

Association Intelligence.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE fifth ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Thursday evening, April 18th, at 7.15 P.M.; J. S. Bartrum, Esq., F.R.C.S., President.

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

Clifton, April 1867.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the Union House, Dartford, on Friday, April 26th, at 3.30 P.M.; E. Moore, Esq., in the chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Bull Hotel, at 5.30 P.M. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

Papers have been promised by Luther Holden, Esq., F.R.C.S.; and by John Grantham, Esq., F.R.C.S.

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

Rochester, April 8th, 1867.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

THE sixth and last general meeting of the present session was held at the Midland Institute, on March 14th, 1867. Present: Dr. RUSSELL in the Chair, with twenty members and one visitor.

Communications. 1. Mr. BRACEY exhibited a Recurrent Proliferous Cyst of the Mammary Gland removed by amputation, the previous formation having been completely destroyed by incision and the inducing of suppuration.

2. Dr. STEELL exhibited several interesting specimens of Bone-Disease.

Dr. B. W. FOSTER briefly related a case of Aortic Aneurism in which the use of the sphygmograph had led to the diagnosis. The case, when brought under Dr. Foster's notice, was considered from the sounds heard on auscultation to be an example of aortic obstruction. The study of the pulse-traces (figured below) resulted in the expression

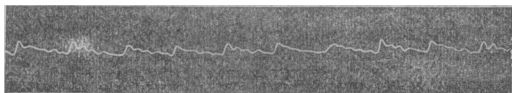


Fig. 1.—Right radial.

of the opinion that an aneurism of the aorta existed. Two months afterwards the autopsy confirmed this view by revealing a large aneurism of

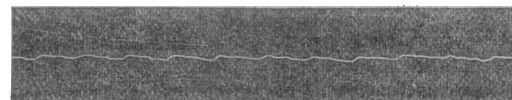


Fig. 2.—Left radial.

the descending thoracic aorta, which sprang from the vessel about one inch below the origin of the left subclavian. The bodies of the sixth, seventh, and eighth dorsal vertebrae were carious, and the sac had burst into the inferior lobe of the left lung. There was advanced atheroma of the ascending aorta which had given rise to the loud systolic murmur heard over the front of the chest. By the pressure of the aneurism forwards the so-called "soldiers' spots" had

been produced on the posterior and anterior surfaces of the heart.

4. Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON exhibited to the members a case of Tumour of the Orbit simulating encephaloid. When first seen, it was of the size of a small orange, soft, and of a dusky black colour. It was injected with liquor ferri perchloridi. Since the injection, the tumour has much decreased in size, and has become of stony hardness. Mr. Solomon considered the case to be one of nevus within the orbit.

5. Mr. ARTHUR BRACEY read a paper on Loss of Sight in Cerebral Disease. He commenced by calling attention to the great necessity of an ophthalmoscopic examination as an aid to the diagnosis of brain-disease, cases having occurred in which the first manifestation of meningitis had been discovered by the ophthalmoscope. He then described the normal appearance of the optic papilla, and the various changes it underwent in disease of the brain, giving an account of the conditions known as "optic neuritis" and "atrophy of the optic nerve". The reading of the paper was followed by remarks by Dr. Russell and Mr. J. Vose Solomon.

6. Mr. J. SAMPSON GAMGEE read a paper on Medical Evidence in Action for Damages after Railway Injuries. Mr. Gamgee's paper is reserved for publication. The papers were followed by a very interesting discussion.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

THE twenty-third meeting was held at the Ship Hotel, Faversham, on March 28th, 1867.

New Member. Mr. Garraway was proposed as a member of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association.

Communications. 1. Mr. GARRAWAY related a case of Cholera occurring in the country, no other case having occurred within three miles of it, and no known communication having taken place with infected districts. There was nothing in the locality to conduce to disease. The diarrhoea and sickness were checked by dilute sulphuric acid; but, on the patient being visited two hours afterwards, there was collapse and greatly impeded pulmonary circulation. Half an ounce of castor-oil was ordered every hour. Eight hours afterwards she was livid and cold; pulse scarcely perceptible; breathing laboured; urine suppressed; mind wandering; cramp less; vomiting almost ceased; and the bowels had not acted since the morning, although four ounces of castor-oil had been taken and retained. For nutriment, a very little bread and milk and weak brandy and water were administered. After taking five ounces of castor-oil, and at the end of thirteen hours after its commencement, the bowels acted, and quantity of motion, like gruel, passed away. There had been no vomiting. The skin, from a slaty hue, now assumed a rose pink; the shrivelled fingers filled out again; the pulse developed and fell below 120; a little urine was passed; the whole surface grew warm; the breathing became quieter; and the mind vigorous. Small doses of the oil and sal volatile were now given. In seven hours more all the symptoms were ameliorated, and a brown fluid was passing from the bowels. In another six hours collapse recurred, the vomiting had ceased, and only about an ounce of fluid had passed from the bowels, partly faecal and partly pure, unchanged castor-oil. In six hours more the patient was dead. Mr. Garraway touched upon the prevailing views of cholera, and pointed out that the case was one peculiarly adapted for a fair experiment with castor-oil, as there was

very little action of the bowels, and relief apparently followed the first action of the bowels. He also pointed out the importance of not being deceived by apparent convalescence; in this case he had confidently spoken of recovery, and the patient herself spoke of her illness as a thing of the past. The symptoms were well defined, and Dr. Johnson's treatment was diligently carried out.

2. Mr. ASHBY OSBORN related a case of Spontaneous Emphysema following an ordinary Cold. When first seen, the cellular tissue of the neck, trunk, penis, and scrotum were oedematous and very emphysematous. This condition extended down the femoral canals, but the thighs, buttocks, and legs were in a natural state. There was anxiety of expression and some febrile excitement. The examination of the chest betrayed nothing abnormal. The swelling gradually subsided; but a fortnight afterwards there was crepitation on pressure in the pectoral regions. The man was under observation for two years, but remained quite well. Mr. Osborn thought it most probable that from lifting sacks of potatoes or from coughing, some air-cells had been ruptured and the air had made its way into the general cellular tissue *via* the mediastinum. On pricking and squeezing, the distended scrotum serum and bubbles of gas escaped, the latter ignited in the flame of a candle. Mr. Osborn read a digest of a number of cases of spontaneous emphysema which were collected by Mons. Rogier, and published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. They chiefly occurred in children.

Mr. FREDERICK FAGGE said that Mr. Hilton had met with a case in which air had entered the cellular tissue by way of the posterior mediastinum.

3. Mr. GARRAWAY related the case of Mrs. F., who was seized with great pain about the umbilicus and vomiting, on February 18th. On February 19th, a long diffused swelling was discovered in the right inguinal region in the axis of Poupart's ligament: this felt more like thickened cellular tissue than a hernia, was stated to have existed ever since a labour some eighteen years ago, and was in no wise altered to-night, from its condition of years past. It was not tender, coughing imparted no impulse, and slight attempts at reduction made no impression on the tumour. A copious enema brought away a number of large and hard scybala. The next day, the symptoms persisting, and no apparent cause existing, the groin was again diligently examined. After a few minutes' manipulation a small knuckle of intestine slipped, but the external tumour remained very much as before in appearance; the patient, however, was from this moment well. The case first assumed the character of the passage of a calculus, then of infarcted bowel, and shewed the necessity, where there are vomiting and constipation to look for and believe in "hernia".

Mr. BOWLES alluded to enlarged lymphatic glands under certain circumstances giving rise to considerable difficulty in the diagnosis of hernia, and pointed out that general symptoms are almost as much to be trusted as local symptoms. Two cases had recently come under his observation illustrative of this. In one, a delicate lady, there was a small hard tumour occupying the saphenous opening and extending into the femoral canal. Two days previously, after a violent fit of coughing, there was great pain over the whole of the abdomen, and the swelling was observed on the following day: it could be partially pressed into the canal, but not reduced; there was slight impulse on coughing. No general symptom of hernia, except constipation, was present; the tumour gradually subsided. In the second case, that of an old gentleman who had worn a truss for many years, there existed a swelling as large as a small orange in

the inguinal region; there was considerable constipation, but no sickness. It proved to be a mass of enlarged glands caused by gangrene of the toe. The diagnosis was rendered more difficult by an accumulation of fat and oedema. There had never been a hernia, but the truss was worn for nervous apprehension.

4. Mr. GARRAWAY exhibited a boy, æt. 10, in whom the Membrane Pupillaris was still perfect.

5. Mr. SPONG exhibited specimens of *Trichina* from Human Muscle and from Pork.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETING.

THE third meeting for the tenth session (1866-7) was held at the Infirmary, Gravesend, on March 29th, 1867; Dr. ARMSTRONG in the chair, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gould. Fifteen members and visitors were present.

Death of Dr. Woodfall. The SECRETARY announced the death of Dr. Woodfall, upon which the meeting resolved to express their sympathy with the widow and family.

Next Meeting. Ebenezer Moore, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting to be held at Dartford on April 26th.

Communications. The following papers were read.

1. Case of Induction of Labour for the Second Time. By J. Armstrong, M.D. The mother and child were introduced to the meeting.

2. Division of the Os and Cervix Uteri. By Philip Harper, Esq.

3. Morbid Specimens were exhibited by several gentlemen present; viz., Disease of the Aortic Valves, with Laceration of the Inner Coat of the Artery above the Valves; the laceration was supposed to be the cause of the agonising pain before death. An early Fœtus was exhibited, showing Umbilical Hernia and Spina Bifida.

4. Mr. Pratt, the instrument-maker, laid numerous instruments on the table, and demonstrated the action of the Sphygmograph on several of the members.

5. A Female Infant with Extroversion of the Bladder was exhibited.

The proposition that was announced, respecting evening meetings and only one dinner annually was not brought forward, in consequence of the perfect satisfaction of all the members with the existing arrangements.

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

Bequests. The late A. J. Doxat, Esq., of Putney, has left the sum of £1000 to the Brompton Consumption Hospital; to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, £300; to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, £500; to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Truss Society, the Westminster Hospital, and the London Hospital, each £500; the Royal Maternity Charity, Chatham Place, the Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, each £200; the London Dispensary, Spitalfields, £500. In the provinces, he has bequeathed £500 to the Brighton Hospital, and £500 to the St. Leonard's Infirmary, Hastings. In all cases, the legacies are to be paid free of duty. Mr. Doxat has been equally liberal to other institutions, not strictly medical, both at home and abroad.—The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Murray, of Richmond, has bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the Marylebone Infirmary, each £50; and to the Royal Eye Infirmary, £25.

but a commercial quarantine, and it was always a recognised right that medical officers should go on board of vessels infected with yellow fever.

Monday, April 8th.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Upon the order for the second reading of this bill, Lord ELCHO suggested that, in deference to the wishes and convenience of the Scotch members the second reading should be deferred till after the Easter holidays.

Mr. MONTGOMERY consented to postpone the second reading of the bill till after the Easter recess, and fixed it for May 2nd.

Obituary.

THE LATE DR. JAMES FRENCH, C.B.

On Friday, March 29th, Dr. James French, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, died at his house in Lanarkshire. He served with the 4th Regiment in the Peninsula from May 1812, to the end of that war in 1814. He also served in the American war and the war in China. He had received the war medal with five clasps. His commissions bear the following dates: Assistant-Surgeon, February 8, 1810; Surgeon, December 9, 1824; Staff-Surgeon, August 1, 1842; Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, December 16, 1845; and Inspector-General, March 12, 1852. After this period, he retired on half-pay. In recognition of his long and valuable services, he was in 1850 made a Companion of the Bath.

THE LATE J. W. WOODFALL, F.R.C.P., MAIDSTONE.

The decease of this estimable physician took place suddenly at his residence on the 22nd ult. from angina pectoris. He was the son of the late George Woodfall, Esq., of Great Dean's Yard, Westminster, and was born on December 7, 1810. At the proper age he went to the well-known School of Westminster, thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. After graduating as M.A., he became a pupil of the University College and Middlesex Hospitals, taking the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in 1854.

His introduction to public practice took place in connexion with the Western Dispensary, of which he held the physicianship until 1845, when the office of Assistant-Physician to the Westminster Hospital devolved upon him, and he discharged its duties for eight years; at the termination of which period he removed to Maidstone, becoming Physician to the West Kent General Hospital in 1853. This appointment he held to the time of his death. During this term he became extensively known in the town and county, an eminently social temperament and gentlemanly and kindly feeling conducting in no small degree to the popularity he enjoyed and the high esteem in which he was held by all classes. Having been placed upon the bench in 1862, he played an active and enlightened part as justice of the peace for the borough of Maidstone, devoting no inconsiderable portion of his time to promoting the progress and welfare of the town. In every relationship he will be missed and mourned, and certainly not least so by the surrounding medical men who knew well how to appreciate a high-minded and honourable man, an accomplished physician, and a Christian gentleman.

The funeral took place at the Maidstone Cemetery on the 27th, and was largely attended, all the practitioners of the town being present.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 28th, 1867, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Addenbrooke, Edwin Homfray, Birmingham
Burroughs, Thomas John, New Cross Road, S.E.
Dowman, Joseph Rymer, Birmingham
Mann, William Slingsby, Broad Street, Birmingham
Montgomery, Edwin Cuthbert, Maidenhead
Probyn, John Sutherland Howell, Newbury, Berks
Rawlings, James, Liskeard, Cornwall
Walker, Benjamin, Handley, near Chesterfield

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

Brickwell, Fustace Arthur, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Glencross, Frederick John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Admitted as Licentiates on April 4th.

Bland, Henry, King's College Hospital
Boulton, Donald Fludyer, Usk, Monmouthshire
Clarke, Edward Griffiths, Mold, Flintshire
Dukes, Clement, Hackney
Franklin, Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Leake, Jonas Richard, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square
Moore, Walter, Marton, Warwickshire
Rogers, Cecil, Manchester
Turner, William, Reading
Wilkinson, Adam, Shaftesbury
Winckworth, Charles Trew, Westminster Hospital

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

Bennett, Charles John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Dobson, William, Leeds School of Medicine
Lack, Thomas Lambert, King's College Hospital
Williamson, John Gower, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

MOON, Robert C., Esq., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Southwark.
STREATFIELD, J. F., Esq., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to University College Hospital.

ARMY.

BARTLEY, Surgeon A. F., 85th Foot, to be Surgeon 54th Foot, *vice* W. Skeen, M.D.
CLERY, Assistant-Surgeon G. C., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* Staff-Surgeon-Major A. D. Home, C.B.
DON, Assistant-Surgeon W. G., M.D., 28th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Engineers, *vice* J. V. Seddall, M.D.
GIBSON, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon E. A., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* G. C. Clery.
GREENE, Assistant-Surgeon H. R., 44th Foot, to be Staff-Assistent-Surgeon, *vice* H. H. Phillips, M.B.
HOME, Staff-Surgeon-Major A. D., C.B., to be Surgeon 35th Foot, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. C. Dempster, M.D.
LOGAN, Inspector-General T. G., M.D., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department, *vice* Sir J. D. Gibson, K.C.B., M.D.
PHILLIPS, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon H. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon 44th Foot, *vice* H. R. Greene.
PROTHEROE, Surgeon-Major E. S., Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. S. Little.
SEDDALL, Assistant-Surgeon J. V., M.D., Royal Engineers, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* Staff-Surgeon-Major J. T. W. Bacoet.
SKEEN, Surgeon W., M.D., 54th Foot, to be Surgeon 85th Foot, *vice* A. F. Bartley.
WILSON, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon W. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 28th Foot, *vice* W. G. Don, M.D.

ROYAL NAVY.

HUMPHREYS, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Chanticleer*.
MOORE, George B., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Frederick William*.
PLAYFAIR, Charles E., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*, for Woolwich Dockyard.
WALLACE, Peter W., M.D., Surgeon, to the *Research*.
WALLER, Edmund, M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Excellent*.

INDIAN ARMY. To be Surgeons-Major, Bengal Army:—

ATKINSON, Surgeon A. R., M.B. CRAUFORD, Surgeon J. D., A.B., M.B.
BROWN, Surgeon J. B. S. OLDFIELD, Surgeon H. A.
GIVINS, Surgeon G. E.

To be Surgeons, Bengal Army:—
BELLW, Assistant-Surgeon P. F. TOMKINS, Assistant-Surg. A. P.
COWIE, Assistant-Surgeon A. J. WATSON, Assistant-Surgeon W., M.B.
PALMER, Assistant-Surgeon W. J. WILSON, Assistant-Surg. C. C. W.

MILITIA.

ASH, R. V., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal South Lincoln Militia.

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

BRAYTON, J. G., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 82nd Lancashire R.V.
BROWN, F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 9th Durham R.V.
BUDB, H. W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Worcestershire A.V.
DANIELL, R. T., M.D., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 1st Surrey A.V.
FIRTH, J. T. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 6th Surrey R.V.
LAIDLAW, W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 5th Westmoreland R.V.
MURRAY, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon London Scottish R.V.
PEARSON, D. R., M.D., to be Assistant-Surg. London Scottish R.V.
SHEPPARD, W. G., M.D., to be Surgeon 48th Middlesex R.V.
TAYLOR, J. W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 6th North Riding of York R.V.
WALTERS, J., Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 5th Surrey R.V.
WESTMACOTT, J. G., M.D., to be Surgeon London Scottish R.V.

BIRTHS.

BRYANT. On March 27th, at 2, Finsbury Square, the wife of Thomas Bryant, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
JONES. On March 31st, at Aberdare, the wife of Evan Jones, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
MARRIOTT. On March 24th, at Leamington, the wife of Charles Marriott, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
RICHMOND. On March 26th, at Northallerton, the wife of Sylvester Richmond, M.D., of a son.
THORNE. On April 4th, at Upper Seymour Street, the wife of R. T. Thorne, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAVES, George, M.D., of Westbourne Park Villas, to Jessie Johnstone, eldest daughter of the late Charles CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Glasgow, on March 21.
OWLES, J. Allden, M.D., to Anna, youngest daughter of James HOWELL, Esq., of Grove Park, at Wavertree, Liverpool, on April 4.
SABBEY, James T., M.D., to Mary Frances, widow of G. BIRKETT, M.D., of Stoke Newington, on April 3.
TAHOUDIN, C. J., Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Julia, younger daughter of E. W. DUFFIN, M.D., of Devonshire Street, on March 28.

DEATHS.

FORMAN, George Ellery, Esq., Surgeon R.N., aged 67, on March 30.
FOSTER. On March 20th, at Edgbaston, Harold Balthazar Walter, infant son of B. W. Foster, M.D.
PEEBLES, John Home, M.D., at Warwick, on April 4.
PRICHARD, John, Esq., Surgeon, of Aspley Guise, aged 66, at Rome, on March 25.
ROSS, John Brown, M.D., at Albert Square, Commercial Road, aged 33, on March 29.
WARD, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 55, on March 21.

THE London Gazette of Tuesday contains the official announcement that the Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet on Mr. Lawrence.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND. Of the 38,552 births in the eight provincial towns of Scotland during the year 1866, 34,585 were legitimate, and 3,967 illegitimate, thus indicating that 10·3 per cent. were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births varied greatly in the eight towns, being lowest in Greenock and highest in Aberdeen. Thus, in Greenock only 5·3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in Leith 7·2 per cent., in Paisley 9·5, in Perth 9·7, in Glasgow and in Edinburgh 10·2, in Dundee 12·4, and in Aberdeen 14 per cent.—*Dundee Courier*.

COLD AND CHOLERA. The *Medical Messenger* of St. Petersburg contains the following details respecting the winter in Russia:—"The present season has been remarkable for the severity of the temperature; and up to the present time there has been but one thaw, after an intense cold of 30° below Centigrade (22° below zero Fahrenheit). The number of persons suffering from illness has increased considerably, and all the civil and military hospitals are filled. The prevailing affections are typhus and in-

termittent fever, diphtheria, etc. But what is most remarkable is, that the cholera, which had almost entirely disappeared at the end of the autumn, increased with the cold of January, contrary to the ideas generally accepted on that disease."

THE NEWGATE WINDMILL. On the top of old Newgate, as shown by the views taken just before its removal, there is to be noted a windmill: this is an example of an early attempt at ventilation. "For," says Chamberlain, in 1770, "a contagious disease, called the gaol-distemper, has frequently destroyed great numbers of prisoners, and even carried its contagion into courts of justice when trials were held. To prevent as much as possible these dreadful effects, a ventilator has been placed on the top of Newgate, to expel the foul air and make way for the admission of such as is fresh; and during the time that the sessions are held herbs are also strewed in the court of justice, and in the passages leading thereto to prevent infection.—*Builder*.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 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, 2 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.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.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, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Weeden Cooke, "On the Relations of Phthisis and Cancer."
TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. Anthropological Society of London, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Curgenven, "On the Causes of Excessive Infant Mortality."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEMBERS are reminded that it is a matter of great convenience and economy to the Association, and conduces to the efficiency of its working and to their comfort and advantage, that their subscriptions, which are now due, should be paid promptly to the Secretary, Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Newhall Street, Birmingham; or to the Secretaries of their respective Branches.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

AUTHORS OF PAPERS are respectfully requested to make all necessary alterations in their copy before sending it to the JOURNAL. Proofs are furnished to authors, not for further changes, but that the writer may correct the printer when he has misread the manuscript.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL, should be sent to Mr. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

DR. W. W. CORK, Hampstead, should refer to our leader in the last number of the JOURNAL.

STAMPS.—The number of stamps issued to the principal London weekly newspapers during the year ending 30th June 1866, was as follows:—*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, 114,400; *Weekly Times*, 111,600; *Law Times*, 108,000; *Punch*, 101,500; *Athenæum*, 84,000; *Lancet*, 81,575; *Mining Journal*, 76,879; and *Homeward Mail*, 70,000.

VERITAS proposes to give a true account of the history of Parr's pills. But we feel sure that our readers have no great curiosity on the subject.

MR. GILLINGHAM has not furnished dates.

THE ABUSE OF HOSPITALS.

SIR,—I was pleased to see your observations on the abuse of public charities by those perfectly able to pay for medical attendance. Let me relate a little history in illustration.

About two years ago, a gaily dressed and elegant looking female attended my out-patient room, and paid me several visits. I concluded that she was one of those unfortunate women whose gay attire is the livery of their profession, and therefore prescribed for her as for any other patient. One of my clerks informed me that she was in the habit of driving to the neighbourhood of the hospital in a carriage and pair, attended by a footman, and then descending and walking to the out-patient waiting-room.

I taxed her with this, and she immediately acknowledged it, but said she came as she wished to have the benefit of my advice. I pointed out to her, that anyone who could afford to keep a carriage, could also afford to get such benefit at my own house; but I need scarcely add that I never saw my patient again, either at the hospital or elsewhere.

On another occasion, I was asked to meet a well known practitioner in consultation; and, on reaching the house, which was that of a well-to-do tradesman, found that his patient had been coming to me for a considerable time as an out-patient, having her ordinary medical attendant to see her twice a week besides.

I believe that similar cases are very far from uncommon; and I trust your powerful advocacy may succeed in checking what is clearly a most flagrant abuse of public charity.

I am, etc., AN HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENT PHYSICIAN.

A TEACHER, Birmingham.—The Council of the College of Surgeons has not decided about the double qualification. In the *MS. Sloane*, 3209, King Charles II appears to have written to the College, desiring them to admit no person as a fellow who had not graduated at one of the universities. The College of Physicians is here meant.

THE HONOUR OF BARONETCY.

SIR,—You may remember that last year, when England, Ireland, and Scotland had medical patriots advanced to the dignity of baronets, the question was asked: Why is the surgical department of Scotland, in the person of Mr. Syme, overlooked? Will you permit me again to put the query, *apropos* of the honour—late enough, as you truly say—just bestowed on Mr. Lawrence? Does there exist a second opinion amongst medical men in the United Kingdom as to Mr. Syme's being a surgeon on whom the honour of baronetcy should be bestowed?

I am, etc., A PHYSICIAN.

A COLLECTOR.—The College of Surgeons and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society have large collections of medical portraits. The nucleus of the former was a collection presented to Mr. Wadd, a member of the Council, by the notorious banker, Fauntleroy, who was hanged at the Old Bailey for forgery.

SERGEANT-SURGEONS.—A correspondent wishes to know where he can obtain information respecting the early history of Serjeant-Surgeon.

MIDDLE-CLASS LUNATICS.

At St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, London, there is ample accommodation for lunatics of the middle class, and they are received at the moderate payment of £1:1 a week. They have here all the advantages of a great public institution, with most of those of a private asylum. To make such an institution perfect, it should be placed in the country; but everything that kindness, benevolence, and intelligent ingenuity can do to comfort and benefit those who are mentally afflicted, is here done. Such an institution is capable of conferring a great boon upon the population of London; and if it were more known than it is by practitioners, and the fact that its organisation is available for their purposes were made known to the middle classes generally, we can hardly doubt that it would be always full. As it is, there is still room for many more inmates of this class; and the benevolent intentions of the managers of this institution are not yet fully carried out.

DR. LAYCOCK is thanked for his letter. Its suggestions shall receive our careful consideration.

J. A.—The circumstances mentioned would form no barrier to the admission of the communication; but its length and want of general interest are more serious obstacles.

ON THE INTERNAL USE OF TARTAR EMETIC IN ACUTE INFLAMMATIONS.

SIR,—Dr. Spender's judicious paper, in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of March 23rd, on the Internal Use of Tartar Emetic in Acute Inflammations, reminds me that a similar practice was employed, though in a rough way, forty-eight years ago, by Mr. Henry Jeffreys of St. George's Hospital. In his *Cases in Surgery* (London, 1820), he relates a number of instances "illustrating the sedative powers of tartar emetic in the cure of local inflammations", including cases of orchitis, ophthalmia, phlegmonous erysipelas, and acute inflammation of the breast, hand, knee, and genitals. He gave the remedy in half-grain doses, with sulphate of magnesia, three times a day; and stated that he derived the practice from Dr. Balfour's *Illustrations of the Power of Tartar Emetic*, then lately published. It was evidently employed as a vascular and not a neurine remedy, according to the vascular pathology of those days, which we are only now beginning to grow out of. It was subsequently used in inflammation of the mammae by Dr. K. Kennedy, Dr. Lever, and Dr. Ashwell, as Pereira informs us, without stating the mode of administration. Dr. Beatty, quoted and corroborated by Dr. Fleetwood Churchill, refers to the late Mr. Gregory; and a succession of other authorities might, no doubt, be found. The practice is thus not new; but it is not generally employed or taught; and Dr. Spender has done good service in calling attention to it. But the mode of exhibition in doses of one-sixteenth of a grain, is an improvement comparatively recent, and is justly accompanied by a recognition of the effects of tartar emetic in small doses on the vaso-motor nerves.

With respect to mammary inflammation, as with other puerperal accidents, I have great faith in endeavours at prevention. To the least soreness of the nipple I give careful attention, and equally avoid the bad old water-gruel plan of diet, and the too hasty prescribing of mutton-chops and porter or wine. With these and other precautions, I find mammary and all untoward complications rare.

Brighton, March 30th, 1867.

I am, etc., W. E. C. NOURSE, F.R.C.S.

DR. PAGE's interesting case of ovariectomy is in type, and will appear very shortly.

DR. T. K. CHAMBERS, in order to avoid a misapprehension which has occurred, wishes us to state that he is not a member of the Obstetrical Society, and took no part in the debate last week.

MR. WILLIAM PARKER, of Bath, instead of being heartily ashamed of the testimony of his patient Eleanor Sartin, whose "advice to the Princess of Wales" we published last week, is parading it in the *Bath Journal*; and writes to us to claim "the splints", as establishing "a new principle in surgery."

THE SPEECHES AT THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

DR. ROUTH wishes us to state that in "the remarks which he made on the lady alluded to by Dr. West, on whom Mr. Brown operated 'without her consent,' the words used (or intended to be used) were 'without her husband's consent, or at least without his knowledge; and that where he says, in reference to unmarried women operated upon, 'it is perfectly possible in some of these cases that the information was not given in general terms, therefore that it was done without any information at all,' the words 'but not' should have preceded the last paragraph, which alter the entire sense."

DR. ROBINS's compliments to the Editor of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and requests a space in the next issue for the following, so that the sense of his words at the late Obstetrical meeting may be seen, which the report scarcely allows. I intended to say that, a stranger to Mr. Brown yet conversant with the charges, I could not corroborate the course of the Council; that I believed the audacity of Mr. Brown, from great successes in obstetric surgery (ovariotomy and autoplasty), had brought him into collisions, and made enemies; that I thought these hostages, and the absence of *mala fide*, should have protected him from this course, the grounds for which I deliberately considered insufficient for the penalty demanded; and expected many other unbiassed members would also.

A FELLOW OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.—We understand that the authorities of the English Branch Council have requested to be furnished with the necessary documents, and propose to consider what is their duty in this painful matter.

VOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.—"Good words" are never wasted. Send the whole correspondence, and we will endeavour to make peace.

AN OLD HAND is wrong. The version of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* is correct, as will be seen shortly. The officials were at variance as to the facts.

We are much indebted to Mr. Jolliffe Tuffnell for the valuable information which he communicates.

Owing to the great pressure on our space by the quantity of matter carried over from last week, and the important communication of Dr. Budd, to which we devote a considerable amount of space in order to publish it entire, we are compelled to postpone, the First Report on Comparative Mortality of Lying-in Hospitals, etc.; the Hospital Record; Reviews of Dr. Barker's, Dr. Duke's, and Dr. Atkinson's works on the Respiratory Organs; and various articles, letters, and replies to correspondents.

WIGHT & FIELD.

The following subscriptions have been received.

W. Adams, Esq.	2	2	0
C. A. Alkin, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. D. J. Allen	1	1	0
Dr. Thomas Ballard	1	1	0
Dr. Billing	1	1	0
P. Hinchess Bird, Esq.	1	1	0
W. S. Britton, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Walter Bryant	2	2	0
Dr. Burrows	5	5	0
Cordy Burrows, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Lawson Cape	2	2	0
Dr. T. K. Chambers	3	3	0
E. Charlton, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Cleveland	1	1	0
Dr. Collinson	2	2	0
Weeden Cooke, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Copland	5	5	0
T. B. Curling, Esq.	2	2	0
J. B. Curgenvon, Esq.	1	1	0
F. Danford, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Dorward, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. Easton	1	1	0
Dr. T. E. Edwards	1	1	0
J. Evans, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir W. Fergusson	5	5	0
J. G. Forbes, Esq.	2	2	0
W. H. Gardner, Esq.	1	1	0
G. G. Gasecoyen, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Gooden	1	1	0
Dr. Hare	3	3	0
Ernest Hart, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Graily Hewitt	1	1	0
T. H. Hill, Esq.	2	2	0
H. W. Hitchcock, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. Peter Hood	2	2	0
J. Hornecastle, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Benoe Jones	2	2	0
C. D. Kerr, Esq.	5	5	0
R. J. Kerr, Esq.	1	1	0
The Lancet	5	5	0
James R. Lane, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. J. C. Langmore	2	2	0
W. B. Langmore, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Malton, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Markham	1	1	0
J. J. Merriman, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. J. T. Musgrave	1	1	0
Dr. Norton	1	1	0
Dr. A. C. W. Norton	1	1	0
W. B. Owen, Esq.	1	1	0
James Paget, Esq.	2	2	0
T. Page, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. F. Palmer	1	1	0
Dr. J. E. Pollock	1	1	0
H. G. Prendergast, Esq.	2	2	0
John Probert, Esq.	3	3	0
Dr. R. Quain	3	3	0
Dr. Randall	1	1	0
Dr. Owen Rees	3	3	0
Dr. Rowe (Margate)	1	1	0
George G. Sandeman, Esq.	10	10	0
G. G. Sandeman, Esq., Jun.	5	5	0
H. F. Sandeman, Esq.	2	2	0
Edwin Saunders, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Sibson	5	5	0
J. Skelding, Esq.	1	1	0
Spencer Smith, Esq.	3	3	0
Dr. Tyler Smith	3	3	0
G. Thomas, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. E. J. Tilt	1	1	0
J. W. Trotter, Esq.	0	10	6
Dr. Hart Vinen	1	1	0
Dr. A. B. Wall	2	2	0
Haynes Walton, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Watson, Bart.	5	5	0
Spencer Wells, Esq.	1	1	0
G. Webster, Esq.	1	1	0
F. B. White, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. C. J. B. Williams	5	5	0
Parker Young, Esq.	1	1	0

Further subscriptions will be received at this office; or by the Treasurer, Dr. Langmore, Sussex Gardens.

AN ASSOCIATE (Gloucestershire) should put himself in communication with Dr. W. O. Sankey, Sandywell House, near Cheltenham, who is interesting himself actively in the formation of a new Branch for the important district around.

DR. BAYDEN.—Under the circumstances described, we think that the dictates of duty would suggest that Dr. Bryden should continue his attendance; and professional etiquette never contravenes a moral duty.

DR. ATTFIELD, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The pamphlet forwarded is an obscene and lawless production. The author has been struck off the roll of the College of Surgeons, and has been removed from the Register. The use of his titles subjects him to a penalty, if prosecuted.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

SIR.—Will you have the kindness to inform me whether the L.S.A. is a *sine qua non* in the qualification of a Poor-law medical officer in England?

Would the following qualifications be legally sufficient; viz. M.D.; M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.M.

I have heard different opinions expressed, and therefore am obliged to trouble you, in order to satisfy myself.

I am, etc., AN IRISH MEMBER.

. Any of the medical titles recognised by the General Medical Council, together with any one of the surgical titles, will (very properly) satisfy the Poor-Law Board. The President applied some two years since to the Council, who furnished him with lists of the various qualifications.

DR. WILLIAM JONES.—We believe that the facts are as stated; and when Mr. Walpole can find time to make up his mind about the Medical Bill, there will be some hope of being able to prevent such annoyance as that of which our correspondent complains with justice. Meantime, names may be assumed and titles used almost with impunity.

A STUDENT AT GUY'S should consult Mr. Towne at his own hospital. He is one of the best authorities on the subject.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Dr. Samelson, Manchester (with enclosure); Dr. William Budd, Bristol (with enclosure); Mr. J. G. Wilkinson; Mr. Dunn; The Secretaries of the Harveian Society of London; Mr. Tuffnell, Dublin; Mr. Dalton, Cheltenham; Dr. Routh; Mr. C. Steele, Bath (with enclosure); Dr. Burd, Shrewsbury (with enclosure); The Secretaries of the Bath and Bristol Branch; Mr. Seymour Haden (with enclosure); Mr. Arthur Myers; Dr. W. O. Sankey, Cheltenham; Dr. W. V. Bird, Liverpool; Dr. A. P. Stewart; Mr. Harry Leach; Dr. Ballard; Dr. T. Skinner, Liverpool; Dr. Frederick J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. Langmore; Mr. Curgenvon; Mr. George Pollock; Mr. J. Caesar; Mr. Stone; Mr. St. George Mivart (with enclosure); Mr. William Parker, Bath; Professor Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. Marion Sims; Dr. Page, Southsea; Dr. Broughton, Preston; Mr. William E. Poole; Mr. Hides; Mr. G. Messent; An Irish Member; Dr. Sharpey (with enclosure); Dr. Attfield (with enclosure); Dr. Lomas; Dr. R. Southey; The Secretary of the Ethnological Society; Mr. J. F. Streatfield; Dr. Bryden, Cul-lompton; Dr. Prior, Bedford; Mr. Croft; Dr. Anderson; The Secretary of the Harveian Society; Mr. Noott; Mr. Donnelly; The Registrar-General for England; Dr. Gibb.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

The Quarterly Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin, April 1867.

On the Use of Chlorine in the Treatment of Asiatic Cholera and Cholerae Diarrhoea. By Wm. M. Dobie, M.D. Edinburgh: 1867.

The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind. By Henry Maudsley, M.D. London: 1867.

Report of the Committee of Investigation of the Bath United Hospital to the General Committee. Bath: 1867.

Remarks on the Report of the Committee of Investigation of the Bath United Hospital to the General Committee. Bath: 1867.

Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, Haywards's Heath. Eighth Annual Reports for the year 1866.

Report on the Epidemic of Cholera in 1866. By John Liddle. London: 1867.

The Sunday Gazette, April 7th.

The Limerick Chronicle, March 21st and April 6th.

Keene's Bath Journal, March 30th.

The Liverpool Mercury, April 1st.

The Liverpool Albion.

The Preston Guardian, April 6th.