

and yet powerful in restraining the current of blood, without rudely inflicting injury on the arterial coats. It consists of a piece of silver wire about the strength of an ordinary probe; this is bent into a triangular shape about four inches in length, and the apex surmounted by a small ring; the base is perforated by two little apertures just large enough to permit a fine wire to pass easily through. The wire is first carried round the denuded artery in an aneurism-needle with greater facility than a thick ligature, and each extremity of it passed through the holes in the compressor; one end should be fastened by twisting it through the little ring at the top, and the compressor may then be gently pushed down on the vessel, when, by pulling the free end of the wire, the requisite pressure may be made to arrest the flow of blood through the artery. When the artery is sufficiently occluded to stop the current, the free wire may be fastened also to the ring. The instrument can be removed with the greatest facility when pressure is no longer required, by cutting the wire at each side, lifting up the compressor, and then gently pulling the wire away from beneath the artery."

The operation was conducted with the loss of no more than about two drachms of blood. Little difficulty was found in isolating the aorta from the peritoneum, and passing the wire round the artery. When pressure was made by drawing the wire, all pulsation ceased in the arteries of both limbs, and the *bruit* was no longer audible in the tumour. The patient rallied well for some hours after the operation, and even enjoyed some sleep; he partook of stimulants and nourishment. About four o'clock in the afternoon a syncopal attack, very similar to those seen in cases of fatty degeneration of the heart, came on, and, notwithstanding the liberal use of stimulants, they increased with so much frequency and severity that, as the day wore on, it became evident he could not live. The patient died between 11 and 12 o'clock on the evening of the operation. Mr. Stokes exhibited the Aorta, both Common Iliacs, the Aneurismal Sac, and the Heart, at the Pathological Society on Saturday last. He said that, although the result was different from what he had hoped, he was convinced, with Sir Astley Cooper, that the operation would yet succeed. He directed attention to the rapid establishment of the collateral circulation which took place, pulsation having been restored in the left femoral within five hours after the operation. The heart was soft, flabby, and readily torn, and, when examined microscopically by his colleague Dr. Purser, was found to present well-marked appearances of fatty degeneration. To this he attributed the occurrence of death by those syncopal attacks so common in such cases. The aneurism was a very large one, implicating, to some extent, the common iliac, the entire of the external iliac, and a small portion of the femoral artery. It contained a considerable amount of coagulated blood and some recently deposited fibrine. The pelvic bones were slightly eroded. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Porter's instrument removed from the aorta when the wire which passed under the artery was cut; the triangular part of the instrument came away without the least difficulty, and the wire was then removed with the utmost facility, leaving the artery without the slightest injury to any of its coats. In fact, a slight degree of paleness of the internal coat, and a very small amount of recently formed fibrine were the only traces of any attempt at deligation. A ligature was then passed round the left common iliac, and tied, and Mr. Porter's instrument was applied at a short distance on the same artery, sufficient pressure being used to prevent the transit of fluid. When both were removed and the vessel slit up, the contrast was striking, for while, in the case of the ligature, the internal coat had been completely divided and even lacerated, no trace of injury had resulted from the arterial compressor. We trust that this instrument will yet prove, in the hands of some skilful surgeon, that deligation of such vessels as the arteria innominata and abdominal aorta are not necessarily fatal.

HOW TO MAKE CLARET.—At the meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute on the 7th of January, during a discussion on the adulteration of wines, Dr. Van der Weyde is reported by the *Chemical News* to have described a mode of making claret, viz., by allowing water to soak through shavings, and adding thereto a certain proportion of logwood and tartaric acid. This produced a wine hardly to be distinguished in flavour and colour from claret.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

THE next meeting of this Section will be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, March 25th, at 3 P.M.

BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries.*
T. VINCENT JACKSON, }

Birmingham, March 15th, 1869.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, March 25th, at 3 P.M.

March 1869. ROBERT L. BOWLES, *Hon. Secretary.*

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgewater, on Thursday, April 1st, at 5 P.M.; W. L. Winterbotham, M.B., President.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner (which will be served at 5.15), or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

Taunton, March 8th, 1869. W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

NORTH WALES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

THE intermediate general meeting of this Branch was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold, under the presidency of JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq., of Holywell. There were fourteen other members present, who all partook of an excellent luncheon kindly provided by Dr. Williams of Mold at his house, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

Treasurer's Report.—The following is the report.

	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To balance in hand on December 31st, 1867		0	4	11
Amount of half-crown subscriptions and arrears received from January 1st, 1868, to December 31st, 1868		6	7	6
		6	12	5

Disbursements.

By Secretary's official expenses up to Dec. 31st, 1868 . 6 10 5
Balance in favour of the Branch on December 31st, 1868, 2s.

The above, having been duly examined, was unanimously agreed to.

New Member.—On the proposition of Dr. HUGHES of Mold, seconded by Mr. KENT JONES, Alfred Trubshaw, Esq., of Mold, was elected member of the Branch, he being previously member of the British Medical Association.

Branch Subscriptions.—The sum of £2 2s. 6d. was received from the members present.

Petition to Parliament.—A petition to the House of Commons, respecting the Direct Representation of the Profession in the Medical Council, similar to the one recently adopted at the special meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, and printed at page 198 of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for February 27th, was approved of, and signed by the President, James Williams, Esq., on behalf of the members.

Papers and Cases.—1. Mr. EYTON JONES related a case of Delirium Tremens relieved by the Application of Dr. Chapman's Ice-Bag to the Spine.—Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) also related an interesting case where the ice-bag appeared to be doing good, and affording relief to symptoms apparently referable to morbid action in the brain, medulla oblongata, and spinal marrow, the particulars of which he intended recording at some future time.

2. Mr. GRIFFITH (Wrexham) made a few remarks on Diagnosis, illustrated by Cases; the object of which was to suggest the advantages, in cases of obscure difficult diagnosis, of taking clinically a retrospective view of the case from the standpoint of the remedies used and their effect, as a means of helping to correct or confirm the diagnosis aimed at in the first examination of the patient.

3. Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) related a case of Ulceration of the Os Uteri, in which pyæmia was produced by a single application of the acid nitrate of mercury.

4. The PRESIDENT stated a difficult case of Strangulated Hernia, which elicited interesting cases from Dr. Hughes of Mold, Dr. Williams of Mold, Mr. Eyton Jones, and others.

5. Dr. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) mentioned a case of Compound Fracture, in which Mr. Lister's plan of treatment with Carbolic Acid was adopted. It was successful so far as preventing suppuration in the wound; but it produced troublesome superficial sloughing of the surrounding integuments when used of the strength recommended—one part of carbolic acid to three parts of linseed-oil. Dr. Williams suggested a weaker application, of one part of the acid to five of oil.—Dr. WILLIAMS (Mold) called attention to the fact of his having, a few years ago, and before Mr. Lister published his cases, introduced, at one of the meetings of the North Wales Branch, the subject of carbolic acid, more particularly its adaptability to several commercial uses, showing at the time several beautiful specimens.

6. Mr. LODGE (St. Asaph) had a case of Twins. The principal point of interest in the case was, that the first child presenting the arm necessitated turning; and, in doing so, the presence of another child was not detected.

7. Mr. LODGE also related a singular case of Self-Pollution.

8. Mr. JONES (Ruabon) brought forward the subject of Insurance Fees, which drew a long and animated discussion.

Dinner.—All the members present, with Rev. Thomas Williams of Berse and Rev. J. James of Mold as guests, then dined together at the hotel, and were very agreeably and hospitably entertained by Dr. Hughes and Dr. Williams of Mold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEBATING COLUMN FOR DISCUSSION OF PAPERS, ETC.,
PUBLISHED IN THE "JOURNAL".

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN TREATMENT OF INJURIES.

SIR,—In No. 421 of our JOURNAL, page 74, is a case, under the care of Mr. Lane, which astonishes me, and brings to my mind similar or apparently more serious cases treated by me by the most strident antiphlogistic method possible, and with the happiest effects. I will give the particulars of three cases, and allude to probably a hundred more.

The first was that of a young man, who, with his companions, went to a wake about two miles hence; and, on his return home drunk, fell down in descending a steep part of the road, and was brought to me in a very ghastly state, the whole of the hairy scalp turned inside out, and hanging over the face, and covered with dirt. After cleaning the parts, the pericranium was detached here and here. I replaced the scalp, and kept it *in situ* by a few stitches. Seeing that he had not lost much blood, I took away from the arm about sixteen ounces, and enjoined not only abstinence from all stimulants, but the most meagre diet, quietness, and rest, for the next three weeks. With this, a few doses of calomel, and the bowels kept lax with sulphate of magnesia and rhubarb, he was quite well and at work at the month's end.

The second case was that of a boy ten years old, who, in the absence of his parents, was amusing himself by putting a lighted stick into a stone blacking-jar in which his father kept gunpowder. After a few trials, it exploded, and burst the jar in pieces, a piece of which, about an inch and a quarter long, and of the same breadth for about a quarter of an inch, when it rather gradually ended in a point, entered, in the middle of the forehead, into the brain, the broad part sticking out. With some difficulty I extracted it, and about two teaspoonfuls of the cerebrum followed it; the boy all the while perfectly sensible. The same mode of treatment for three weeks cured him.

The third case was that of a boy about the same age, the son of a blacksmith. He was kicked by a horse in the middle of his forehead; and a piece of the os frontis, about two inches long and half an inch broad, was driven into the brain, part thereof sticking out. On its extraction, about the same quantity of brain followed as in the preceding case. The same treatment as above was followed by the same happy result.

I dare say that I could adduce a hundred cases apparently as severe as that of the poor young man at St. Mary's Hospital, all treated as above, and all cured; but, if iron, wine, chloric ether, and probably diet accordingly, had been the *modus medendi*, God only knows the sequelae. Such a mode of treatment I consider illogical, unorthodox, and thwarting our great friend, the *vis medicatrix nature*.

I am, etc., THOMAS POPE.

Clebury Mortimer, Salop, February 1869.

THE CAUSE OF PHTHISIS.

SIR,—Having read the letters which have passed between Drs Leared and Mac Cormac on this subject, I would make a few remarks which appear to me fatal to the theory—for it is nothing more—of the last named gentleman; who assumes he has proved that the "invariable result"—I use his own words—of the habitual respiration of pre-breathed air is phthisis. Where, I ask, is his proof? I have read plenty of his assertions; but none of his proofs. In truth, he starts with an assumption which I distinctly deny. For, if his theory were correct, in place of sixty or one hundred thousand dying annually of this disease the numbers would be increased one-hundredfold. For myself, I have known a large number of persons who have been confined to the house or bedridden for years, and who have done their best to prevent draught of air from reaching them; and yet they have not got phthisis. Many, very many too, of our poor sleep constantly with their head covered over by the bed-clothes. To say that none of these get the disease, would be going too far; but most assuredly all do not; and yet according to the theory, every one should.

Again, is it not allowed by all that it is quite the exception when phthisis attacks a fat person? If the theory were true, however, fat persons should be only the more obnoxious to the disease; but while they do not get tubercle, they store up fat. And this reminds me that Dr. Mac Cormac, through the whole of his writings, speaks as if carbon and tubercle were identical. This, I consider a grave error; capable in itself of upsetting the entire hypothesis. If tubercle consisted of nothing but carbon, there might be some plausibility for the theory. But as it is not so, I need not pursue the point further here.

It seems to me that the question of Iceland being free or not from phthisis is only of secondary moment. It affects the argument much more to observe that here we have a whole people, living in a way that, according to the theory of Dr. Mac Cormac, must engender phthisis. Yet they have not died out; and are, I believe, as numerous as ever they were. Before going further, I call for direct answers to this and the other points brought forward in this letter.

I am, etc., HENRY KENNEDY.

Dublin, March, 1869.

SIR,—I shall only occupy your valuable space with a few lines in reply to Dr. Mac Cormac. It would be simply useless again to go over the same ground, to point out the one-sidedness of his views on the production of phthisis. "Why," he asks, "should we remove the trial of the question to Iceland?" It is, no doubt, inconvenient as regards the re-breathed air theory. "I myself," says Dr. Mac Cormac, "assert that Iceland is not less the seat of tubercle than the country in which we live." Yet I have quoted statistics from his own book, in my last letter, which prove that Iceland enjoys a remarkable exemption. Since this controversy commenced, Dr. Mac Nab has published a pamphlet on *Immunity from Consumption in the Hebrides*, to which I would wish to draw Dr. Mac Cormac's attention. Dr. Mac Cormac speaks of the "possible inhalation of tapeworm-germs." This is certainly novel, more novel than the inhalation-of-phthisis theory. I still pin my faith to Dr. Hjaltalin's statement; and, if Dr. Mac Cormac will be good enough to let this controversy lie over for a short time, Dr. Hjaltalin will, no doubt, answer for himself, and, unless I am much mistaken, will contribute valuable information on a subject which, *pace* Dr. Mac Cormac, is by no means settled.

March 1869.

I am, etc.,
ARTHUR LEARED.

VESICAL ABSORPTION.

SIR,—In your issue of February 20th, appears a letter from Dr. Campbell Black, of Glasgow, upon "Vesical Absorption," in which he brings forward a case to prove "the great absorptive power of the bladder." The cause of his publishing this case, was a passage in one of Sir Henry Thompson's lectures on "Affections of the Urinary Organs," which states, that "the mucous membrane of the bladder appears to have no absorbing power, unlike the neighbouring tissue which lines the rectum." When I read Dr. Black's letter, two things occurred to me—either that the absorptive powers of those bladders, which I, as Sir H. Thompson's house-surgeon, have had the advantage of observing, have been peculiar, or that Dr. Black had attached too great importance to some soreness of the gums. The following case, I think, ought to satisfy Dr. Black, and prove the "fallaciousness" of his doctrine, and substantiate Sir Henry's statement: On the 10th instant, Sir Henry, after reading out Dr. Black's letter to the class, injected into a man's bladder half an ounce of the liq. opii sedat. This was retained for two hours and a half, without producing the least effect, although I carefully watched for it. No drowsiness, contraction of the pupils, or subsequent constipation. Before this, ʒiiss, ʒij, and ʒij had been injected

THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

THE subjoined memorial has been signed already by upwards of one hundred workhouse medical officers in town and country. It will be presented shortly to Mr. Goschen, the President of the Poor-law Board. Additional signatures may be sent to Dr. Rogers, 33, Dean Street, Soho, London, W., who has kindly consented to receive them on behalf of the gentlemen who originated the memorial. The Metropolitan Counties Branch made a similar representation to Lord Devon when he proposed to impose these duties on medical officers.

"To the Right Honourable the Poor-law Board.—My Lords and Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, Medical Officers of Workhouses, looking forward to the time when it will again become our duty to make the "Statement" referred to in the General Order of your Board, dated April 4th, 1868, request to be supplied with an authoritative standard of requirements of your Board with respect to the several matters specified in the questions to be answered by us. We beg to express our desire that some other officers of the Guardians may be made responsible for supplying us with information on such matters as do not fall within the scope of our duties as medical attendants on the sick. We wish to be informed whether our Statement will be considered by your Board as private and confidential; whether it will be regarded as furnishing hints to guide and assist the official paid Inspectors in the discharge of their duties; or whether it will be deemed public, accessible to Guardians, and liable to be sent to them by your Board. In the latter case we beg to inquire how far we may expect the support of your Board, in the event of our "Statement" bringing upon us the displeasure of our respective Guardians. And on this subject we desire to point out the grievous hardships inflicted on those Workhouse Medical Officers who are not permanently appointed, in being called upon to make this "Statement." Should they tone it down to avoid offending their Guardians, they will be liable to censure or dismissal at the hands of your Board for "neglect of duty;" should they on the other hand make a strictly true, but perhaps necessarily unfavourable, "Statement" they incur the risk of not being re-elected by their Guardians, that is, of dismissal without explanation; and thus suffer stigma and injury for the faithful performance of their duty. We respectfully submit that this is not a position in which any officer should be placed. Lastly, we beg that your Board will be pleased to direct suitable remuneration to be made to us for the new and responsible work imposed upon us by being called upon to perform the highly important duties of the Inspectors, added to our already onerous and ill-paid labours as medical officers. We have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient Servants, ———."

OBITUARY.

SIR JOSEPH OLIFFE, M.D. PARIS, F.R.C.P. LONDON.

THE news of the death of the Physician to the English Embassy in Paris, which was announced early in the week, has been received with wide-spread regret. Few men out of England were better known than the popular, kind-hearted, and accomplished man who has for many years, so to speak, represented English medicine across the Channel. He enjoyed for many years a large practice and considerable social position. Inheriting, by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Cubitt, a large fortune, in addition to the handsome income derived from his practice, Sir Joseph Oliffe was able to exercise, on a liberal scale, the generous hospitalities which his kindly nature and his Irish blood prompted. Few English physicians at all familiar with Paris but must gratefully remember the pleasant *entrée* which his house afforded them to some of the best society in Paris, and the unfailing kindness of Lady Oliffe. The friend as well as physician of Count De Morny, as of a large number of other influential French families, he joined De Morny in extensive building operations at the French Brighton—Trouville—which they may be said to have created. The return for this very heavy outlay had not yet been obtained; and of late years the heavy responsibilities connected with this undertaking, together with the consciousness of declining health, had somewhat impaired his spirits, but without affecting his amiability. His judgment and skill as a physician, as well as his upright, courteous, and pleasing character, conciliated the esteem and regard of the most eminent of the profession in France, with whom he held intimate relations.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

BOTANY IN RELATION TO MEDICAL EDUCATION.—Several of the Resolutions passed by the Medical Council, on July 6th, 1868, have been recently under the consideration of the College of Physicians and of Trinity College. Among the Resolutions, was one that seemed to slight the importance of Botany in reference to Medical Education, as it was not placed among the subjects essential to medical education.—On the 20th January last, the Irish College of Physicians passed the following Resolution. "That this College disapproves of the resolution of the General Medical Council, of July 6th, 1868, No. 1, by which it appears that the Medical Council considers Botany to be a subject non-essential in Medical Education." A copy of this Resolution was forwarded to the Board of Trinity College, in compliance with the School of Physic (Ireland) Act. The Board of Trinity College showed their approval of the opinion of the College of Physicians, by proceeding to appoint a Professor to teach the "non-essential" subject.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 11th, 1869.

Atkins, Francis Day, Dalston Lane, Dalston
Coombes, Robert Gorton, Burnham, Essex
Ennals, Charles Thomas, Littleport, Cambridgeshire
Laking, Francis Henry, Addison Road, Kensington
McLean, George, High Street, Poplar, E.
Peacock, Edwin, Oldbury, Worcestershire
Turner, George Edward, Waine, Stockport
Welsh, Joseph, Clun, Salop

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Hughes, Hugh Davies, Gurner Street, Walworth
King, Alfred, Blackman Street, Borough
Luff, William, Cornmarket Street, Oxford
Thrower, Edward Arthur, Diss, Norfolk

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Two Physicians.
CAMBERWELL PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Resident Dispenser and Secretary (£60 per annum, with residence, coal, and gas).
CARMARTHENSHIRE INFIRMARY, Carmarthen—Physician.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Professor of Comparative Anatomy; Physician to the Skin Department.
CHELtenham GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Surgeon to the Dispensary.
CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon (£80 per annum to commence with, and residence and maintenance in the house).
CLIFTON UNION, Gloucestershire—Medical Officer for District No. 3 (£25 per annum).
EDINBURGH ROYAL DISPENSARY AND VACCINE INSTITUTION—Apothecary (£50 per annum, with proportion of fees from pupils).
FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Surgeon.
GRAY'S HOSPITAL, Elgin—House-Surgeon (£40 per annum, with board, etc.).
HAMBLEDON UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer for the Chiddingfold District (£40 per annum).
HOLYHEAD UNION—Medical Officer for the Holyhead District (£60 per annum, with extra fees for Surgical Operations and Midwifery, and Vaccination Fees).
ISLINGTON DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician; Professorship of Physiology.
LEEDS FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer (£100 for the first year, with rooms and board).
LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN—House-Surgeon. (£60 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.)
LONDON SURGICAL HOME FOR DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF WOMEN—House-Surgeon.
LOUTH UNION, Lincolnshire—Medical Officer for the Grimoldby District (£40 per annum).
LURGAN UNION, co. Armagh—Medical Officer for the Moyntagh Subdistrict (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
LUTON UNION, Bedfordshire—Medical Officer for the Markyate-Street District.
MAIDSTONE UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 2 (£120 per annum).
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant.
NEWPORT UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Achill Dispensary District. (£80 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees.)
OLD MEETING FRIENDLY FUND, Birmingham—Surgeon.
NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Dental Surgeon.
ROTHERHAM UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Wentworth District (£20 per annum, and extra fees).
ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Oxford Street—Assistant-Surgeon.
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY—District Surgeon.
ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE, Bloomsbury—Medical Officer of Health (about £150 per annum).

ST. IVES UNION, Huntingdonshire—Medical Officer for the Somersham District (£70 per annum, and extras).
 SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—Lecturer on Anatomy.
 SHEFFIELD UNION—Medical Officer to the Workhouse.
 STEPNEY UNION—Medical Officer for the Ratcliff, Shadwell, and Wapping District (£220 per annum, to include everything, except medicine).
 STEYNING UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer for District No. 2 (£40 per ann.).
 SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician; House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board and residence).
 TOWCESTER UNION, Northamptonshire—Medical Officer for the Towcester District and the Workhouse (£110 per annum, and extras).
 UTTOXETER UNION, Staffordshire—Medical Officer for the Abbots Bromley District (£40 per annum, and extras); Medical Officer for the Leigh District (£20 per annum, and extras).
 VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—House-Surgeon and Secretary. (£50 per annum, with board, etc.).
 WESTBOURNE DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Bayswater—Resident Dispenser: Registered (£100 per annum, with unfurnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance).
 WOBURN UNION, Bedfordshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Toddington District (£85 per annum, and extras).

BIRTH.

HALL.—On March 17th, at 3, The Crescent, Carlisle, the wife of *Cornelius S. Hall, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN, William S., M.D., at Strood, Kent, aged 53, on February 26th.
 DRAWBRIDGE, George H., M.B., at Rochester, aged 71, on March 7th.
 *PURSELL, John, M.D., at Brighton, aged 65, on March 12th.
 SEATON.—On March 4th, at 8, Crescent, Scarborough, Sarah Ellen, for nearly thirty years the devoted and beloved wife of *Joseph Seaton, M.D., of Halliford House, Sunbury.
 SHAW.—On March 9th, at Sutton Coldfield, Mary, relict of Adam Read Shaw, Esq., Surgeon, aged 81.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan 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.—National Orthopaedic Hospital, 2 P.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.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 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.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.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 London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Construction of Vertebrated Animals."—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M., Casual Communications. 8.30 P.M., Discussion on Dr. Jno. Thompson Dickson's paper "On Matter and Force in relation to Mental and Cerebral Phenomena."
 TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Wm. Ogle, "Case illustrating the Physiology and Pathology of the Cervical Portion of the Sympathetic Nerve"; etc.
 WEDNESDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Construction of Vertebrated Animals."—Geological Society.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Bryant, "On some points in the Treatment of Diseases of the Joints"; Dr. Dalry, "On Death in Scarlet Fever from Coagula in Right Side of Heart."
 THURSDAY.—Royal Society.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

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.

CASES for Binding the Volumes of the JOURNAL may be had on application to Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street. Price 1s. 6d. each; by post, 1s. 8d.

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.

F. W. F. asks for the address of the Medical Protection Society.

ENQUIRER.—Any registered diploma in medicine and in surgery qualify for Poor-law appointments throughout the United Kingdom. Of course, therefore, a candidate possessing medical and surgical diplomas of Dublin would require no other.

A PUPIL OF FLOURENS will find details of such cases in *Carpenter's Physiology*.

SIR,—Could any member suggest any remedy for the following case. A. B., a tailor, aged 40, complains of feeling coldness across the loins, which extends to the scrotum. He is very much worse at night when in bed; general health good. The physical signs and urine are normal. He has complained of it for two years; and has obtained no relief from any of the remedies prescribed by the numerous medical men who have seen him. I am, etc., M. A.

THE JUMP FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS already acknowledged, £357:4:6. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £20; Lord Sondes, £3; Dr. Evans Lombe, £1:1; — Perry, Esq. (Reepham), £1:1; Thomas Alderton, Esq., £1:1; Small Sums by Ditto, 18s.; Mr. Womack (Branford), £1:1; Mr. Lamb (Barnsbury), 10s. 6d.; Dr. Greenhill (Hastings), £1:16; Rev. Alb. Porter, £1:1; Mr. Pretty, £1:1. Total, £380:15. Signed, Geo. Wm. Winter, Litcham; Thos. Palmer, Swaffham. Mrs. Jump and family beg to express their very great gratitude for the kindness and liberality which they have experienced in the response to the appeal on their behalf.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.

SIR,—I am desired to request that you will kindly insert the following corrections of inaccuracies made by your Birmingham correspondent in your JOURNAL of March 6th. In the paragraph, it is stated that the number of patients has kept up, but that this is, to a great extent, due to the largely increased attendance at the beginning of the year, when it became known that the honorary medical staff were shortly about to resign; but the fact is, that, from the commencement of the year 1868 to the end of May, when the honorary medical officers resigned, there were 155 patients less seen than in the corresponding portion of the year 1867; whereas, from June to December, there were 440 patients seen by the present medical staff in 1868, in excess of the corresponding portion of the year 1867. The expense per patient for the year 1868, without an honorary staff, is as nearly as possible the same as it was in 1867 with an honorary staff. The Dispensary has, upon an average of years, spent more than their income derived from subscriptions, donations, and interest upon funded property, so that the present year is no exception in that respect. I am, etc.,
 March 1869. G. F. DE LA COUR, M.D., Secretary.

THE SMALLMAN FUND.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the following additional contributions for the Smallman fund. J. P., 10s. 6d.; A Thank Offering, £2:2. London, March 1869. I am, etc., BARR MEADOWS.

FUSTICUS might address a private letter to Dr. Marion Sims, 47, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. We have no special information on the subject.

THE pamphlets of "Dr. William Williams" and "Mr. Hammond", forwarded to us by Dr. Thursfield, Leamington, and Dr. Barclay, Leicester, shall receive our special attention. It is time that a firm and decided effort were made to put an end to this sort of thing.

MEDICAL FEES.—In justice to Dr. Clark, whose medical fees were recently the subject of litigation in the case of Sanger v. Sanger, we may call attention to the fact that he announces a pamphlet on the subject this week, pending the appearance of which, it will be desirable to reserve judgment.

VIENNA BEER.

SIR,—May we request the favour of a small space to reply to the remarks in your JOURNAL of January 23rd, upon A. Dreher's Vienna Beer, of which we are the sole consignees in the United Kingdom. You are probably not aware, that a heavy duty is levied upon foreign beer, amounting to 7½d. per gallon, whilst the cost of transport is considerably increased by the circumstance that, in order to maintain the low and uniform temperature which is essential to its good condition, it is necessary in summer time to convey the casks in railway waggons, especially constructed, provided with ice; and in winter, with non-conducting material. Another considerable item is the cost of ice-cellars and ice-safes, in which the casks are kept cool here.

As regards its quality as compared with the beer principally consumed in Vienna and Pesth, we beg leave to state that this is generally of a much lighter kind, extra strength being expressly given to beer intended for exportation.

The sale of the Vienna beer on draught was first established by us on the Viennese system, in consequence of the popularity which it at once acquired at the Paris Exhibition, and the desire expressed by numberless persons of all nationalities, that they could obtain it in London, where it has certainly met with extensive patronage by no means confined to the German population, from which it was chiefly expected. The idea of its being a rival introduced to supplant English beer never entered our minds, as the two kinds differ widely from each other; but it is likely to take a permanent place as a supplement to it, from the fact that many persons, who find English beer not agree with them, can drink freely of that of Vienna with comfort and benefit to themselves.

The price, of which complaint is made, is precisely the same as in Paris, Brussels, and other non-German cities on the Continent; and similar arguments would answer the same question regarding English beer sold at Vienna or Pesth; besides, English beer is sold in many places in London at sixpence per pint. We are, etc.,

ANDRES BROS. Sole Consignees for Dreher's Vienna Beer.

97, New Bond Street, W., London, 1869.

* In our remarks on Vienna beer, we were fully aware of the higher duty to which it is subject as compared with British beer; and it will be seen that, in our Report, we pointed out the fact of the beer principally consumed in Vienna being of a very light kind. We do not, however, find in our correspondents' remarks any reason to alter the opinion we formerly expressed as to the Vienna beer sold in London not being equal in general character to the *best kinds* of beer sold in Vienna, Pesth, or Munich.

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.

B. A. (Reading).—Any witness may be forced to attend to speak to facts upon a subpoena, but not as an expert, or to give any sort of opinion; and he may, if summoned against his will, refuse to give any opinion; and may warn the parties summoning him that he will do so, and that his evidence will not serve the case. It is on this ground, and from the knowledge that an unwilling witness is more likely to do harm than good, that London surgeons are rarely, if ever, compelled to enter the box against their will.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

SIR.—In your report of the late discussion on Hospital Administration, I am made to observe, "that there were three chief evils. There were too many applicants. Secondly, there were too many patients to be seen." Instead of this iteration, I said that the first evil was, that a number of persons received medical aid for nothing, who could afford to pay; and the second, that there were more patients under individual medical officers than they could do justice to. If you will kindly allow me to make these corrections, I shall be much obliged.

I am, etc.,

WALTER RIVINGTON

THE DUTIES AND FEES OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

SIR.—In answer to a letter which appeared in the JOURNAL of February 27th, signed D. V. V., I beg to state that the law does not compel the proprietor to contribute towards the expense incurred in the treatment of accidents, as Government pays for reporting of such cases. I held the appointment of surgeon under the Factory Act for some years. Upon one occasion, I was requested by the Inspector to visit all the brick and tile works in the district. This I did, and certified some hundreds of children. When I applied for my fees, the Inspector cordially informed me "that he had found out that such works did not come under the Act, so that I must take the good and bad together."

I am, etc.,

M. R. C. S. Eng.

SIR.—D. V. V., who has recently been appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act, and whose letter appears in your Notices to Correspondents of Feb. 27th, should refer to the "Enactments relating to the Duties of Certifying Surgeons," which would doubtless be supplied him on his appointment, and he will then see that he has nothing to do with the treatment of any accident in his official capacity; his duty is merely to report the accident to the Inspector.

As to a club being formed amongst the operatives of any factory to which he may be Certifying Surgeon, the less said the better; as several gentlemen, friends of mine, have had to give up such clubs, before Mr. Redgrave would sanction their appointment to the office of Certifying Surgeon. I have had for some time past two clubs for "operatives and their families": one, a large club, paying, men ad., and boys 1d. per week; the other, smaller, only for men, who, as a rule, are married, paying 3d. Both these clubs are remunerative. Midwifery, 15s., 10t included.

I am, etc.,

A. B

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, March 10th; The Lincoln Journal, March 9th; The New York Medical Gazette, Feb. 27th; The Harrogate Advertiser, March 6th; The City Press, March 13th; The Brighton Times, March 12th; The Cambridge Express, March 6th; and the Irish Times, March 17th.

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

Dr. Gervis, London; A Member, Wolverhampton; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, London; Mr. H. Sargeant, London; Mr. J. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. Robertson, Doncaster; Dr. Brown, Coventry; Dr. T. Davies Colley, Chester; Mr. Potts, Ilkestone; Dr. T. W. Thursfield, Leamington; Dr. D. Campbell Beach, Glasgow; Mr. J. B. Ward, Wakefield; Dr. T. W. Evans, Paris; Dr. S. Wilks, London; Dr. H. Kennedy, Dublin; Dr. Seaton, Sunbury; Mr. G. Mowatt, Swansea; Dr. C. E. Fitzgerald, Dublin; F. W. F., Saffron Walden; Dr. Fuller, London; Dr. A. Walker, London; S. B., Hastings; Dr. Mackham, London; Dr. Drysdale, London; Dr. Paul, London; Dr. Gordon, Dublin; Mr. Golding, Chippenham; and Dr. Cobbold, London.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. T. R. Adams, Croydon; Mr. J. Gibson, Birkenhead; Messrs. Ellis and Son, Ruthin; Dr. Combe, Herbert Hospital, Woolwich; Mr. P. C. Horan, Whitehaven; The Honorary Secretary of the North Wales Branch; Mr. John Martin, Cork; Mr. J. Bolton, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. Lowe, Lynn; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. H. Blanc, Brussels; Mr. E. Bush, Frome; Mr. James Dixon, London; Dr. G. Elliot, Hull; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; A Pupil of Fluorens; The Secretary of the Birmingham General Dispensary; Mr. E. F. Shaw, Sutton Coldfield; The Editor of the "City Press," London; Dr. G. M. Humphry, Cambridge; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Treutler, Kew; Dr. John Murray, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. St. George Mivart, London; Dr. Barr Meadows, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. J. Croft, London; Inquirer, Dublin; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. A. R. Graham, Weybridge; A Former House-Surgeon and now a Club Doctor; Mr. H. S. Shaw, Louth; B. A., Reading; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Dr. Barclay, Leicester; Dr. Hughes Bennet, Edinburgh; Dr. Haugeton, Dublin; Mr. Bird, London; and Dr. Septimus Gibbon, London.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, March 13th, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.		Mean degree of Humidity (sat. -100)	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Mean amount of Clouds (0-10). Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).		WIND.										RAIN.		
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation		Of Dew-point.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxim. in Sun.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.			Number of days it blew in certain directions.										Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.
																N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm, etc.				
BATH Dr. Barter, F.M.S.	29.698	0.843	38.9	36.2	32.6	79	47.0	29.0	18.0	42.9	32.9	81.0	..	8.0	4	0.7	4	1	0	0	0.6	0	0	0.7	4.5	3	0.09	
BOURNEMOUTH Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	29.714	0.840	38.0	35.6	32.3	80	46.3	29.2	17.1	42.3	31.3	95.0	25.4	4.4	4.2	1.7	1.3	2	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.9	4	0.61	
DUBLIN Dr. J. W. Moore.	29.842	0.474	38.9	37.1	34.7	86	48.0	29.5	18.5	42.8	34.4	..	27.0	7.3	..	1.7	1.5	1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0	0.8	0.7	2.7	6	0.70	
Kew Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	29.696	0.836	37.5	35.3	32.3	82	44.7	27.2	17.5	42.1	29.9	102.7	20.3	6.2	3.4	0.3	3.3	1.3	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	0.7	2.1	3	0.14	
LLANDUDNO Drs. Nicol and Dalton.	29.722	0.614	39.7	36.8	33.1	78	48.5	30.5	18.2	45.0	34.2	..	..	5.5	..	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.2	2	0.14
MALVERN Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	29.705	0.775	37.6	35.0	31.4	79	47.0	26.8	20.2	42.8	30.8	77.2	26.0	5.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	2	0	0	1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1	2	0.12	
SCARBOROUGH Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.	29.724	0.716	38.0	35.4	31.8	77	46.4	32.5	13.9	43.0	33.5	..	..	7.0	1.0	2	3	0	0.7	0.3	1	0	0	0	3.6	5	0.67
SIDMOUTH Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S., etc.	29.669	0.812	40.0	37.1	33.0	77	47.5	30.1	17.4	44.8	33.1	..	..	3.2	2.4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.4	5	0.44
WORTHING W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	29.680	0.876	37.7	35.1	31.5	79	46.6	28.2	18.4	43.3	31.9	..	18.7	5.6	3.9	3	2	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.7	0	0.7	2.2	3	0.35	

REMARKS.—Atmospheric pressure has during the week been considerably below that of last week, and its range has also been more limited. Temperature has been much lower and the range less. It has been very uniform at all stations, the greatest mean difference between any two places being only 2.5 deg. The highest range was observed at Malvern, and the least at Scarborough. Winds have been generally very moderate, and chiefly from E. and N.E. The amount of cloud has been considerable, though scarcely less than that of the previous week, and the amount of ozone has also been on the whole rather less. The rainfall (including snow and hail) has been general, but much below that of the week before; the largest amount was collected in Dublin, and the least at Bath. Snow and hail fell at nearly all stations: on the 8th at Kew; on the 9th at Worthing and Dublin; on the 10th at Kew, Worthing and Dublin; on the 11th at Bath, at Kew (heavy showers of hail), and in Dublin; on the 12th in Dublin, at Kew, Sidmouth (lying only on the hills), and Worthing; on the 13th in Dublin, at Kew, Bath, Bournemouth, and Worthing (heavy snowstorm between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.); from Scarborough "occasional snow and hail showers during the week" are reported, and none are mentioned in the Malvern and Llandudno returns. A brilliant Aurora Borealis was observed in Dublin on the 9th, about 9.30 p.m. Generally speaking, the week has been the coldest of the present year, and has been marked by cold, dry, E. and N.E. winds, accompanied by a generally cloudy sky. Influenza is still prevalent about Sidmouth.

No additional Plants have come into flower at Kew during the week.

Kew, W., March 17th, 1869.

We have received a communication from Dr. Fox, our meteorological observer at Scarborough, enclosing a form for the registration of meteorological observations. This will supply a want felt by many observers, some of whom have consulted us as to the best and most suitable form of journal. The form in question is very so as to form a convenient volume. We would direct the attention of those of our observers who may not yet have a suitable arrangement for entering their observations to the forms of Dr. Fox, who states that his Printer will supply them, ruled on good paper, at 3s. 6d. per dozen, including postage. We would suggest, however, that the column headed "Remarks" should be somewhat wider, as some of the most valuable observations that can be taken can be entered under this heading only.

W. J. TREUTLER.