

again fallen to a distinguished Fellow of our College, Dr. Guy; our most highly accomplished and deeply regretted former president, Dr. Paris, having been the first successful candidate; and the great authority on Forensic Medicine, Dr. Alfred Taylor, having been the last.

The Blane medals have also been awarded for the best record of disease on board ships in the navy. The judges, according to the endowment of Sir Gilbert Blane, are the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. This is rather a hard duty to be imposed on official men—the manuscripts to be examined being voluminous in the extreme. The successful competitors were Mr. John Jack, staff-surgeon, late of the *Royal Oak*; and surgeon Mr. Henry Hadlow, late of the *Conqueror*.

A vacancy in the office of standing counsel to the College having occurred by the elevation of Mr. Cleasby to the Bench, the Honourable Mr. Denman has been appointed. His nomination must be acceptable to the College, independently of his high reputation, in consequence of his family connexion with the profession.

In regard to the Tancred Trust, I have only to say that I again joined the annual visitation in Yorkshire, and that the state of the property was exceedingly satisfactory, whilst that of the establishment was much improved since the former year. I regret to say that this charity is now in a very precarious position, there being great danger that the wishes of the founder may be wholly set aside, and the funds may be absorbed for other purposes. The Schools Endowment Bill, which has passed into Select Committee, may take the charity altogether out of the hands of the trustees, and enable the Committee to deal with the foundation according to their pleasure.

I come now to the subject which affects our common humanity; and I rejoice in the unusual privilege, whilst presenting the list of losses which we have sustained, whether in the ranks of the Fellows or members, of being able to remark that, as regards the metropolis at least, no prominent character is included in it whose departure has to be deplored as at once a public and a private calamity.

Dr. Elliottson has passed away in the fulness of his years; and I must here mention that, through a false report, I was led last year to pre-date his death—an error of my own, which I greatly regret to have committed. Dr. Elliottson was a man of much promise in his earlier life, possessing talents of no common order. His Lumleian Lectures, delivered in this College when the stethoscope was scarcely known, displayed keen observation and solid power of deduction. They not only gained him credit at the time, but have proved a sterling work, which may yet be read with advantage, though forty years have passed, and much additional light has been thrown upon the subject. In character, we must attribute to him many valuable qualities, since he made warm friends, who clung to him to the last, though, in later years, his eccentric ideas and somewhat empirical line of practice had removed him altogether from legitimate professional society. To him, we have only, of metropolitan Fellows, to add the names of Dr. Edwards and Dr. Hillier. The early removal of both these young physicians, having the promise of successful careers before them, is much to be regretted.

The list of Fellows residing in the country includes the names of Dr. Ramsbotham, Dr. Drake, Dr. Swaine, Dr. Kennion, and Dr. Ranking; and to these I have, with much regret, to add the name of Sir Joseph Olliffe, on whom the grave has scarcely closed.

The list of Members who have deceased is, Dr. Pidduck, Dr. Wheatley, Dr. Ingram, Dr. Melville Neale, Dr. E. Phillips, Dr. Nichol, Dr. Scholfield, and Dr. Wright; of Extra-Licentiates, Dr. Brown, Dr. Madon, Dr. Standen, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Tomkins, and Dr. Blumberg; Licentiate, Dr. Ranson.

From this, happily, not excessive record of mortality, I should like to be allowed to extract a name, in order to pay a tribute to the memory of one who, though he died among the list of Members, might well have adorned the class of Fellows, and whom I had hoped to have welcomed to that position. Though not distinguished by any literary production, I am able from my own knowledge to assert that a more highly qualified and successful member of our profession has rarely moved in provincial life than Dr. Scholfield of Doncaster, or one more universally loved and valued. He was eminently a gentleman, and eminently a philanthropist; and the remarkable and widely extended regret which was felt at his decease has been seldom equalled even in provincial circles, where the physician, as a rule, is more gratefully estimated, and more cordially admitted as the honoured friend, than he is in this vast metropolis. He died in the full labour of his profession, and spending his strength in works of charity, although he had of late years, by inheritance, become a man of fortune.

It was proposed to enact, for the second time, the following bye-law, which had been proposed by Dr. C. J. B. Williams:—"Any Member

of the College, of at least four years' standing, who has distinguished himself in the practice of medicine, or in the pursuit of medical or general science or literature, may be proposed for the consideration of the Council for nomination to the Fellowship, on the unsolicited recommendation of two Fellows, with a statement of the grounds of their recommendation; and such recommendation and statement must be sent to the Registrar, in writing, on or before the 24th of June."

Dr. Gull had given notice of his intention to move, as an amendment, the following "regulation":—"Any two Fellows of the College may propose to the Council any member of the College of four years' standing, who has distinguished himself in the practice of medicine, or in the pursuit of medical or general science or literature, for the consideration of the Council for nomination to the Fellowship. The grounds of the recommendation should be fully stated in writing, for the information of the Council, and be forwarded to the Registrar on or before the 24th day of June."—This amendment, he explained, was identical in principle, but would, he thought, be more convenient in practice.

Dr. Quain moved that the following be enacted, as a bye-law, for the first time:—"No candidate for any office or distinction in the College shall canvass the Fellows for their votes, either personally or by letter."—This was carried unanimously.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgewater, on Thursday, April 1st, at 5 PM.; 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.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, March 4th; R. N. STONE, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present thirty-three members and five visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—Dr. Flemming of Freshford, and Dr. Challacombe of Bristol, were elected members of the Association and this Branch. The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded, and will be voted for at the next meeting: Dr. Bangay of Bath, Mr. Grubb of Warminster, and Mr. McGowan of Bristol.

Papers, etc.—1. Dr. HENSLEY gave notes of a case of Extravasation of Urine and extensive Sloughing of the Scrotum, with Recovery.

2. Dr. HENSLEY also exhibited a recent preparation of Stricture of the Duodenum, which during life had given rise to almost every symptom of disease of the pylorus.

3. Dr. FALCONER read a paper on Cutaneous Scleriosis, and showed two patients from the Mineral Water Hospital with well-marked symptoms.—Dr. BRITTAN and Mr. M. CLARKE made observations.

4. Mr. FOWLER brought forward a patient who had met with an Accident in a Steam Sawing Machine, by which one of his fingers, together with the tendon of the deep flexor from its insertion, had been torn off. The patient gave a graphic description of his sufferings and treatment, and exhibited a very useful hand.

5. Dr. E. L. FOX read a paper on Tubercular Meningitis. This gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Mr. Black, Mr. Clothier, Dr. Brabazon, Mr. Prichard, Mr. W. M. Clarke, Dr. Spender, and Mr. Collins took part.

6. Mr. H. W. FREEMAN read a paper on a case of Laryngo-Tracheotomy, which elicited some remarks.

7. Dr. T. COLE exhibited the Larynx of a Child who had died suddenly, in which was found a Warty Growth of the size of a common nut.

BEQUESTS.—Mr. Green, the senior partner in the house of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster Row, has made the following bequests: To St. Mary's Hospital, £500; the Cancer Hospital, £250; the Consumption Hospital, £250; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, £250; the Westbourne Dispensary, £200; the Hospital for the Paralytic and Epileptic, Queen Square, £200; the Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames, £100; and the Margate Infirmary, £100—making a total of £1,850.

As regards the lower extremity, the leg is more often implicated than the thigh. During the above named five years, we have had the following list.

Primary amputations	21;	deaths, 10;	percentage, 47.61
Secondary	10;	" 5;	" 50.
Amputations for disease	34;	" 13;	" 38.23
Or 1 in 2.9.			
Amputations of the forearm—			
Primary amputations,	11;	death, 1;	percentage, 9.09
Secondary	5;	" 1;	" 20
Amputations for disease, 9;	" 0;	"	—
Or 1 in 12.			

I am quite prepared to admit that, during active warfare and in the operations of a campaign, detached hut or tent hospitals are often better than large and inconvenient edifices, frequently overcrowded with sick and wounded, and sometimes fettered in their sphere of utility by the rules of the service; but between such detached hospitals and the well-conducted civil hospitals of this metropolis, abounding in all that can contribute to healthfulness, the distance is immense and unavoidable. Perhaps one of the best specimens of "detached hospitals" was that at Renkioi, on the Dardanelles; the plan being a long corridor, with detached huts on either side. But the corridor was more than a quarter of a mile in length, and consequently the conveyance of food and other necessities demanded no small amount of extra labour.

The rules of hygiene during sickness do not differ in principle from those to be observed in health; but, just as there is a necessity for communities to be grouped together in towns and cities, so must we aggregate our sick poor in large hospitals. Cottage hospitals are useless for our town populations; but clean and well-managed buildings fulfil every requirement, more especially if to these be attached a convalescent hospital in some healthy locality.

February 1869.

I am, etc.,
HOLMES COOTE.

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

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would permit me, through your JOURNAL, to make an appeal to members of the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association especially, and Poor-law medical officers generally, under the following circumstances.

In December, 1868, I was deputed by the Council of the Association to write to the secretary of the Irish Medical Association, and tender an interchange of good offices, in furtherance of the objects of the respective Associations. This offer was gladly accepted. The time has now arrived when English Poor-law medical officers can afford a practical demonstration of sympathy with their Irish brethren. On April 7th, the Bill to provide superannuation allowances to medical officers of Poor-law unions and of dispensary districts of unions in Ireland, introduced by Dr. Brady, will be read a second time. The object of the Bill is fully described in its title; but, in order to make it more plain, I may state that it is intended thereby to provide, with the concurrence of boards of guardians and the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners, superannuation allowances to any medical officer or officers of an union or dispensary district who shall at any time after his or their appointment become incapable of discharging the duty of his or their office with efficiency, by reason of infirmity of mind, or body, or old age, upon his or their resigning, or ceasing to hold office, such annual allowance for his or their lives not exceeding in any case two-thirds of the income derived by such officer or officers.

Dr. Brady and others, with whom I have communicated, agree with me in considering that great assistance will be afforded at the second reading, if English and Welsh Poor-law medical officers will at once write to such members of the House of Commons as they may be personally acquainted with, and urge them to vote for the Bill. With a view to afford in a ready form the material of such letter, I would suggest the adoption of a part of the speech of Mr. B. Baker at the last quarterly meeting of our Association on moving a resolution on the subject. Our education costs us much. We devote much time and thought in our department; our work is most difficult and most ungrateful, and fraught with much personal risk to ourselves and families. We work seven days a week, oftentimes at night, all the year round. There is no provision made for a vacation; the parish doctor is never supposed to be idle, never tired, never to want a change from the monotonous duties of his office. If he leave his appointment, it must be at his own risk

and cost. The argument used against the superannuation of Poor-law medical officers is that they do not give the whole of their time. To this it may be replied, the salaries given are wholly insufficient to enable them to do so, but they are expected to be ready at all times, even at the sacrifice, too frequently, of other more remunerative interests. I may further state that a direct appeal will be made through the Council of the Association to those English and Welsh members who, to the number of ninety, replied favourably to one circular letter at the late election; but I must urge upon gentlemen the desirability of supporting our application by immediate oral or written request to those they can influence.

In conclusion, let me remind Poor-law medical officers that our Irish *confrères* are not likely to be wanting in grateful recognition of our services, and that if they are afforded on this occasion, we shall have the right to ask, and security in getting, a similar service from them when the time arrives to make that Parliamentary appeal for the redress of grievances which it is the object of the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association to obtain.—I am, etc.,
Jos. ROGERS.
Dean Street, March 1869.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

PRELIMINARY ARTS' EXAMINATION.—On July 6th, 1868, the following Resolution was passed by the General Medical Council, in London, with reference to their scheme of Preliminary Arts' Examinations. "That the Registrar be requested to address a letter to those Licensing Bodies in Ireland which do not require the Preliminary Examination to be passed before medical study is begun, representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council in this respect, and that it is highly desirable that students in all the three divisions of the kingdom should be placed on the same footing, by the Irish Licensing Bodies using every means to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to require that Preliminary Education and Examination shall be really preliminary to medical study." The foregoing Resolution has been for some months under the consideration of the Board of Trinity College, and of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.—The Irish College of Physicians, after mature deliberation, passed the following Resolution, on the 5th of March last, and ordered copies of the same to be transmitted to the Registrar of Trinity College, and to the Registrar of the General Medical Council. "That the Medical Council is in error in representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council; viz., that 'the Preliminary Examination should be passed before medical study is begun'; and that this College is of opinion that the plan proposed by the General Medical Council, of a Preliminary Examination to be undergone previous to the commencement of professional study instead of encouraging an education in Arts carried on for one or more years, is not calculated to advance the acquirement of a good general education." The foregoing Resolution was passed by the Irish College of Physicians, with only one dissentient vote; and has been concurred with by the Board of Trinity College, who agree with their Regius Professor of Physic, Dr. William Stokes, in his condemnation of the scheme of Preliminary Arts' Examination.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, March 19th.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—In moving the second reading of this Bill, Mr. W. E. Forster said: Petitions have been presented this evening on this subject from important representative bodies of the medical profession, and in one of them,—that presented by my hon. friend the member for North Devon, which is signed by Dr. Hawkins, on behalf of the General Medical Council, and into which I have had an opportunity of looking,—the petitioners say that the maintenance of a sufficient standard of examination is rendered exceedingly difficult owing to the defective and limited education generally given in endowed schools. Again, in the petition of the British Medical Association, signed by Dr. Acland, there is a statement to the same effect. I will now trouble the House with one or two answers which were given in the course of

the long inquiry of the Commission. We examined among others Dr. Gull, who was asked—"What, in your opinion, is the state of previous education which at present, generally speaking, the candidates for the medical profession obtain?" The answer was:—"I should say that it is still in very defective condition. There is no thoroughness in the teaching. I should say that men are defective in common writing and spelling. Of course, there are numerous exceptions, but it is still a common thing. There seems to be no training of the faculties of men for acquiring knowledge at all." Dr. Gull describes the age of those of whom he is speaking as about 16; and Mr. Paget, in answer to a question which was put, said—"I should say that the condition of knowledge in young men coming up for examination in regard to scientific subjects is highly unsatisfactory."

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 18th, 1869.

Argles, Robert, Maidstone
Budd, Samuel Punnett, Plymouth
Hunt, Tom Oliver, Hockley, Birmingham
Lister, Charles Henry, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.
Loggin, Charles Frederick, jun., Stratford-on-Avon

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are declared:—

ABBEYLEIX UNION, Queen's County—Licentiate Apothecary for Workhouse.
ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY—Professor of Pathology.
BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Two Physicians.
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).
CRAIGNISH, Argyleshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
DROWLAIS IRONWORKS, Merthyr Tydvil—Assistant-Surgeon (£140 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance).
EDINBURGH ROYAL DISPENSARY AND VACCINE INSTITUTION—Apothecary (£50 per annum, with proportion of fees from pupils).
EDINBURGH, University of—Professor of Chemistry.
FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Surgeon.
GRAY'S HOSPITAL, Elgin—House-Surgeon (£40 per annum, with board, etc.).
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Physician.
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician; Professorship of Physiology.
LINCOLN GENERAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Apothecary.
LURGAN UNION, co. Armagh—Medical Officer for the Moyntagh Subdistrict (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant.
NEWPORT UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Achill Dispensary District (£80 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Dental Surgeon.
NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH AND COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer (£75 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).
POPULAR UNION—District Medical Officer (£100 per ann., to include everything).
READING DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon.
ST. IVES UNION, Huntingdonshire—Medical Officer for the Somersham District (£70 per annum, and extras).
SOUTHEND, Argyleshire—Parochial Medical Officer (£40 per annum, and Vaccination Fees).
SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician; House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board and residence).
TRIM UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer for the Enfield Dispensary District (£90 per annum, exclusive of Registration and Vaccination Fees).
UPPINGHAM UNION, Rutlandshire—Medical Officer for the Workhouse (£45 per annum); Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Uppingham District (£55 per annum, and Vaccination Fees, and exclusive of Cod-liver Oil, etc.).
VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—House-Surgeon and Secretary (£50 per annum, with board, etc.).
WEOBLEY UNION, Herefordshire—Medical Officer for the Weobley District (£75 per annum, to include everything, except Vaccination Fees).

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

*MAUNDER, C. F., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the London Hospital.

MARRIAGE.

CHEATLE, Edward, L.R.C.P.Ed., of Revesby, Lincolnshire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George GARNE, Esq., of Churchill Heath, Oxfordshire, on March 11th.

DEATHS.

HILL, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, at Roath, near Cardiff, on March 5th; and, on March 17th, of apoplexy, Amelia, widow of the above.
HOLT—On March 17th, at No. 1, Spital Square, aged 8, Ida, eldest daughter of William Holt, Esq., Surgeon.

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.
TUESDAY—Chemical Society (Anniversary).
WEDNESDAY—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Construction of Vertebrated Animals."
THURSDAY—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M.—Linnæan Society.—Chemical Society.—Royal Society.
FRIDAY—Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Construction of Vertebrated Animals."—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. For the Narration of Cases and Exhibition of Specimens.

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.

WILL any gentleman kindly suggest some diagnosis or treatment in the following obstinate case. A female, married twelve months, never pregnant, for the last three months has suffered from nearly constant hæmorrhage from the womb, which is of natural size, subacutely inflamed, not ulcerated. Treatment—rest, iodine externally, ergot, belladonna, opium, bromide of potash, astringents, feruginous tonics, and injections, have all been tried, besides leeches externally and on the os, to which also nitrate of silver has been freely applied. For short intervals the pain and hæmorrhage have entirely ceased.

March 1869.

I am, etc.,

DESIDERATUM.

EXTRAUTERINE FETATION.

SIR,—In your report of the discussion at the last meeting of the Obstetrical Society, Dr. Routh is stated to have said that Dr. Robert Lee had found the decidua lining the uterine cavity in nearly every case of extrauterine fœtation that he had examined. This is a strange mistake for a physician of Dr. Routh's position to have committed, and affords a curious example of the loose style of debate so common in our societies. Every one who has paid much attention to the subject, must know that Dr. Lee has stoutly maintained that the decidua is an ovular and not an uterine membrane; and, as a proof of this, he argues, with the vigour which is peculiar to him, that, in cases of extrauterine fœtation, no decidua is to be found in the uterus. I need scarcely say that on this point his views are directly opposed to those of all our most recent embryologists.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to Lecture vi of Dr. Lee's work on *Midwifery*, which ends thus:—"From these facts, we may conclude that the decidua is not invariably, if ever, formed within the uterus in cases of extrauterine gestation, and that if it were so, further evidence would still be required to prove that an organised membrane always lines the uterus, like a shut sac, before the ovum enters its cavity after common impregnation."

Dr. Lee has also, if my memory serves me right, written to the same effect in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*. I am, etc.,

March 1869.

A FELLOW OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SIR,—Mr. Hodson hardly understands my position; which is simply that members of mutual insurance societies should not be losers by any newcomers who seek to share their advantages in due course, for these institutions are, after all, only clubs giving the public *post mortem* instead of *ante mortem* advantages. But all disputes might be avoided if the offices would pay medical men, whatever the result of their examinations, and afterwards make each accepted member repay them his fee. That all this heart-burning may speedily end, is the wish of,

Wimpole Street, March 1869.

Yours, etc., FREDK. SIMMS.

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.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, March 17th; The Lincoln Journal, March 16th; The New York Medical Gazette, March 6th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, March 4th; The Irish Times, March 17th; The Cheltenham Times and Musical Record, March 20th; The Newcastle Daily Journal, March 18th; The Aberdeen Free Press, March 9th and 12th; The Brighton Times, March 19th; The Cambridge Express, March 13th; The Harrogate Advertiser, March 13th;

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

Mr. H. Taylor, Coltishall; Dr. J. L. Newton, Cambridge; Mr. R. Wright, Weymouth; A Fellow of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. Madge, London; Dr. Gumpert, Manchester; Dr. S. Gordon, Dublin; Mr. Greenway, Plymouth; Dr. R. P. Taaffe, Brighton; Mr. J. Wales, Dorchester; Mr. J. C. Sargeant, London; Mr. T. Bryant, London; Messrs. Macniven and Cameron, Edinburgh; Mr. Mathews, Horsham; Dr. J. Fitzpatrick, Ticehurst; Dr. J. F. Brown, Rochester; Dr. T. K. Chambers, London.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. H. Blanc, Brussels; Mr. J. Stillwell, Birmingham; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. J. Vose Solomon, Birmingham; Dr. Clarke, London; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Mr. Wanklyn, London; Mr. Baxter Langley, London; 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. H. W. Rumsey, Cheltenham; Mr. T. Paget, Leicester; Dr. R. S. Sissons, London; Mr. J. A. Thompson, Canterbury; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Mr. Chambers, London; Dr. Kidd, London; Mr. A. Sargeant, Sandy; Dr. E. J. Tilt, London; Mr. W. Holt, London; Mr. Rigden, Canterbury; Mr. J. Bridger, Cottenham, Cambridge; Mr. W. F. Morgan, Bristol; A Manchester Student; Mr. Wagstaffe, London; Dr. Legg, London; Dr. Carruthers, Northampton; Mr. J. V. Lane, Dover; The Honorary Secretary of the Western Medical and Surgical Society of London; One who seeks the Light; Dr. J. Hardie, Harpurhey, Manchester; Dr. W. H. Colborne, Chippenham; Dr. Barnes, London; Mr. J. Lane, London; Dr. Horace Dobell,

London; Dr. Bastian, London; Dr. Maclaren, London; Dr. S. Gordon, Dublin; Dr. Aquila Smith, Dublin; Dr. John Murray, India; and Mr. Thomson, Ramsgate.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

On the Prevention of Infant Mortality. By Mrs. M. A. Baines. London: 1869.
Report upon the Proceedings of the Guardians of St. Pancras, Middlesex, to February 1869. By W. H. Wyatt, Esq. London: 1869.
Medicine in Modern Times; or, Discourses delivered at a meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford, by Dr. Stokes, Dr. Acland, Professor Rolleston, Rev. Professor Haughton, and Dr. Gull; with a Report on Mercury, by Dr. Hughes Bennett. London: 1869.
Remarks upon the Use of Nitrous Oxide in Dental Operations. By Samuel Lee Rymer, L.D.S. London: 1869.
The Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By T. Holmes, M.A. Cantab. Second Edition. London: 1869.
A Guide to the Eastern Alps. By J. Ball, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., etc. London: 1868.
The Health and Meteorology of Newcastle and Gateshead: First Report for 1869. By G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D. Newcastle: 1869.
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Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, March 20th, 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.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxm. 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.	29.678	0.732	42.0	39.0	35.3	78	52.9	31.0	21.9	46.9	35.0	86.5	..	9.0	5.4	0.7	0.7	2	0.5	1	0.3	0.5	0.3	1	4.5	6	1.02	
BOURNEMOUTH Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	29.737	0.770	41.3	38.4	34.8	78	50.6	32.4	18.2	45.1	35.6	100.0	30.0	6.3	5.2	1	2	0	0.3	0	2	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.8	5	0.86	
DUBLIN Dr. J. W. Moore.	29.776	0.842	42.3	39.8	36.7	81	51.7	31.0	20.7	46.5	36.3	..	29.0	6.1	..	0.7	1	1	1.3	0.7	0	1	1	0.3	3.7	4	1.0	
KEW Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	29.712	0.667	39.2	37.2	34.6	84	49.9	29.7	20.5	45.4	32.9	95.0	24.5	8.3	3.1	1	1.7	1	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0	0.7	3.0	3	0.43	
LLANDUDNO Drs. Nicol and Dalton.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MALVERN Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	29.717	0.726	39.4	37.4	34.8	84	50.0	27.6	22.4	44.2	31.7	89.0	26.0	7.6	3.7	1	0	0.7	1.3	0	1.7	0	1.3	1	1.0	5	0.84	
SCARBOROUGH Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.	29.741	0.478	39.7	36.8	33.1	78	47.3	31.3	16.0	43.3	34.1	7	1.3	1.7	0	1.3	1.3	0	1	0	0	0.7	3.9	3	0.39	
SIDMOUTH Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S., etc.	29.708	0.824	43.7	39.6	34.7	71	53.3	29.0	24.3	47.6	33.9	4.0	3.5	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1.6	5	0.72	
WORTHING W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	29.693	0.774	38.8	35.7	31.6	76	48.6	31.3	17.3	42.9	34.9	..	28.2	8.2	5.9	2	1.3	0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0	1	1	1	5	0.79	

* Not received up to the time of sending to press. March 23rd, 8 p.m.

REMARKS.—There has been little or no change from last week in atmospheric pressure, but the range has diminished somewhat on the whole. There has been a slight increase in the temperature, and the range has been rather greater, the highest being at Sidmouth and the lowest at Scarborough. Winds have been exceedingly variable, but N. and N.E. winds have been predominant. Their force has been moderate. The amount of cloud has increased above that of last week; it has been greatest at Bath and least at Sidmouth. Ozone has decreased again. The rainfall (including snow and hail) has been general, and the quantity considerable; the largest amount was collected at Bath, and the least at Scarborough. Hail and snow fell on the 14th at Bath, in Dublin, at Kew, and Worthing; on the 18th in Dublin; and on the 20th at Bath, Kew, Dublin, Malvern, and Worthing. A strong S.E. gale was felt at Worthing on the 17th. On the 19th a stream of cold air passed over, so far as we know, the middle and southern portions of these islands, commencing in the west and travelling rapidly eastwards; it set in at Valentia at 7 a.m. of that day as a strong gale from the north, force = 11; it was felt in Dublin at 10.30 a.m., where the wind shifted suddenly from S.E. to N.; it is next reported from Bournemouth at 8.30 p.m., but at 10 p.m. it was quite calm; the force of the burst of N.W. wind was estimated = 10, and continued throughout the night with slight snow and hail showers. The same gale is mentioned from Malvern and Bath, but no details are given. At Scarborough a smart vibration of the earth was noticed about 3 p.m. of the 17th, together with a rumbling noise resembling the upsetting of a load of sheet iron, or artificial thunder; its direction seems to have been from S.W. to N.E., and the shock appears to have been confined to the limestone formation of the world country. The state of health is reported as generally good; at Bath pneumonia and bronchitis are prevalent. No additional Plants have come into flower during the week at Kew.

N.B.—It is very desirable that observers should enter in their returns fuller details as to the prevalent diseases; also the occurrence of meteors, auroræ, halos, etc., etc., specially of storms, the direction whence they set in, and the hour of their commencement and end. Falls of hail and snow should also be noticed and the days reported. Such observations are exceedingly valuable and interesting, as complementary to the numerical details.

Kew, W., March 23rd, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.