

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE Third Ordinary Meeting of the Session will be held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Thursday evening, January 23rd, at 7.15 P.M., R. W. COE, Esq., F.R.C.S., President.

The following papers are expected:—A. Prichard, Esq., F.R.C.S., Deformities of the Hand; E. C. Board, Esq., Extraordinary Small-pox in Japan; E. L. Fox, Esq., M.D., Tubercular Meningitis; J. G. Davey, M.D., A Medico-Legal Commentary on a Recent Trial; E. Willoughby, Esq., Diseased Uterus (preparation).

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CLINICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1868.

SIR THOMAS WATSON, BART., President, in the chair.

THE following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Dr. Beigel, Dr. Bright, Dr. Cholmeley, Mr. Lockhart Clarke, Dr. Heslop, Dr. Constantine Holman, Mr. Kesteven, Dr. John Murray, Mr. Purnell, Dr. Readle, and Dr. Whiphram.

After an introductory address from the President, which is published at page 44.

Mr. MAUNDER read the history of a case of Partial Resection of the Shoulder-joint, and referred to the desirability of deferring such operations as long as possible, except in cases in which life is endangered. In respect to the time for operating, he noticed the difference between those cases and those requiring resection of the elbow. In the case of disease of the latter joint he would operate comparatively early, because in the majority of instances he would expect a more useful result than if the disease ran its natural course and terminated in ankylosis. He recommended the single longitudinal incision in front of the joint as preferable to others.

Three cases of Exophthalmic Goitre were communicated by Dr. MORELL MACKENZIE, in all of which the characteristic symptoms of the disease, palpitation of the heart, and throbbing of the carotid arteries, were present. In one of them the signs of mitral regurgitation were present; another fatal case was complicated with epileptiform convulsions and maniacal paroxysms which continued until death. A fourth case was referred to in which the cardiac and arterial symptoms were absent. One of the patients was exhibited. Dr. Mackenzie observed that in all the cases goitre preceded the other symptoms of the disease. He regarded it as most probable that the disease is dependent on lesions of the medulla oblongata, which, however, may exercise their influence through the vaso-motor nervous system, and drew attention to the negative results of ophthalmoscopic examinations in his cases as compared with those obtained by Geigel.

Dr. GREENHOW differed from Dr. Mackenzie as regards the dependence of the exophthalmos on the bronchocele. In a female patient, aged 35, in whom the disease was evidently induced by an emotional shock, and lasted for eight years, there was at first no goitre, although all the other symptoms were well-marked. This patient was successfully treated by chalybeates, completely recovering, after being three or four years under observation. In this case, as in others, the weakness of the radial pulse contrasted with the violence of that of the carotid. There were frequent alternations of improvement and exacerbation, which had an evident relation to catamenial disorder.

Dr. ANSTIE also referred to the remarkable contrast between the carotid and radial pulses. He regarded it as probable that the disease had its seat in the vaso-motor nervous system.

Dr. C. J. B. WILLIAMS objected to the term exophthalmic goitre, as there is often enlargement of the thyroid. He regarded the swelling of the thyroid and the projection of the eyeballs as a mere result of the enlargement of the arteries. In most instances, iron, and especially the astringent preparations, in large doses, appeared to be curative. These remedies should be combined with nutritious regimen and quiet.

Dr. HANDFIELD JONES referred to a case in which sloughing of the eyeballs had occurred, on account of which the patient was placed under the care of Mr. Ernest Hart, who will narrate it at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. HYDE SALTER had observed a case in which the exophthalmic goitre appeared to be of exclusively anæmic origin, which was also cured by chalybeates.

Dr. HERBERT DAVIS drew attention to the condition of the pupil in the disease.

The PRESIDENT remarked that in the first case of this nature which had come under his notice, the symptoms were associated with well-marked anæmia, and that much benefit had resulted from the employment of iron.

Mr. NORTON exhibited a case of Elephantiasis of the Leg, below the knee. Under the influence of tight bandaging, and by the use of iodide of potassium, the size of the limb had been gradually reduced.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CHELTENHAM WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY: OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Poor-law Board have departed from the usual course, in not making any written communication to the Guardians on the subject of the defects and cruelties in the management of this infirmary, reported in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* on the authority of Mr. Fleischmann, the medical officer. They have directed Mr. Graves, the inspector of the district, to make a verbal communication. A short-hand report of his speech is before us. In it, Mr. Fleischmann's statements find ample confirmation. So bad was the house found to be by Dr. Edward Smith and Mr. Graves that, in their opinion, "the most effectual, and probably the most economical, remedy would be that of building a new workhouse on an enlarged site." As to the "hot" ward over the kitchen, with the flues running along the wall, in which bed-ridden patients were confined (a lucifer-match ignited by mere contact), he observed that he visited the ward on a very hot day, when "it was undesirable that the temperature of the ward should be at all increased"; nevertheless the wall radiated heat to "a very considerable distance", and "a man's head was within three inches of the heated wall." The accommodation, in other most indispensable respects, did not "do the Guardians credit"; the lying-in wards "lacked some requisites"; the female sick-wards have been monopolised for stores; and the single paid nurse could not do her duty. If there had been "any abominations of filth" in this workhouse, in using the long wooden troughs which did duty for lavatories, as he had heard asserted, it reflected "great discredit" upon the officers; but with these "imperfect arrangements" careless officers would fall into bad ways. With a good deal more of the same sort, for the speech is a very lengthy one. For exposing all this, and provoking the great reforms which are now about to be carried out by a committee of the Guardians, Mr. Fleischmann has been called upon to resign; while Mr. Graves, who is the inspector of the district, and really every bit as much to blame as the Guardians themselves, solemnly lectures them for an hour in terms of mixed sympathy and reproach; and they thank him for the tardy "information", and promise to be good boys in the future. It is the same farce which was enacted at Bedminster and Clifton between the Guardians and Mr. Gulston, and points most strongly to the necessity of such a re-organisation of the system of inspection and administration as is now, we hope, not far distant.

SUPERANNUATION TO IRISH POOR-LAW PHYSICIANS.

THE Council of the Irish Medical Association lately waited on Lord Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to urge the justice of granting pensions to dispensary medical officers disabled by age or infirmity. Many forcible arguments were brought forward; and it was suggested that Sir C. O'Loughlin's Local Officers' Superannuation Bill, which has been read a first time, gave an opportunity for such a clause. Lord Mayo did not, we regret to say, hold out much hopes of the concession, stating that it was opposed by Irish members in 1866, when the Poor-law Officers' Superannuation Act was being discussed, on the ground that the medical officers did not devote their whole time to the duties. We shall return to this subject.

The *Irish Times*, in an able article on the subject, says: "We feel assured that, not only the Irish, but the English and Scotch, members of Parliament will be easily induced to support what, after all, is but a simple measure of justice, based on the soundest principles of political economy, to one of the noblest professions. Sufficient guarantees against an abuse of the concession will be found, first, in making the Act only permissive to the several Boards of Guardians, who will not, in self-defence, put it in force unless in cases where it is urgently called for; and, secondly, that the medical man himself, for motives of self-interest, will not, unless imperiously compelled thereto, willingly bring into the centre

of his *clientela* an opponent who possibly might speedily outstrip himself in popular favour, and thereby deprive him of whatever private practice he may possess."

It might be useful if the Irish Medical Association were to seek, in this matter, the co-operation of the Committee of Council of our Association. Including, as our Association does, a considerable number of medical officers of dispensaries, the Council would, beyond doubt, be happy to give their assistance in the matter, and testify their sympathy with our Irish brethren.

ORGANISATION OF PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.

AT a meeting of the Public Health Department of the Social Science Association on December 18th, Mr. Ernest Hart delivered an address on the subject of a National Scheme for the better organisation of Workhouse Infirmaries in England. There was a large attendance present, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., took the chair.

Mr. Hart said that in a large number of workhouses there was so small a number of able-bodied paupers that they were not sufficient to draw the water, carry the coals, and do the ordinary work of the house. Practically in a large number of houses, the population were wholly sick, infirm, imbecile, and infantile, and there was at the present time no organisation at the Poor-Law Board at all calculated to meet this state of things. The number of workhouses, excluding those in the metropolis, throughout the country, was about 600, and within these there were about 40,000 acutely sick people, and these were not confined to a few houses, but were scattered over the whole number. He complained of there being no medical authority at the Poor-Law Board, but that the work had been entrusted to Poor-Law Inspectors, a system carrying with it many disadvantages, from the want of technical instruction. He referred to the absence of uniformity in all the requirements and arrangements of workhouses, and to the fact that these inspectors possessed none of the technical knowledge which a person visiting a workhouse infirmary required. His first proposition, therefore, would be that inspectors of infirmaries should be provided, who were possessed of some technical knowledge, because at present many of them knew practically nothing of their work in this respect. That they were ignorant of their duties as Poor-Law Inspectors he was far from saying, and he merely asserted, and that without fear of contradiction, that at present those inspectors were absolutely ignorant of the principles and the details in accordance with which a workhouse hospital ought to be conducted. Under any new system there ought to be an inspector, whose business it should be to hold special inquiries whenever necessary; that it should first include the adoption of a series of general principles in reference to the infirmary portion of the workhouse, such as he had suggested and Mr. Hardy had adopted in London; that the space for sick should be regulated at 850 cubic feet; and that these wards should be kept entirely distinct from those devoted to the able-bodied paupers. He suggested that the medical officers should have a life appointment, and should be more adequately remunerated, and that their dismissal should be subject to the approval of the Poor-Law Board. There ought also always to be trained nurses, and he should like to see it laid down that visitors, under proper regulations, should not be liable to exclusion. A provision should be made for the opening of these houses, under proper regulations and at proper times, to medical visitors, as hospitals are at present open. He would also have a provision to enable committees of ladies and gentlemen to visit the workhouses at periodical times. This was at present done in some workhouses, but not in all. The two great changes in the Poor-Law Board and its staff which he would enforce were, first, the appointment of a limited staff of technically-educated inspectors; and, secondly, the establishment of a hospital or medical department at the Poor-Law Board. It ought also to be the duty of the central board to act at once upon the reports of their inspectors, and send them down to the country, so that each might maintain a given standard, instead of each acting upon its own standard.*

Mr. Hume Williams, Dr. Stallard, Mr. Benson Baker, the Chairman, and others, spoke generally in favour of the suggestions in the address, and Mr. George Godwin moved, and Mr. Baker seconded:—"That in the opinion of this department the scheme indicated by Mr. Ernest Hart was such as would in its broad features tend to improve the management of the county workhouse infirmaries, and that it be referred to the Council to lay before the Poor-Law Board the suggestions contained in his remarks, and request their best consideration for the same." The motion was carried unanimously.—*The Public Health* (a newly issued journal of state medicine).

* A full report of the address and discussion is given in the weekly journal of the Association, price 3d. Adam Street, Adelphi.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, ESQ., NOTTINGHAM.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. William Wright, surgeon, Pelham-street, Nottingham, aged 74 years, the melancholy event taking place on Monday evening. The deceased gentleman was for many years one of the honorary surgeons to the General Hospital. For several years past he had ceased to pursue ordinary practice, but his opinion as a consulting surgeon was highly and deservedly valued throughout the Midland Counties.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Jan. 14th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination:—

R. H. Barker, W. S. Holroyd, E. S. Lee, and Edward Walford (Students of St. George's Hospital); J. R. Joseph, Herbert Chabot, G. S. Boulton, and H. G. Turner (of Guy's Hospital); J. C. Gibson, William Sheard, A. A. Kidger, and P. R. Inches (of King's College); A. J. Hogg, D. H. Goodsall, and Herbert Goude (of St. Bartholomew's Hospital); E. H. Patton, Duncan M'Larty, and W. J. Mickle (of Canada); W. G. Ranger and F. M. Miller (of St. Thomas's Hospital); C. K. Rudge and G. S. Sharpe (of Bristol); John Deane and E. A. Phillips (of University College); W. H. Netherclift and T. B. Turner (of Charing Cross Hospital); J. F. Matthews (of the Middlesex Hospital); and Arthur Hallam (of the Sheffield School).

The following gentlemen passed on January 15th:—

William Chetwood, Henry Scobell, Paul Lafargue, and J. R. Blackmore (Students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital); J. L. Chambers and E. G. Alabone (of the London Hospital); Bennett May and G. W. Tait (of the Birmingham School); Archibald Lawson (of King's College); F. J. Pearce (of the Westminster Hospital); E. B. B. Robertson (of Guy's Hospital); R. J. Gilhorley (of the Dublin School); David Keagey (of St. Thomas's Hospital); and David Hamilton (of Edinburgh).

Examinations in Arts.—The following are the names of the successful candidates at the recent preliminary examinations for the fellowship and membership of the College. There were 27 candidates, of which number 21 passed; viz.—

G. Amsden, J. Duke, A. M. Craig, J. R. Kemp, M. Furnivall, S. Farrant, A. E. Parker, J. Lewtas, U. Pritchard, A. O. McKellar, E. J. Younger, G. E. L. Pearce, R. W. Spicer, C. F. Bigg, H. S. Robinson, C. T. Champneys, E. J. Pollock, E. M. Madden, W. Hardman, S. Cooke, J. L. Bullock.

For membership, there were 155 candidates; of which number, 74 failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the examiners, and were consequently referred to their studies. The following passed:—

E. A. Burgess, C. F. Bryan, A. Bethell, A. Blackburn, A. A. Beardsley, E. J. Crouch, A. R. Cobban, E. K. Corbin, J. F. Cheesewright, R. W. F. Carter, A. T. Corrie, H. G. Cartwright, H. H. Clyma, R. C. Chicksen, A. Carter, F. I. de Lisle, R. Dunstan, J. J. Eberle, F. Greaves, F. H. Elliott, G. W. Graham, I. Farrar, C. C. Godding, W. T. Hawthorn, P. W. Holmsted, G. Harris, F. C. Hewett, D. Hepburn, M. B. Lewis, C. Knott, W. H. Lush, H. Lupton, A. Lawson, A. E. A. Lawrence, F. L. Lyster, H. A. Lovett, R. M. Lord, H. M. Moxon, C. McCullum, H. W. Macord, R. Mears, H. J. Molyneux, E. P. May, S. J. Newham, F. G. P. Neison, R. C. Mackintosh, W. J. C. Phillott, R. J. Macord, L. I. Prichard, T. F. Odling, H. P. J. Price, J. Powell, D. A. Patterson, J. H. Robinson, H. C. E. Rogers, M. B. Ryott, W. H. Stowell, H. W. Roberts, R. D. Smith, A. L. Sobey, R. Roberts, H. Skipworth, C. H. A. Stone, S. A. Sylvester, G. J. Sealy, J. B. Tribe, T. S. O. Wade, W. J. H. Wood, R. M. Prichard, F. J. Wheeler, E. W. S. Wilkins, S. Snell, G. Barrett, A. Ramsden, A. D. E. Guinness, A. Wright, A. C. James, T. J. Jeakes, J. S. Lee, T. W. Mounslor, G. H. Bishop, A. Eddowes, T. H. Haslam, A. Lingard.

It may be of importance to these gentlemen to know, that, if so disposed, they can at once enter on their hospital studies, and thus save half a session.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 9th, 1868.

Garrod, Alfred Henry, 11, Harley Street, W.
Nathan, Henry Frederick, R.N. Hospital, Malta

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

BANTRY UNION, co. Cork—Medical Officer for the Durrus and Kilchrohan Dispensary District.
BELLINGHAM UNION, Northumberland—Medical Officer for District No. 2.
BELMULLET UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Bangor Dispensary District.
CHALMERS HOSPITAL, Banff—House-Surgeon.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Professor of Physiology.
EAST WARD UNION, Westmoreland—Medical Officer for the Kirkbyshire District.
FALKLAND—Medical Officer for Parish of.
GLIN UNION, co. Limerick—Medical Officer to the Workhouse, and Second Medical Officer for part of the Tarbert Dispensary District.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Visiting Physician.
ISLINGTON DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
LITTLEMORE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Oxford—Medical Superintendent.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY AND LUNATIC ASYLUM—Medical Superintendent.
MARKET BOSWORTH UNION—Medical Officer for the Market 'Bosworth District.
MEATH HOSPITAL, DUBLIN—Resident Apothecary.
MONAGHAN UNION—Medical Officer for the Scotstown Dispensary District.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY—Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship.
PLOMESGATE UNION, Suffolk—Medical Officer for the Orford District.
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY—District Surgeon to visit Out-Patients in Lambeth District.
ST. GEORGE'S DISPENSARY, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square—Physician-Accoucheur.
SOUTH MOLTON UNION, Devonshire—Medical Officer for District No. 11.
WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith—Assistant-Physician.

BIRTHS.

AUSTEN.—On January 12th, at Ramsgate, the wife of Josiah Austen, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, of a son.
COLEMAN.—On January 1st, at Miltown Malbay, the wife of William St. John Coleman, L.R.C.P., of a son.
GRAVES.—On January 12th, at Westbourne Terrace Villas, the wife of F. G. Graves, M.D., of a daughter.
LONG.—On January 13th, at Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, the wife of Frederick Long, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
ROBERTS.—On January 1st, at Chester, the wife of John Roberts, M.D., of a son.
STURTON.—On January 11th, at Greenwich, the wife of Herbert W. S. Sturton, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
WILLIAMS.—On January 6th, at Mount Vernon, Road, Liverpool, the wife of D. W. Williams, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, George Coates, M.D., Surgeon Bombay Army, to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Henry COTES, Esq., Surgeon Bombay Medical Service, at Gloucester, on January 9.
PHILIPS, Frederick P., Esq., M.A., Surgeon, to Fanny, youngest daughter of C. CARDEN, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Exeter, on January 9.
SHOOLBRAID, John, M.D., to Ellen, fourth daughter of the late William PAICE, Esq., at Basingstoke, on January 9.
TANNER, John, M.D., of Newington Causeway, to Esther, daughter of the late James SEAGRAVE, Esq., New Kent Road, at Newington, on January 9.

DEATHS.

BANKS.—On December 29th, 1867, at Risely, Higham Ferrers, aged 41, Harriet wife of P. H. Banks, Esq., Surgeon.
COATES.—On January 9th, at Great Malvern, aged 40, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mervin Coates, Esq., Surgeon.
COPLAND.—On January 11th, at 5, Old Burlington Street, Janet Syed, wife of James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.
DALZEL.—On December 11th, 1867, on board the *Simla*, William Adam, infant son of W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army.
FURSE.—On January 3rd, at South Molton, Devon, Emily Clara, wife of Edwin Furse, Esq., Surgeon.
HOWELL, Edward, M.D., at Swansea, aged 74, on January 3.
KAYS, Martin T., M.D., late Assay-Master of the Bombay Mint, at 66, Porchester Square, on December 21st, 1867.
LEONARD, Charles G., Esq., Surgeon, at 226, Old Kent Road, aged 33, on Jan. 9.
PARRY.—On January 10th, at Eastbourne, aged 26, Richard Rice Parry, son of Richard Parry, M.D., of Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The following are the sessional meetings of the Clinical Society of London, as arranged for the session 1868: Fridays, January 10th, 24th; February 14th, 28th; March 13th, 27th; April 10th, 24th; May 8th, 15th.

THE MEDICAL LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Dr. Carroll, who has been lately elected to this honourable office, entertained at *déjeuner* after the inaugural procession several of the citizens and members of the medical profession. Among the latter were Dr. Fleetwood Churchill, President of the College of Physicians; Mr. Porter, Vice-President of the College of Surgeons; Drs. Butcher, Mapother, Moore, Quinlan, Owens, Long, Ryan, etc.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bond, of Devonshire Place, has bequeathed £100 each to the Middlesex and Consumption Hospitals; and £50 each to the Newman Street Lying-in Institution, the Charing Cross Hospital, and the St. Marylebone General Dispensary. Mrs. Maria Otley, of Little Gonerby, has bequeathed £70 to St. George's Hospital; and £50 each to the Lincoln Hospital, the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, and the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Mr. Jabez Legg, of Stratford, Essex, has left £100 each to the West Ham, Stratford, and South Essex Dispensaries.

THE LATE DR. WYLLIE.—The widow of the late Dr. Wyllie (who belonged to Forfar and afterwards went out to India) died in London towards the end of last week. Dr. Wyllie, in his will, bequeathed £4,000 to the town of Forfar for the behalf of the sick poor, and a like sum to the city of Madras, in India, with the provision that his wife should have a life interest in these bequests.

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, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY St. Mary's, 1.15 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.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.
THURSDAY St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 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 Demonstrations 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. John Gay, F.R.C.S., "On Varicosity in Relation to Ulcer."
TUESDAY.—Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M. Professor Busk, "Exhibition of and Observations on Casts of Human Remains and Works of Art from Tumuli and Caves in Portugal"; Mr. John Crawford, "An Examination of the Darwinian Theory."—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY.—Geological Society.—Hunterian Society.
THURSDAY.—Royal Society.
FRIDAY.—Royal Institute.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

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

AUTHORS OF PAPERS, desirous of having extra copies printed for their own use, are requested to communicate with the printer, Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street.

We have received a communication from Dr. Alexander Marsden, as "General Superintendent" of the Royal Free Hospital. We had supposed that Dr. Marsden was one of the junior visiting "surgeons" of this hospital; and the two positions appear incompatible.

A HINT ON THE USE OF THE FEMALE CATHETER.

SIR,—As the utmost delicacy is desirable in the use of the female catheter, a hint to that end may perhaps be acceptable. I have found that even accidental exposure of the person of the patient may be avoided, and the surgeon's convenience consulted, by fitting to one end of the catheter about a yard of vulcanised India-rubber tubing of small calibre. This may be turned over the edge of the bed, and the urine will flow uninterruptedly into any vessel placed for its reception.

Holloway, January 1868. I am, etc., W. B. KESTEVEN.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Leeds Mercury, January 11th; The Irish Times; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, January 10th; The Ormskirk Advertiser, January 9th; The Liverpool Daily Post, January 8th; and Aris's Birmingham Journal.

T. W., M.D. (Wrexham).—If interested in the microscopical appearances of the liver, the Atlas to Frerichs, published by Williams and Norgate, will be found a valuable adjunct to Frerichs' treatise on Diseases of the Liver, translated and edited for the New Sydenham Society by Dr. Murchison. The naked eye appearances of disease represented are comparatively few and unimportant.

DR. GREENE'S CASE OF EPILEPSY.

SIR,—In my paper, "Notes on a Peculiar Case of Epilepsy," as printed in the JOURNAL, there is a slight inaccuracy. August last should have been August 1866. I am also sorry to say, that the patient, having been free from an attack for six or seven months, has had several epileptiform seizures since, one so late as last week, but of a very mild description. She was seen by Dr. Thompson of Lisburn, in conjunction with myself, on the 27th of October last; since when, she has been taking bromide of potassium, with belladonna and bicarbonate of potash in infusion of calumba. She has taken no sulphur since; and I am now look upon the epileptiform seizures following the ingestion of that drug merely as a curious coincidence. The catamenia have been regular for some months. I am, etc., Moira, December 1867. W. T. GREENE, M.B.

PRINCE ZAGIELLI, M.D. (Cairo).—The only Honorary Fellows of University College are, we believe, selected exclusively from the original debenture holders, and from the members of the College who have graduated with distinction in the University.

MR. CROSS (Petersfield).—In an early number.

A CORRESPONDENT asks how he can procure the genuine cow-pox vaccination dip, to send to Spain.

NEW MEMBERS.

NEARLY two hundred new members have joined the Association from the beginning of the present year; and we believe that a considerable number are in process of election. We shall be much obliged by the lists being forwarded to the General Secretary as early as possible. New members receive the JOURNAL from the beginning of the year; and it is therefore necessary to regulate the number of copies printed, so as to ensure a proper supply. We may take this opportunity of reminding our readers that the subscription dates from the commencement of the year. As this JOURNAL now confessedly occupies the front rank amongst medical periodicals, and is admittedly at least equal in scientific and literary value and interest to any of its weekly contemporaries, there seems every reason to believe that a large accession of members may be expected by making extensively known at this season the fact that the annual subscription—including the professional advantages of membership of the Association and possession of the JOURNAL free by post—is only one guinea annually; that is, *one-third less than the subscription to the other journals of like repute*. At the stage of prosperity which has now been reached, any further considerable accession of members will not only bring the JOURNAL far into the van of medical periodical literature, and so give to it an unquestionable preeminence in circulation and influence, such as the organ of our greatest professional Association ought to possess, but it will place in the hands of the Association that which has always been an object of desire—surplus funds; which may be used for the advancement of medical science and the protection of professional interests throughout the country. We hope that we may be permitted to appeal to our members individually to aid us in this matter, and to remind them that each one who proposes a new member renders a service to the Association; while, by widening the bonds of union and strengthening an organisation which aims at the elevation of the whole body medical, and the support of its best scientific and social interests, he is doing well for the profession at large.

DISTRESSING CASE.

MR. PADMORE, a M.R.C.S.E., 1828, practised for about twenty-four years at St. Helier's, in Jersey. He was a widower, and died three months ago, leaving three children entirely destitute, and with no relatives in a position to assist them.

The eldest, a son, 25 years old, is deaf and dumb, and paralysed. The second is a daughter, aged 18; and the third, a boy, aged 5 years. It is hoped that the deaf and dumb son may be got into an asylum; that the daughter may be started in some respectable business; and that the youngest boy be admitted into the Medical Benevolent College. But, in the meanwhile, money is urgently needed for the support of the family, and to enable the daughter to maintain herself. Contributions are therefore earnestly solicited, which will be thankfully received and forwarded by John E. Erichsen, Esq., 6, Cavendish Place, London; and by the Editor of this JOURNAL, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

J. E. Erichsen, Esq. (London)	3	3	0
Dr. Monro	1	1	0
Ernest Hart, Esq. (London)	1	1	0

A FELLOW BY EXAM. (Liverpool).—The election takes place in July. The rule is, that if in any year, one of the three retiring members be President of the College, he does not go out of office until the succeeding year. This was the case with Mr. Partridge last July. This gentleman has done good suit and service in the College.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY: ADMISSION OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—I have read with some surprise, to use no stronger term, the recent agitation on the subject of the admission of staff medical officers temporarily employed in London to the privileges enjoyed by the Fellows of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, without the payment of the usual fees. May I ask Mr. Wyatt to explain to whom he alludes in his petition? The only staff medical officers in full pay employed in London are those connected with the office of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall Yard; the Recruiting Officer; and the Deputy Surgeon at Chelsea. These gentlemen are not on the foreign service roster, and consequently their duties in London are practically of a permanent nature. The character and *locus standi* of these officers are well known; and they would spurn a back-door entrance into any of the medical societies of London.

I cannot but think, and I am by no means singular in my opinion, that Mr. Wyatt, in the very peculiar, I have heard it called insulting, step he has taken, has been chiefly influenced by a desire to see his name temporarily associated with those distinguished Fellows who, with kindly good nature, have yielded to the solicitations of a briefless advocate. I am, etc.,

January 1868. AN ARMY SURGEON.

MR. MARSHALL.—No Hunterian Oration will be delivered this year. Due notice will be given of the delivery of the annual course of lectures. Those of Mr. Le Gros Clark will appear in this JOURNAL by arrangement.

VON AMMON.—The first public institution in this kingdom for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases was established by Dr. John Richard Farre, in conjunction with Mr. John Cunningham Saunders.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

MANUAL PRESSURE DURING LABOUR.

SIR,—Before I became aware of the advantages of manual pressure during labour, I always used a binder; but now I never do, as I prefer the former method. The grasping pressure of the hand excites and prolongs uterine contraction, and supports the abdomen and uterus. During the expulsion of the child, the uterus can be followed down by the hand, and more efficient pressure kept up on it than can be done with a binder, till the placenta is expelled, and a pad and binder are applied. I wish some of your correspondents would give it a fair trial, and then record their experience. I am, etc.,

December 1867. L.M.R.C.S.Eng.

MR. J. H. SALTER (Tolleshunt D'Arcy).—Many of the numbers required are out of print. A private letter should be forwarded.

PSYCHOLOGIST (Birmingham).—Age to a certain extent influences insanity; and most individuals are alienated between the ages of 20 and 50. Frank relates the case of child who had been deranged since he was two years old.

F. T. B. (Dublin).—Dwarfs generally die from premature old age, and giants from exhaustion. The skeletons of Miss Cracchinie, the Sicilian dwarf, and of O'Brien, the Irish Giant, are in the Museum of the College of Surgeons.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Dr. Michael Beverley, Norwich (with enclosure); Dr. H. Kennedy, Dublin (with enclosure); Mr. T. Heckstall Smith, St. Mary Cray (with enclosure); Dr. Hardie, Manchester (with enclosure); The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England (with enclosure); Mr. T. M. Stone, London (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of Ireland (with enclosure); Dr. A. Marsden, Royal Free Hospital; Mr. B. E. Brodhurst, London; Dr. Cockle, London; Dr. William Moore, Dublin; Dr. C. Marriott, Leicester; Dr. S. Birch, London; Mr. Solly, London; Dr. Williams, Wrexham; Dr. J. Edwards, Keswick; Mr. John Walsh, Manchester; Dr. Harrison, Manchester (with enclosure); Mr. P. C. De la Garde, Exeter (with enclosure); Dr. John Murray, London (with enclosure); Dr. Mapother, Dublin (with enclosure); Mr. J. B. Curguenven, London (with enclosure); Sir Thomas Watson, London (with enclosure); Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Naylor, London; Mr. Simms, London (with enclosure); Dr. Holman, Reigate; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London (with enclosure); Dr. Bramwell, Perth (with enclosure); Mr. T. Sympton, Lincoln; Dr. Evory Kennedy, Dublin; Mr. W. Holt, Petersfield; Mr. R. S. Cross, Petersfield; Mr. Henry Brietzcke, Sheffield (with enclosure); Mr. J. W. Hulke, London; Mr. J. V. Solomon, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Alfred Fleischmann, Cheltenham; Dr. J. D. Heaton, Leeds (with enclosure); Prince I. Zagiell, Cairo (with enclosure); Dr. Heslop, Birmingham (with enclosure); The Honorary Secretaries of the Ethnological Society of London; Dr. H. Mac Cormac, Belfast (with enclosure); Mr. E. L. Hussey, Oxford (with enclosure); Dr. Parsons, Nottingham; Dr. J. Russell, Birmingham; Mr. S. Mills, Lincoln (with enclosure); Dr. W. Budd, Clifton; Mr. Parker, Crossby; Mr. W. Stokes, jun., Dublin; Dr. Stokes, Dublin; Dr. Down, Earlswood; Dr. A. Fleming, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. T. P. Teale, Leeds; Dr. Lockhart Robertson, Hayward's Heath (with enclosure); Mr. A. Myers, Assistant-Surgeon, Coldstream Guards, Tower of London (with enclosure); The Registrar of the Medical Society of London (with enclosure); Mr. R. G. Blunt, London (with enclosure); Dr. Hall Davis, London (with enclosure); Dr. E. S. Thompson, London; Dr. Kelly, King's College (with enclosure); Dr. J. Thompson Dickson, Guy's Hospital (with enclosure); Mr. D. M. William, Liverpool (with enclosure); Dr. Payne, Roundtown (with enclosure); Dr. Spencer Thompson, Torquay; Dr. H. Dobell (with enclosure); Dr. Sarazin, Strasbourg; Mr. Fred. Morell Mackenzie, London; Dr. J. H. Hill, London (with enclosure); Dr. H. Morris, London (with enclosure); Mr. C. Dukes, London; Mr. J. R. Hill, London; Mr. E. Shoppee, London; Mr. T. F. Hopgood, London; Mr. W. B. Holderness, London; Mr. Haynes Walton, London; Mr. Holmes Coote, London (with enclosure); Dr. Brunton, London (with enclosure); Professor Sarasin, Strasbourg; Dr. Richardson, London (with enclosure); Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Dr. Broadbent, London (with enclosure); Mr. C. Steele, Bath (with enclosure); Mr. Callender, London (with enclosure); Mr. Barnes, Liverpool; Mr. Capes; Dr. I. De Zouche, Liverpool; Dr. Balman, Liverpool; Mr. J. B. Franklyn, Anglesey; Dr. Wiltshire, London (with enclosure); Dr. Oppert, London (with enclosure); and Dr. Cockle, London.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Neligan's Medicines, their Uses and Mode of Administration. By Rawdon Macnamara. Seventh edition. Dublin and London: 1867.

A Few Words on the Cholera of 1832. By One who was Engaged in its Treatment. Exeter: 1866.

Sessional Proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. London: 1868.

The First Step in Chemistry: a New Method of Teaching the Elements of the Science. By R. Galloway, F.C.S. Fourth edition, re-written and enlarged, with Illustrations on Wood. London: 1868.

The Co-existence of Two Species of Inflammation, with Special Reference to the Forms of Pneumonia. London: 1868.

Extern Maternities and Lying-in Hospitals. By Lombe Atthill, M.D. Univ. Dub.