

purpose of early detection of diarrhoea or incipient cholera; and the cases thus detected were treated generally, if not uniformly, by opium, astringents, and stimulants. Almost immediately after an infected district was placed under visitation, the number of attacks and deaths began to diminish; and the impression left upon the minds of many if not of all those who had opportunities of forming an opinion, was, that the most successful mode of combating this fearful scourge was to arrest the premonitory diarrhoea.

The circumstances under which this visitation has occurred appear to corroborate the views of those who maintain that cholera, like most other zymotics, can be propagated by contagion alone. There has been no overcrowding on board any of the vessels, none of which had their full complement of passengers, and all of which left the port in a condition quite as favourable, in a sanitary point of view, as any of the emigrant vessels which sail from the Mersey daily, and land their passengers in health and safety.

If overcrowding *per se* could produce cholera, we should have found it prevailing in many parts of the town, and especially in some of the lodging-houses for foreign emigrants; but the few straggling cases that have occurred in one of these houses are clearly traceable to the party of emigrants who originally came here in one or other of the infected ships.

There is much ground for asserting that, whether this visitation of cholera is to remain within its present limits, or whether it is to become epidemic throughout the town, depends mainly upon how far it is possible to isolate the infected individuals. The authorities appear to be acting on that assumption, and are adopting the most prompt and comprehensive measures for carrying out the necessary precautions. When the *Helvetia* arrived in the Mersey, the passengers and crew were prohibited from landing for three days; but, as this temporary quarantine was not, or perhaps could not, in the present state of our laws, be extended, the introduction of cholera into the town followed as the inevitable result of the landing of the infected ship's company. As medical science, like almost everything else, appears to move in cycles, we may yet find ourselves returning to the adoption of the old and rigid quarantine regulations, which might, at this particular juncture, have proved the means of averting a serious calamity to an overcrowded community.

As any suggestion in the way of treatment may be acceptable in a disease so intractable as that of which we are speaking, I venture to say that a practitioner of much experience in this town, and who was largely engaged in the treatment of cholera during the epidemic of 1849, is strongly in favour of venesection in the stage of collapse. He advises the abstraction of a few ounces of blood, until the black treacly appearance is replaced by the flow of blood in its ordinary condition. This treatment, like that by castor-oil, is founded upon the eliminative theory, and was, I believe, first recommended by Mr. Annesley.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC. [Quarterly.]	Museum of Natural History Society, Shrewsbury.	Thursday, May 24, 5.30 P.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Ordinary.]	37, Soho Square.	Friday, May 25, 8 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Bedford.	Thursday, June 7, 2 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 13.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID-LAND COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Friday, June 15th, 3.30 P.M.
NORTHERN. [Annual.]	Durham.	Friday, June 22nd.
CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON. [Annual.]	Committee Room of the Corn Exchange, St. Neots.	Tuesday, June 26th, 2.30 P.M.

### SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE next quarterly *conversazione* will be held in the Museum of the Natural History Society, Shrewsbury, on Thursday evening, May 24th, at 5.30.

Several papers will be read, and some interesting experiments and objects exhibited. Members may introduce friends.

Gentlemen having communications to make, will have the kindness to inform the Secretary thereof three days before the meeting.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Hon. Secretary.*

### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN Ordinary Meeting of this Branch will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Friday, May 25th, at 8 P.M.; E. H. SIEVEKING, M.D., President, in the chair.

Dr. Richardson will read a paper on "The Vaccination Question, in its legal, public, and professional aspects."

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

### SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE tenth Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at Bedford, on Thursday, June 7th, at 2 P.M.; EDWARD LAWFORD, M.D., President, in the chair.

Dinner will be provided at 5 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the titles without delay to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

JOHN M. BRYAN, M.D., } *Hon.*  
G. P. GOLDSMITH, } *Secs.*

### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch will be held in the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 13th; A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., President, in the chair. The meeting will commence at half-past Twelve. Dinner at the Adelphi at half-past Four.

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.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES  
BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch will be held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, June 15th, at 3.30 P.M. Dr. CARTER, President, in the chair.

The members will afterwards dine together. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock P.M. precisely.

T. H. BARTLETT, Hon. Secretary.

## NORTHERN BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Northern Branch will be held at Durham on Friday, June 22nd; Sir JOHN FIFE, F.R.C.S., 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.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., Hon. Sec.  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 9th, 1866.

## CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Cambridge and Huntingdon Branch will be held at St. Neots, in the Committee Room of the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, June 26th, at 2.30 P.M.; J. J. EVANS, Esq., 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.

P. W. LATHAM, M.D., Hon. Secretary.  
15, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT  
DISTRICT MEETING.

THE fourth meeting for the ninth session, 1865-6, was held at the Union House, Dartford, on May 11th, 1866; JOHN GRANTHAM, Esq., in the chair. Twenty-seven members and visitors were present.

The SECRETARY announced a response from the friends of the deceased members.

*New Members.* George Richards Cooke, Esq., of Greenhithe, was duly elected a member, subject to the rules of the Association; and John Thompson Dickson, Esq., of the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone, near Dartford, was elected a member of the district.

*Next Meeting.* John J. Douglas Burns, M.D., of Chatham, was chosen chairman of the meeting to be held at Rochester in September.

*Discussion and Resolutions.* The subject of actions-at-law against surgeons for alleged malpraxis was considered, especially in relation to the case of Rudman *versus* Armstrong. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. "That the members of the West Kent District of the South-Eastern Branch desire to express their sympathy for Dr. Armstrong and his son, on account of the annoyance and expense to which they, whilst performing the duties of medical officers to a public charitable institution, have been subjected by the action in the Court of Exchequer of Rudman *versus* Armstrong.

2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical gentlemen who appeared as witnesses for the defence for their generous conduct."

The Secretary was directed to convey the report of these proceedings to the gentlemen referred to; viz., Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. J. Cooper Forster, and Dr. J. Braxton Hicks.

*Demonstration.* Dr. RICHARDSON first described and exhibited his instruments; next explained the difficulties in the way of obtaining a suitable fluid; and then entered upon the use of local anaesthesia. He also exhibited ozonic, styptic, and caustic ethers; and coagulated a small quantity of putrid blood in a cup by means of the styptic fluid.

*Dinner.* The members and visitors adjourned to dinner at the Bull Hotel.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY  
DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

A MEETING of this Society was held at the Crystal Palace on Friday, May 11th. F. HETLEY, M.D. (Norwood), presided; and sixteen gentlemen were present.

*The Action against Dr. Armstrong.* The subject of the action recently brought against Dr. Armstrong of Gravesend having been introduced, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. BOTTOMLEY, seconded by Mr. WHITLING, and carried unanimously.

"That this meeting desires to express its sympathy with Dr. Armstrong and his son on the occasion of the annoying and very groundless action to which they have recently been subjected; and that it offers them its hearty congratulations on the successful issue of the contest."

The Honorary Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to Dr. Armstrong.

*Communications.* Dr. WALTERS of Reigate gave a brief account of the sequel of the case of Traumatic Cataract which had been read at the last meeting, and gave the history of a second similar case which had occurred in his practice.

Mr. WHITLING read the report of a case of much interest, which he gave his reasons for believing to be one of Uterine Haematocele. He received a vote of thanks for his paper, coupled with a request that he would allow it to be published.

Dr. MOXON (Guy's Hospital) brought a specimen of Aneurism of the Aorta, in which a natural cure had been effected.

Dr. LANCHESTER read some notes upon Cholera, which led to a discussion of the treatment of that disease.

Mr. ROPER showed a specimen of Tuberclie of the Suprarenal Capsules, which had occurred in a patient in the Infirmary at Croydon.

*The Dinner,* which took place at 6 P.M., was presided over by Mr. Bottomley.

*The Next Meeting* of the Society will be held at Reigate, on Thursday, October 11th, when Dr. Holman will take the chair.

*SCHÖNBEIN ON OXYGEN.* Schönbein says that he has been engaged in the study of oxygen for thirty years, and has discovered a number of facts which allow of his drawing the following conclusions. 1. Oxygen may exist in three different allotrophic states. 2. Two of these states are active, and opposed one to the other; one of them ozone, and the other ant ozone. 3. Equal quantities of ozone and ant ozone neutralise each other to form ordinary neutral or inactive oxygen. 4. Ordinary neutral oxygen may be split up or transformed, half into ozone and half into ant ozone. The experimental demonstration, he admits, is not so simple—as, for example, the composition and decomposition of water. He says that the assertion that I had succeeded in isolating ozone and ant ozone in a state of purity, is without foundation.

## Correspondence.

## THE CASE OF RUDMAN v. ARMSTRONG.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS BONNEY, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

SIR.—As various misrepresentations concerning me have appeared in the medical journals, I beg the insertion of this statement of facts relative to my appearance in evidence at the trial Rudman v. Armstrong and Son.

In February 1864, being accidentally in the shop of plaintiff, who was a bootmaker in Gravesend, he requested me to see his daughter, whom he stated to have been ill for a long time, and who seemed to get worse. I saw the girl, and found her on a couch in a well furnished room. She seemed partly unable to speak, through a swelling of the tongue; and, on examining the mouth, I saw that the teeth were loose, the gums swelled, saliva running from the lips, and some ulcerations in the pharynx. The young woman also drew my attention to her knee, below which there was a swelling, at that time covered with a piece of flannel six or seven inches long and about four in breadth, which was smeared with a bluish ointment. I considered the girl to be in a state of salivation. Her mother informing me that her daughter was under the younger defendant, Mr. Armstrong, I declined having anything to do with the case; only observing that I heard he was a respectable practitioner, and desiring the patient to follow strictly his directions.

On January 13th this year, having since March 1865 heard nothing of the matter, I was unexpectedly called on by the girl's mother, who asked me to see her at Hackney, where she had been removed, to be under a London practitioner. I visited the girl for the first time professionally on January 14th, 1866, finding her very weak and pale, and complaining of the swelling below the knee, and also of painful swellings on the scalp, with constant aching of the bones. I saw hardly any symptoms of salivation at that time. After a prolonged course of tonics, with iodide of potassium and chlorate of potass, the patient improved so much that she could just stand alone. During my attendance, I never hinted or heard a word spoken of any action at law until February 27th, 1866, when, to my surprise, I was told by the plaintiff that he had begun the action so far back as June 1865, and that his solicitor said I should be required as a witness. I refused to have any hand in the affair, and it was only when on subpoena that I felt compelled to give evidence at all. The pith of my evidence was that, in the absence of proof that the symptoms shown by the girl were consequent on scrofula or syphilis, mercury *might* have caused some of them; though I also added that salivation could be occasioned by many other drugs besides mercury; and that mercury, even in minute and judicious doses, sometimes acted violently on persons suffering from peculiarity of constitution. I volunteered no opinion whatever, and all I said was in reply to questions by judge or counsel.

Unwilling to trespass longer on your space,  
I am, etc., FRANCIS BONNEY.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL. We much regret to have to announce the deaths from cholera at Liverpool of Dr. Ross, a surgeon in attendance on board the *Jessie Munn*, and the Rev. Father Callaghan, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who caught the disease during his visitation of cholera patients.

## 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 May 9th.

Bailey, John Coyte, Plymouth  
Boldero, Frederick, Rattlesden, Suffolk  
Bonney, William Augustus, Brompton  
Cole, Thomas, Bath  
Dale, Frederick, Yarm, Yorkshire  
Davies, Nathaniel Edward, L.S.A., Llanrwst, Denbighshire  
Draper, William, Grantham  
Edmonds, Charles George, L.S.A., Peckham  
Elliston, George Sampson, Ipswich  
Fagge, Herbert William, Hythe, Kent  
Hardwicke, Ezra John, Bury St. Edmunds  
Moore, Walter, Myton, Warwickshire  
Palmer, William Grimes, Loughborough  
Paul, Josiah, Camborne, Cornwall  
Quicke, Thomas Joseph, Brixton  
Smith, William Henry Firebrace, London  
Strange, Frederick William, Beenham, near Reading  
Walker, Charles Edward, Stainland, Yorkshire  
Wickham, James, Bideford, Devon

Admitted on May 10th—

Atkins, Thomas Dealtry, Calcutta  
Bernard, David Edward, Bath  
Bush, Charles Arthur, Bath  
Bush, John Dearden, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
Creswell, Richard, Lewisham  
Farwell, James William George, St. Martin's, near Liskeard  
Fluder, Arthur Elsdall, Lymington  
Hankins, George Thomas, L.S.A., Clapham  
Harwood, Alfred, Cambridge  
McCarthy, Jeremiah, London Hospital  
McDonald, William, M.D.Edin., Edinburgh  
Maxwell, Edward Cleaver, Barnstaple  
Moore, William Henry, Liverpool  
Mousley, George William, Atherstone, Warwickshire  
Newman, Adam Perry, M.B.Dub., Cork  
Robinson, Richard Holt, Manchester  
Sawyer, James, Birmingham  
Sedgwick, Henry, St. John's Street  
Tindale, Wentworth Raynes, Peckham Rye  
Wall, Reginald Bligh, Bayswater  
Waller, Arthur, Milner Square  
Whitwell, John Maude, Kendal

At the same meeting of the Court—

Atkinson, Robert, H.M.S. *Prince Consort*, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College; his diploma bearing date April 17th, 1854.

It is stated that out of the 76 candidates who offered themselves for examination, 13 failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred back to their hospital studies for six months.

The following members, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on May 14th.

Buncombe, Charles Hope, York Place, Bow Road; diploma of membership dated May 29th, 1840  
Dalton, Henry Gibbs, George Town, Demerara; Feb. 19, 1841

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 10th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Baron, Thomas, Ulceby, Lincolnshire  
Evans, Owen, Pandy Trefriw, near Conway  
Howse, Frederick, Alexander Road, Kilburn Park  
Leggatt, Alfred John, William Street, Lowndes Square  
Lucas, George, Burwell  
Mudd, F. C., West Pallant, Chichester

## APPOINTMENTS.

BAILEY, J. C., Esq., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Three Counties Asylum, Stotfold, Baldock, Herts.  
DE BOISSIERE, Jean Valleton, M.D., appointed by the Queen a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.  
DICKINSON, W. H., M.D., elected Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.  
FARRE, F. J., M.D., elected Physician to the Charterhouse.  
OGLE, John W., M.D., elected Physician to St. George's Hospital, in the room of H. A. Pitman, M.D.

TONGE, Morris, M.A., M.D., appointed Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing Cross Hospital School of Medicine.

### BIRTHS.

FEGEN. On May 8th, at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of \*William B. Fegen, Esq., Staff-Surgeon H.M.S. *Impregnable*, of a son, stillborn.

MAJOR. On April 30th, at Hungersford, the wife of Harry P. Major, M.D., of a son.

PATERSON. On April 24th, at Balbeggie, Perthshire, the wife of G. K. H. Paterson, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

SMITH. On May 8th, at Hay, Breconshire, the wife of J. E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

WOLSTENHOLME. On April 30th, at Holywell, the wife of \*J. H. Wolstenholme, Esq., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BROOKE, T. L., L.R.C.P.Lond., to Emily Alice, third daughter of J. BURNETT, Esq., The Avenue, Gipsy Hill, at Camberwell, on May 8.

HEATH, William, Esq., Surgeon, of Manchester, to Emma, daughter of the late Edward C. MILNE, Esq., Solicitor, of Manchester, at Eccles, on May 9.

LAUDER, Thomas Bernard, Esq., of Moyclare, King's County, to Annie Emma, second daughter of T. A. COCKSEY, M.D., late of Drinkstone, Suffolk, at Cambridge, on May 9.

MASON, George, Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Elizabeth Walker, daughter of James BOWHILL, Esq., at Dunbar, on May 8.

MORCE, John, Esq., of Longsight, Manchester, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Samuel BARTON, Esq., Surgeon, of Bankfield, Whalley Range, at Manchester Cathedral, on April 28th.

\*WATSON, W. Tyndall, Esq., of Tottenham, to Isabella, daughter of W. BEWLEY, Esq., at Monkstown, on April 27.

### DEATHS.

ALLANSON, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Watford, aged 63, on May 4.

ATKINSON. On March 31st, at Lucknow, Helen, wife of Surgeon-Major Robert James Atkinson.

CAPPER, Jasper, M.D., late of Ipswich, at Hastings, aged 29, on May 10th; and on May 5th, aged 7 months, Edith, his daughter.

HARRISON. On May 10th, at Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, aged 7 months, John Orion, only son of John Harrison, Esq., Surgeon.

MCLINTOCK. On May 9th, at Dublin, aged 17, Florence, eldest child of Alfred H. M. McLintock, M.D.

SHAW, W., Esq., Surgeon, of Hampstead, aged 57, on April 27.

SIORDET. On May 11th, at Mentone, Fanny, wife of J. L. Siordet, M.D.

WOOTTON, W., Esq., Surgeon, at Harrold, Bedfordshire, aged 66, on May 9.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has consented to be nominated a vice-patron of this institution.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The Professor and the Demonstrator of Anatomy give notice, that they are willing to form classes for instruction in Anatomy and Clinical Surgery during the long vacation. Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to give their names to Professor Humphry before the end of this term. No additional fee will be required of those who have entered to the Anatomical Lectures, and the Practice of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

THE MORTALITY AMONG THE TROOPS AT HONG-KONG. On the 11th instant, Mr. Locke asked the Secretary of State for War whether the 20th Regiment (second battalion) had been ordered, or whether it was the intention of the Government to order it, from Japan to Hong-Kong, to occupy the quarters vacated by Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, in which such mortality had lately occurred. The Marquis of Hartington said that the second battalion had been ordered from Japan to Hong-Kong, but would not necessarily occupy the quarters vacated by the 11th Regiment. Colonel North asked whether the second battalion of the 20th was to go to Hong-Kong upon the understanding that General Guy was to have unlimited authority to incur expense to provide quarters for them. The Marquis of Hartington replied, that orders had not been issued that General Guy might incur unlimited expense; but there was no reason to suppose that there would be any difficulty in finding accommodation for the troops.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. At a Convocation to be held on May 22nd, it will be proposed to approve the nomination of John Russell, M.R.C.S., London, as Lecturer on Anatomy in the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DR. TILBURY FOX, who is well known to our readers by his writings and contributions to the JOURNAL, is a candidate for the vacancy at the Charing Cross Hospital caused by the retirement of Dr. Willshire.

THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its ordinary monthly meeting on the 7th instant, at 32, Soho Square; the President in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Ibbetson, on the Fossil Teeth of Fishes in the Palæozoic and Lower Members of the Mesozoic Rocks. Mr. Fox and other members described cases of Retarded Development of the Teeth, of unusual characters.

THE LEVEE held by the Prince of Wales on the 12th instant was attended by Drs. J. R. L. Dickson, Langdon Down, Watson, Scott, John Forbes, J. Balfour Cockburn, G. Owen Rees, Ruttledge, Baines, and Alexander Marsden; by Deputy-Inspector-General Graves; and by Messrs. Spencer Wells, Haynes Walton, Oscar Clayton, Cæsar Hawkins, and James Paget.

TESTIMONIALS TO DR. MURCHISON AND BUCHANAN. At a meeting of the governors of the London Fever Hospital, held on the 11th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, J. A. Bostock, Esq., in the chair, Dr. Charles Murchison and Dr. George Buchanan, the senior physicians, were presented with very handsome silver vases; the inscription in each case showing that the presentation was made "in testimony of the unwearyed devotion and eminent skill with which he" (the physician) "discharged his professional duties during an epidemic of unparalleled severity and duration."

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES AND THE REFORM BILL. The University of St. Andrew's have agreed to transmit a petition to the House of Commons regarding Parliamentary representation of the Scottish Universities. They state that they "have heard with satisfaction that it is proposed in the Bill for the redistribution of seats in Parliament, introduced into your honourable House, to grant Parliamentary representation to the Scottish Universities. While rejoicing in the privilege thus proposed to be granted, they, however, submit that the claims of these institutions to Parliamentary representation are inadequately met by the allotment of a single member to the four Scottish Universities, in the same manner as it is proposed to grant a member to the London University and the Queen's University in Ireland respectively. The constituency of the four Scottish Universities, it is computed, would amount to at least 4,000, and it is steadily increasing year by year; whereas the constituency of the London University is only about 1,800, and the Queen's University in Ireland cannot be more than half of this number. The Scottish Universities, moreover, are of ancient foundation, and represent the whole of the higher education of the country; whereas the London University, and the Queen's University in Ireland, merely represent sections of the higher education in England and Ireland respectively—other sections being represented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, already returning four members to Parliament, and by the Dublin University, which already returns two members to Parliament. They therefore urge that the House, taking these premises into their consideration, will assign to the Scottish Universities two seats instead of one."

**THE MORTALITY OF CONVICTS AT CHATAAM.** The Government have appointed a Commission, consisting of Dr. J. A. Fraser, principal medical officer at Chatham Garrison, Dr. J. B. Cockburn, Royal Engineers, and the Governor of Milbank Convict Prison, to inquire into the circumstances of the recent mortality among convicts at St. Mary's Prison.

**THE THREATENED VISITATION OF CHOLERA.** In the House of Lords, on the 15th inst., the Earl of Carnarvon said, that there was no doubt as to the origin of the outbreak in Liverpool, which arose in the case of some German emigrants who were landed at Hull and brought to Liverpool. At Liverpool the disease had been hanging about for two months. It was the duty of the Government to pay special attention to persons who came into the country from cholera-infected countries, and, if the theory of quarantine were sound, to take every precaution against the introduction of the disease. It was not for this country to run the risk of infection by receiving emigrants from cholera-infected countries. He did not think that the measures of the Government had had much effect. They ought to have gone farther. He saw no provision made for the separation of the sick and the healthy on board ship; and it would be impossible to effect this without the provision of proper hospital accommodation. He would suggest to the Duke of Somerset to place a sufficient number of hulks at the disposal of the local authorities in the principal ports. These might serve the purpose of a temporary expedient, and they would allow fair ventilation, while isolation might be rendered complete by cutting off communication with the shore.—Earl Granville feared that the course proposed by the noble earl would prove unsuccessful, as it had been tried at Marseilles and had proved ineffectual. It was the opinion of the best medical authorities that, in order to carry out an effectual quarantine which should have any chance of being an absolute bar to cholera, it would be necessary to detain persons who arrived at Dover from Calais ten days instead of two hours. He agreed that some of the outports required sanitary arrangements within them. Liverpool in this respect required reformation; and it was intended to put it under the provisions of the Prevention of Diseases Act. The Government had telegraphed to our foreign consuls to inform intending emigrants to this country that shipowners could not take any more on board. The Government had sent down medical authorities to confer with the local authorities; and floating hospitals had been forwarded by the Admiralty.—The Duke of Somerset said there was a vessel at Cork, one at Liverpool, one at Plymouth, and one in the Thames.—In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Sandford said that he knew that it was the fashion in this country to deny the effect of quarantine; but, in reply to that, he would point to the case of Sicily, which, though the cholera was raging all over the basin of the Mediterranean, enjoyed an absolute exemption from the scourge by means of the stringent quarantine regulations they adopted. The kingdom of Greece had also enjoyed the same immunity through the same means. From all he heard, it would appear from the state of Liverpool, either that there was a great defect in the law, or a defect in the arrangements for putting the law in force. He would remind the Government of the course they had taken on the cattle-plague. If they had used ordinary vigour in adopting measures of precaution, the plague might have been stayed; and, if they now sat with their hands folded, and allowed the cholera to fasten upon our shores, they would assume a fearful responsibility.—Mr. Bruce said the powers of the Government with respect to the cholera were founded on the Act

of 6th George IV, which was directed against the plague and the yellow fever; but the words were sufficiently general to include the cholera. With respect to the exercise of those powers, the Privy Council had considerable latitude; but he did not think that it would be expedient to stretch them to the establishment of a quarantine. During the whole of the winter the cholera had been raging in the North of Europe. It would, therefore, have been necessary to put every vessel coming from that part into quarantine for at least ten days. Even that would have been no absolute security, for in the cases that had been reported as breaking out at sea, the disease broke out on the sixth day after the vessel's departure from Liverpool. These passengers had come from Holland; they had passed through England; they had remained for a few days at Liverpool, and they had been six days at sea. So that the least time that could be assigned for the commencement of cholera before it broke out was ten days. It was, therefore, impossible, unless all communication was forbidden between this country and the infected districts, to expect that the quarantine laws could be enforced. That being the case, he came to the consideration how far the powers entrusted to them ought to be exercised. In 1852, when a visitation of cholera was expected, the government of Lord Derby issued general directions on the subject, which were identical with the orders issued by the Privy Council last week. As the cholera was then raging at Dantzig and the Baltic ports, all vessels coming from those ports were ordered to be examined, and if any one on board was found to have the cholera, he was not allowed to land, but all that were free from the disease were allowed to go on shore. In 1859, when a similar visitation was threatened, similar orders were issued. The only ship with cholera on board that had come to this country was the *Helvetia*, with 950 persons on board, including crew and passengers. Of these about 450 were Germans and Dutch, and 400 Scotch and Irish. When the vessel reached Queenstown the cholera had broken out, and the healthy passengers wished to land, but by a somewhat arbitrary exercise of power they were not allowed to do so, but were sent back to Liverpool, whence a telegram reached the government stating that fact, and asking what precautionary measures were to be adopted. Two receiving ships were appointed, one for the reception of the sick, the other for the healthy; but the numbers were so great that the ship could not contain all the healthy persons, and about 400 were landed and placed in the depot belonging to the Emigration Board. The sick were removed in order that the ship might be disinfected. He hardly gathered from the observations of his hon. friend, that he would have preventing the landing of the 600 persons. He must remind him that this country had never adopted in all their strictness the laws of quarantine. They must depend upon the conduct of the local authorities; and in this instance he thought the local authorities had done all that it was possible for them to do. The disease was confined to sixteen Germans, four Irish, and one Scotch emigrant, and appeared to be local and sporadic in its visitation. The Government had restricted the authorities in seaport towns, and other places exposed to infection, as to the course which ought to be taken in case of the disease breaking out. He was sure that his honourable friend and the house would agree with him that the best preventative of cholera would be found in the energy of the local authorities, in the supply of fresh and pure water, and in the drainage and cleansing of the streets and houses.

## 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 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.

**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Mr. Gaskoin, "On Continued Syphilitic Inoculation."

## 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 READER.**—The first volume of *A System of Medicine*, edited by Dr. R. Reynolds, has been published.

**THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTION** appears in an advertisement of the *London Surgical Home*.—"Frederick Clowes, Esq., Surgeon, Windermere, an annual thankoffering for the cure of his sister, by Mr. Baker Brown, a £5:0:0." "De gustibus, etc."

**HYPOPHOSPHITES IN NEURALGIA: ASCARIDES.**—**SIR:** I find in the number of the JOURNAL for March 4th, 1865, at letter from Dr. Hayes Jackson on Neuralgia and *Hypsulphites*. Such is the word in the index on the first page; but in the letter itself they are called hypophosphites. May I ask which is correct?

Your correspondent who asks last week for the best treatment for ascarides, will find as most permanent the use of perchloride of iron in small but long continued doses, combined with chloride of potassium, given at meal-times, the most successful plan.

I am, etc., J. LARDNER GREEN.

Tisbury, Salisbury, May 1st, 1866.

[The word "Hypsulphites" was a *lapsus calami*. Dr. Jackson wrote of the effect of *hypophosphites*. EDITOR.]

**THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GRIFFIN.**—**SIR:** May I ask for a prominent place in your JOURNAL for the annexed circular, which has been forwarded to every known subscriber to the Griffin Testimonial Fund.

I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, May 12th, 1866.

**Griffin Testimonial.**—Dear Sir: The design for the above being nearly completed, I am desirous to receive from every individual subscriber to the Fund a written intimation, as to whether it would be consistent with his desire and convenience to attend a banquet in London (say about 3 p.m. in the day), whereat to publicly present the testimonial to Mr. Griffin.

I would also respectfully ask each subscriber to forward me, at his earliest convenience, his *carte de visite*, having his designation, professional title, and (if a Poor-law medical officer) the name of his union plainly written on the back.

I have reason to believe that it would be most agreeable to Mr. Griffin to additionally receive an appropriate album, containing the photographs of his friends and admirers.

Prompt attention to the above will greatly oblige

Yours faithfully, ROBERT FOWLER,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, May 1866.

**DR. ARMSTRONG'S PROSECUTION.**—A correspondent thus writes:— "Your remarks on the case of Dr. Armstrong, in the JOURNAL of May 12th, will, I am sure, be read with much satisfaction, more particularly by the members of the Association, to whom he is so well known; and that he has the entire sympathy of his medical brethren, will be endorsed by all. My object in addressing you is in furtherance of your views respecting the mutual obligation that properly devolves upon us, of sharing the burdens of these malicious prosecutions, to which we are all liable. I quite agree with you, that a general defence fund would be very objectionable; and that it is much better to leave each case to be dealt with according to its merits: and here a difficulty arises. Who is to know what to give? 'Our medical brethren' are a very disunited body, with no one at their head, and consequently incapable of united action; but this does not apply to the members of the British Medical Association, to which every member of the profession should belong. We have it in our power to afford mutual protection, and I feel certain the means will never be wanting in any deserving case."

"I will venture to suggest, that you, through the medium of the JOURNAL, invite those members of the Association who are willing to contribute towards Dr. Armstrong's expenses to send to you their names. Having ascertained the amount required, you will be able to let each subscriber know his share of the liability (to which he may make his own limit); and, with this view, I shall be most happy to be held responsible for any amount not exceeding one guinea."

**MR. I. B. BROWN'S OPERATION.**—**SIR:** Whatever may prove to be the ultimate estimate put by the profession on Mr. I. B. Brown's recommendation of Excision of the Clitoris, etc., in certain diseases, it will be evident to those who are at the trouble to peruse "J. Benedicti Sinibaldi Geneanthropeiae sive de Hominis Generatione Decatetuchon, lib. iv, tract. i, c. xii, pp. 443-446, ed. A.D. 1640"—that he has acted quite right in not claiming to have originated the operation; as it will be there seen that such a procedure was adopted by Aetius. One caution is given in the book in these words: "At in particule hujus abscissione moneo ut religiose agamus, si tamen mulier sociata conjugi pedagogne studere debeat; si quidem inde veneris quoque suaviores titillum averruncari contingenit, quare minus ad congressum alacris redditia, generationis munus frigidius ac segnius obicit; hinc vero sapere sterilitas exoritur." This caution should deter us from inflicting such a serious mutilation.

Would Mr. Brown resort to an analogous deprivation in cases of the same diseases similarly induced in the male? On the strength of the adage that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and to be consistent, he should extend the same advantages to both sexes.

The husbands of the unfortunate creatures who have required such measures may without doubt apply to them the words of Martial, "Uxor vade foras, etc., Lib II, Ep. 105.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS LITTLETON, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Saltash, May 7th, 1866.

**TOSSING FOR A WORKHOUSE.**—We have received the following answer to the note on this subject published last week. "I see in your correspondence of May 12th, an account of a transaction that occurred in this town respecting tossing and a workhouse appointment. *Audi alteram partem*. I am the one who lost the toss. Mr. — came to me the evening before the Board meeting straight from the clerk, with all information about what was arranged to be done, to ask me to toss up who should apply for the workhouse. I objected to the tossing altogether. I asked him whether he had obtained any information, or whether he had seen the clerk; to both of which he replied in the negative. We then tossed, as I considered we were on equal terms, and I lost. It was not till a week afterwards that I ascertained all the facts. With the advice of several friends, I decided that, under the circumstances, I was not bound by the arrangement, and accordingly applied for the office, and obtained it. *Hinc illa lacrymae*. In the meantime, I had canvassed only one of the guardians, and that was on the day I wrote to Mr. — to tell him of my decision."

**RUDMAN v. ARMSTRONG.**—The following extract from a report of this trial will go far to explain the position of Mr. Vinall.

"Mr. J. Vinall, a medical practitioner at Hackney, deposed that he was applied to last October to attend the plaintiff, and examined her, and found she was of a weakly constitution and out of health. He declined to attend her, unless some arrangement was made as to payment; and the mother told him that they had got a law-suit against the doctor who had been attending the plaintiff, and that he should be paid out of the money they would get. He declined to look to any such source for payment, and ceased to attend her."

"Upon cross-examination, he stated that when he examined her, he saw no traces of salivation, or the effects of it, and considered the plaintiff chiefly required tonics, fresh air, and proper living."

We are informed that Mr. Vinall attended as a witness on the plaintiff's side much against his own inclination, and in consequence only of having received a subpoena.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. E. C. BOARD; Dr. P. W. LATHAM; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Mr. J. ROBERTSON; THE HONORABLE SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. GASKOIN; DR. THOMAS SKINNER; MR. T. M. STONE; DR. SANDWITH; DR. HUMPHRY; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; MR. A. NAPPEE; MR. T. H. BARTLETT; MR. WILLIAM PARKEE; DR. HOLMAN; DR. H. SIMPSON; MR. P. E. WRIGHT; DR. FOWLER; DR. LANCASTER; DR. F. BONNEY; DR. BARCLAY; EMPIRICUS JUNIOR; and DR. A. RANSOME.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Forms, Complications, Causes, and Treatment of Bronchitis. By J. Copland, M.D., F.R.S., etc. New Edition. London: 1866.
2. The Toxicologist's Guide. By John Horsley, F.C.S. London: 1866.
3. Elements of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By W. H. Spencer, B.A. London and Cambridge: 1866.
4. Archives of Dentistry. Edited by Edwin Truman. Vol. I. London and Leipzig: 1865.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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Eng., F.L.S. (late of King's College, London), PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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