M.R.C.S.

27, Daniel Street, Bath, February 17th, 1865.

To Wm. Parker, Esq., M.R.C.S., Bath.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for your Lecture on Physiology. The operation which you have performed, by drilling a hole in the crystalline lens, is very interesting. M. Sperino has cured many cases of cataract at Turin, by my process of simply evacuating the aqueous humour, which I published many years ago. He has given an account of these cases in a volume published last year.

I am, sir, ever most truly yours,

Alerly, Melrose, May 6th, 1865.

D. BREWSTER.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. C. H. ALLFREY; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. STONE; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. W. P. STIFF; Mr. J. Z. LAURENCE; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. C. JOHNSON, JUN.; Dr. BUCHANAN and Mr. J. N. VINEN; Dr. B. W. FOSTER; Mr. EVANS; Dr. S. FELCE; Dr. JOHN THOMPSON; Dr. R. FOWLER; Dr. DYCE; Mr. HOLDEN; Dr. WM. ROBERTS; and Dr. MARSHALL.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Radical Cure of Extreme Divergent Strabismus. By James Vose Solomon. London: 1864.
2. Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London. Vol. II. Part I. London: 1865.
3. The Book of Prescriptions. By Henry Beasley. Third Edition. London: 1865.
4. On Diseases of the Throat; their New Treatment by the Aid of the Laryngoscope. By Thomas Dixon, M.D. London: 1865.
5. Sixth Annual Report of the Sussex Lunatic Asylum. Lewes: 1865.
6. Suggestions on Town Sewage, and its Application to Land by Gravitation. By Lucius H. Spooner. London: 1865.
7. Report of the Wyke House Lunatic Asylum, Buxton. 1865.
8. Notes for Students in Chemistry. By A. J. Bernays. London: 1865.
9. Consumption, as engendered by Rebreathed Air and Consequent Arrest of the Unconsumed Carbonaceous Waste; its Prevention and Possible Cure. By H. MacCormac, M.D. Second Edition. London: 1865.
10. The Food of Man in Relation to his Useful Work. By Lyon Playfair, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. Edinburgh: 1865.
11. Report on the Cheap Wines from France, Italy, Austria, Greece, and Hungary: etc. By R. Druitt, M.R.C.P.L. London: 1865.
12. Surgical Experiences; the Substance of Clinical Lectures. By Samuel Solly, F.R.S. London: 1865.
13. The Food of the People. A Letter to H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P. With a Postscript on the Diet of Old Age. By Joseph Brown, M.D. London: 1865.