

# 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.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Ordinary.]	37, Soho Square.	Friday, April 6, 8 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thurs., April 12th, 7.15 P.M.

## 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."

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Rochester, March 21st, 1866.

## METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch was held at 37, Soho Square, on Friday, March 23rd; E. H. SIEVEKING, M.D., President, in the chair.

*New Law.* Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH proposed the adoption of the following law, in place of that previously existing as Law 1 of the Branch:

"The Metropolitan Counties Branch shall include the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, the parliamentary division of South Essex, and the portions of Surrey and Kent comprised within the 'London district' of the Registrar-General."

Dr. HENRY seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

*Amendments of the Sanitary Laws.* Dr. STEWART read the following

*Report of Council.* "The Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch beg to report that, at a meeting holden on February 2nd, they took into consideration the following resolution, which was agreed to at the meeting of the Branch holden on January 26th; viz., "That it be referred to the Council of the Branch to consider whether any or what steps may be taken for the purpose of securing a recognition of a Board of State Medicine as an integral part of the Legislature; and also what means may be adopted for obtaining a consolidation and amendment of the Sanitary Laws; and that the Council report at the earliest opportunity."

"It was agreed that the subject referred to in the resolution should be submitted to the Committee on Parliamentary Bills, which includes the members of the Council, together with other members of the Branch. The Committee, having held two meetings,

and having obtained the advice and assistance of Dr. Burdon Sanderson, stated that, after careful consideration, they recommended that the efforts of the Branch, and, if they should see fit to invite them, of the other Branches of the Association, should be chiefly devoted to a few leading points, the recognition of which they consider of the highest importance—indeed, essential to the proper working of our sanitary system. These are:—

"1. That a speedy and inexpensive appeal should be provided from the decisions of local authorities; and that the body best fitted for a Court of Appeal is the Health Department of the Privy Council.

"2. That the appointment of Medical Officers of Health and of Inspectors of Nuisances should be made, as in the metropolis, compulsory instead of permissive.

"3. That the appointment and dismissal of Medical Officers of Health should be subject to the approval of the Health Department of the Privy Council.

"4. That in counties, the appointment of Medical Officers of Health should be vested in the justices, and that they should be paid out of the county rates.

"5. That the provision of local refuges for those labouring under contagious diseases should be rendered compulsory on unions and parishes.

"6. That the early removal of persons labouring under such diseases should also be rendered compulsory.

"7. That local authorities should be required to provide carriages for the removal of such persons.

"At a meeting of the Council holden on the 14th instant, the report of the Committee was adopted, and ordered to be laid before the present meeting of the Branch.

"EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, *Chairman*.  
A. P. STEWART. } *Secretaries*.  
ALEXANDER HENRY. }

"London, 23rd March, 1866."

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH moved—

"That the Report now read be received, and entered on the minutes."

Mr. BOTTOMLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Dr. STEWART then proceeded to explain the recommendations made in the report. It was a feature of most acts of Parliament relating to sanitary matters, that they were permissive. In the Metropolitan Local Act alone, the appointment of medical officers of health was compulsory: but in the city of London it was permissive—one section of the Commissioners of Sewers' Act stating that they "shall or may", etc., while another stated that "it shall be lawful for them," etc. Hence even within London there were the two systems—the permissive and the compulsory. The necessity for an appeal was shown by such an instance as that of Dr. Hillier, who, a short time ago, had been very discourteously treated by his Board on the occasion of bringing up a report, and might even have been dismissed without the power of appeal. A medical officer of health, in fact, might at any time lose his office, and his professional position, by the arbitrary act of those who have appointed him. No doubt some boards—such as that of St. George, Hanover Square—were desirous of doing all that was right; but it was not so with all: and hence an appeal to higher powers was advisable. Then came the question, to whom should the appeal be made? In a case that lately came before Mr. Woolrych at Bermondsey, where a person had been prosecuted for making sauce from putrid livers, that magistrate had decided that sauce did not come within the definition of food. An appeal was accordingly made to the

Court of Queen's Bench; and he (Dr. Stewart) trusted that an important question would thereby be set at rest. But, in the case of private individuals, when a local authority would not interfere for the abatement of a nuisance, an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench would be very difficult and expensive. In a few days, costs to the amount of £200 might be incurred—perhaps more than enough to carry out the required improvements. It was therefore not desired to have an appeal to the law courts, but to the Privy Council, who would have an inspection made, and condemn the appellant to pay costs, if the complaint were frivolous and vexatious. He believed that the proposal would meet with general approval.

With regard to the second recommendation, he said that many places in England and Wales were under the Public Health Act, but that few had medical officers of health or inspectors of nuisances. The appointment of these officers was now permissive; and hence in many cases there were no means of carrying out the Act, from the want of the proper persons to give information as to the health of the district. In some instances, the surveyor was the inspector of nuisances; and, if he had reasons for not consenting to the alterations advised, he might recommend the Board of Guardians not to make the necessary rate. In other instances, the justices might be an enlightened body of men—he believed they were often so; but still there was danger of their being of the same opinion as the Board of Guardians. If they refused to act, there was at present no remedy left but to apply to the law courts for a *mandamus*. Two or more parishes might unite for the appointment of an officer of health and inspector of nuisances.

The third recommendation was an important one, because men of high standing in the profession could not be expected to submit themselves to be judged by the caprice of local boards. The alteration advised was merely a return to the old law. It was a curious fact that, under one of the Acts, the appointment and dismissal of public analysts was subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Dr. Stewart commented briefly on the necessity for the other recommendations; and various remarks were made by Dr. Markham, Dr. Cholmeley, Dr. Meriman, Mr. Bottomley, and other members.

The President suggested the adjournment of the debate, in consequence of many members being absent, having been evidently prevented from attending by the severity of the weather.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY moved, and it was agreed, "That the meeting be adjourned to Friday, April 6th."

The further discussion of the report of the Council was therefore adjourned.

**THE BUXTON WATER.** The Buxton mineral water is discharged from several openings in large quantities, at 82° Fahr. It is charged with nitrogen gas in, probably, a larger degree than any other mineral water; being estimated by Dr. Lyon Playfair to contain at the moment of issue 206, and by Dr. Sheridan Muspratt 504 cubic inches of nitrogen per gallon. This gas is presented in water, which has, otherwise, alkaline, earthy, and saline properties, and is remarkably detergent and softening to the skin when used as a bath; while it is free from odour or disagreeable taste, is clear and bright in its appearance, and of a singularly beautiful faintly blue colour. The medical action of the water, whether used as baths, or drank, has been from time immemorial known to be great in relieving or curing all conditions of a rheumatic or gouty character. It is stated by Dr. Jones, so long ago as in the year 1572, that it was then used for the relief of the same ailments as it is at the present time.

## Reports of Societies.

### OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1866.

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

Four gentlemen were elected Fellows.

The President announced that several important responses had been received in answer to the invitation to aid the approaching exhibition of instruments. Dr. Radford of Manchester, had forwarded a very large and valuable collection. Dr. Hugenberger of St. Petersburg, promised contributions from St. Petersburg and Moscow; Professor Ninon from Denmark; Drs. Laggati and Casati from Italy; and Dr. E. A. Meissner, secretary of the Obstetrical Society of Leipzig, offered the cordial aid of that Society.

*Amputation of the Cervix Uteri.* Dr. MEADOWS related two cases. In both the operation was performed for elongation of the uterus, with more or less complete procidentia. In one case the patient was 23 years of age, single, and had suffered from procidentia three years. Treatment of various kinds, by pessaries and otherwise, had been tried without any benefit. The uterus measured four inches and three quarters in length, the length of the cervical cavity being fully two inches and a half. The elongation was limited to the infravaginal portion of the cervix. There was no rectocele or cystocele. About an inch and a half was removed by means of the *écraseur*, the patient making an excellent recovery. In the second case the patient was 28 years of age, married, and had had two children and two abortions. She first suffered from procidentia after the birth of the second child, and for several years the uterus has been outside the vulva. On examination, it was found to measure no less than five inches and a half, the uterus being also much thickened and indurated. There was neither rectocele nor cystocele. About two inches of the cervix was amputated with the *écraseur*, but so difficult was it to cut through the thick indurated cervix that no less than two wire ropes and three chains were broken before the operation was accomplished. The uterine wall at the seat of amputation measured fully an inch in thickness. The patient had since made an excellent recovery, and in both these cases the uterus has continued so high up that there is every reason to hope that a cure will be effected.

*Sudden Death during Labour.* Dr. BARNES related two cases. In one case, that of a primipara, maniacal excitement came on during the dilatation of the cervix. Chloroform was given to induce moderate anaesthesia, so as to facilitate the application of the forceps. Gentle traction, aided by uterine contraction, effected delivery in half an hour. The placenta was cast. The patient maintained a good pulse; she spoke deliriously at times, but also rationally afterwards. Death occurred almost suddenly ten hours after delivery. No *post mortem* examination was held. Dr. Barnes did not think death was owing to the chloroform, but was disposed to attribute it to the nervous shock which was manifested before the chloroform was given. The other case was more clear. The woman was in her seventh labour. Convulsion, stertor, and syncope set in before the expulsion of the child. The child was expelled alive. The mother died in twenty minutes afterwards. A small clot, quite recent, was found in the left thalamus opticus; and another, larger and of a dissecting character, in the left crus cerebri. The ab-

3rd, the following bye-law was passed: "That a limited number of medical students, bringing a recommendation from his lecturer in midwifery, be admitted to the ordinary meetings of the Society, without privilege of participating in the discussions." Applications to be made to the honorary secretaries.

## Correspondence.

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM AND VACCINATION.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, Esq.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me, through the medium of your columns, to inform the Poor-law medical officers and, I may say, the profession generally (for nearly all medical men are vaccinators), that the Vaccination Bill will not go into committee before the first Wednesday after Easter—time amply sufficient for every medical man in the kingdom to communicate with his member of Parliament. I have sent a copy of the amendments mentioned by me in former communications, to every member of Parliament, and have written private letters to about twelve gentlemen in the house. From communications already received, I believe it is intended to permit certain alterations to be made in the Bill; and, perhaps, government may consent to pay a portion of the fees; but unless that portion be specially appropriated to the medical men, it will only be relieving the poor-rate without benefiting the vaccinator. The Bill will require careful watching; otherwise it will slip through committee without being materially amended.

The general question of Poor-law Medical Reform must stand over until after the general Reform Bill has been disposed of.

Allow me to tender to Mr. Prowse of Amersham the best thanks of the Association, for the exertions he has made in raising the large sum of £92:18, which he has forwarded to me. It is now in the Bank to the credit of the Association.

I am, etc., RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 24th, 1866.

The following subscriptions have been received since the last publication:—Barton and Turner, Caistor, 10s.; Nay, E., Clerkenwell, St. James's, 21s.; Wyer, O. F., Nuneaton, 10s. 6d.; Greenwood, Major, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 10s.; Willis, R., Tavistock, 5s.; Evans, M. G., Narberth, 10s.; Congdon, W. G., Penzance, 5s.; Smith, W., M.D., Weymouth, 21s.; Hanham, F., Bath, 10s.

### THE CHARTERHOUSE ELECTION.

LETTER FROM EDMUND LLOYD, Esq.

SIR,—As the candidate indirectly alluded to in your notice of the late election of Resident Medical Officer at the Charterhouse as not going to the poll, will you allow me to state that the only reason of my absence from the meeting on the 14th instant was ignorance of the date fixed for the election, not having received any notice thereof from the Registrar of the Charterhouse.

Having been favoured with letters of recommendation to two-thirds of the governors, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, I had otherwise every inducement to go the poll.

I am, etc.,

EDMUND LLOYD.

St. Martin's-le-Grand, March, 1866.

## Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Monday, March 26th,

Watson, Thomas, M.D.Cantab, D.C.L.Oxon., was unanimously re-elected the President of the College for the ensuing year.

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Parson, Edward, M.D.Lond., 3, York Street, Portman Square  
Liveing, Robert, M.D.Cantab, 14, Harley Street  
Fox, William Tilbury, M.D.Lond., 43, Sackville Street

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 22nd, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Basan, Horace, 9, Castle Street East, Berners Street  
Finch, John Edward Montagne, Salisbury  
Loane, Joseph, Dock Street, Upper East Smithfield  
Roberts, Thomas Edward, Gibraltar

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

Clay, George Langford, Queen's College, Birmingham  
Hay, Richard Francis, London Hospital  
Howse, Frederic, Charing Cross Hospital

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### INDIAN ARMY.

BRETT, Surgeon J., M.D., to be Surgeon-Major Madras Army.  
CLEMENTSON, Surgeon F. L., to be Surgeon-Major Madras Army.  
COOPER, Assistant-Surgeon C., M.D., to be Surgeon Madras Army.  
EWART, Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.  
GRANT, Assistant-Surgeon N. J., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.  
HYSLOP, Surg. J. M.A., M.D., to be Surgeon-Major Bombay Army.  
LORD, Surgeon R. G., to be Surgeon-Major Bombay Army.  
MOTT, Assistant-Surgeon M. W., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.  
NICHOLSON, Surg. J. G., M.D., to be Surgeon-Major Bombay Army.  
SANDERSON, Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., M.A., to be Surgeon Madras Army.  
STEADMAN, Assistant-Surgeon F. S., to be Surgeon Bombay Army.  
SYLVESTER, Assistant-Surgeon J. H., to be Surgeon Bombay Army.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

RANKIN, Wm. J., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Sphinx*.  
SHEPARD, Charles D., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Frederick William*.

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

BURNS, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 17th Lancashire R.V.  
CARVER, E., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Cambridgeshire R.V.  
CLARK, W. W., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Northamptonshire R.V.  
HURMAN, H. B., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 26th Somersetshire R.V.  
LEWIS, C. F., Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 18th Sussex R.V.  
LONG, F., Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 11th Norfolk R.V.  
M'CAUL, C. N., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 4th Cambridgeshire R.V.  
MARTIN, H. V., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 19th Surrey R.V.

### BIRTHS.

GORRINGE. On February 24th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of J. Gorrings, M.D., 4th Regiment, of a son.  
HYDE. On February 2nd, at D'Urban, Natal, the wife of Clarence Hyde, M.D., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Bigg, the Rev. T. Frederick, M.A., to Janet Emma, fourth daughter of \*James JOHNSTONE, M.D., of Birmingham, on March 20.  
STEWART, Izett, Esq., of Welhall, Lanarkshire, to Marion Waterstone, youngest daughter of A. K. Young, M.D., of Bayswater, on March 20.

### DEATHS.

CRABBE, Benjamin, Esq., Surgeon R.N., at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 32, on March 18.  
FAIRBAIRN, William Holme, Esq., Surgeon-Major Royal Army, half-pay, at 38, Jermyn Street, aged 48, on March 23.  
HALL, David James, M.D., at Eastbourne, aged 61, on March 23.  
HASTINGS. On March 21st, at Worcester, aged 75, Dame Hannah Hastings, wife of \*Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., D.C.L.  
HORTON. On March 22nd, at Stepney, aged 18, Thomas Heslop, only son of James Horton, Esq., Surgeon.

MORISON, Sir Alexander, M.D., at Balerno Hill House, Edinburgh, aged 86, on March 14.  
SMITH. On March 17th, at 32A, Upper Belgrave Place, Frederick Sydney, infant son of H. M. D. Smith, M.D.

**BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.** The publication of the New Edition is delayed; but it is expected that it will be ready by the time the Medical Council meets in May.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** Professor Huxley brought his course of lectures to a close on Wednesday last. The remaining portion of the College lectures will be delivered by Professor Hancock, about June next.

**REQUESTS.** Miss M. R. Tuffnell of Bath, lately deceased, has directed that all her furniture, linen, plate, china, glass, and other effects, be sold, and the proceeds be handed over to the Bath United Hospital, together with a legacy of £300, to be paid free of duty. Mr. C. Culling has left a legacy of £2,000 to the Great Northern Hospital.

**ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.** At the inquest on an infant "laid out" as dead in St. Pancras Workhouse while it was yet alive, the jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the attendants were greatly to blame, and that there was not a sufficient number of medical officers properly to meet the requirements of so large an establishment as the workhouse of St. Pancras.

**PREVENTION OF CATTLE-PLAGUE.** The Rinderpest has appeared in Cadzow Forest, among the famous breed of wild cattle belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. The duke, with a view to preserve his valuable herd of Ayrshires, has put them down in his coal-pits, where they are enjoying complete immunity from the plague though it is raging above. (*Carlisle Patriot*.)

**THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE.** The Cholera Conference at Constantinople, held its seventh meeting on March 8th, when the report of the committee appointed to draw up the programme of proceedings was read by Dr. Naranzi, the secretary. It grouped the questions to be considered into four classes—1, the nature and origin of cholera; 2, its transmissibility; 3, the measures of prevention against it; and 4, the form to be given to the resolutions of the Conference. After some discussion this scheme was adopted as a basis for the investigations to be undertaken, and a general committee, consisting of three of the diplomatic and the whole of the medical members, was named to consider and report on the questions embraced within the first two of the above categories. The Conference then adjourned, and will not again meet until the committee has prepared its reports on these points.

**RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.** Incredible as it may appear, a body consisting of thirty Irish gentlemen have refused to receive a sum amounting to several thousand pounds for the support of a county infirmary. The case is this: the late Mr. J. Grattan thirteen years ago left a sum of £4,500 to the Queen's County Infirmary, which sum has not since been applied. Mrs. Grattan Bellew, owner of the Grattan estates, now offers to pay up the money with arrears of interest, and to add £1,000 of her own for the erection of an hospital or ward for convalescents and incurables of all religious denominations, upon condition that the hospital shall be placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, with every safeguard against interference with the religion of the patients, and with free access to the clergy of all persuasions. The Governors of the Infirmary, thirty-one Protestants and three Catholics, met to consider this proposal, and it was negatived without a division.

**SURGEON L. MOYNE**, of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been breveted Lieut.-Colonel for conspicuous gallantry in giving prompt attention to the wounded under fire, and in performing duty as *Aid-de-camp* on several occasions.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.** On March 22nd, the anniversary dinner of this hospital was held. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Grafton. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to St. Mary's Hospital", stated that, since 1851, upwards of 200,000 patients had obtained treatment in the hospital. During the past year, between 17,000 and 18,000 were admitted, including nearly 500 cases of serious accidents. The hospital at first contained 150 beds; but a new wing, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales, was now being built. Its annual cost was £8,000, and the yearly subscriptions amounted only to £4,500. His Grace concluded with an earnest appeal to the company, and to all the friends of the hospital. The Secretary read a list of donations and subscriptions, amounting in the whole to upwards of £1,100.

**THE BRITISH ARMY IN CHINA.** A notice has been received at Hongkong from the War-office that "the practice of serving out umbrellas to the various regiments is to be discontinued." The pecuniary saving effected will be at the utmost £35 a year, but who can tell what will be the loss caused by increase sickness among the soldiers in consequence of this cheap protection against the intense heat of the sun being withdrawn? This is quite of a piece with the miserable penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy which, for the sake of saving £6,000 by the removal of a native regiment from Hongkong, exposed the garrison to be decimated by disease and the country to an expenditure of £30,000 for sending home invalids. There seems, indeed, from first to last, to have been the worst mismanagement about the troops at this station. We are told, for instance, that when the 11th arrived out there not only were proper lodgings wanting, but for two months there were no paper helmets for the soldiers, who had to go on guard with no other protection against the sun than their ordinary forage caps. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

**THE AMERICAN ARMY.** During 1861 and 1862 the mortality in the army from disease was more than five times as great as that of men of the same age in civil life, being 48·7 men per 1,000 in 1861, and 65·2 per 1,000 in 1862. The total number of deaths from disease alone during the two years was 56,193. The number of men constantly sick was about 10 per cent. of the strength of the army, and the total number of cases treated, including wounds, was 878,918 during 1861, and 1,711,803 during 1862. The most fatal disease was camp fever, of which 19,459 died during the two years. Of diarrhoea and dysentery 11,560 died, and from inflammation of the respiratory organs there were 8,090 deaths. The army was remarkably exempt from scurvy and from the diseases that result from intemperance and vice. When the hospital system was at its maximum there were in the country 202 general hospitals with 136,894 beds. There were over 1,000,000 patients healed at these hospitals, and of the whole number treated but 8 per cent. died.

**SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN** having vacated the office of Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in Dublin, Dr. Lyons, Professor in the Catholic University, and physician to the Maynooth College, has been chosen by a majority of one. "Dr. R. D. Lyons", says the *Cork Examiner*, "is the gifted son of the late Sir William Lyons, of this city." There were three candidates seeking for this appointment, which may be termed the 'blue riband' of the medical profession.

in Ireland. Dr. Lyons stands, by general consent, in the foremost rank of his profession; and indeed scarcely any man of his years had attained so many honours. Dr. Lyons was appointed chief of the Pathological Commission, whose duty was to investigate the diseases affecting the army in the Crimea; and for his eminent services in that critical period he was rewarded with the Crimean and Turkish medals, and the clasp for Sebastopol. At a subsequent period he received from the King of Portugal the Knight Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of the services he rendered to science by his investigations into the phenomena of that most terrible scourge of humanity—yellow fever. His contributions to the literature of medical science have earned for him a world-wide reputation. We may add that his personal merits in no small degree enhance his professional reputation."

## Varieties.

**SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.** There are three Schools of Medicine in full, and it is said successful, operation in New York. The old "Crosby Street School," now known as the "Twenty-third Street College." "The University Medical School" or "Fourteenth Street School," and the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College," the most recently instituted.

**POPULATION OF OUR CHIEF TOWNS.** The Registrar-General makes the following estimate of the population of thirteen of our great towns in the middle of the year 1866: London, 3,067,536; Liverpool, 484,337; Manchester, 358,855; Salford, 112,904; Birmingham, 335,798; Leeds, 228,187; Sheffield, 218,257; Bristol, 163,680; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 122,277; Hull, 105,233. The estimate for Edinburgh is 175,128; for Glasgow, 432,265; for Dublin, the city and some suburbs, 318,437.

**ABORIGINAL AMERICANS.** Dr. Macgowan, in a lecture delivered at New York, estimated the present number of Indians in the United States to be about 250,000, and said that unless something prevented the oppression and cruelty of the white man, these people would gradually become reduced, and finally extinct. He predicted the total extermination of the Digger Indians of California and the tribes of other States, within ten years, if something were not done for their relief. The lecturer concluded by strongly urging the establishment of a Protective Aborigines Society, something similar to the society in England to prevent cruelty to animals. By this means he thought the condition of the Indian might be improved and the race longer perpetuated.

**INTRODUCTION OF PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.** Dr. Richardson lays the following claim to the introduction of peroxide of hydrogen as a therapeutic agent. The peroxide of hydrogen, made at his instance for medicinal purposes, and now so largely manufactured by Mr. Robbins of Oxford Street, is prepared on and by the original process of the illustrious discoverer of the peroxide of hydrogen, the French chemist, Thénard. The credit, if there be any, that is due to him in respect to the use of this substance as a medicine, rests on the circumstances: 1. That he was the first experimentalist who investigated the physiological properties of the peroxide of hydrogen. 2. That he drank the first doses of it to test what could be borne by the human subject. 3. That he determined what volumetrical strength of the solution could be practically employed in medicine. 4. That, as a remedy for disease, he introduced it originally into practice.

## 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.** Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Mackay, R.N., "On an Outbreak of Dysentery among the Crew of H.M.S. *Conqueror*."—Odontological Society.  
**TUESDAY.** Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society, 8 P.M.  
**WEDNESDAY.** Obstetrical Society of London, 7 P.M., Council Meeting, 8 P.M., Dr. Battye, "On Certain Uterine Affections in their Relation to Phthisis"; Mr. Robert Ellis, "On a New Mode of Inducing Anæsthesia by Compound Vapours"; Dr. Greenhalgh, "Case of Obstructive Dysmenorrhœa."  
**THURSDAY.** Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Haynes Walton, "On Detachments of the Retina, their Causes and Treatment: with Specimens."  
**FRIDAY.** Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. J. R. Lane, "On some Points connected with the Pathology of Syphilis."

## 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.

**THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—C. H. Carter, Esq. (Pewsey), 10s. 6d.; J. Breach, Esq. (Aston-up-Thorpe), 10s.; Dr. Ed. Ray (Dulwich), £1.1.

Amount previously announced, £134:5:3. Received at the office of the *Lancet*, £13:11:6.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,  
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, March 21st, 1866.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—SIR CHARLES HASTINGS; DR. DE GOREQUEUR GRIFFITH; DR. A. SAMELSON; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. B. W. FOSTER; MR. A. B. STEELE; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. SHAPTEY; MR. WILLIAM CORNEY; DR. SIEVCKING; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; MR. T. M. STONE; DR. M'CALL ANDERSON; MR. C. S. SMITH; and DR. C. H. MARRIOTT.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Danger of Deterioration of Race from the too Rapid Increase of Great Cities. By J. E. Morgan, M.A., M.D. London: 1866.
2. On the Use of the Chloride of Zinc in Surgical Operations and Injuries, etc. By Campbell De Morgan, F.R.S. London: 1866.
3. Lectures on Animal Chemistry, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians. By William Odling, M.B., F.R.S. London: 1866.
4. On the Anatomy of Vertebrates. Vol. II. Birds and Mammals. By Richard Owen, F.R.S. London: 1866.