

disease had been wearing him out; yet still he retained his cheerfulness, and a vivid interest in the joys and sorrows of his friends. It is a difficult thing to speak with confidence of the religious convictions of any one; but, if we are permitted to draw our conclusions from observing the passive virtues of an undemonstrative man, and are prepared to endorse the declaration of the Ancient Mariner, that

"He prayeth best, who loveth best  
All things, both great and small—

then the measure of our departed friend's faith will be found to exceed that which falls to the lot of most men.

The concluding words of the address which he delivered before the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at the opening of the session in 1856 will, at all events, shew that, if he made no prominent confession of faith, he was led at least by the same earnest aspirations as those of a great English philosopher in whom he thoroughly believed. "I wish," he says, "to impress upon the student of medicine the importance of striving to realise in his own career that union of the life of contemplation and action in which Lord Bacon places the perfection of human nature, and which, in all ages, has ever produced the grandest and most beneficent results in every intellectual calling."

H. D.

#### CONVERSAZIONE OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

THE Exhibition of Obstetrical Instruments will be held at the Royal College of Physicians on Wednesday, March 28th. On the following day (Thursday, March 29th), the distinguished foreigners present at the *conversazione* (of whom several, from Russia, Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, etc., will be in London for that purpose) will be invited to a dinner, at which it is expected that a large number of the Fellows of the Society, and others, will be present. The dinner to be given at Willis's Rooms will be an appropriate finale to this important obstetrical gathering.

**NEW FILTER.** A new form of filter has been devised by the Appareleur of the College of France. It is made by placing in a tank of impure water a vessel so arranged that a sponge which it contains shall lap over its edge and dip into the water of the tank. The sponge gradually sucks up and purifies the water in the reservoir, and allows it to drop into the smaller vessel or receiver, from which it may be drawn off by a tube. By placing a few lumps of charcoal in the bottom of the receiver, filtration of the most perfect kind is effected. (*Scientific American.*)

**ACCIDENT IN CHEMISTRY.** An accident happened in M. Wurtz's laboratory at the School of Medicine in Paris. Dr. Oppenheim had just sealed a flask containing 120 grammes of oxalate of silver, when it suddenly exploded, knocking the doctor completely over, and driving a piece of glass into his temporal artery, besides giving him a frightful gash in his arm. Luckily, a surgeon was close at hand. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a little of the oxalate remaining in the neck of the matrass where it was sealed. Dr. Oppenheim is said to be now out of danger. (*Chemical News.*)

## Association Intelligence.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1866, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*  
13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, March 20th, 1866.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [General.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, March 28th.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thurs., April 12th, 7.15 P.M.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch will be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, March 28th. Dinner at 5 o'clock, after which papers or cases will be communicated.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*  
Taunton, March 6th, 1866.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Saracen's Head, Ashford, on Thursday, March 29th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner will be provided at 5 P.M. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

R. L. BOWLES, L.R.C.P., *Honorary Secretary.*  
Folkestone, March 14th, 1866.

### SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The next meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Gravesend, on Friday, April 6th, at 3.30 P.M. Dr. Gramshaw has consented to occupy the chair.

Dinner is ordered at the Old Falcon for 5.30 P.M.

Papers will be read by Dr. F. J. Brown—"Unzer's question, Do true Insentient Animals exist?" and by Dr. Armstrong—"Obstetric Cases."

Dr. Richardson has consented to attend the meeting, and will exhibit his method of inducing Local Anæsthesia.

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*  
Rochester, March 21st, 1866.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

The sixth general meeting of the present session was held at the Old Library, Birmingham, on March 8th. There were present, JAMES RUSSELL, M.D., President, in the chair, and fourteen members.

*Contributions.* 1. Mr. WILDERS exhibited Dr. Richardson's instrument for causing Local Anæsthesia, and mentioned cases in which he had used it with perfect success.

2. Dr. RUSSELL exhibited a pathological specimen

of extensive Disease of the Suprarenal Capsules, with Enlargement of the Lumbar Glands and Softening of the Bodies of two Lumbar Vertebrae; together with Syphilitic Ostitis of the Skull. The patient had been ill for some years; obstinate vomiting being the chief symptom. There was no bronzing of the skin.

3. Dr. RUSSELL read a paper on Syphilitic Disease of the Nervous Centres. Having insisted on the importance of the subject, and having stated his belief that these affections are of more frequent occurrence than was supposed before attention was directed to them, Dr. Russell referred to the question of the diagnosis of the disease, representing its difficulties, and stating the various considerations by which we are directed in arriving at a conclusion; he, however, admitted that, in the present state of information upon the subject, our opinion will not infrequently rest, in the last resort, upon the results of the treatment employed. Dr. Russell then dwelt especially on the diversities of symptoms and of the mode of attack presented by this class of diseases, and upon their apparent tendency to invade a large amount of nervous function, and especially to implicate the mind. He concluded by adducing certain pathological considerations in explanation of these diversities. Several cases were related in illustration.

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion.

## Correspondence.

### SUCTION-CURETTES.

LETTER FROM HENRY GREENWAY, Esq.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of the 10th inst., is a letter from Mr. T. P. Teale, jun., referring to mine of the 3rd, fully admitting the priority of my invention, and proving satisfactorily that his instrument is only a modification of mine without the cutting power.

My object, accordingly, is attained; and I have only to express regret that, in his enumeration of suction instruments as applied to the eye, in a paper read at the last annual meeting of the Association, he made no mention of mine, which, in 1864, if not before, he knew had furnished the means of reviving an operation disused through the want of such means.

Not knowing that Mr. Adams was acquainted with the instrument I invented and published in 1860, I did not complain of his omission; but meant, by my letter of the 3rd, to shew him and the profession that I was the first, not Mr. Teale, who devised an instrument whereby parts within the eyeball could be acted on by suction with ease and safety.

I am, etc., HENRY GREENWAY.

Plymouth, March 18th, 1866.

LETTER FROM MATTHEW A. ADAMS, Esq.

SIR,—In answer to the letter which appeared in your JOURNAL of the 3rd inst., from Mr. Greenway, complaining of a certain passage in my paper on "The Modern Methods of dealing with Cataract", I feel called upon to assure that gentleman that I was by no means "under the impression" that Mr. Teale, jun., "was the first who devised an instrument whereby parts within the eyeball could be acted upon by suction through the medium of an India-rubber tube." Nor had I the least wish to convey such idea to my readers. The fact is, my paper treated only of the subject of cataract; suction-instruments were incidentally spoken of, and so far described, as

was necessary to explain their application to the extraction of cataract; but for a historical notice of the various instruments used in cataract operations, I had no space, or I undoubtedly should have dwelt with pleasure upon the very ingenious instrument devised by Mr. Greenway for producing artificial pupil, similar in many respects to the suction-curette subsequently introduced by Mr. Teale, but used for a very different purpose.

Whether or not the instrument of Mr. Greenway suggested the suction-curette to Mr. Teale, I have no means of deciding; and, even if it did, we must agree that abundant credit remains to the latter gentleman for the application of a most valuable method to the treatment of soft cataract.

I am, etc., MATTHEW A. ADAMS.

Ashford Road, Maidstone, March 14th, 1866.

P.S. The form of curette which I have adopted and described in my paper in the JOURNAL, answers most admirably.

### THE DISCOVERY OF TRICHINA.

LETTER FROM JOHN WINDSOE, Esq.

SIR,—The subject of *Trichina spiralis*, and, I may add, that of *Cysticercus (telæ) cellulose*, have latterly excited considerable interest; especially the former, from the serious and even fatal effects which have resulted, particularly in Germany, from its accidental introduction with food into the human body.

Hence, it has become a matter of inquiry to ascertain at what period the trichina first became known to naturalists and to the members of our own profession. I do not happen to have Dr. Cobbold's book on *Entozoa* by me just now to refer to, as to his remarks on this subject.

About a year or so ago, it was brought before the notice of the Manchester Medical Society by Dr. Fletcher, who considered that he had met with a case of it; when I took an opportunity of stating that, in dissecting a part of a body at St. Thomas's Hospital so long since as in the winter of 1811-12, I had found the muscles about the shoulder and neck studded with an almost innumerable number of very small bodies, being of a roundish or subovoid form, to the best of my recollection. I regret now that I did not preserve some portion of the muscular substance thus infested. It would have been easy to do so, as there was, I believe, very little surrounding cellular or adipose matter.

This case appears to have been a very similar one to that recorded by Mr. Nunneley in the JOURNAL of March 10th, but occurring at a considerably anterior period.

Mr. H. Cline, jun., was at that time the Anatomical Demonstrator at St. Thomas's Hospital; but whether the appearance was shewn to him, or to his relation Mr. J. H. Green, who shortly afterwards succeeded him as Demonstrator, I do not now remember. I have no doubt that it was seen by some of my fellow-students in the dissecting-room.

Neither do I remember now whether similar appearances presented themselves in parts of the same body apportioned to others in the dissecting-room. It is, however, very probable that they existed elsewhere, besides about the shoulder and neck, where I observed them. That they were the cysts of the trichina, which seem to produce its fatal effects by burrowing into important organs of the body, seems very probable, if not certain.

The *Cysticercus cellulose*, the origin apparently of the tapeworm in persons who have used imperfectly cooked measly pork, is sometimes also, in an anterior very minute stage of development, the production,

turn to the next adjoining, till the round of the metropolitan district is made.

We meet again on March 28th, at 12 A.M., and shall be glad to receive any suggestion from the medical officers of other unions. We are, etc.,

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE FULHAM UNION.

52, King Street East, Hammersmith, March 20th, 1866.

## Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following candidates passed the late examination for the degree of Master in Surgery. Pass Examination.

Andrew, Edwyn, M.D., University College  
Deas, Peter Maury, M.B., University of Edinburgh

Examination for Honours.

Deas, Peter Maury, M.B. (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University of Edinburgh  
Andrew, Edwyn, M.B. (Gold Medal), University College

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 15th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Ellis, William Henry, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire  
Lev, Richard, South Molton  
O'Neill, Patrick James, Canning Town, Essex  
Prince, Frederic Tickell, Sawston, Cambridgeshire  
Pritchard, John Frederick, Southsea  
Smith, Henry Cecil, Kensington Park Gardens

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

Ash, Robert Vacy, St. Mary's Hospital  
Stainthorpe, Thomas Edward, Middlesex Hospital

### APPOINTMENTS.

DAVIDSON, Alexander, M.A., M.B. and C.M. Edin., appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

ARMY.

ALLEN, Surgeon-Major R. M., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, vice A. Humfrey.

ARDEN, Assistant-Surgeon G. B. F., 12th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff-Surgeon-Major J. B. St. Croix Cross.

BEATRON, Inspector-General G. S., M.D., to be Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, vice Sir J. McGregor, M.D., K.C.B.

CROSS, Staff-Surgeon-Major J. B. St. Croix, placed on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

HUMFREY, Staff-Surgeon A., to be Surgeon 98th Foot, vice N. H. Stewart, M.D.

POPELLOWELL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. B., to be Staff-Surgeon, vice O'Connor D'Acrey, M.D.

STEWART, Surgeon N. H., M.D., 98th Foot, to be Surgeon 3rd Dragoon Guards, vice Surgeon-Major R. M. Allen.

WALLACE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 12th Foot, vice G. B. F. Arden.

### BIRTHS.

ARSCOTT. On March 8th, at Southernhay, Exeter, the wife of Robert Arscott, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

DYSDALE. On March 10th, at Sheerness, the wife of A. Knox Drysdale, Esq., Surgeon Royal Artillery, of a son.

MUNRO. On March 15th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Alexander Munro, M.D., of a daughter.

WIGMORE. On March 18th, at Inverness Road, Bayswater, the wife of William Wigmore, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

BOWDEN, Alfred, Esq., late Surgeon on staff of H.M. 91st Light Infantry, off Port Phillip Head, at sea, aged 65, on January 15.

BROWN. On March 16th, at Sunderland, Agnes, wife of Joseph Brown, M.D.

HOGG. On March 4th, at Newington, Edinburgh, Alicia I. O. Dwyer, widow of T. Hogg, Esq., Surgeon, late 16th Regiment.

PRINCE. On March 9th, aged 21, Thomas Albert, second surviving son of Thomas Prince, Esq., Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

SPURRION, John, M.D., at 17, Great Cumberland Street, aged 69, on March 20.

WELLS, Frederick J., Esq., Surgeon, at Blyth, on March 16.

WINTER, James, M.D., formerly Staff-Surgeon 76th Regiment, at Hampstead, aged 34, on March 13.

DR. GRAILY HEWITT has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin.

MR. BAKER BROWN has just been elected a member of the Medical Society of Christians, in recognition of his services in operative surgery.

THE CATTLE-PLAUE is reported to have appeared in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, United States.

HIPPOPHAGY. In Berlin, during 1865, hippophagists ate 2241 horses. The flesh is reported to be "good honest, but toughish, beef."

CAPTAIN J. J. CORRIGAN, 3rd Dragoon Guards, whose death is announced in the *Melbourne Argus*, was the son of Sir Dominic Corrigan, M.D., of Dublin.

THE ARMY IN NEW ZEALAND. The thanks of the Commander in New Zealand are given amongst others to Dr. Gibb, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, and his staff, for their zeal, energy and attention.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BRUSHFIELD. Dr. Brushfield, on resigning the medical superintendence of the Cheshire Lunatic Asylum, had the satisfaction of receiving, as testimonial, a valuable epigene.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHYSICIAN. On the 16th ultimo, Dr. Mount of Cincinnati was struck behind the ear by the pole of a carriage driven at an illegal rate of speed along the street, and died the next day.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS. It is stated that three young women who have been employed in making "Pharaoh's Serpents", have been admitted into the Lariboisière Hospital suffering from dangerous symptoms. Their health, it is added, is permanently destroyed.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. The first annual meeting of this society, which was formed in July 1865, was held on January 15th. Its numbers amount to more than forty; more than half of the eighty physicians practising in Montreal being members. Dr. W. H. Hington was elected president for the year.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN. One evening last month, Dr. J. H. Levering, of Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was putting up his horse after returning from his visits to his patients, when he was shot dead by some one concealed near his house. No cause for the murder is known.

THE CHARTERHOUSE. Mr. C. R. Nicoll, Battalion Surgeon of the Grenadier Guards, has been elected medical officer of the Charterhouse. There were originally eighteen candidates, one of whom did not go to the poll. Amongst them were two army surgeons, one retired militia surgeon, one or two physicians, and the rest were general practitioners. The appointment has for many years been considered the great prize for the general practitioners.

THE NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY held its fifty-ninth annual meeting on February 6th, 7th, and 8th, under the presidency of Dr. H. W. Dean of Rochester. A committee of five was appointed to obtain knowledge regarding the action of medicinal agents, with special regard to the next decennial revision of the *United States Pharmacopoeia* in 1870. A resolution was also passed, earnestly urging the State Assembly to agree at an early day to the New York Health Bill, which had already passed the Senate. A formal vote of thanks was given to the New York Council of Hygiene and Public Health, for the proceedings taken by them to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera. Dr. J. C. Hutchinson of Brooklyn was nominated president for next year. Other business was also transacted; and various papers in medicine, surgery, etc., were read.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION.** On the 15th inst. Mr. Childers (for Lord C. Paget) obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention of contagious diseases at certain naval and military stations. This Bill, as well as one for which the hon. member had previously obtained leave, were afterwards brought in and read a first time.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.** In the House of Commons, on Monday last, Colonel North asked whether it was the intention of government to carry out the recommendations as regarded increased pay, etc., of the committee which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the grievances of medical officers of the army and navy. The Marquis of Hartington said, the report had only been received a short time since, and it was impossible at present to state how far the recommendations of the commissioners would be carried out. Colonel North said he would repeat the question after the recess.

**THE LEVÉE.** The following presentations to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, took place at the *levée* on Monday last. Dr. R. H. Bakewell, by Mr. Beresford Hope; Dr. A. Bryson, C.B., on appointment as Companion of the Bath, by the Duke of Somerset; Surgeon T. Duka, Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State for India; Sir William Fergusson, on being created a baronet, by Earl Granville; Surgeon H. J. Gane, Her Majesty's Bombay Army, by the Secretary of State for India; Dr. Horatio Gooday, by Major-General E. Rowley Hill. The *levée* was also attended by Drs. F. G. Reed, Breslin, Sieveking, Forbes Winslow, Acland, Armstrong, R.N., T. King Chambers, Minter.

**DR. O'REARDON.** first cousin and once the physician of Daniel O'Connell, died last week, at Killarney, at the age of 90. In 1803 he visited France, where he was the pupil of Baron Cuvier. He was detained there during the war for nine years, residing with his grand uncle, General Count O'Connell. Having returned to Ireland in 1814, he became physician to some public institutions, and ultimately settled in Cork, where for thirty years he was the medical attendant of the Fever Hospital. Dr. O'Reardon was the oldest member of the Irish College of Physicians; and though he had retired from practice for some years, he continued healthy and active almost to the last.

**STATISTICAL SOCIETY.** The undermentioned noblemen and gentlemen were elected on Thursday, March 15th, as the Council and Officers for 1866-67. **President**—Lord Houghton. **Council**—Major-General Balfour, C.B.; Lord Belper; A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.; Sir John Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.; W. J. Bovill, Esq.; S. Brown, Esq.; W. Camps, M.D.; Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B.; D. Chadwick, Esq.; L. H. Courtney, Esq.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; William Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Earl Fortescue; W. A. Guy, M.B.; J. T. Hammick, Esq.; F. Hendriks, Esq.; J. Heywood, M.A., F.R.S.; W. B. Hodge, Esq.; C. Jellicoe, Esq.; W. S. Jeavons, Esq.; F. Jourdan, Esq.; L. Levi, Esq.; W. G. Lumley, LL.M.; M. H. Marsh, Esq., M.P.; G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; W. Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S.; F. Purdy, Esq.; Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.; Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.S.; J. Walter, Esq. **Treasurer**—William Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. **Honorary Secretaries**—W. A. Guy, M.D.; W. G. Lumley, LL.M.; F. Purdy, Esq.

**SPURIOUS CARBOLIC ACID.** Mr. W. Crookes writes: "The Cattle-Plague Commission have recommended carbolic acid as a disinfectant. A spurious article composed of oil of tar, utterly valueless as a disinfectant, is now being imposed on the public. The iniquity of this fraud claims exposure. Commercial

carbolic acid is soluble in from 25 to 70 parts of water, or in twice its bulk of a solution of caustic soda, while oil of tar is nearly insoluble. To apply all these tests: 1. Put a teaspoonful of the carbolic acid into a bottle; pour on it half a pint of warm water; shake the bottle at intervals for half an hour; when the amount of oily residue will show the impurity. 2. Dissolve one part of caustic soda in ten parts of warm water, and shake it up with five parts of the carbolic acid. As before, the residue will indicate the amount of impurity."

**RINDERPEST IN SHEEP.** The committee of the Chamber of Agriculture, at a late meeting held at Edinburgh, resolved, "That the evidence of sheep having taken rinderpest is far from conclusive, and that if sheep become affected with the disease, they are certainly not naturally susceptible of it." The Edinburgh Cattle Plague Committee, on the other hand, have adopted a resolution of an opposite tenour, namely, "Having carefully inquired into the alleged cases of rinderpest in sheep, reported to have occurred in the county of Fife, having had the advantage of hearing a full statement on the subject by one of their own number, Professor Strangeways, veterinary surgeon, who went down to Fife for the purpose of examining into the matter, and having themselves witnessed the *post mortem* examination of several of the sheep in question, they are of opinion that the cases reported from Fife are undoubtedly cases of rinderpest, and that it is expedient that measures should be adopted for the prevention of the removal of sheep from infected places to places hitherto uninfected."

**REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.** On the 20th instant, a meeting of the Convocation of this University was held, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken for securing provision for the due representation of the University in Parliament; Dr. Storrar in the chair. Mr. Jessel moved, "That a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying that two members may be given to the University of London." He remarked, that the number of the constituents would be 1729. It was clear that there could not be a better constituency than a number of learned and accomplished men. Such a constituency, moreover, would be above all bribery and corruption, and beyond all suspicion of it. On these grounds, he held that university representation would be a benefit, not only to the University, but to the whole country. He should like to know what constituency could be named which would give 2000 persons equal in intelligence, experience, and knowledge, to say nothing of social standing, to those of the University of London. The members of the University who were entitled to vote were under fifty years of age and above twenty-four, so that all the voters would be in the prime of life. A representation of the University of London would also accomplish this—that every class of learned men would be represented, more especially the class of medical men, of whose accomplishments the University of London might justly be proud. The claims of the University had been recognised by three governments—the Liberals, the Tories, and the government of Lord Aberdeen, which might be supposed to represent the middle party between them. Under these circumstances, he thought they had a claim to be put upon an equality with the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler, who strongly urged the claims of the medical profession to have a voice in the House of Commons. It was then arranged that Dr. Storrar should take measures to secure the presentation of a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the resolution.

**THE COLLAPSE OF GARLIC AND WORMS.** Mr. Simonds writes: "Mr. Worms says, 'I would have the world believe that of the herd of 119 animals the majority had died, whereas, in fact, a very small proportion died, and the remainder had been slaughtered in conformity with the Act.' He adds also, that 'Baron Rothschild wrote to the Privy Council, requesting that a few days might be granted in order to give a fair chance to cattle under treatment,' and received an answer from Lord Granville to the effect that 'the operation of the Act could not be suspended, and that it must be put in force at once, which was accordingly done, and the animals forthwith slaughtered.' With regard to the latter part of this statement, I may remark, that the Act was passed on the 25th of February, and that my visit to Mentmore was made on the 3rd of March, at which time 66 animals of the original 119 were still alive. Three-fourths of those animals were in a dying condition, notwithstanding which, and that six days had elapsed since the passing of the Act, the requirements of the law had not been 'put in force.' With reference to the former part of Mr. Worms's statement, that 'a very small proportion had died, and the remainder were slaughtered,' I may observe, that, if the 66 animals referred to be deducted from the original 119, there will remain 53 to be accounted for. Now, of this number 18 only were shot, and 35 had died; so that the proportions of deaths to those slaughtered was a very large, rather than a small one."

**THE PRUDHOE CONVALESCENT HOME.** Sir William Armstrong, who was among the foremost to begin the fund, is one of the most anxious to complete it, and has taken a characteristic and effectual step in the direction of his object. He has offered "to double his subscription of £1,000, provided a sufficient number of existing contributors join in raising a further sum of £1,000, by doubling the sums they have already given." Sir William has subscribed a thousand pounds already; and he will give a thousand pounds more, if a third thousand be added by existing subscribers. If those who have already contributed will double their gifts so as to raise another £1,000, he will make his one thousand pounds two; and the building fund will thus be advanced a long stride towards completion. It is a princely offer, and our generous townsman will rejoice, we are certain, if his fellow-subscribers, moved to emulation by his munificence, shall make it available by their renewed donations. It is intended that patients of the Newcastle Infirmary, recovering from operations, accidents, or debility consequent upon previous illness, and requiring no longer the aid of that noble charity, may be received within the Prudhoe Convalescent Home until they are restored to perfect health and strength. In addition to the patients of that institution who may require its aid, others will be admitted on the recommendation of annual subscribers. Poor persons, also, suitably recommended as proper objects of its care, may be received into the Prudhoe Convalescent Home on the payment of no larger sum than seven shillings a week. (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*)

**SANITARY LECTURES.** The course of sanitary lectures originated by the committee of the Ladies' Sanitary Association at Leeds has commenced. Dr. Greenhow has lectured "On the Atmosphere," and Dr. Allbutt "On the Causes of Epidemics, and the best means of Preventing them." Mr. Ikin has also lectured "On the Means of Preserving Health." Other medical gentlemen have kindly consented to lecture on sanitary subjects, and as the mortality of the town continues so unduly high, it seems to us that the suggestion of the association to institute

these lectures in different parts of the borough was most appropriate and useful. The lectures delivered by Drs. Greenhow and Allbutt were highly practical and suggestive, and were thoroughly appreciated by their audiences. Dr. Greenhow is a very old sanitary reformer, and he is still full of vigour and energy, and the association has reason to congratulate itself on obtaining his active and zealous cooperation. Dr. Allbutt, in his lecture on Thursday evening last, dwelt on the opinion now held by the highest authorities on fever, that typhus and typhoid fever can, by proper attention to the laws of health, and the avoidance of over-crowding, poisonous air, destitution, over-fatigue, impure water, and exposure to contagion, be as completely eradicated from any town or district as ague has been expelled in different counties by drainage. He stated that a company was forming in Leeds for the express purpose of erecting cheap dwellings, of a healthy kind, for the very poorest of the working classes. He suggested the formation of new thoroughfares, to run completely through the dirtiest and worst ventilated streets, courts, and yards, and hoped that pledges to promote sanitary measures would be required from every future candidate for municipal honours. He alluded feelingly to the numerous deaths, from typhus fever, of his assistants at the Fever Hospital and Dispensary; and also to the loss of many of the clergy, and others, whose valuable lives had been prematurely sacrificed from the same cause. Mr. Ikin presided on these occasions; and a most cordial vote of thanks was passed by the meeting to Drs. Greenhow and Allbutt for their valuable and instructive lectures.—(*Leeds Intelligencer.*)

**THE EDINBURGH SCIENTIFIC REPORTS ON THE CATTLE-PLAQUE.** In justice to Dr. Smart, we give the following abstract of a letter addressed to the *Scotsman* by "An Edinburgh Physician." "Amongst the very first and most valuable contributions made in this country to our knowledge of Rinderpest, must assuredly be placed the admirable report on 'The Pathological Appearances of the Cattle-Plague,' by Dr. Andrew Smart, which was published in your columns on September 13th. In that report, Dr. Smart gave the result of a laborious investigation into the pathological anatomy of Rinderpest. The report constitutes one of the best contributions to our knowledge of the Cattle-plague. Some weeks after the appearance of Dr. Smart's report, a medical committee was appointed by the Town Council of this city to investigate the disease which was attracting so much attention; and, in accordance with the request of the magistrates, this committee—of which Dr. Smart was only for a very short time a member, and over which Dr. Andrew Wood presided—commenced its studies. Such being the facts of the case, my astonishment was considerable to find, on reading a pamphlet on the Cattle-plague by Professor Playfair, that Dr. Smart's report is to a certain extent placed to the credit of our very worthy, but, I venture to say, very useless, Cattle-Plague Committee. 'We refer with approbation,' says Dr. Playfair, 'to the description of the disease given by Dr. Smart, in the excellent and practical report of the Edinburgh committee, over which Dr. Andrew Wood presided. The committee worked with uncommon energy; and produced a report in about a week after they were appointed by the Lord Provost and magistrates—a report which in reality contains one of the best descriptions of the morbid anatomy of the disease which have yet been published in this country.' When it is remembered that Dr. Smart's pathological report was published on September 12th, and that the committee never published any patho-

logical report, I cannot easily understand how Dr. Playfair could have attributed to the committee what was undoubtedly the result of Dr. Smart's individual labours. My astonishment at Dr. Playfair's inaccuracy is all the more heightened by the fact that Dr. Playfair is himself a member of this committee."

### 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, 11 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 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, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Look, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. T. Holmes, "Case of Lumbar Colotomy"; Dr. Morehead, "On the Pathology of Pneumonia and Hepatitis."

### 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.

**P. O.**—The instructive papers on London Pauperism, which are being published in the *Standard*, are, we understand, written by Dr. Stallard.

**THE VACCINATION BILL.**—A letter to the following effect has been sent by Dr. Mackinder to Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., and J. B. Stanhope, Esq., M.P.

"Gainsborough, March 21st, 1866.

"Sir,—As the Bill for Vaccination goes into Committee to-morrow (Thursday), may I ask you to support the amendment of Mr. Griffin, President of the Poor-law Medical Reform Association, a copy of which amendment has been sent to every member of the House of Commons.

"The Bill, as it stands, is unjust and insulting to the members of my profession; since the remuneration offered is not an equivalent for the services demanded, and the conditions of employment imply such an amount of ignorance as the merest tyro would blush to acknowledge. The idea of compelling every registered practitioner to pass a special examination on the simplest operation in surgery before he is permitted to become a public vaccinator is unjust, since he has to pay for an examination on a subject which formed a part of his original studies, and which came within the province of those who granted his title to registration. But to compel those who hold appointments as public vaccinators to leave their patients and homes to pass another examination, is to offer them such an indignity as no man with a proper feeling of self-respect has any right to submit to.

"The Bill, as it stands, is unworthy of public confidence, since no vaccinator will ever give himself the trouble to search out the unprotected, unless he is fairly paid for his time and labour, and be honourably treated.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"D. MACKINDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., Public Vaccinator."

**T. F.**—We believe we are not revealing any secret, if we say that the very clever Latin composition, *Ad Adolescentes*, referred to by our correspondent, and which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week, is from the pen of Dr. C. Witt of Spring Gardens. Witt, good common sense, and scientific medical advice, will be there found united in a capital classical exposition.

**THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE.**—SIR: Will you allow me space for a few remarks on the feeling of dissatisfaction which is expressed by so many medical officers. The causes of dissatisfaction may be said to be solely the addition of "suggestions" to the highly satisfactory recommendations regarding the presidency of mixed boards and position at mess, which suggestions entirely neutralise the said recommendations, and the proposal of *five-tenths* instead of *seven-tenths* as the retired pay after twenty years' service.

It is felt that the position at mess, which the second recommendation proposed to make clear, will be left in an unsatisfactory state, in consequence of the "opinion" attached; and that the "suggestion" appended to the first recommendation renders the recommendation itself void.

Then, to offer a man permission to retire upon *five-tenths* of a given rate of pay, when, by serving five years longer, he will be entitled to retire upon *seven-tenths* of a higher rate, is to offer that which no man is likely to accept.

These are the *blots* which have damaged the effect of the otherwise excellent recommendations.

It is rather strange that a higher rate of pay should be proposed for the navy than for the army, when we consider that the necessary expenses of the former service are far less than those of the latter; but little is thought of that feature.

I am, etc., "FORTIS EST VERITAS."

**POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.**—Mr. Griffin begs us to inform the Poor-law medical officers that the following subscriptions have been received by him towards the funds of the association:—G. Taylor, St. Faiths, 10s.; H. D. Ellis, Poole, 5s.; Haynes, New, and Haynes, 21s.; F. Owen, Epsom, 10s.; A. Stedman, Epsom, 10s.; H. G. Hardy, Auckland, 5s.; Newman and Atkins, Cosford, 10s.; A. Roberts, Holborn, 10s.

By Mr. Prowse: T. Odell, Hertford, 10s.; H. Jepson, Kingston, 10s.; A. Kirkland, Amersham, 10s.

**THE PRUDHOE CONVALESCENT HOME.**—SIR: I enclose a copy of a leading article that appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, in explanation of a most philanthropic proposal made by Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., to the Committee of the Prudhoe Convalescent Home. The proposed memorial to the late lamented Duke of Northumberland, viz., to double his subscription of £1000, provided that a sufficient number of existing contributors join in raising a further sum of £1000, by doubling the sums they have already given.

Already, in response to the proposal, one gentleman has offered to give £200, if other four individuals will contribute like sums.

I am, etc., G. H. PHILLIPSON, M.D., Hon. Sec. Prudhoe Convalescent Home.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 17th, 1866.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. T. H. BARTLETT; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. A. SAMELSON; Dr. A. MEADOWS; Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Dr. A. P. STEWART; Dr. TUBBS; Mr. HOAR; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. H. LAWSON; Mr. DAYMAN; Dr. DOBELL; Mr. DE MORGAN; Dr. GAIRDNER; Mr. IKIN; Dr. PHILIPSON; Dr. ROBERT FOWLER; Mr. C. HUNTER; Mr. I. BAKER BROWN; Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS; Mr. W. PLATT; Mr. H. GREENWAY; Dr. CAMPS; The HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. W. B. HERAPATH; and Mr. R. HARRISON.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Medical Society of London.—

The subjects for the FOTHERGILLIAN GOLD MEDALS offered for competition by this Society are:—

For March 1867.—"The Regeneration of Bone by Periosteum."

For March 1868.—"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Non-malignant Tumours of the Uterus."

Candidates for these medals are informed that practical and original facts and illustrations will be considered as especial merits in all essays sent in for competition; that the essays must be written in the English or Latin languages, copied in a fair and legible hand, and delivered at the Society's Rooms 32a, George Street, Hanover Square, on or before the 1st of November preceding the award, with a sealed packet, containing the author's name, and having on the outside a motto or device corresponding with a motto or device on the essay; that any essay in the author's handwriting, or with his name affixed, or which may in any way discover him, will be excluded from competition; and that the successful essay will become the property of the Society.

The learned of all countries are invited to compete.

W. ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D.,  
 WALTER J. COULSON, F.R.C.S., } Hon. Secs.  
 32a George Street, Hanover Square, W.