

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

| NAME OF BRANCH. | PLACE OF MEETING. | DATE. |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| NORTHERN. [Special.] | Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary. | Thurs., Feb. 8, 2 P.M. |
| BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [Ordinary.] | Medical Depart- ment, Old Library, Birmingham. | Friday, February 9. |

NORTHERN BRANCH.

A MEETING of the members will be held in the Library of the Newcastle Infirmary, on Thursday, February 8th, at 2 P.M., to consider the propriety of giving an invitation to the Association for the holding of the Annual Meeting in Newcastle in 1867.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 24th, 1866.

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1866.

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., President, in the Chair.

ELEVEN gentlemen were elected Fellows.

Communications. Dr. SWAYNE, of Clifton, read a case of Double Monstrosity.

Mr. W. OWEN read a case of Mechanical Obstruction to the Growth of a Fœtus.

Dr. CORY exhibited an Ovum Forceps.

Dr. MURRAY showed two large Kidneys, weighing seven ounces four drachms, and six ounces three drachms and a half, which had been removed from a still-born fœtus otherwise normally made.

Brief Notes on some Uterine Therapeutics. By H. E. EASTLAKE, M.R.C.P. The author first drew attention to the action of the resin of podophyllum on the uterus. He found an emmenagogue effect produced in several cases where it had been prescribed for constipation. He referred secondly to the beneficial use of the spiritus pyroxylicus rectificatus in cases of obstinate vomiting; and, lastly, spoke of iodoform as a sedative in cases of cancer especially attacking the uterus. Dr. Eastlake had used it with much success locally, by means of medicated pessaries, the effect produced being a marked diminution of pain and discomfort.

Dr. GREENHALGH stated that eighteen months ago Dr. Eastlake called his attention to iodoform, suggesting its use as an anæsthetic and alterative, especially in cases of cancer. He (Dr. Greenhalgh) first gave it in quarter-grain doses, but soon found that it might be administered in pills of three to five grains thrice daily. He had prescribed the drug in carcinoma, epithelioma of the uterus, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and other painful diseases, in most of which it had been followed by good results. In some cases, but slight effects appeared to result from its use, whereas, in a limited number, when given at once in full doses, sickness was occasioned. He considered it had the advantage of never producing that *malaise* frequently attendant upon the use of opium.

Mr. GASKOIN remarked that for many years he had been aware of the employment of iodoform as a disinfectant in many parts of the continent; but that he had been unsuccessful in obtaining much information concerning it. The objection to its gene-

ral use was the expense when compared with other disinfectants.

Dr. WOODMAN said that a small quantity of iodoform is produced when the compound tincture of iodine is prescribed with liquor potassæ—a favourite combination with many country practitioners, and considered by many to be more efficacious in the treatment of bronchoceles than iodine alone.

Fibroid Tumour of the Uterus with Early Pregnancy. By J. HALL DAVIS, M.D. At first there had been retroversion of the womb and retention of urine. The latter was relieved by the catheter, the patient being placed in the kneeling posture; the former by the caoutchouc ball air pessary. Nine days later (Sept. 29th) the patient came into hospital, presenting a considerable-sized solid enlargement of the abdomen, extending as high as the last rib. She was feverish, reduced in flesh, frequently vomiting; subsequently dysuria and renal pain appeared; later scanty urine and drowsiness, and also sloughing of the cornea, etc. She died on the 18th of October, after on the day previous discharging a putrid fœtus of about four months' growth. The morbid specimen, which was exhibited to the Society, showed a large fibroid tumour, of kidney shape, attached to the fundus of the uterus; also others much smaller growing from the cervix, in the substance, others bulging on the surface of the body of the uterus. The kidneys contained purulent deposits; the ureters were dilated. Dr. Davis concluded that this patient died from pyæmia, and that had an early discharge of the decomposed fœtus been brought about, the patient's life might have been saved. It first became apparent at the autopsy that the largest fibroid might have been easily removed; others, however, would have remained for subsequent development had the patient survived extirpation of the tumour.

Dr. ROUTH said the case was important, viewed in the aspect of what should be done in such cases—i.e., when we had abdominal tumours and pregnancy co-existent. The post-mortem examination revealed a large fibroid extra-uterine, with small pedicle; precisely the case most favourable for gastrotomy. Should this patient have been operated upon before labour had taken place, or should labour have been prematurely induced first? He thought the latter: First, because it commonly happened that when abdominal tumours, whether ovarian, but especially if fibroid, were operated upon before labour, a miscarriage or premature delivery occurred; occasionally death. Secondly, if premature labour was induced, then not only was diagnosis made more easy as to the exact nature and bearings of such a tumour, but the impetus given to its rapid growth by pregnancy was removed.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The report of the auditors of the accounts of the treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1865, was read, from which it appeared that the balance in the hands of the treasurer is £234 : 18 : 8, and the amount invested in Consols is £381 : 10 representing in Three per Cent. Annuities £255 : 15 : 1.

Dr. TYLER SMITH moved the adoption of the report, and warmly congratulated the Society on its present very flourishing condition.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the hon. librarian (Dr. Meadows) was then read. After detailing the general condition of the library, the report recommended that attempts should be made to establish in connexion with the library a museum of pathological anatomy, by preserving such specimens as, having been exhibited to the Society, were afterwards presented for that

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On January 18th, 1866, the following Licentiate was admitted:—
Gowing, Benjamin Chaston, Lowestoft

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

BLACK, Surgeon W. T., 11th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. H. West, M.D.
BONE, Surgeon G. F., M.D., Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
BROCK, Assistant-Surgeon E., 1st Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* M. S. Grace.
FOWLER, Surgeon H. D., 82nd Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
FRASER, Surgeon Thomas, M.D., 10th Hussars, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
KENDALL, Surgeon H., M.D., 7th Hussars, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
UGHTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon T., half-pay, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. J. Verdon.
ROBERTSON, Staff-Surgeon H. F., to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
SAUNDERS, Surgeon G., 9th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
WEST, Staff-Surgeon J. H., M.D., to be Surgeon 11th Foot, *vice* W. T. Black.
WHITE, Assistant-Surgeon M'L., Royal Artillery, to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Foot, *vice* E. Brock.

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

WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Somersetshire R.V.

BIRTHS.

BROWN. On January 18th, at Nottingham, the wife of Edward A. Brown, M.D., of a daughter.
DUNCAN. On January 22nd, at 88, Gower Street, the wife of B. A. Duncan, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.
FREEMAN. On January 18th, at Hartley Row, Hants, the wife of T. A. Freeman, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
MARSHALL. On January 23rd, at Mitcham, the wife of Edward Marshall, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
SMITH. On December 14th, 1865, at Ootacammid, Madras, the wife Colvin Smith, M.D., of a son.
WAGGETT. On January 18th, at Stanley Terrace, the wife of John Waggett, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

***BELL**, James Vincent, M.D., Rochester, to Susannah Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late E. M. SPARKES, Esq., of Lee, Kent, at Clapham, on January 22.
CHOLMELEY, the Rev. Robert, D.D., vicar of Findon, Sussex, to Constance Mary, daughter of the late Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, on January 9.
DONNS, George, M.D., of Hongkong, to Maggie, daughter of John CRABBIE, Esq., at Edinburgh, on January 11.

DEATHS.

CROSSE, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, at Thorverton, Devon, aged 68, on January 22.
DALGAINES, William, M.D., late Medical Service Bombay Army, at Woodcot Dollar, aged 70, on January 18.
***MACINTYRE**, Peter, M.D., at Canning Street, Liverpool, aged 68, on January 19.
TICHHURST. On January 11th, at sea, in the steamship *London*, aged 27, Arthur William Tichhurst, eldest surviving son of Frederic Tichhurst, Esq., Mayor of Hastings.
WRIGHT, George E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, at Sierra Leone, of fever, aged 24, on December 24, 1865.
WYSE. On January 20th, at Newington, Edinburgh, Mary, widow of James Wyse, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon, Madras Establishment.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY. The handsome sum of £115:9:9 has been contributed by the workmen of Messrs. Derhain, wholesale shoemakers, in aid of the funds of the above institution.

THE PRITCHARD CASE. Dr. James Paterson of Glasgow has raised an action of damages against the *Glasgow Morning Journal* for a letter which appeared in its columns.

MUNIFICENT GIFT. The sum of £20,000 was, on the 23rd inst., presented to the Middlesex Hospital, through the hands of the chairman of the weekly board, from an anonymous donor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. Professor Huxley, F.R.S., will give a course of twenty-four lectures in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, on the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia, commencing on Friday, the 2nd proximo.

NO NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS. The *Rattlesnake*, recently returned from the West Coast of Africa, reports that the deficiency of medical officers was being severely felt by the squadron, three of which were without surgeons, and the *Sparrow* had been compelled to take one from Ascension.

EUROPEAN SANITARY COMMISSION. The formation of the European Sanitary Commission is reported to be complete. It will meet early in February, and proceed to examine into the best means of arresting the progress of cholera and protecting Europe from its ravages.

BARONETCY CONFERRED ON DR. CORRIGAN. Dr. Corrigan, formerly President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, to which office he was repeatedly elected by his brethren, has received from Her Majesty the dignity of baronetcy. For the last six years, the medical profession in Ireland has not been honoured by a dignity of this kind. Sir Henry Marsh, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, died in 1860; and Sir Philip Crampton, Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty, died in 1858. A Dublin morning journal remarks that "the honour thus graciously conferred on our distinguished fellow-citizen by the Queen will, we are certain, be acceptable to the country generally, not only as an acknowledgment of the eminence he has won in his profession, but as a dignity bestowed on an Irishman who has been ever identified with the people and the advancement of their interests." Sir Dominic Corrigan is Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and a member of the Medical Council. He is the author of many valuable contributions to medical literature on fevers, etc. He also a short time ago published a pamphlet on education, in which he, as a Roman Catholic, deprecated the establishment of denominational colleges and a chartered Catholic University.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN HALL, M.D. Sir John Hall, M.D., K.C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, died at Pisa, on the 17th instant, aged 72. Sir John Hall served in the campaign of 1815, in Flanders: in the campaign of 1847, in Kaffraria, as head of the medical department under Sir George Berkeley, and was thanked in general orders (medal.) In 1848 he accompanied Sir Harry Smith across the Orange River, as principal medical officer of the force employed against the emigrant Boers; was present at the battle of Boem Plaatz, and specially mentioned in Sir Harry's dispatch for services on the field, and subsequently thanked in general orders; was principal medical officer of the army in Kaffraria under Sir Harry Smith during the campaign of 1851, and thanked in general orders on his being ordered to India; served as principal medical officer of the Eastern army from the 18th June, 1854, to 5th July, 1856, without being absent from duty for a single day; was present at the affairs of Bulganac and Mackenzie's Farm, battles of Alma (mentioned in dispatches), Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, capture of Balaclava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, taking of the rifle pits and quarries, assault of the Redan, on the 18th June (medal with four clasps, K.C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honour, third class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.)

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. It is reported that the *Senatus Academicus* have resolved to petition Government to establish a chair of Geology.

ENTERTAINMENT AT COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM. The annual winter entertainment given to the inmates of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum took place on the 17th instant, under most pleasing and satisfactory auspices. This asylum, though covering an area of twenty-five acres, is not sufficiently large to accommodate numbers of applicants; from want of accommodation, ninety females were refused admission during last year. There are already 2000 inmates, 800 of whom are females. The entertainment passed off with delight to the afflicted inmates, and to a large number of visitors; among whom were Dr. Paul of Camberwell; Dr. Lindsay of Hanwell; Mr. Ellis of St. Luke's; Dr. H. Tuke of Chiswick; Mr. Bodkin; etc. The programme provided was a theatrical representation, followed by dancing. The performances commenced with a farce, and then followed a burlesque. After refreshment, dancing was commenced and was kept up till eleven o'clock.

THE MURDERER SOUTHEY. A cast of the head of the murderer Southey was, it appears, at his own particular request, taken for the consideration of a "competent phrenologist". A report has been issued of the result of the inquiry, which, we should think, must be exceedingly edifying to the lovers of that perplexing science. According to this statement, the basilar or animal region of the brain, posterior and lateral, is by no means coarsely developed. The coronal region does not show meagre "Conscientiousness"; neither "Self-esteem" nor "Love of Approbation" has a predominating organ; and of "Firmness" there is a good development. "Hope", "Sympathy", and the other organs of the class moral, are fairly developed. The intellectual region, or forehead, though by no means of a superior type as regards the higher spheres of thought, is far from being of a meagre and cramped type. All the perceptive organs are excellently developed—giving a more than ordinary power to acquire a large share of practical and varied knowledge, had education come to fertilise and utilise so competent a congeries of capabilities.

ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF FEES. At the Upton-on-Severn County Court, on the 8th instant, an action was tried, which had been brought by Dr. James Williams, of Malvern, to recover of Charles Davies, a carpenter, the sum of six guineas, for attendance upon his wife in 1864. In February or March of that year, she slipped down in the yard of her house, whereby the bones of her knee-cap were fractured. Mrs. Davies was in the last month of pregnancy; and, in consequence of her condition, some disturbance took place in the injured limb, and certain symptoms having set in, the doctor called in Dr. Weir to see the case, and give an opinion upon it. Dr. Weir found that the treatment was proper and correct, and such as medical skill and science would suggest. The woman was confined, and the injured knee sufficiently recovered to allow her to go about her ordinary domestic avocations; but Dr. Williams strongly advised her not to move about more than she was obliged to. Mrs. Davies, however, did not follow the doctor's advice; she walked about, and again slipped down on the injured knee, and retarded its further progress towards complete recovery. In the month of June, Dr. Williams ceased to attend her. No complaint was made to him by either the woman or her husband, but they expressed themselves grateful for the trouble he had taken; and, at the woman's solicitation, he agreed to raise his claim of six to eight guineas, on her representa-

tion that some friends who had heard of her case had expressed their intention of paying what costs might be incurred. The claim was not pressed; and subsequently it was thought that Mrs. Davies might obtain admission to the Infirmary, when Mrs. Palmer sent another medical man, Mr. M. Coates, of Malvern, to see her, and it seemed that he differed with Dr. Williams as to the treatment which she had received; but Mr. Coates did not see the injured knee till after the second accident had taken place. Then the defendant expressed some dissatisfaction with Dr. Williams's claim, and the matter again remained in abeyance. Dr. Williams did not seek, by legal remedy, payment of his bill, although several promises had been made by the defendant's wife to pay. In November last, a letter reached Dr. Williams, claiming compensation from him for injury which the defendant's wife was alleged to have sustained. The letter was to the effect that the defendant intended to dispute the claim, and to bring to an issue whether he (Dr. Williams) had, in the treatment of Mrs. Davies, exercised proper skill and care. Dr. Williams, therefore, determined to sue the defendant for the money owing him. Dr. Weir, Dr. Croker, and Dr. Haughton, gave evidence in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Coates was called, and gave evidence on the side of the defence. Mr. Carden and Mr. H. B. Marsh were called on the same side, but did not appear. The judge pronounced in favour of the plaintiff, who, it was intimated by his counsel, being satisfied with the result of the case, declined to enforce his pecuniary claim.

CHOLERA IN PARIS. There has not been for several days a single case of cholera in the civil or military hospitals, or in private houses, in Paris. During the last fifteen days of its decline, there was one death per day regularly registered, and several days ago this solitary case disappeared. The cholera first invaded Paris on the 15th of September, and completely ceased on the 15th of the present month of January. It continued with variable severity for four months. The last return of the officers of the Board of Health at the Prefecture of Police, and officially communicated to the Academy of Medicine, shows the general movement of the epidemic from its first appearance to its final cessation. Admissions to the civil hospitals, 2,865; cases occurring in the hospitals, 707. Deaths: in the civil hospitals, 1,844; in the military hospitals, 162; in private houses in the twenty arrondissements of Paris, 3,837; in the rural communes since the last bulletin, 545; total deaths, 6,388. During the 122 days, from the 15th of September to the 15th of January, there were fifty-two deaths from cholera (in round numbers) daily in the Department of the Seine; i. e., there died two persons per day out of every 100,000 inhabitants in private houses. The highest rate of mortality, 230, was on the 14th of October. After that date, the epidemic declined very slowly, and began to decrease rapidly during the first fortnight of December.

THE LATE SIR JOHN M'GREGOR, M.D., K.C.B. Sir John M'Gregor was the second son of the late Mr. D. Macandrew of Culross, Perth. He was born Oct. 20, 1791, and educated at the University of Edinburgh; entered the medical department of the army 1809; served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and was present at the taking of that island and the forts of Torbeere and Ramakins; was present at the siege of Flushing, and with the army in South Beveland; served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington from 1811 to 1813, present at Badajos, and in all the cavalry actions against the French in Lord Hill's advance to Merida, and the retreat from Burgos, as well as in various other operations of the

second division of the army in Spain and Portugal; was appointed surgeon to the Duke of Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1819; served in Madras and Bombay, twice in Bengal and the island of Ceylon; was present at the capture of Fort Minora and the surrender of the town of Kurrachee in Lower Scinde; was senior medical officer of the army sent to the relief of the forces employed against the Fort of Kujjuck, Upper Scinde, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of February, 1841; present during the investment of Kandahar, end of 1841, beginning of 1842; senior medical officer of the force sent under Brigadier Wymer for the relief of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, 1st of May to the 7th of June, 1842; present during the second Afghanistan campaign, 1842, and with the army on its return to the British provinces, through the Khoord, Cabool, and Khyber Passes, 1st of August to the 23rd of December, 1842; and was present at the following actions fought during the foregoing period—the battle of Kalle Shuck, 12th of January, 1842; at the actions of Runga Ruck, Pangwaria, and Zilla-Ostracy, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of March, 1842; at the battle of Baba Walla, 25th of March, 1842; battle of Gowine, 30th of August, 1842; at the capture of Ghuznee and the storming of the heights of Bellool, 5th and 6th of September; present at the affairs of Bene Bedam and Mydam, Sept. 14th and 15th; during the attack on the rear-guard at Khoord Cabool Pass, October 19th; affair with the rear-guard from Lundekama to Ali Musjid (Khyber Pass), 4th and 5th of November, 1842; was principal medical officer with the Kandahar field force during the whole of these operations under Major-General Sir W. Nott; present, and acted as principal medical officer of Queen's troops, at the battle of Maharajpore, December 1843; served a second time in the island of Ceylon, and was senior medical officer in the Kandian provinces during the rebellion in 1848; was three years principal medical officer in Hongkong, 1850 to 1853; three years as deputy inspector-general and principal medical officer at Madras, 1853 to 1856; one year and two months as inspector-general in Bengal, and travelled during the latter period, in the performance of his duties, 4,462 miles. He served in the North-West Provinces of India during the mutiny of the native Bengal army. He was present at the siege of Delhi, and at the storming and capture of the city on Sept. 14th, 1857. He was sent as principal medical officer with the army proceeding to Lucknow under the command of Sir C. Campbell, and was present at the capture of the city in March 1858; recommended for promotion by Lieutenant-Colonel Hibbert, commanding the 40th, and Major-General Sir W. Nott, for services performed as chief medical officer of the Kandahar field force in Beloochistan, Scinde, and Afghanistan; recommended for promotion by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for services performed at the battle of Maharajpore, *but was the only officer at the head of a department in Sir W. Nott's army not promoted on its return to India.* As before stated, he entered the medical department, as hospital assistant, June 27, 1809; became assistant-surgeon February 15, 1810; regimental surgeon, April 30, 1822; staff-surgeon, July 7, 1846; deputy inspector-general, 1853; inspector-general, 1856. Sir John was made an honorary physician to Her Majesty in August 1859, and was, in recognition of his eminent professional services, created a Knight Commander of the Bath the same year. In August 1863, he assumed the name of M^rGregor instead of his patronymic, the family being descended from the M^rGregors of Rora, the name having been changed after the rebellion in Scotland in 1745. He died at Corstorphine Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on January 13th, 1866, at the age of 74. He was buried at the cemetery in that place.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 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.—St. Thomas'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 Orthopedic, 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, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Francis Edmund Anstie. Lettsomian Lectures on "Certain Painful Affections of the Fifth Nerve."
 THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Victor de Méric, "On Syphilisation."
 FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. C. Hunter, "A Case of Stricture of the Œsophagus; with Remarks."

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.

F. O.—A most excellent article on the Cattle-Plague appeared in the *Saturday Review* of the 30th ult. It was manifestly written by a member of our own profession; and from the knowledge and mastery dealing with the disease shown in it, and the style of it, we are reminded of the pen of a writer in the *Times* under the signature of Q. He speaks thus of the Dutch homœopathic farce of cow curing.

"It is true that a gleam of hope brightened the gloomy prospect a few weeks ago, when we were assured by Mr. Caird that 75 per cent. of the plague-stricken animals had been cured in Holland by homœopathy. The Cattle-Plague Commission were at once pressed to recognise, and put into operation, this successful plan of treatment. These gentlemen—wisely adopting the Spanish maxim, 'Hagase il milagro y hagalo Mahoma' (Let the miracle be done, even though Mahomet do it)—so far sanctioned the practice as to send their representative to witness and report on it. The result was, as might have been expected, a failure. In a first essay, made in Norfolk, by the homœopathic practitioners, twenty-one animals were treated, and the whole of them died. In a second essay, forty-four animals were treated, and four only are now alive. Mr. Caird tells us that the results in England, so different from those in Holland, depend on the difference in the constitution of the animals, and of the food. Oh, happy Dutch bullocks, that are so happily constituted as to appreciate homœopathy!"

ALLEGED PERSECUTION.—SIR: A Clergyman and Magistrate is persecuting me, because (he says) I do not attend the poor properly. If he hears that I am attending any tradesman in his village, or his curate, he persuades them to dismiss me; and, in the former case at least, knowing his malicious temper, my patient tells me he is afraid to disobey him. The extent of injury I am suffering from this man's insatiable revenge is serious. Pray tell me whether I have any redress?

I am, etc.,

F. C. H.

[In a case of this kind, injury through slander may be sometimes proved in a Court of Law. EDITOR.]

THE LAST VOLUME OF GUY'S HOSPITAL REPORTS contains papers by the industrious and scientific pen of Dr. Wilks, On the Value of the Study of Morbid Anatomy; Cases of Suprarenal Disease; Cases of Enlarged Spleen; Report on Lardaceous Disease; and Cases of Enlargement of the Lymphatic Glands and Spleen. Dr. Bryant has a Clinical Report on Diseases of the Testicle; and a paper on Vesico- and Recto-Vaginal Fistulae. Dr. Hicks contributes a paper on Cystic Disease of the Chorion; and Dr. Habershon papers on Abdominal Tumour, and on Diseases of the Skin. Dr. Steele describes the Ventilation, etc., of the New Wards of Guy's Hospital. Dr. Taylor gives Cases, etc., in Medical Jurisprudence; On Poisoning with Fungi; and on the Effects of the Anamirta Citrina on a Woman and Child. Mr. Hilton gives his Clinical Lectures; Mr. Poland, a Case of Ruptured Popliteal Artery. Dr. Barlow gives Select Clinical Reports; and Mr. Bader a Description of the Ophthalmoscopic Appearances of the Eye in Health and Disease. Dr. Owen Rees and Dr. Sutton give Cases of Acute Rheumatism treated with Mint-Water.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. Griffin requests us to state that he has received the following subscriptions towards the funds of the Association. J. Davison, Boston, 5s.; O. Johnston, Newark, 5s.; G. McMaster, Portsea Island, 5s.; P. Frank, M.D., late 80th Regiment, Mentone, £8; G. Bury, Whetstone, 10s.; B. Hands, Edmonton, 10s.; A. F. Brett, Watford, 10s.; J. H. Terry, jun., Hardington, 5s.; E. Dudley, Hardington, 5s.; W. Percival, Northampton, 5s.; J. M. Bryant, Northampton, 5s.; J. H. Willis, Tavistock, 5s.—Mr. Prouse of Amersham has received the following. R. Brent, St. Thomas's, £1; H. Kelley, Uxbridge, 10s.; J. Dickenson, Chelsea, £1; I. R. Kerswill, St. Germans, 5s.; E. M. Wreuch, Bakewell, 5s.; H. Brooks, Bridgewater, 10s.; J. Burton, Walsall, £1; N. Buckley, Rochdale, £1; W. Wilson, Chesterfield, £2; 2; Wright and Allen, Basford, 5s.; J. Hembrough, Caistor, 5s.; E. Buckell, Winchester, 10s.; W. H. Griffith, Hinkley, 10s. 6d.; E. G., 10s.; Dr. Bell, Cockermouth, 10s.; R. Bryden, Tiverton, 5s.; C. E. Claremont, St. Pancras, 10s.

TREATMENT OF CONTRACTED VAGINA.—SIR: I am induced by the report of Dr. Swayne's Cases of Polypus Uteri, to remind your readers that the contracted vagina in the unmarried female may be rapidly and safely expanded by Barnes's dilators sufficiently to alter the hand. The patient should be under the influence of chloroform. I am, etc., GEORGE MAY, JUN.

Reading, January 23rd, 1866.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Heynes Hardwicke, Esq. (Hempnall), 5s.

Amount previously announced, £142: 3: 3.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, January 24th, 1866.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Mr. W. J. TUBBS; Mr. W. T. GIRDLESTONE; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. DOBELL; Dr. WAHLTUCH; Mr. HENRY SMITH; Mr. I. B. BROWN; Mr. S. WOOD; Mr. C. DAYERS; Mr. G. MAY, JUN.; Mr. J. H. HOUGHTON; Mr. H. THOMPSON; Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; Dr. WINTERBOTHAM; Dr. KIDD; Mr. J. D. SURREAH; Dr. J. BARCLAY; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. R. FOWLER; Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS; Dr. G. H. PHILIPSON; Mr. A. NAPPER; A RESIDENT PRACTITIONER (Brighton); Dr. KIRKMAN; Mr. PROPERT; and Mr. T. H. BARTLETT.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. On Hip-Joint Disease. By W. C. Hugueny. Second Edition. London: 1866.
2. Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M.D. London: 1866.
3. The Moral Treatment of Insanity, and Suggestions for the Appointment of a Royal Commission. By J. A. Blake, M.P. London and Waterford: 1866.
4. Observation in Medicine; or, the Art of Case-Taking. By J. S. Warter, M.D. London: 1865.
5. Symptomatology und Diagnostik der Hirngeschwülste. Von Dr. P. Ladame. Würzburg: 1865.
6. Das Chloroform. Eine Zusammenstellung der bisher über dasselbe gemachten wichtigsten Erfahrungen und Beobachtungen. Von Dr. F. Sabarth. Würzburg: 1866.
7. A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. Third Edition. London: 1866.
8. Lectures on Clinical Medicine. By Professor Trousseau. Translated by P. V. Bazire, M.D. London: 1866.
9. A Manual for the Classification, Training, and Education of the Feeble-Minded, Imbecile, and Idiotic. By P. Martin Duncan, M.B. Lond., and William Millard. London: 1866.

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