

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on Wednesday, April 21st, at 12.45 P.M. President—Thomas Barnes, M.D., Carlisle; President-elect—M. W. Taylor, M.D., Penrith.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The dinner will take place at 4 o'clock. Members can introduce friends.

HENRY BARNES, M.D.,
Carlisle, April 1st, 1869. *Honorary Secretary.*

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

THE first ordinary meeting was held on February 26th, 1869. Present: T. P. HESLOP, M.D., in the Chair, and forty-one members and visitors.

Dr. MALINS (Cradley) exhibited a patient, F., aged 28, suffering from Addison's Disease of the Suprarenal Capsules. The malady came on with dyspeptic symptoms, two years ago. Five months ago, she was seized with pain in the right lumbar region. Progressive emaciation, and dusky discoloration of skin, which was most marked on the exposed surfaces, began to show themselves after her first illness. The chief peculiarity in the case consisted in the presence of minute isolated black spots scattered about the coloured surface. The spots were of a rounded shape, varying in size from a minute point to that of half a pin's head; and showed no tendency to coalesce. They had been present for some six weeks.

Mr. VOSE SOLOMON presented a female patient, aged 76, with Symblepharon, in whose history there was no evidence of previous inflammation or burn. The right lower eyelid was closely adherent to the globe, also the outer and inner angles to a limited extent. The cornea was clear. In the left eye, the disease was much more advanced; the cornea was opaque, ulcerated, and vascular. The patient's hands were excellent examples of the changes produced by chronic rheumatic arthritis.

Dr. WADE exhibited a specimen of Aortic Aneurism of the size of an orange, involving the origin of the innominate artery, taken from a man aged 41. There was a history of rheumatism and injury to the chest; and, five months before death, the patient was nearly choked by a piece of apple. Cough, dyspnoea, anginous attacks, husky voice, and slight dysphagia, were the chief symptoms; and, for eight weeks before death, swelling of the left neck and arm. The *post mortem* examination showed obstruction of the left brachio-cephalic vein, partly by clot, and partly by contraction. There was no clot in the aneurism; and much atheroma was present. Dr. Wade commented on the necessity of having clear notions on the principles of diagnosis, ignorance of which principles caused the great variety of symptoms attending cases of aneurism to be a source of perplexity, instead of assistance, in making a diagnosis.

Mr. BARTLEET showed a patient in whom a Wound of the Knee-joint had been treated successfully by the injection of carbolic acid solution and putting up according to Lister's method. The patient, ten weeks after the injury, was able to walk without pain.

Dr. FOSTER presented a boy aged 9, an excellent example of Paralysis with apparent Muscular Hypertrophy, as described by Dr. Duchenne de Boulogne. The boy was in the second stage of the disease, and presented the glutei and gastrocnemii enlarged, firm, and bulging, in contrast to the poorly developed muscles of the upper extremities. The spinal extensors were also hypertrophied; and, in the erect posture, the characteristic lumbo-sacral curve was well marked. The boy waddled, rather than walked, balancing himself on each leg alternately. When placed on his back, he raised himself by turning over, obtaining a *point d'appui* for his feet, and then lifting himself by placing his hands on his knees and thighs. Dr. Foster gave a brief history of the case, which was characteristic; and promised to submit to a future meeting, for microscopical examination, a specimen of the hypertrophied muscles, obtained by the method of Dr. Duchenne de Boulogne.

Dr. MACKEY showed a specimen of Intestinal Cancer, in part colloid, in part encephaloid, growing from the transverse colon. With this communicated a large ulcerating cavity, the walls of which were formed by the great omentum; and this again opened into the stomach by a large irregular orifice. The cancerous mass was in three lobes, internally dark red. On section, parts were red, or yellow, or white, and of the consistence of brain; other parts were grey and jelly-like. The subject was a man aged 28. The illness lasted fourteen months, and began

with debility and emaciation, followed by vomiting and pain. After about six months, the tumour was detected to the right of the umbilicus, separable from the liver. The stools were examined microscopically, and contained nuclei and oil-globules of precisely the same character as those found in the tumour. The diagnosis was thus confirmed.

Dr. HESLOP showed a Heart taken from a Child aged six months, who had presented the signs of Cyanosis from birth. There was a loud single *bruit de soufflet*, audible over the whole præcordial region. The middle portion of the left lung was consolidated; and the heart presented the following abnormalities. The left ventricle was greatly dilated and hypertrophied; the aortic orifice was natural. The septum near the apex communicated by a narrow opening with the right ventricle; this latter ventricle was narrowed to a mere tube extending from the abnormal opening. The endocardium was denser and whiter than natural. There was no trace of the tricuspid orifice or valves. The pulmonary orifice was very slightly constricted just above the valves, which were only two in number. The ventricle seemed like a mere muscular appendage to its larger neighbour. The foramen ovale was widely patulous, capable of admitting the top of the finger. The aorta presented the right carotid and subclavian arising as separate trunks. The ductus arteriosus was impervious.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business, Dr. Russell, Mr. Furneaux Jordan, Mr. Bartleet, and Mr. C. J. Bracey, were appointed a Committee to examine and report on morbid growths submitted to the Section.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MODERN DOCTRINES OF SYPHILIS.

SIR,—It is, I know, contrary to rule, to answer criticisms; but I would ask your indulgence as to some matters of fact. In the very kind and flattering notice of my book on Syphilis which you published on March 13th, your reviewer states that I am wrong in saying "that the 'unicist theory' is fast falling into oblivion." In the text, the term "unicist theory" is assigned to that theory which attributed a common origin to venereal sores and urethral discharges. This, I think, there can be no doubt is fast falling into oblivion. But this is of little importance compared with the next statement; namely, that, according to the evidence taken by the Committee on Venereal Diseases, the great majority of English hospital surgeons still hold that the soft non-infecting sore and the hard infecting sore have the same parentage, and are both a form of syphilis. An analysis of the minutes of evidence shews that nine of the Army surgeons and two of the civil surgeons who were examined, are satisfied that the two sores are as distinct in origin as in consequences. Now, the army surgeons are all hospital surgeons; and by the exact information they furnished on venereal diseases, they may be called specialists in this question. For the rest, a few civil surgeons believe that the provocative of the soft sore is allied to that of syphilis, but that by degenerating in some way it has lost its power of producing constitutional disease. Several other civil surgeons, but not the majority of English hospital surgeons, and certainly not of those distinguished by their writings on syphilis, suppose that the poison causing the two sores is in all cases the same, and that some peculiarity of the recipient determines whether constitutional syphilis shall or shall not follow a given sore.

I have ventured to write thus to you, as I conceived the present state of belief in this country among most of the experienced observers to be at variance with your statement. I may be allowed also to observe that no passage in my book suggests that the view held by your reviewer is "fast falling into oblivion," though I confess I trust it may be so.

It is intimated that the incubation of syphilis after contagion is a matter of belief or theory held by a certain school. The large number of experimental inoculations of syphilis (of which a list has been inserted at p. 62) have conclusively settled this question. They shew that, when local irritation is prevented, a period of quiescence always intervenes between the insertion of the poison and the development of the initial manifestation.

In concluding, I must thank you sincerely for the kind and able way in which various errors of omission in my book have been pointed out. I wish they had not occurred. I am, etc.,

London, March 1869. BERKELEY HILL.

. Mr. Hill, in his chapter on "Doctrines of Recent Date," describes the unicist theory as attributing a common origin to venereal sores and urethral discharges. We took exception to this, because we thought it calculated to mislead the reader. It is certainly not a doc-

MEDICAL NEWS.

BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place on Thursday, March 25th. Dr. Martyn opened the proceedings with an address to the students, in which he first commented on the difference between the tedious introductory addresses with which the *annus medicus* is commenced at almost all English schools of medicine, and the custom in Bristol of meeting at the end of the winter's work to give a few words of encouragement and farewell wishes to those whose studies are over. The following is a list of the adjudications:—First year's prize (books to the value of £3)—Mr. William Allen Sturge. Certificates of honour—Messrs. Albert B. Rees, Alfred E. A. Lawrence, William J. Cole, and Benjamin J. Massiah.—Second year's prize (books to the value of £5)—Mr. William Thomas Benham. Certificate of honour—Mr. Alfred E. Prockter.—Third year's prize (books to the value of £7)—Mr. Lewis Walter Marshall. Certificates of honour—Messrs. Edmund T. Hale, Henry M. Chute, and William Hodges. The prizemen of the first and third years are pupils at the General Hospital. The prizeman of the second year is a pupil at the Royal Infirmary.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 25th, 1869.

Abbott, George, Nottingham
Cotterill, Alfred, Brigg, Lincolnshire
Davies, William Henry, Penna House, Newport, Monmouthshire
Grover, John Pollington, Lewes, Sussex
Lawrence, Charles Hinds, Sunderland Terrace, Bayswater
Liddard, William, Lambeth Terrace, Lambeth
Lougher, Richard, Pontypidd
Pippette, Walter, The Close, Salisbury
Roberts, Arthur, Stalybridge
Rees, Howell, Maesteg, Glamorganshire
Solly, Stephen Francis, St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road
Walford, Augustus David Ceely, Uppingham, Rutland
Wilder, Henry Beaufoy, Lulham, Reading

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination.

Kavannah, Michael Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Lidbetter, Thomas George, Guy's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Barrow, Francis Clarke, Stainton Hall, Ulverston
Bilney, Joseph Thomas, Beverley Villas, Penge Park
Carr, James Bonwell, East View, Preston
Cooke, Henry John, Lime Street, E.C.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Two Physicians.
BRIGHTON HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Surgeon.
BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician.
CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Surgeon to the Dispensary.
CHESTER (new) COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Resident Medical Superintendent (£350 per annum, with furnished house, coal, gas, and use of garden).
EDINBURGH, University of—Professor of Chemistry.
GOVAN, Lanarkshire—Assistant Medical Officer for the Poor House and Annexation District (£100 per annum).
GRAY'S HOSPITAL, Elgin—House-Surgeon (£40 per annum, with board, etc.).
HENLEY UNION, Oxfordshire—Medical Officer for the Greys District (£70 per annum, and extras).
KELLS UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer for the Moynalty Dispensary District (£100 per annum, exclusive of Vaccination Registration and Fees).
LEICESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer.
LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon and Apothecary (£100 per annum, with board and lodging).
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).
MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY—Surgeon.
MIDHURST UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer, Fernhurst District (£70 per annum, and all extras).
MILE END OLD TOWN UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse, Infirmary, Schools, and North District.
NEW ABBEY, Dumfries—Parochial Medical Officer (£40 per annum).
NEWPORT UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Achill Dispensary District (£80 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NORTHERN INFIRMARY, Inverness—House-Surgeon and Apothecary.
NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH AND COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer (£75 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).
READING DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon.
SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician; House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board and residence).
WORKSOP UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Cuckney and Whitwell Districts (each £20 per annum, and extras).

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.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. B. W. Richardson, "On the Insusceptibility of certain Animals to the action of Opium—with Experiments"; Mr. Edwin Canton, "Case of Complete Removal of the Os Calcis"; Dr. Sansom, "On Fermentation within the Living Body: and on the Action and Use of the Sulpho-Carbolates"—Epidemiological Society.—Entomological Society.—Odontological Society, 8 P.M. Ordinary Monthly Meeting.
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society of London.
WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 7 P.M., Council Meeting, 8 P.M., Mr. J. Hyde Houghton, "Haemorrhage Fatal in Forty Minutes"; Dr. James Wynne, "On the Treatment of Ulceration of the Cervix Uteri"; Dr. Saboia, "On a Case of Ovarian Disease treated by the Injection of Iodine"; and other papers by Dr. Rogers and Dr. Cory.
THURSDAY.—Royal Society.
FRIDAY.—Royal Astronomical Society.—West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, at the Dispensary, Greenwich, 8 P.M. Mr. Bryant, "On some points connected with the Treatment of Suppurating Joints"—Clinical Society. Dr. Broadbent, "Cases of Anæmia and Chlorosis treated by Manganese, Nickel, and Zinc"; Dr. Greenhow, "Case of Nerve-Disease and Report thereon"; Mr. Holthouse, "Case of Subglossitis."

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.

In the list of the Committee on Hospital Administration, the name of Mr. Couper, of the London Hospital, was accidentally omitted.

THE HONOURABLE T. NICHOLSON, M.D., (Antigua).—Your note, with enclosures, duly received by the General Secretary.

WE have received One Guinea for the Heckstall Smith Testimonial Fund from Dr. J. Marion Sims, 47, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

THE DECIDUA IN EXTRAUTERINE FETATION.

SIR,—Your correspondent in the number for March 27th, "A Fellow of the Obstetrical Society," has referred to your report of some observations made by me in your number for March 20th, in which I am reported to have stated that Dr. R. Lee had found the decidua lining the uterine cavity in nearly every case of extrauterine fetation which he had examined. I spoke from memory, and under correction, from a paper in Vol. xli, p. 137, of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, by Dr. Robert Lee. I do not remember to have made so sweeping an observation as I am reported to have made. If I did, I never so intended it. I meant only a large number.

From a rough analysis of that paper, as I read it, of thirty cases of extrauterine fetation, there mentioned, in thirteen decidua membranes in the uterine cavity were found. In eleven it was absent, and in six its existence seemed doubtful.

However conclusive your correspondent's quotation from Lecture vi of Dr. Lee's *Midwifery* appears to be, the concluding remarks of Dr. Lee, in the papers to which I refer do not justify his reading, I think, of Dr. Lee's views, that he argues with the vigour which is peculiar to him, that in cases of extrauterine fetation no decidua is to be found in the uterus. Those remarks are as follows (p. 152):—"Respecting the nature of the membrane or substance found coating the inner surface of the uterus in the greater number of these preparations, and which has been almost universally considered to be decidua since the time of Dr. Wm. Hunter, although no blood-vessels in it have been discovered, I shall at present refrain from expressing any positive opinion, the great object of this communication being to demonstrate the existence of a decidua around the ovum in cases of tubal gestation."

I am, etc.,

C. H. F. ROUTH.

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.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform us where the "refined oil of petroleum" can be procured, which is mentioned by Dr. Mulvany in the *JOURNAL* of March 27th.
March 1869. I am, etc., D. M.

SIR,—I have been much annoyed for more than seventeen months by almost constant noises in the head, resembling exactly that made by an insect called the scissor-grinder of the West Indies, with occasionally that of the cricket in addition. About the same time, I became affected with most fearful paroxysms of tic douloureux, affecting the hyoglossus muscle on the left side; but this providentially ceased about June last. I have also had attacks of gout, with dyspepsia and hepatic congestion. I still have faulty digestive powers, with copious deposit of lithate of ammonia in the urine; and the noises in my head continue with unremitting steadiness, except at dinner and for an hour and a half afterwards. Can any of your numerous correspondents kindly suggest any remedy? My age is 62; and I have suffered from malarious fevers, etc., abroad. The subject of noises, such as I have described, seems to require ventilation. I am, etc.,
March 1869. MEDICUS.

P.S.—I enclose my card; and am a subscriber to your *JOURNAL*.

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.

SIR,—In answer to "Desideratum", in the *JOURNAL* of March 27th, I have found tinctura cannabis Indicae, in twelve-minim to fifteen-minim doses, very successful in similar cases. I am, etc.,
Leeds, March 1869. F. R. C. P.

THE DEFINITION OF "EXPENSIVE MEDICINES".

SIR,—I wish to know what are understood as "expensive medicines" to be paid for by Boards of Guardians. My Board pays for cod-liver oil, leeches, and lint; but refuses to do so for castor oil. I have a strong impression that I have seen this included in the list; and should be obliged if some of our associates would set me straight on this point. I am, etc., H. TERRY, jun., Surgeon.

P.S.—The same Board supplies me with linseed-meal, for poultices.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The *Wiltshire County Mirror*, March 24th; The *Lincoln Journal*, March 23rd; The *Western Daily Press*, March 29th; The *Supplement to the Yorkshire Post*, March 27th; The *Daily Review*, March 20th and 22nd; The *Sussex Advertiser*, March 23rd; The *New York Medical Record*, March 1st and 15th; The *New York Medical Gazette*, March 13th; The *Daily Bristol Times and Mirror*, March 29th.

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

Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Mr. H. Terry, jun., Northampton; Dr. J. W. Paton, Burton-on-Trent; D. M., Blay; Mr. Eschwege, London; Mr. G. Naylor, London; Dr. H. Blanc, Brussels; Mr. C. J. Fox, London; Mr. Sankey, London; Dr. Bruce, Crimond; Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., London; Dr. G. C. P. Murray, London; Dr. G. Williams, Rhyl; Dr. J. Ellis, Hoxton; Dr. Morell Mackenzie, London; Mr. Dixon, London; and Dr. Dickson, London.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Mr. Joseph Lister, Glasgow; Dr. Aquilla Smith, Dublin; Dr. J. D. Heaton, Leeds; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. P. D. Hoggood, London; Dr. T. Shapter, Exeter; Dr. J. E. Morgan, Manchester; Mr. J. Brendon Curgenven, London; Dr. Lawson Tait, Wakefield; Mr. J. H. Casson, Riddings; Dr. J. M. Bryan, Northampton; A Poor-Law Medical Officer; Dr. Frederick J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. G. B. Mead, Newmarket; Medicus, London; Mr. W. Rivington, London; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Mac Cormac, Belfast; Dr. G. F. Elliot, Hull; Mr. J. F. P. McConnell, Aberdeen; F.R.C.S.; Mrs. M. A. Baines, 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. Routh, London; Mr. Watt, London; Dr. R. D. Powell, London; Dr. E. J. Tilt, London; Mr. C. Holmes, Slough; Dr. Hugh Norris, South Petherton; Dr. J. Stephens, Brighton; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. J. T. Hester, Hastings; Dr. Goodridge, Bath; The Honorary Secretary of the Odontological Society of London; Dr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke, London; The Honorary Secretaries of the Obstetrical Society of London; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Wallace, Liverpool; and Mr. J. R. Perkins, Hendon.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The First Annual Report of the Mildenhall Cottage Hospital. Established March 1868. Mildenhall: 1869.
The Third Annual Report of the Manchester Nurse-Training Institution. With Appendix. Manchester: 1869.
On the Dynamics, Principles and Philosophy of Organic Life. By T. C. McElroy, M.D. St. Louis: 1869.
The Conduct of the Admiralty in reference to the Revenues of Greenwich Hospital. By F. J. Brown, M.D. London: 1869.
On the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds. By William MacCormac, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin: 1869.
A History of Chemical Theory, from the age of Lavoisier to the Present Time. By Ad. Wurtz. Translated and Edited by Henry Watts, B.A., F.R.S. London: 1869.
An Introduction to Scientific Chemistry. By F. S. Barff, M.A. London: 1869.
Abstract of Reports of Medical Officers, British and Indian Service, on the Treatment of Cholera.
Discoveries in Science by the Medical Philosopher. The Oration, Medical Society of London, for the year 1869. By Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart.
Athletic Training and Health: an Essay on Physical Education. By John Harrison. Oxford and London: 1869.
The Handy Book of Anatomical Plates. Part VIII. London: 1869.
Address to the Members of the Shropshire Scientific Branch of the British Medical Association; delivered at the Annual Meeting, October 28th, 1868. By Samuel Wood, F.R.C.S., F.S.A., etc. Shrewsbury: 1869.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, March 27th, 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.	30.039	0.629	41.5	38.5	34.8	78	51.5	31.1	20.4	45.5	36.7	84.5	..	7.6	6.5	1	5	1	..	5	4	0.13
BOURNEMOUTH..... Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	30.060	0.580	41.4	38.1	34.0	76	50.0	30.4	19.6	45.9	35.3	113.2	27.3	5.5	5.8	2.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	3.1	3	0.12
DUBLIN..... Dr. J. W. Moore.	30.241	0.487	43.5	40.4	36.7	77	50.1	34.0	16.1	47.2	36.3	..	28.6	5.0	..	2.7	2.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3	1.3	..	2.4	1	0.05
Kew..... Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	30.025	0.682	41.4	38.8	35.6	81	49.2	29.3	19.9	44.9	34.8	107.8	25.2	7.8	6.6	0.7	5	..	..	..	..	0.3	1	..	3.5	2	0.11
LLANDUDNO..... Drs. Nicol and Dalton.	30.110	0.630	44.1	40.7	36.7	75	52.4	31.3	21.1	47.6	36.7	..	..	5.1	..	3.0	3.0	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.5	1	0.11	
MALVERN..... Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	30.084	0.666	40.2	37.2	33.3	76	49.5	29.0	20.5	44.6	34.2	88.3	27.0	7	3.8	0.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	0.11	
SCARBOROUGH..... Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.	30.038	0.876	42.2	39.8	36.8	82	51.0	29.9	21.1	48.1	37.9	..	..	7	1.0	3	2.3	..	..	..	..	1.7	0	42	6	0.53	
SIDMOUTH..... Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
WORKING..... W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	30.031	0.664	41.2	38.3	34.7	78	48.0	30.7	17.3	45.5	35.8	..	28.6	6.2	6.0	2.3	3.7	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.7	3	1	0.07	

* Not received.

REMARKS.—There has been a general and considerable increase in atmospheric pressure during the week, while the range has been less than during last week. There has also been a general, but only slight, rise in the temperature, and its range has been on the whole rather less; the degree of humidity has been below that of last week. Temperatures have been very uniform over all stations. Winds have been wholly confined to the northerly quarter, and their force has been generally moderate, except at Bath, where the mean force for the week amounts to 5. The amount of cloud has diminished somewhat, and the quantity of ozone has been either the same as, or more than, during the previous week. The rainfall, including melted hail and snow, has in all cases been small, except at Scarborough, where over half an inch was collected. Hail and snow showers occurred at all stations,—except Malvern and Llandudno, whence none are reported,—on the 27th, accompanied by a fresh northerly wind. Thunder and lightning are reported on the 26th and 27th, from Scarborough. N.E. gales were recorded at Bath, of an average force = 8, on the 22nd, 23rd, 26th, and 27th. At Kew, a sudden and heavy storm (=10) set in at 11 p.m. of the 26th, from the north, accompanied by snow; during the earlier part of the evening, which was fair, a bright lunar halo was observed. Generally speaking, the weather of the past week has been characterised over these islands, and indeed over the greater part of Europe, by a low temperature, and cold, dry, northerly and north-easterly winds of very variable force, and accompanied by occasional falls of snow or hail. In consequence, there has been an almost general increase in the number of cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints, and a corresponding increase in the rate of mortality. No new plants have come into flower during the week at Kew.

Kew, W., March 31st, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.