

select committee, but upon the express understanding that the committee were not to interfere with the principle of the measure, which was the establishment of a compulsory and efficient system of vaccination. The Bill was then ordered to be referred to a select committee accordingly.

Association Intelligence.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Hold at Birmingham, April 5th, 1866.

PRESENT—Dr. Jeaffreson (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Mr. T. H. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Mr. Clayton; Dr. Falconer; Dr. Philipson; Dr. Simpson; Dr. E. Waters; Dr. Westall; and Mr. T. Watkin Williams (General Secretary).

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. That the members of the Committee of Council have heard with deep regret of the severe bereavement which has fallen upon their esteemed President, in the death of Lady Hastings; and that they beg him to accept the assurance of their warmest sympathy and condolence.
2. That the Treasurer's Financial Report be received, adopted, and published in the JOURNAL.
3. That Richard Faircloth, Esq., of Newmarket, be elected a Director of the Medical Provident Fund in the place of the late Dr. Herbert Barker.
4. That the Revised Laws of the Metropolitan Counties Branch be approved of.

5. That communication be made to all the Secretaries of the Branches of the Association as to the necessity of pressing on the Legislature, by petition or otherwise from their respective Branches, the importance of improvement in the Sanitary Laws.

6. That the Annual Meeting be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of August next.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec.

Birmingham, April 8th, 1866.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1865.

THE improvement in the finances of the Association, which was reported with so much satisfaction last year, still continues, and is increasing. The subjoined cash account shows that the balance in favour of the Association on the 31st of December, 1865, was £318:14:8½, against £243:16:8½ in December 1864. It should be observed that a sum of £50, due for distributing the JOURNAL in 1864, has been paid during 1865, in addition to a like sum due for the latter year. The accounts have been audited by Dr. Melson and Mr. Hadley, who certify to the correctness of the following statement.

1865.—RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1864	213	16 8½
Subscriptions	2220	3 0
Arrears	105	0 0
Advertisements and Sales	655	9 3
		<hr/>
		3233 8 11½

1865.—PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
Mr. Richards (Printing and Stamps)	1807	10 6
Mr. Richards (Directing, etc., two years)	100	0 0
Mr. Honeyman (Office Expenses)	103	4 6
Mr. Davidson (Commission)	63	1 9
Mr. Orrin Smith (Engraver)	15	16 0
Editor of Journal	200	0 0
Dr. Henry (Sub-editor)	50	0 0
Contributors	230	7 6
Dr. Henry (Salary, for work at Office)	50	0 0
		<hr/>
EXECUTIVE EXPENSES:		
Secretary and Clerk	167	0 0
Secretary's Petty Cash	57	3 2
Branch Secretaries and Collectors	30	4 9
Leamington Reporter	16	16 0
Mr. Moore (Gold Medal)	21	0 0
Anniversary Expenses	3	17 3
Birmingham Stationer	18	8 10
Bank Cheque-Book	0	4 0
		<hr/>
Balance	2914	14 8
		<hr/>
		318 14 8½
		<hr/>
		£3233 8 11½

CHARLES HASTINGS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN adjourned ordinary meeting of this Branch was held at 37, Soho Square, on Friday, April 6th, at 8 P.M.: ROBERT DUNN, Esq., in the chair. There were also present eighteen members.

Amendments of the Sanitary Laws. The discussion on the report presented from the Council at the meeting on March 23rd, was resumed.

Dr. STEWART recapitulated the reasons which had influenced the Council of the Branch in proposing the recommendations contained in their report.

The CHAIRMAN then read the first recommendation: viz.—

“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.”

Dr. DRUITT asked whether it would not be better to make the recommendation one for appeal against local authorities in cases where they refused to act.

Dr. ALDIS (a visitor) thought the clause should apply to cases in which individuals considered themselves oppressed by the excessive action of the local authorities. The clause should be protective to some extent, as well as destructive.

Dr. STEWART said that the Council had had in view such cases as that referred to by Dr. Aldis; and they considered that if any one—for instance, a tradesman—were subjected to unreasonable demands on the part of the local authorities, he should have the right of appeal. He saw no objection to Dr. Druitt's suggestion, provided that its adoption did not prevent the right of appeal against excessive action. With regard to appeals from the decisions of police magistrates, it would be better for these to be decided in a public court of law; inasmuch as the decisions of the Privy Council would not form a precedent. He referred to the case recently heard before Mr. Woolrych, and was glad that an appeal against that magistrate's definition of food had been made. If the Court of Queen's Bench should decide in his (Mr. Woolrych's) favour, it would show the necessity of an alteration in the law.

Dr. DRUITT asked what kind of cases should be referred to the Privy Council; and Dr. ALDIS inquired whether it was proposed to give an appeal from the decision of magistrates in petty sessions.

Dr. STEWART said that an appeal to the Privy Council should be allowed in cases where, a complaint

having been made by an individual or individuals, the local authorities refused to act. At present, complainants generally hesitate to proceed as soon as the matter comes before the magistrates, because they cannot see the end of the trouble and expense to which they may be put by legal proceedings. As to the decisions of the country magistrates, he said there was very generally much equity in their decisions; while law with them was often of the rough and ready kind. A direct appeal to the Privy Council should be allowed from their decisions.

Dr. CHOLMELEY suggested that there would be difficulty in an appeal from justices of the peace to the Privy Council. It would be giving an appeal from a legal to a non-legal authority.

Dr. STEWART said that a direct appeal to the Privy Council would remove the difficulty. There was certainly great difficulty in drawing a distinction between police magistrates and country justices.

Dr. BURDON SANDERSON agreed as to the impossibility of creating an appeal to the Privy Council from existing legal authorities. He thought that the appeal should be against the local authorities where they refused to act. At present, in the country, if a nuisance is not removed, an individual may appeal to the Privy Council. They send an inspector, who reports on the case; and the Privy Council sends a letter of advice to the local authority. But the local board is not bound to carry out this advice. He would have the power of the Privy Council made compulsory in such cases; and would give them the power of doing what the local boards failed to do, charging the expenses on the local rates. A clause of similar import to this was to be found in the Vaccination Bill now before Parliament.

Mr. JABEZ HOGG thought that the great evil lay at present in the permissive character of the acts. One of the London police magistrates had informed him that, so long as the acts were permissive, they (the magistrates) would always interpret the law in such a manner as not to appear oppressive.

Dr. DOUGLAS did not see the necessity for an appeal, unless the existing authorities were superseded.

Dr. GIBBON said that it would, perhaps, be better to reconstitute the local authorities, and render them more efficient, thus removing the necessity for appeal. He referred to instances of local nuisance in which the authorities of the place had declined to interfere.

After some further remarks from Dr. STEWART and Dr. SANDERSON,

Dr. CHOLMELEY proposed—

“That the first recommendation be adopted, with the addition of the words—‘with power to carry out their judgments.’”

Mr. HOGG seconded the proposal; which was carried.

Dr. GIBBON proposed, and Dr. HAWKSLEY seconded—

“That the second recommendation be adopted: viz., ‘That the appointment of Medical Officers of Health and of Inspectors of Nuisances should be made, as in the metropolis, compulsory instead of permissive.’”

Dr. STEWART said that it appeared that, in 570 places in England and Wales under the Public Health Acts, there were only 92 medical officers of health. Of these places, 28 only had populations above 10,000; while 30 had populations varying from 214 to 3,000. Other large towns, such as Bristol, Sheffield, etc., had no medical officers of health, and only one or two inspectors of nuisances. Under the Poor-law Act, the deficiency was even greater. Sometimes the same person was surveyor, inspector of nuisances, and a member of the board of guardians; sometimes the relieving officer was the inspector of nuisances; and the ma-

chinery for carrying out sanitary improvements was often *nil*. The carrying out of the Diseased Meat Act depended upon the appointment of medical officers of health; and hence this Act was in many instances a dead letter. He anticipated that some struggle would be required to carry out the recommendation proposed to the meeting, on account of the local expense.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Dr. HENRY proposed, and Dr. CHOLMELEY seconded, the adoption of the third recommendation—

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

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Dr. STEWART proposed the adoption of the following additional recommendation, which was seconded by Dr. HAWKSLEY, and carried.

“That a return should be yearly presented to Parliament of the names of the Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances throughout the country, and of the salaries paid to them.”

Dr. STEWART proposed the adoption of the next recommendation—

“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.” In many poor places, it would not be possible to pay the medical officer of health from the local rates. The appointments should be vested in the country justices; because, as was proved by the generally admirable character of the appointments made by them to county asylums, there was every reason to believe that they would not be privately influenced, and that their action would lead to satisfactory results.

Dr. BURDON SANDESON seconded the proposal. He knew that many country practitioners were deeply impressed with the conviction that the adoption of such a recommendation would remove the difficulties often met with.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. HOGG proposed that the next recommendation be adopted, viz.—

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

Dr. STEWART seconded the proposal; which, after some remarks from Dr. GIBBON, Dr. DOUGLAS, Dr. MARKHAM, and Dr. SANDERSON, was carried.

On the proposal for the adoption of the next recommendation—

“That the early removal of persons labouring under such diseases should also be rendered compulsory”—

Dr. DOUGLAS and Mr. ALFORD objected to it as impracticable.

Dr. STEWART and Mr. HOGG defended the proposal. It was intended to be applied to cases where medical officers of health had the power of entry.

Dr. MARKHAM said that, if refuges were formed, they would in all probability be filled, and there would be no need for compelling persons to enter them. He thought, also, that the recommendation was objectionable on moral grounds. It would be wrong to separate parents from their children, if an objection to this were raised.

Dr. STEWART thought there would be a sufficient number of persons who would not enter the refuges, to render necessary the compulsory removal of those labouring under contagious diseases. He believed that the prevalence of contagious disease would in a few years be diminished if the recommendation were adopted and carried out.

The resolution, on being put from the chair, was lost.

Dr. GIBBON proposed—

“That the last recommendation—‘That local

authorities should be required to provide carriages for the removal of such persons—be adopted, with the addition of the words—‘and means for disinfecting the dwellings, wearing apparel, etc.’”

The resolution was carried.

Dr. STEWART proposed, Dr. MARKHAM seconded, and it was unanimously resolved—

“That the Report and the Recommendations contained therein be adopted, as amended; that the Council of the Branch be desired to take such measures as may be necessary for carrying it into effect; and that they be empowered to invite the co-operation of the Committee of Council, and of the other Branches of the Association.”

The meeting then adjourned.

The following is a correct copy of the recommendations in the form in which they have been adopted by the Branch.

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, with power to carry out their judgments.

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 a return should be yearly presented to Parliament of the names of the Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances, throughout the country, and of the salaries paid to them.

5. 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.

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

7. That local authorities should be required to provide carriages for the removal of such persons, and means for disinfecting the dwellings, wearing apparel, etc.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE third meeting for the ninth session, 1865-6, was held at the Infirmary at Gravesend, on April 6th, 1866; J. H. GRAMSHAW, M.D., in the Chair. Twenty-three members and visitors were present.

The *Death* of three members was announced; viz., of Mr. Alfred Monckton, Mr. Henry M. Gould, and Mr. William Sankey of Dover. The meeting unanimously resolved that the sympathy of the members should be expressed to the friends of the deceased.

New Member. William Richard Edwin Smart, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General at Greenwich Hospital, was duly elected, subject to the rules of the Association as respects confirmation at the annual meeting of the Branch.

Two members of the Association were elected members of the District; viz., Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S.; and W. P. Hoare, Esq.

Next Meeting. John Grantham, Esq., F.R.C.S., was chosen Chairman of the meeting to be held at Dartford on Friday, May 4th.

Communications. The following communications were read.

1. Unzer's question: “Do true Insentient Animals exist?” By F. J. Brown, M.D.

2. Induction of Premature Labour. By J. Armstrong, M.D. Dr. Barnes's caoutchouc dilators were exhibited.

3. Case of Gangrene of the Lung, and Union of two of the Segments of the Aortic Valve. By J. J. D. Burns, M.D.

4. A portfolio of dried Poisonous Plants was exhibited by Charles L. Allwork, Esq. The collection illustrates Mr. Johnson's work on this subject.

5. Mr. Matthew A. Adams exhibited a Piece of Iron equal in size to a small kidney-bean, that had penetrated into the Vitreous Humour, driving the eyelashes in front of it. The wound was behind the iris and ciliary ligament. The iron was extracted; but the eyelashes remain in the vitreous humour. The patient retains his sight.

Mr. Adams also exhibited a Piece of Flint that was taken out of an eyeball that was destroyed by the wound and the subsequent inflammation, previously to treatment.

He also narrated the sequel of the case of Anophthalmos that was exhibited at Gravesend in March 1865. (See BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 20th, 1865.) The child died at the age of ten weeks. The appendages of the eyes were natural; but the eyeballs were absent, and the orbits were occupied by areolar tissue, fat, and a small quantity of pigment. Mr. Adams stated that he had seen the eyeball as small as a cherry (without blindness), and a gradation of sizes upwards.

Dr. Braxton Hicks observed, that he had met with a case of anophthalmos in a twin child.

6. Simpson's Cephalotribe was exhibited by Dr. Braxton Hicks, and its action was demonstrated upon a subject.

7. A Sacculated Urinary Bladder, taken from a man, was exhibited by Dr. Crook. There was no calculus. A perineal abscess existed; but the prostate was not diseased.

Dinner. The members and visitors adjourned to dinner at the Old Falcon.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION: MEDICAL SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1866.

THOMAS WINDSOR, Esq., in the Chair.

Obstruction of the Bowels by a Gall-Stone. Mr. W. HEATH showed a large gall-stone which had become impacted in the jejunum, and had caused death four days after seizure. A still larger one was found in the gall-bladder after death. Up to the fatal attack, the patient's health had been good, and she had never suffered from symptoms of gall-stones. It is a very rare occurrence for obstruction of the bowels to be caused by a gall-stone. According to Duchaussoy, out of 518 cases, only 14 were produced in this manner.

Cerebral Haemorrhage in a Child. Dr. CRAWFORD related a case of cerebral haemorrhage in a girl twelve years of age, who returned from her work in a factory, and went to bed at the usual time in apparent health. Early next morning, she complained of severe pain in the head. About 5.30 A.M., her sister spoke to her; and, receiving no answer, tried to rouse her, but could not. Dr. Crawford's partner saw her about six, when she was quite dead. The *post mortem* examination, ordered by the coroner, took place ten hours after death. The chest and abdomen showed no cause of death. On removing

Details followed of the total number and length of cases of fever in these later expeditions, and a summary of other diseases, which made up the total of 518 cases of sickness on board the *Pylades*, in 1860, concluded the paper.

A CASE OF LUMBAR COLOTOMY (AMUSSAT'S OPERATION,) SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED FOR THE RELIEF OF A VESICO-INTESTINAL FISTULA.

BY T. HOLMES, M.A.CANTAB.

Ulcerated openings sometimes take place between the bladder and either the small or large intestine, which have no connexion with previous strictures of the gut, still less with cancer. In those cases in which the faeces come from the lower bowel, and are consequently more solid, great suffering is produced, and the formation of calculus in the bladder becomes exceedingly probable. In such of these cases as are not dependent upon malignant disease, colotomy, by diverting the faeces from the fistulous channel, may possibly enable the latter to close, and is, at any rate, necessary, in order to relieve the sufferings caused by the faeces passing into the bladder. The author read the notes of a case in which communication existed between the bladder and some part of the bowel, above the rectum, and in which Amussat's operation was performed eight months since; the patient being now in good health, and in a condition of tolerable comfort, with evidence of considerable contraction, if not complete closure of the fistula. References were also made to some other cases of communication between the bowel and bladder, with a view to support the opinions here put forward and the treatment adopted in the above case; and also with a view to the diagnosis of the seat of the communication with the bowel when out of reach of the ordinary means of examination.

A SPIRITUAL RECORDER. Mr. Recorder Chambers repudiates the words attributed to him by the press—"For my own part, I am rather inclined to believe in spiritualism." The words he used were these: "I cannot exactly say with the learned counsel, that I am an universal sceptic; for my own part, I am rather inclined to believe. But of spiritualism I know nothing whatever." The Recorder carefully avoids stating his disbelief in the thing; and certainly a not unfair inference of his words may interpret them to the meaning that he does believe in spiritualism. The reporter of the *Times*, we observe, adheres to his original version of the expression used by the Deputy-Recorder.

DEATH OF DR. ALLAN. We regret to announce the sudden death of Dr. James Allan, of Sheffield. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Robert Allan, surgeon, of Edinburgh. Born and nursed in the very lap of science, and with a taste for its attainments—especially chemistry—he was sent, after acquiring the usual excellent education of his native country in her local schools, to pursue his studies at the German University of Giessen, then becoming noted for the teaching of Liebig. He afterwards spent some time in the study of physics, under popular teachers, at Berlin. On returning to Scotland he became assistant to Professor Gregory, at Edinburgh. He subsequently became Professor of Chemistry at the Sheffield Medical School, the Collegiate School, and at the Wesley College, and in each situation he was alike beloved by his pupils, and respected by his tutorial colleagues. Dr. Allan was known to his fellows as a sound chemist, and as possessing an original and highly cultivated mind, and has left in the memories of his numerous students and friends a pleasant recollection of a good and generous life. (Chemical News.)

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 5th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Pratt, William Thomas Cassel, Newport, Monmouthshire
MacGowan, Alexander Thorburn, 5, Caversham Road, N.W.

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

Barrall, George William, St. George's Hospital
Bately, John, Sydenham College, Birmingham

APPOINTMENTS.

*MUNNET, William Boyd, M.B., M.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital.

ARMY.

BELEMORE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, vice T. Sharkey.

DAVIS, Staff-Surgeon J., from half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice W. Skeen, M.D.

LUNDY, Staff-Surgeon E. L., to be Surgeon 58th Foot, vice P. H. E. Cross.

SKEEN, Staff-Surgeon W., M.D., to be Surgeon 54th Foot, vice W. Poole.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

KERANS, Assistant-Surgeon W. R., Supernumerary to 11th Foot, vice A. J. Belemore.

ALEXANDER, W., M.D. LOWE, R. W., M.D. MACKINNON, H. W. A., Esq.

BRODIE, J. F., Esq. M'WALTERS, W., Esq.

CATHERWOOD, W. A., M.D. MALLY, R., Esq.

CLARKE, E. J., Esq. MCOT, G. B., M.D.

CONNELLAN, E., Esq. O'BRIEN, H. J., M.B.

D'ARCY, E. F., Esq. O'REILLY, J. J., Esq.

JOHNSTON, W., M.D. PURDON, J. E., M.B.

KILROY, P. L., Esq.

LOWE, R. W., M.D.

MACKINNON, H. W. A., Esq.

M'WALTERS, W., Esq.

MALLY, R., Esq.

MCOT, G. B., M.D.

O'BRIEN, H. J., M.B.

O'REILLY, J. J., Esq.

PURDON, J. E., M.B.

ROYAL NAVY.

BELLAMY, George, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Suffolk*. BREKEY, John, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*, for Sheerness Barracks.

EASTCOTT, Jas. C., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Cumberland*. EGAN, Francis, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*.

EGLES, Gabriel M., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Naval Marines.

FLANAGAN, James, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Asia*. HADLOW, Henry, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Wellesley*, for service in Chatham Dockyard.

HANDERSON, William, Esq. (a), Surgeon, to the *Wasp*. MANSFIELD, Pierce, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

NEWTON, George B., Esq., to be Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper to the *Melville* Hospital Ship at Hong Kong.

PIERCY, Frederick, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

RAE, Peter M., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Acorn*.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN. On April 7th, the wife of George Buchanan, M.D., 63, Harley Street, of a daughter.

DURHAM. On March 30th, at 30, Brook Street, the wife of *Arthur E. Durham, Esq., of a son.

FITCH. On April 5th, at Claddeasley Corbett, near Kidderminster, the wife of *F. Fitch, M.D., of a son.

FITZPATRICK. On March 31st, at 39, Elgin Road, the wife of *John Fitzpatrick, M.D., Retired Surgeon Madras Army, of a son.

MACANN. On April 5th, at 22, King Street, Portman Square, the wife of Arthur B. Macann, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MORPHEW. On April 5th, at Sevenoaks, the wife of Augustus Morpew, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, of a daughter.

PERKINS. On April 2nd, at 7, Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of R. H. Perkins, Surgeon Bengal Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

*COOMBS, Carey Pearce, M.B., of Beckington, Somerset, to Mary Leslie, daughter of Wm. FRANKLIN, Esq., Coventry, on April 4.

CURE, Douglas Guillaume, to Katherine Susannah, youngest daughter of Hugh Welch DIAMOND, M.D., of Twickenham, at St. James's, Piccadilly, on April 7.

DRAKE, Thomas, Esq., of Stratford, Essex, to May, daughter of *William ELLIOT, M.D., Stratford, on April 4.

DUNCAN, John, M.D., Edinburgh, to Jemima, daughter of Alexander THOMSON, Esq., Manis, Tillycoultry, on April 4.

PUGSLEY, Lutley, Esq., Surgeon, of Wiveliscombe, to Susanah Ridson, daughter of the late Richard OTWAY, Esq., of Wiveliscombe, at Old Cleeve, Somerset, on April 5.

STOCK, Charles Rankin, Esq., of Islington, to Emily, youngest daughter of Stephen WHITE, Esq., Surgeon, at St. Mary's, Kensington, on April 7.

DEATHS.

ALLARDYCE, James, M.D., Surgeon (half-pay), Royal Army, at Cheltenham, aged 84, on April 6.
 BABBINGTON, Benjamin Guy, M.D., F.R.S., at 31, George Street, Hanover Square, aged 72, on April 8.
 BRYDONE, James Marr, Esq., retired Staff-Surgeon Royal Navy, at Petworth, on March 29.
 GALINDO, Richard M., M.D., at 19, Noel Street, Islington, aged 72, on April 7.
 HARLAND, William, M.D., at Scarborough, aged 79, on April 6.
 HOMFRAY. On March 31st, at Tredegar, aged 6 months, Henry Llewellyn, son of Charles A. Homfray, Esq., Surgeon.
 JONES, William, M.D., at Lutterworth, aged 56, on March 27.
 M'KAY. On March 25th, at Upper Clapton, Henrietta, widow of John M'Kay, Surgeon of Edinburgh.
 MACKENZIE, William, M.D., of Calbo, N.B., at Edinburgh, aged 83, on March 28.
 MAX, William, M.D., of Oporto, at Madeira, aged 56, on March 21.
 MOON. On April 2nd, at Brighton, aged 11, Nathaniel Edward, son of Henry Moon, M.D.
 REID. On March 30th, at York Terrace, Regent's Park, Elizabeth Jesser, widow of John Reid, M.D.
 SEATON, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, at West Malling, Kent, aged 75, on March 24.
 STEELE. On April 7th, at Liverpool, aged 2 years, Caroline Edith, youngest daughter of A. B. Steele, Esq.
 TAYLOR. On April 4th, at Wargrave, Berks, aged 13 months, Sydney Morton, infant son of James Taylor, Esq., Surgeon.
 WILKIE, John Dick, M.D., Civil Surgeon, at Nyses Tal, North Western Provinces, India, on February 10.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Mr. Hancock's lectures at the College will commence in June.

CHOLERA has broken out in almost all the districts of Bengal, where the scarcity of grain has been felt of late so severely.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY. Three successful cases of amputation at the hip-joint in London hospitals are reported at the same time by Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. H. Lee.

INSPECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES. Dr. Edward Smith, in conjunction with Mr. Farnall, is engaged in inspecting the infirmary wards of all the metropolitan workhouses, for the purpose of reporting upon the existing arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick poor.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a Northern Counties Asylum for Idiots was held on Monday, at the Town Hall Manchester. It was stated that the total subscriptions already received towards the institution amounted to £27,000, and £50,000 would be required. The subscriptions from this city amount at present to about £2000. (Manchester Courier.)

MEDICAL OPINION BY TELEGRAM. The following opinion of Mr. Solly was sent to Rome by telegram, by one of the late Mr. Gibson's friends. It is a curious sign of the times in two ways—first, in the mere fact of such a means of transmission of medical advice; and secondly, in the extraordinary dread of bleeding a patient which exists out of as well as in the profession at this present time. The message was: "Mr. Solly thinks no bloodletting required, unless the head be hot and painful. Quiet and nourishment are indicated."

MUNIFICENT GIFT. Mr. Peter Pantia Ralli, of Connaught Place West, Hyde Park, the eminent Greek merchant, has presented to the committee of King's College Hospital, through Dr. Priestley, the munificent sum of £6000, for the purpose of establishing a ward for poor sick children in that institution. The ward is to be called the "Pantia Ralli" ward, in memory of the late Mr. Pantia Ralli, the father of the generous donor. It will contain about a dozen beds. The whole of this liberal donation is invested in order to form the nucleus of a permanent income for the sick children's ward, and it is proposed to increase the number of beds as soon as additional subscriptions will permit.

CLOSING OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL. The Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Great Ormond Street, has been closed by the committee. The committee report that the expenditure for the past year has exceeded the income, and there is a debt due to their banker of £500. The patients remaining at the closing were removed to other hospitals or sent home, or removed to lodgings, and one child taken care of by a charitable lady.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS HODGKIN. A telegram, dated "Jerusalem, 5th April," has been received in London, announcing the death of Dr. Hodgkin at Jaffa, after a severe attack of dysentery. Dr. Hodgkin had proceeded to the East in company with Sir Moses Montefiore, on a philanthropic mission; and it may be remembered, that only a few months ago they visited Morocco together, and succeeded in inducing the Sultan to make large concessions to his Jewish subjects. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

DEATH OF DR. BABINGTON. Dr. Benjamin Guy Babington died on Sunday last, in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased was educated at the Charterhouse, whence he proceeded to Haileybury College, after which, in 1812, he entered the Madras Civil Service; but, after seven years' service, he returned to England in 1819, when he entered the University of Cambridge, and obtained his M.D. in 1830. In the following year, he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. For many years he was physician to Guy's Hospital and the Charterhouse, and is the author of many medical works.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The examinations for medical and surgical degrees in the present Term will commence on the 28th of May, at 9 A.M. Candidates for the degree of M.B. are required to signify the same to the Regius Professor of Physic on or before the 14th of May, and to send their certificates. Candidates for the degree of Master in Surgery are likewise required to send their certificates at the same time. A fee of three guineas is paid to the professor by each candidate when his name is sent in for the first examination for the M.B. degree. The classical subjects for the ensuing examination for the M.B. degree are:—*Hippocrates*—the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the *Aphorisms*; *Aretaeus* "On the Causes and Symptoms of Acute Diseases" (the first six extant chapters of the 1st Book); *Celsus*—the 1st and 2nd Books.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, of No. 31, Grosvenor Street, waited lately on Mr. Tyrwhitt to solicit his advice. He is the author of a work on the nervous functions; and, a copy of the *Worcester Herald* being forwarded to him, he found among the advertisements one of a book bearing the same title as his own, purporting to be written by a London physician. He procured a copy of it, and found that it was written by a person whose name is not in the *Medical Directory*, but it is in a book called *Quacks and Quackery*, reprinted from the *Medical Circular*. On looking at the title-page he found it different from that of his work—the title of his work being only used in the advertisement. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the applicant might go to the Court of Chancery for an injunction. Dr. Harvey said it would be perfectly useless to commence law proceedings against this person. The advertisement in the country papers was calculated to do him much injury, besides causing him great annoyance. Mr. Tyrwhitt, having looked at the books and the advertisement, said the matter clearly had the appearance of an attempt to deceive. The press would, however, afford the best redress, it being very hard that the applicant should either have to appeal at a great expense to the Court of Chancery or sit down and put up with the injury to his reputation.

THE NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY promises to be a very flourishing one. It has taken the larger and more appropriate title of "The North of England Obstetrical Society", many gentlemen in the northern counties having become members of it. It held its first annual meeting on March 14th.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DICK. We regret to announce the death of Professor Dick, Principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, which took place about seven o'clock on Wednesday night, at his residence in Clyde Street. The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Aberdeen, died, after three weeks' illness, of heart-disease, at the age of 73. Professor Dick studied medicine in Edinburgh University, and was a favourite pupil of the late Dr. Barclay. The Veterinary and Zootactic College was founded by him in 1818. Professor Dick was secretary to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh for many years; and on retiring from the post, he was presented with a handsome silver claret-jug, in testimony of the value of his services in that capacity. At the outbreak of the cattle-plague, he was appointed government inspector of foreign cattle for the county of Mid-Lothian, in which duty he was assisted by Mr. Strangeways, Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Romanes. (*Scotsman.*)

CHOLERA IN GERMANY. A letter from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg says: "The greatest alarm prevails throughout this district, owing to the dreadful ravages made by cholera at Diekirch and the surrounding villages. Between the 1st and the 3rd the deaths amounted to 100, out of a population of only 2,000 souls. All the means hitherto employed to arrest the progress of the epidemic have been in vain. To purify the air large fires have been made in the streets, and the houses inundated with chloride of lime, but without effect. All who can are leaving the place. The disease made its first appearance at Clemenci, near Arlon, to which village, according to report, it was, brought by a workman from Paris. It soon spread to Mamer, Eich, Dommeldange, Weimerskirch, Luxembourg, and Diekirch, apparently following the watercourses."

TREATMENT OF SICK PAUPERS. The following opinion as to the requirements for the proper treatment of sick paupers has been laid before the Poor-law Board. Having been requested to express an opinion of the principles which should guide any efforts to improve the State treatment of the sick poor in workhouse infirmaries, we beg to state that any scheme in order to be satisfactory should, in our judgment, be based upon the following principles:—1. The sick poor should be separated from the able-bodied paupers, and their treatment should be placed under a distinct management. 2. In lieu of sick wards annexed to each workhouse, consolidated infirmaries should be provided, where the following rules of hospital management should be adopted under skilled supervision. They are those generally accepted in this and other European countries:—1. The buildings should be specially devised for the purpose of suitable construction and on healthy sites. The rules laid down by the Barrack and Hospital Commission may be consulted with advantage on this subject. 2. Not less than 1000 (and for particular classes of cases 1200 to 1500) cubic feet of air should be allowed to each patient. 3. The nursing should be conducted entirely by a paid staff, and there should be not less than one day-nurse, one night-nurse, and one assistant-nurse, for each fifty patients. 4. There should be resident medical officers in the proportion of not less than one for each 250 patients. 5. The medical officers should not have any pecuniary interest whatever in the medicines supplied, nor should they be

charged with the duty of dispensing them. 6. A judicious classification of patients should be observed: the epileptic and imbecile, the acutely sick and the aged and infirm being treated in separate wards. 7. The aged and infirm, the chronically sick and the convalescent, should be provided with day-rooms separate from the dormitories. George Burrows, M.D.; James Clark, M.D.; Wm. Fergusson, M.D.; William Jenner, M.D.; James Paget; Edward Sieveking, M.D.; Thomas Watson, M.D.

LIBEL CASE: DR. PATERSON, v. THE GLASGOW MORNING JOURNAL. In this case, which has been tried lately in the Scottish courts, the jury have found a verdict for the prisoner (or complainant), with one farthing damages. The libel was contained in a letter which appeared in the *Glasgow Morning Journal* after Dr. Pritchard's apprehension. In the communication reference is made to the anonymous letter which first informed the authorities of Pritchard's crimes, and the author is denounced as "a moral coward," who did not hesitate "to stab in the dark." Dr. Paterson's name is mentioned at the close of the letter, and he is asked "to come forward and clear himself." The author of the alleged libel was a friend of Dr. Pritchard's; and he addressed the editor to suspend public judgment, and, as he said, to evoke an acknowledgment of the act from Dr. Paterson, whom he believed to be the author. A correspondence took place as to the making of an *amende*, and giving up the name of the writer, but the parties could not agree. It came out in evidence that Dr. Greenlees was the writer of the anonymous communication to the authorities, and that he derived his information from Dr. Paterson, who, it may be remembered, was twice called in to visit the dying ladies. It was not, however, shewn that Dr. Paterson either knew of the fact of making the communication, or was responsible for its anonymous character, which was the point of the imputation in the alleged libel.

THE PROMOTIONS OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE GUARDS. On Monday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Beirne asked the Secretary of State for War whether the system hitherto followed in promoting assistant-surgeons to battalion-surgeons in the Foot Guards had not been regimental; whether there was any intention to change that system; and, if any change was to be made, under what warrant. The Marquis of Hartington said that, up to the time of the warrant in 1858, the system of promotions in the Guards was, no doubt, a regimental system; but in that year a warrant was issued for the medical service which conferred several advantages, as to pay and rank, on the medical department; and that warrant also recommended that the mode of promotion, as a general rule, for the rank of assistant-surgeons, should in future be by seniority in the service. In 1860, the question arose in regard to the surgeons of the household cavalry, whether the provisions of the warrant would apply to that branch of the service, and, after consideration, it was decided by her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, that in the household cavalry and in the Guards also, in consideration of the surgeons having accepted the warrant, they should enjoy the advantages it conferred upon them. On the following day, Sir R. Anstruther gave notice that on the 16th of May he should call the attention of the house to the proposed alterations in the system of promotion amongst the medical officers in the brigade of Guards, and that he should move for a copy of the warrant or order of 1860, under which the alteration was made.

EXHIBITION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

TUESDAY. 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, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 3 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.—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 P.M. Clinical Discussion, and a paper by Dr. Broadbent "On Cholera".

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society, 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY. Harvey Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. H. C. Stewart, "Some Further Remarks on Embolism of the Great Vessels of the Heart."

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."

INVESTIGATIONS.—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.

ADVERTISEMENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

A MEDICAL GUARDS APPOINTMENT.—(T. P.)—The appointment would be an act of gross injustice, another act of what is in vulgar parlance called jobbery. The management of our Army Medical Service is in a deplorable condition. The Duke at the Head has his own anti-opinion of medical matters, and is utterly ignorant of professional sentiments; and there is, unfortunately, no medical authority which has independent power or sufficient moral weight to stand between the Duke and his ignorance, and compel the medical to listen to and obey the voice of professional science and professional sentiment.

RETIRING MEDICAL OFFICERS.—(F. O.)—Surely it would be very hard if retired army or navy medical officers were not to be considered equally as eligible candidates for all civil appointments, for which they were qualified, as other medical men. In the case of Mr. Nicoll, we may say that we heard, at least a year ago, that was his intention at an early moment to leave the service, having completed his twenty-five years. There cannot, therefore, be any fair exception taken to his appointment to the Charterhouse on this score.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS SHAPTER; Dr. SIEVEKING; Dr. SAMELSON; THE SECRETARY OF THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. R. H. M'KEAND; Dr. JOHN BARCLAY (Banff); Mr. R. W. DUNN; Mr. STEELE; Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS; Mr. E. CHESHIRE; Dr. GIBSON; Dr. MUSHET; Dr. COOMAN; Dr. BROADBENT; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Mr. JABEZ LEE; Dr. E. LLOYD; Dr. J. ABMTRONG; Dr. BURNS; and Mr. E. MORGAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Unity of Disease, being the Annual Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London. By Weeden Cooke, M.A. 1866.

The Haverstock Hill Provident Dispensary. 1866.

37, GREAT QUEEN ST., W.C.
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