

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	Victoria Rooms, Clifton.	Thurs., May 17th, 7.15 P.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Ordinary.]	37, Soho Square.	Friday, May 25, 8 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 13.

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

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the Union House, Dartford, on Friday, May 11th, at 4 P.M. John Grantham, Esq., in the chair.

Dinner is ordered at the Bull Hotel for 6 o'clock.

Dr. Richardson has promised to attend, and give a series of demonstrations; first, on his method of producing Local Anæsthesia; and afterwards, on the action of his new Preparations of Ether, Ozonic, Styptic, and Caustic Ethers.

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

Rochester, April 24th, 1866.

### SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

THE next meeting will be held at the Crystal Palace, on Friday, May 11th, at 4 P.M.; Dr. Hetley of Norwood in the chair.

Communications will be read by Dr. Moxon (Guy's Hospital); Mr. Berney (Croydon); Mr. Whitling (Croydon); Dr. Walters (Reigate); Mr. Sargant (Redhill); and by the Secretary.

Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M.

HENRY T. LANCHESTER, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch will be held in Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 13th; A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., President, in the chair.

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

HENRY SIMPSON, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

10, Chatham Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE sixth and last Ordinary Meeting of the session will be held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Thursday evening, May 17th, at 7.15 o'clock; F. BRITTON, M.D., President, in the chair.

C. STEELE, } *Hon.*  
R. S. FOWLER, } *Secs.*

### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN Ordinary Meeting of this Branch will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Friday, May 25th, at 8 P.M.; when Dr. Richardson will read a paper on "The Vaccination Question, in its legal, public, and professional aspects."

A. P. STEWART, } *Hon.*  
ALEXANDER HENRY, } *Secs.*

## Reports of Societies.

### ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1866.

JAMES ALDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

#### NOTES ON THE PATHOLOGY OF PNEUMONIA AND HEPATITIS. BY C. MOREHEAD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

I. The object of this paper was to show that the pathology of inflammation of the lungs and of the liver cannot be rightly understood unless it be kept clearly in view that in both organs there is a double system of capillary circulation; that of the bronchial and hepatic arteries being for the nutrition of tissue, and that of the pulmonary artery and of the portal vein for functional purposes, the one being of arterial blood, and the other of venous blood.

The pathological question in respect to both organs was, which system of capillaries is the seat of inflammation in pneumonia and hepatitis?

II. *Pneumonia.* It had been lately argued before the Society, by Dr. A. T. H. Waters, that the branches of the pulmonary artery, which constitute the pulmonary plexus are the nutrient vessels of the air-cells, and the seat of inflammation in pneumonia, because: 1. Capillaries of the bronchial artery do not exist in the air-cells; 2. The absence of the bronchial arteries in some animals shows the capability of the pulmonary vessels for the purpose of nutrition.

It was argued by Dr. MOREHEAD, that if inflammation be an altered state of the nutritive processes of the affected part, then the capillaries immediately concerned in inflammation must necessarily be those which in their normal state circulate arterial blood for purposes of nutrition; that the blood which is a factor in inflammation must always be blood, which in the normal state is a factor in nutrition. He maintained, therefore, that capillaries of the bronchial arteries are those immediately concerned in the nutrition of the air-cells, and in pneumonia; because they are the nutrient vessels of the visceral pleura, of all the tissues of the bronchial tubes, the coats of the bloodvessels, the nerves and lymphatics, and the connecting areolar tissue of the lungs, and the seat of inflammation in visceral pleuritis and bronchitis. It was improbable that bronchial capillaries should ever be discoverable in the air-cells, because (a) inflammation of the air-cells must always be followed by turgescence of the pulmonary plexus; and (b) artificial injection of a bronchial artery always in part fills the pulmonary plexus; hence bronchial capillaries, if existing in the air-cells, are almost certain to be veiled by the larger pulmonary plexus, under the only circumstances in which it is reasonable to expect to see them. Again, admitting, as very likely, that bronchial capillaries do not exist in the air-cells, it did not follow that the blood of the bronchial arteries is not the nutrient blood of the cells, and the factor in inflammation. It might be, that the thin walls of the cells were nourished by a process analogous to that which is effective in the cornea, articular cartilages, and lamellated osseous tissue? The capillaries of the termini of the bronchial tubes and of the interlobular areolar tissue carry the blood near enough to the air-cells to admit of their nutrition by imbibition of the plasma. The argument from analogy, that because there are animals without bronchial arteries, there may be nutrition by the

solely to the little reliance that can be placed on the authenticity of the product.

I am the more anxious to set myself right in this matter, as, during the amiable Professor's stay in England, I was daily in the most friendly and intimate intercourse with him; and watched with the keenest interest his experiments at the Lock Hospital, thereby deriving much benefit from his great experience. Further, I should deem it the greatest presumption on my part to prejudge a question—so dear to the venerable Professor's heart—the therapeutic value of which has been referred for appreciation to my learned brethren forming the medical staff of the Lock Hospital, who have been instructed to make a report on the subject. I am, etc.,

A. W. L. C. MEREDYTH.

76, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, April 21st, 1866.

[The report which Dr. Meredyth criticises was printed from a manuscript forwarded by the Secretaries of the Harveian Society. EDITOR.]

#### MR. BAKER BROWN'S OPERATION.

SIR,—In common with, I know, many of my professional brethren, I am most pleased that you have, in your current number (April 28th), reviewed as you have done Mr. I. B. Brown's late publication and the subject to which it really relates.

There is one question that must occur to every one, and I put it with all professional propriety: What is the value, *in toto nuptiali*, of a woman on whom the "operation as usual" has been performed? I have heard of bachelors fighting shy of young ladies who are known to have consulted a certain celebrated physician who insists on a "digital exploration" in every case of illness; but this——!

My only personal knowledge of the operation is, that it was once suggested for a young unmarried patient of mine, who was suffering from a disease rare enough in the virgin—prolapsed uteri. I utterly withstood the proposal, and cured her with alum-baths, etc., in a few weeks. The most careful inquiries in this case convinced me that this girl was of the utmost purity of mind and thought.

The husband of another patient called to tell me that his wife had gone to town, and had consulted a surgeon, who had told her that "a slight operation on the external parts was necessary", which he had fixed a day for performing. (She suffered from excoriation of the os and anteversion of the body of the uterus.) I told him a tale that sent him to the telegraph-office with a very peremptory prohibition. She afterwards consulted an eminent accoucheur, who confirmed my opinion, and said he could conceive of no "operation" that could possibly be necessary.

I rejoice to read your strictures, also, mild as they are, on the Report of the "London Surgical Home"—sent, be it remarked, to half the nobility in the kingdom. After "the Rev. J. P. Gell offered up prayer", there was read over to the ladies and gentlemen assembled, as at pp. 15, 16, and 17, a list of female diseases enough to make the blood of any layman curdle. The curiosity of non-professional men I know this list to have excited, from having had to translate some of the hard names. And are we to suppose that feminine curiosity is either less, or seeks no gratification? That the "proceedings" of the meeting, as reported, should be published and circulated, is surely a strange professional anomaly. It seems to me that, if it be possible to suggest to the female mind thoughts which may result in the deplorable habits, the reference to which no euphonious periphrasis can conceal, it is most likely to be done

by the circulation among families and non-professionals of publications that will be read chiefly by those to whom they will prove harmful.

The gravity of the subject no physician can doubt; but this very gravity should retain it in its proper place among other professional arcana. Now that the melancholy neglect of the dead languages has deprived us of the familiar use of Latin, under the shelter of which our modest forefathers would have shrouded such scientific details, I heartily agree with your suggestion that the title of any book bearing on such a subject should be, like a ship's flag, such as to serve either as an indication or as a warning. I had already been astounded by the notice in the *Church Times*, which you quote at p. 456. Fancy some innocent curate going about recommending his easy little operation for "distressing cases of illness"! I am, etc.,

A PROVINCIAL F.R.C.P.

April 30th, 1866.

## Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 25th.

Bailey, Thomas, L.S.A., Gough Street North  
Colquhoun, Frederic Stuart, Tiverton, Devon  
Creed, John Mildred, Melbourne, Australia  
Farley, Frederick Baldock, Creetingham, Suffolk  
Goodwin, Arthur, Chesterfield  
Haynes, Frederic Harry, Evesham, Worcestershire  
Horder, Thomas, Salisbury  
Ireland, Edward, Kendal, Westmoreland  
Jackson, Mowbray, Bowbrickhill, Bucks  
Leggatt, Alfred John, Lowndes Square  
Leverton, Edward James, Truro, Cornwall  
Lucas, George, Burwell, Cambridgeshire  
Morris, Henry, Petworth, Sussex  
Poore, George Vivian, Andover  
Reid, Lestock Holland, Toronto, Canada West  
Richardson, William Edmund, Leeds  
Rule, William Bennett, Maids Hill  
Sargent, James Forbes, Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park  
Stocks, Frederick, Wakefield  
Tay, Waren, Worcester  
Upton, Herbert Chrippes, Petworth, Sussex

#### Admitted on April 26th—

Blythman, Clement Samuel, Swinton, Yorkshire  
Bowkett, Thomas Edward, Poplar  
Buckley, Henry Child, Llanelli, Carmarthen  
Coalbank, Isaac, Old Dalby, Leicestershire  
Cooke, James Lawson, Market Drayton  
Gray, Alexander Riddoch, M.A. & M.B. Univ. Aber., Aberdeen  
Hill, Arthur, L.S.A., Pimlico  
Hughes, James Brierly, Congleton, Cheshire  
John, William, Haverfordwest  
Kelly, Charles, Market Deeping  
Lamb, Barnabas Walter, Stourport, Worcestershire  
Malins, Edward, Liverpool  
Monckton, William, Brencley, Kent  
Parsons, Frederic William, Bayswater  
Pattinson, Henry Beaumont, Heavitree, near Exeter  
Richards, William Joseph, Redruth, Cornwall  
Tattersall, William Joseph, Bacup, Lancashire  
Taylor, Moses, Walsall, Staffordshire

#### At the same meeting of the Court—

Thomas, David Bowen, Greenwich Hospital, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date April 11, 1861.

#### Admitted on April 27th—

Airey, George, Bayswater  
Carter, William, M.D. Edin., Mid Calder, near Edinburgh  
Chapman, George, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire  
Davies, William, Llanpumpstaint, Carmarthen  
Dunn, George Newman, Dublin  
Exell, Edmund, Yeovil, Somerset  
Hayden, James Augustus, High Wycombe  
Heelas, Martin Luther, Wokingham  
Hiron, William Nathaniel, Chipping Campden  
Holt, James John, L.S.A., Bromley, Kent

Kenyon, George Arthur, Doncaster  
 Maybury, Augustus Constable, Frimley, Surrey  
 Oakman, Joseph, Wimbledon  
 Raine, George Rolph, Billericay, Essex  
 Read, Arthur Walter, Coventry  
 Riley, Joseph, Barnes, Surrey  
 Smith, Joseph William, Weaverham, Cheshire  
 Thomson, Henry Albert Richardson, Spencer Square  
 Thurston, William French, Notting Hill  
 Watson, Samuel Key, Jersey  
 Withers, Richard Walter Owen, Shrewsbury  
 Wright, Robert Temple, Norwich

#### APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 26th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Eaton, John Chamberlin, 5, Fitzroy Square  
 Farr, Archer, Dunstable, Bedfordshire  
 Haslam, James, Church Road, Islington  
 Hilton, John, Croston, near Preston, Lancashire  
 Millett, George Bown, Penzance, Cornwall  
 Rutledge, Edward Butler, Ingatstone, Essex  
 Square, William, Plymouth  
 Sutcliffe, William Greenwood, Ashville Place, Battersea Park

#### APPOINTMENTS.

KEMPTHORNE, Henry L., M.D., elected Assistant Medical Officer to Bethlehem Hospital.  
 NORRIS, George R., Esq., appointed Medical Officer to the Wivelcombe Dispensary.

#### ARMY.

CAHILL, Surgeon A. P., M.D., 6th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.  
 CHAPMAN, H. T., Esq., to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* C. Williams.  
 DOMENICHETTI, Surgeon R., M.D., 75th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.  
 EVANS, Surgeon U. W., M.D., 61st Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.  
 HAWARD, Staff-Surgeon W., to be Surgeon 105th Foot, *vice* A. M. Macbeth.  
 JOHNSTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. S., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 69th Foot, *vice* A. Neill.  
 NEILL, Assistant-Surgeon A., 69th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Johnston, M.D.  
 PEACOCKE, Staff-Surgeon G., M.D., from half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Haward.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

BAIRD, William J., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Boscawen*.  
 JOHNSTON, William, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Bristol*.  
 MANSFIELD, Pierce, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Amazon*.  
 MILNE, Thomas, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Mullet*.  
 MOCKRIDGE, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Bristol*.  
 ROCHE, William, Esq. (a), Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Black Prince*.  
 SLAUGHTER, Charles H., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Jackal*.  
 SLOAN, J., M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the retired list.  
 TURNBULL, Alexander, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to Plymouth Hospital.  
 YARDE, William, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Industry*.

#### MILITIA.

FOOTIT, W. F., Esq., to be Surgeon Royal Sherwood Foresters, or Nottinghamshire Militia.

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

BARNES, J. W., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Middlesex A.V.  
 FISH, R., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.  
 GILL, W., L.R.C.P.Ed., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st City of London A.V.  
 HAYWARD, W. H., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 16th Worcestershire R.V.  
 HODGSON, J. B., M.D., to be Surgeon Preston (Lancashire) R.V.  
 HOWSON, E. A., M.D., to be Lieutenant 28th West Riding R.V.  
 INGHAM, A., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 28th West Riding R.V.  
 SAVAGE, J., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 28th West Riding R.V.  
 STEPHENS, T., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 1st Northumberland A.V.  
 THYNE, T., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Middlesex A.V.

#### BIRTHS.

BLACKMORE. On April 26th, at Douglas Road, Canonbury, the wife of James T. Blackmore, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a daughter.  
 CLARKSON. On April 26th, at Romford, the wife of William H. Clarkson, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.  
 GREENWAY. On April 28th, at Sandy, Bedfordshire, prematurely, the wife of J. R. Greenway, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.  
 HENRY. On April 26th, at Stratheden House, the wife of Mitchell Henry, Esq., of a son.

McCONVILLE. On April 26th, at Glasgow, the wife of John McConville, M.D., of a daughter.  
 MARSHALL. On April 23rd, at Mortlake, Surrey, the wife of William Marshall, M.D., of a son.  
 MONCKTON. On April 26th, at Alrewas, Staffordshire, the wife of William Monckton, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.  
 MORGAN. On April 27th, at Stamford, the wife of \*Fortescue John Morgan, Esq., of a daughter.  
 PARROTT. On April 27th, the wife of John Parrott, Esq., Surgeon, Clapham Common, of a son.  
 WYMAN. On April 26th, at Highgate, the wife of \*W. S. Wyman, M.D., Hatfield Broad Oak, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

CURRIE, Robert George, Esq., H.M. Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Catherine Ouseley, eldest daughter of Alexander C. MACRAE, M.D., late H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service.  
 DALE, the Rev. F. S., M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Birmingham, to Lydia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles BRACEY, Esq., Birmingham, at Edgbaston, on April 24.  
 DE LA CONDOMINE, John, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Ellen, daughter of Henry OLDHAM, M.D., of Finsbury Square, at Beckley, on April 26.  
 GARRETT, Robert Henry, Esq., Weston-super-Mare, to Emily, only daughter of the late John JOHNSON, M.D., of the same place, on April 24.  
 HILL, William R., M.D., of Iymington, Hants, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William CHINERY, Esq., of the same place, on April 26.  
 LAW, Richard Alexander, Esq., of Scurmors House, county Sligo, to Helen Scott, only daughter of John BROWN, M.D., F.R.S.E., at Edinburgh, on April 24.  
 \*PARSONS, James St. John Gage, L.R.C.P.Ed., of Bristol, to Bessie, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Richard McLEARN, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at St. George's, near Bristol, on April 26.  
 RUTTER, Frederick John, Esq., of Hillingdon, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Arthur STILWELL, M.D., of the same place, on April 26.

#### DEATHS.

DAVIDSON. On April 29th, at Shaftesbury House, Bayswater, Arthur William, third son of Thomas Davidson, M.D.  
 EDMUNDS. On May 1st, at 4, Fitzroy Square, aged nearly 1 year, of spasm of the glottis, while apparently in perfect health, Harold Charles, son of \*James Edmunds, M.D.  
 GITTENS, Joshua Mayers, M.D., at Barbadoes, aged 53, on April 3.  
 HARRISON, John, M.D., at Highgate, aged 33, on April 28.  
 JOHNSTONE, John Maxwell, M.D., late of Demerara, at Bath, on April 18.  
 ROGERS. On April 18th, at Great Stanmore, aged 86, Charlotte Anne, widow of the late William Rogers, Esq., Surgeon.  
 WEST, Thomas, M.D., at Daventry, aged 70, on April 21.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Professor Owen reports, in 1865, the acquisition of 30,402 specimens in the departments of natural history.

A MORNING CONCERT will be given at Messrs. Colard's Rooms in Grosvenor Street on the 25th instant, for the benefit of the widow and son of the late Mr. W. D. Key, surgeon, of Islington.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. A guarantee fund of £10,000 has been provided for the next meeting of the Social Science Association by the inhabitants of Manchester.

THE OLD TALE. An action (Hazell v. Vokin) was lately brought to recover compensation in damages for an injury the plaintiff's wife had sustained by reason of the negligent driving of the defendant's servant. The medical witnesses who were called on both sides differed very much in their opinions as to the extent of the injury.

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS. Upon the vote of £9735 for the lunacy commissioners and inspectors of lunatic asylums, in Committee of Supply last Monday, Mr. Scourfield called attention to the general dissatisfaction which prevailed owing to the constitution of the Poor-law Board, which was not directly represented in the house.—Mr. Childers admitted that the system did not work altogether satisfactorily. The fact was, that there were three different systems now at work in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and he thought they would soon be in a position to know which was the best.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.** This Bill has been read a third time and passed.

**LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENTS.** These Acts, as amended, were, on Monday last, reported to the House of Commons.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE "TIMES." The *Times* of April 30th, in a leading article on Cholera, learnedly informs us that "we are ignorant of the laws of health!"

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.** In Committee of Supply, on Monday last, a vote of £20,000 was asked for the erection of a building for the University of London. Sir C. O'Loughlen expressed his gratification, seeing it was full time that the University should have not only a name, but a local habitation. Mr. Cowper said the building was intended to be erected on the northern side of the gardens of Burlington House. Mr. Childers said the students who came to the examinations of the London University came from many colleges and belonged to different denominations. There were examined at the University last year upwards of one thousand students, on thirteen different occasions. The present accommodation was notoriously inadequate; and what was wanted was a proper room for the Senate, rooms for the registrar and others officers, a large hall for examinations, a smaller hall also for examinations, waiting-rooms, and classrooms; and it would be impossible on a proper scale to construct such a building as was required for a less amount than that asked for. After some further discussion, the vote was agreed to.

**INFECTED CABS.** In Committee of Supply, on Monday last, Mr. Crawford called attention to the great want of precaution in licensing drivers of cabs and other public vehicles. He also complained of cabs being used to convey fever and other patients to the hospitals. Dr. Brady corroborated the statement regarding the dangerous uses to which cabs were often applied, and said he had the authority of medical men connected with some of our hospitals for saying that many infectious diseases were propagated by this practice. Mr. Hankey said attempts had been made to have vehicles set apart for carrying infected persons to hospitals, but the public would not subscribe. Dr. Brady said the Government ought to take the matter in hand and require each parish to provide conveyances for this exclusive purpose. Mr. Candlish suggested that the Poor-law Board should enable unions throughout the country to provide cabs for persons suffering from such diseases. That course had been followed by the guardians in the borough which he represented; and, while it was inexpensive, he had no doubt it was most protective.

**ASSAULT ON A SURGEON.** At Clerkenwell, a few days ago, John Lawley was charged with being drunk and violently assaulting Dr. J. T. Paul, surgeon to the E Division of Police, at his residence, 26, Burton Crescent, St. Pancras. The prisoner went to the prosecutor's door, knocked, and went direct into the consulting-room. He was asked to leave, but would not, and when Dr. Paul went into the room the prisoner struck him on the shoulder. The doctor took up a stick, and was about to use it, when the prisoner wrenched it from his hand and hit him on the head with it. The prisoner wrestled with him, got him against the wall, and endeavoured to strangle him; and had it not been for the arrival of the two servants and Mrs. Paul there could be little doubt that the doctor would have been seriously injured. As it was, the prisoner got his knees in his stomach and caused him great pain. When the prisoner found that the stick had a point in it, he attempted to run it into Dr. Paul's throat. With great difficulty he

was got to the police-station. Dr. Paul said that this was not a solitary instance of the kind. Mr. Barker said it was a very serious charge, and one that ought to be properly investigated. For that reason he would remand the prisoner for a week. Dr. Paul said he had no doubt that, if the case were mentioned in the *Times*, the magistrate would hear of similar cases.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.** The annual ceremony of graduation in arts, law, and divinity, to which was added this year, for the first time, science, took place last week. The degree of Doctor of Science, just instituted in this University, was conferred on Mr. A. Hastie Dick, a member of the University of London, the first to claim that honour, and two young gentlemen took the maiden honours in the degree of Bachelor of Science. Nine young gentlemen graduated as Bachelors of Divinity, and five as Bachelors of Law, while about forty took the degree of M.A., five or six of them with honours.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.** In Committee of the House of Commons on this Bill, on April 26th, Mr. Ayrton said that two years ago he opposed the Bill because it ministered to vice, and made no provision for the reclamation of the unfortunate women. He was glad to find that the Government had profited by his advice, and that many of those unfortunate women had been reclaimed and restored to their friends. He attributed the present measure entirely to the action of the medical officers of the army and navy, who strongly objected to the present mode of inspection.—Lord C. Paget said that Mr. Ayrton appeared to be ignorant of the care taken to preserve the health of the men in both services.—Mr. Henley asked, if the Bill was to be extended to Windsor, why not to Westminster?—Sir G. Grey: There are troops at Windsor.—Mr. Henley said there were troops in Westminster, and also a public school.—Sir G. Grey said the only question for the Committee was whether the existence of disease in the services justified exceptional legislation.—The Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

**SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.** The annual general meeting of the members of this Society was held at 53, Berners Street on April 26th. The balance-sheet of the year 1865 was read; from which it appeared that sixty-five widows and orphan children of deceased members of the Society had received ordinary relief during the year to the extent of £2150, besides other grants. The officers and directors of the Society were elected for twelve months as follows. *President*—Martin Ware, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—E. A. Brande, Esq.; P. M. Latham, M.D.; J. Bacot, Esq.; D. H. Walne, Esq.; A. J. Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S.; G. Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.; J. Miles, Esq.; C. H. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S.; J. Paget, Esq., F.R.S.; C. Hawkins, Esq.; T. Hammerton, Esq.; Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D. *Treasurers*—J. T. Ware, Esq.; G. Hamilton Roe, M.D. (Acting); R. S. Eyles, Esq. *Directors*—H. Sterry, Esq.; H. Jeaffreson, M.D.; H. S. Illingworth, Esq.; F. Hawkins, M.D.; T. B. Curling, Esq.; J. Hilton, Esq.; J. Love, Esq.; H. A. Pitman, M.D.; J. Adams, Esq.; R. Druitt, M.R.C.P.L.; J. C. Forster, Esq.; E. Tegart, Esq.; J. Scott, Esq.; H. Lee, Esq.; C. Collambell, Esq.; R. Quain, M.D.; G. Johnson, M.D.; C. F. Du Pasquier, Esq.; E. U. Berry, Esq.; S. Solly, Esq.; J. Morgan, Esq.; R. Barnes, M.D.; G. Budd, M.D.; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S. The annual dinner is appointed to be held on the 16th instant; for particulars of which, and the limits within which medical men must live to become members of the Society, we refer to the advertisement in our present number.

**ROYAL SOCIETY.** At the Royal Society's *Soirée*, on the 28th ult., Dr. Bence Jones exhibited illustrations of the fluorescence of a certain substance, allied in its nature to quinine, inherent in the flesh of animals, the singular characteristic optical effects of which were shown in the extra violet rays of the electric light. Mr. Bateman discoursed on the water supply of London from the Plympton district. Professor Graham shewed the process of the separation of the oxygen from the air, by dialysis. The air from within an India-rubber bag is exhausted, and as the vacuum is continued by the descent of a column of mercury connected by a pipe with the bag, the air has a natural tendency to flow through the substance of the bag itself. The oxygen, however, being more soluble, so to express it, by the India-rubber than the other component of the air, the nitrogen, a portion of the oxygen of the air (about forty per cent.) passes through, and is carried down in globules by the column of mercury, and being collected in test tubes or other convenient receptacles, partially extinguished matches may be relighted, and other experiments illustrating the properties of oxygen may be performed.

**CHOLERA RUMOURS.** One hundred and thirty additional deaths have taken place on board the steamer *England* at Halifax. The disease is decreasing, and there is no sickness among the cabin passengers. The Halifax physicians pronounce the disease to be decidedly cholera.—The cholera at Guadeloupe has still prevailed; and the attacks of the disease in all parts of the island, though few, have been generally fatal.—A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Bristol. It appears that a seaman came from Rotterdam, *via* London, and that on the journey from the latter place he was first attacked with the disease, which made such rapid strides, that within eighteen hours of his first seizure he was a corpse. Dr. Davies, the medical inspector of the city, and Dr. W. Budd, both pronounced it a case of Asiatic cholera.—The cholera has passed from the Duchy of Luxembourg into Holland. Letters from the Hague mention that it has broken out in several Dutch towns, and at Rotterdam and Delfshaven especially.—It is said that no case of cholera ever occurred in the part of Virginia which contains its mineral springs.—Two emigrants, a Dane and a German, arrived last week in Liverpool from Hull. On Monday last they were attacked with cholera, and removed to the Liverpool workhouse. The authorities are taking every precaution against the spread of contagion, as large numbers of German emigrants are constantly arriving in the town.

**QUARANTINE.** In Committee of Supply, on Monday last, on the vote of £1444 for quarantine expenses, Mr. C. Bentinck said that the quarantine establishments appeared to be disappearing; but now that the cholera was impending it was possible they might be revived. He asked for explanations as to the vote.—Mr. Childers said that if the quarantine laws were to be continued, this was the smallest establishment that could be kept up. Parliament held the Privy Council responsible for carrying out the quarantine laws. No one would question the necessity of quarantine regulations a year or two ago when two ships reached England with yellow fever on board.—General Dunne recognised the necessity of quarantine, but could not understand how so small a sum as £1444 could effect the object. How could it affect quarantine in the Mediterranean? With free trade we had suffered from the cattle-plague, and cholera might march upon us with the same facility. A man had arrived at Bristol suffering from cholera, which was impending at this moment.

Was this not sufficient to establish an organisation equal to check it? Cholera would not be any more restrained by such provision, than the cattle-plague had been by the vacillating precautions of the government.—Mr. Ayrton thought he saw a job in this vote.—Mr. P. Urquhart thought that much evil might be prevented by good quarantine regulations.—Mr. Sandford thought that, as the cholera seemed to be approaching these shores, the government ought not to lose a moment in using preventive measures.—Dr. Brady contended that the best means of preventing the spread of the disease would be to establish a board of medical officers. When the cattle-disease was in its most dangerous stage, Government appointed officers to examine the cattle on their being landed; and surely, where the lives of men were imperilled, they might show some extra zeal for the preservation of the public health.—The vote was agreed to.

**ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.** On the 27th ult. was celebrated the inaugural ceremony of this institution, prior to its opening for the reception of patients. The hospital was solemnly dedicated by a religious service, by the Bishop of Winchester, who proceeded to uncover the bust of the late Prince Consort, which Her Majesty had directed Mr. Theed, the sculptor, to execute, and had graciously presented to the committee of the hospital. It is about two years and nine months since the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Lewis Lloyd, the then High Sheriff of the county. Since then the works have steadily progressed, and the hospital is now completed and fully equipped, and furnished in every particular. The site is salubrious, being on the slope of the chalk range, known as the "Hog's-back," between Guildford and Farnham. It is within five minutes of the Guildford railway station. The most modern appliances and improvements have been sought for, and the minutest detail has been carried out with as much attention as works of greater magnitude, and apparently of more importance. The main wards contain twenty-one beds each; they are wide, lofty, and spacious, and are lighted by windows both on the north and south side, and at the ends. The committee seem not to have been inimical to the "glass and glare" system, for we find that the window space is equivalent to twenty-four square feet to each bed, about the same as in the Vincennes Hospital, Paris, and the Herbert Hospital at East Woolwich. The building is opened without debt. The cost from first to last has been altogether £17,015. The Queen had consented to become patroness of the hospital, and sent a check for £105.

**ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.** On the 26th ult., the anniversary festival of this institution was held at Willis's Rooms. Sir William Fergusson presided, and was well supported by surgeons and physicians. The chairman in giving "Success to the Medical Benevolent College," referred to the report of the institution, which afforded the strongest proof, not only of its utility, but of its actual necessity. The College was founded in 1851, as an asylum for medical gentlemen, and for their widows, who may have been left in reduced circumstances. The objects which the College is now carrying out are threefold—first, to maintain an asylum in which a hundred pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows, are provided with rooms, and with incomes graduated according to their necessities; the second object is to provide a school in which a liberal education is given to two hundred boys, the sons of doctors, at least forty of whom are maintained entirely at the expense of the College, while the remainder are charged at the lowest rate found to be practicable;

the third and last benevolent effort of the College is to provide either annuities or occasional pecuniary assistance to medical gentlemen in distressed circumstances, or to their families, when such assistance can be granted without detriment to the asylum or school, which is ever regarded as the principal object of this charity. There are at present resident in the College at Epsom twenty-four pensioners, each of whom is provided with three comfortably furnished rooms, an ample annual allowance of coals, and £21 a year in money. The full complement of two hundred boys are now in the school, and in addition to these there are many day scholars, who receive all the advantages of a first-class education on payment, but who are not necessarily the sons of medical men. The Council are, however, earnestly desirous of increasing the number of foundation scholars, and of placing their maintenance and that of the pensioners upon a footing independent of the somewhat precarious support of annual subscriptions. Between £600 and £700 was subscribed in the room.

**KNIGHTHOOD AND LONG LIFE.** The general average of human life in the British Islands is about 33 years. It is, therefore, worthy of note what effect good living and other accessories of wealth have in preserving life. In 1865-6 there died fourteen peers, whose united ages amounted to 931 years, or an average of a little over 66 years each, just double the general average. The oldest (Viscount Combermere) was 93, and the youngest (Baron Kingsale) 38. In the same period there died forty baronets, whose total span of life was 2,623 years, or an average of 65½ each. The oldest two (Sir J. H. Palmer and Sir Thomas Staples) were 90 years of age each; and the youngest (Sir F. D. Legard) was 32. But, most remarkable of all, there died thirty-eight knights, whose ages amounted to the total of 2,744 years, or the remarkable average of 73 each. The oldest (Sir F. W. Austen) was 91 years of age, and the youngest (Sir R. M. Bromley) 52. It seems as if knighthood were the *elixir vite*.

**TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN FRANCE.** A Government Report on the lunatics confined in public and private asylums in France states that in 1860 there were 57 public and 42 private asylums in the 86 departments of France. These were divided among 60 departments, leaving 26 unprovided with any refuge for insane persons. The number of lunatics in asylums has gradually increased since 1835. The number confined in asylums was, on January 1, 1835, 10,539; in 1842, 15,280; in 1849, 20,231; in 1856, 25,485; in 1861, 30,239. The increase of lunatics was 750 annually. In 1861, the asylums could afford accommodation to 31,550 patients, so that there were 1,311 beds vacant. In 1856, the number of lunatics was 22,602; idiots, 2,840. The idiots increased within five years by 32 per cent., while the lunatics increased by only 14 per cent. This difference is accounted for by the number of idiots admitted into asylums who were previously taken care of in their families. The women in asylums increase in a greater proportion than the men. Four-fifths of the inmates of lunatic asylums are regarded as incurable. There is one male lunatic for 915 men, and one female lunatic for 839 women; and one male idiot for 796 men, and one female idiot for 1,034 women; showing that there are fewer lunatics among men than among women, and that there are fewer idiots among women than among men. The mortality among men is greater than among women in lunatic asylums, there being 130 deaths among men to 100 among women. Between 1854 and 1860 inclusive (seven years), 68,992 patients were received into lunatic asylums, and 63,277 were discharged or

died. Four-fifths of the patients admitted into lunatic asylums are supported by public charity, at an expense of a little more than 1s. a head *per diem*.

### 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.** Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Nomination of Officers. Dr. Marcet, "On the Therapeutical Properties of Mineral Waters."  
**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Toynbee, "On Disconnection of the Incus and the Stapes"; Mr. Durham, "On a New Operation for the Radical Cure of Hernia."  
**WEDNESDAY.** Royal College of Physicians, 7 P.M. Dr. Andrew Clark, "On Some Points in the Minute Anatomy of the Lung."  
**FRIDAY.** Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Andrew Clark, "On the Theory of Pulmonary Hepatisation."

### 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.

**A TALE OF MISMANAGEMENT.**—SIR: On the 28th of last June, a *soirée* was held at the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. At that meeting, many gentlemen, I believe, lost their overcoats, hats, and other articles of dress, which have, in numerous instances, never been recovered. Amongst others, I lost a coat and hat—the former of which was restored to me after a lapse of about six weeks. I have had some correspondence with the authorities of the College in reference to the missing hat, and have been informed that the Council declines to replace it—repudiating all liability in equity or law, although I retain a ticket, numbered 212, which was given me on entrance as a voucher for the custody of the garments.

Now, the sum involved in my case is trifling in amount, but the principle is of some importance; and I venture to ask through your columns how many suffered through the defective arrangements on the evening in question, and whether the Council is not in common honour and decency bound to make good to their former possessors the various articles which were lost.

I am, etc., A MEMBER.

I should be glad, if supported by other sufferers, to try the legal rights of the question, mainly on account of the very cavalier behaviour displayed by the College on the subject.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS SHAPTER; Dr. MARRIOTT; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. SIEVEKING; Mr. C. HOLTHOUSE; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. J. J. GREEN; Dr. J. HILL; Dr. MERRIMAN; Dr. H. SIMPSON; Dr. EDMUNDS; Mr. GASKOIN; Mr. LE GROS CLARK; and Dr. JONES.