

from the unchanged blue lead. "It is the dust that kills the women," said this patient.

We have heard of four lead works where women are employed; probably there are more. We are told that at one factory there are a hundred and thirty female workers, and at another from fifty to sixty. There are, also, two smaller factories where women are engaged. Most of the cases of lead-poisoning in workers at these factories are treated, in one large factory, at least, by a surgeon attached to the factory. This may explain why they have not been more frequently noticed by hospital physicians.

When Dr. Whitley, a few years ago, at the instance of the Board of Health, investigated the subject of the influence of lead on health, the owners of the London factories refused to allow him to inspect their works. As the result of investigations elsewhere, he concluded that there was no necessity for placing lead-works under the control of governmental inspectors. We regret that we cannot agree with Dr. Whitley. We are certain, from the great severity of the cases of lead-poisoning that have come under our notice, and the recurrence of such cases, that much serious disease might be prevented if white-lead works, and all other works in which lead is largely used, were subject to official supervision.

Mr. Simon, in speaking of this subject, says: "Unfortunately (for reasons which are set forth in Dr. Whitley's report) full and precise information on this subject could not be got. And any statement which can be founded on any present evidence, must be qualified by two considerations; first, that statistics were never obtainable as to the real presence of disease on persons employed in the more dangerous branches of the industry; and, secondly, that in all probability, the establishments which were visited were very favourable specimens of this class."

With regard to the work-rooms, and the machinery employed in making leaden compounds, it is most desirable that there should be perfect ventilation in the one, and that the other should be constructed so that the fumes of the lead or its dust should be driven away from the workman's face. This may be done in white-lead works by following a suggestion of Dr. Whitley's that machinery should be employed where dry grinding is unavoidable, and that the process of grinding should be carried out in closed chambers, with a current of air passing into the openings through which the white-lead is introduced, and that all the processes of grinding, pulverising, packing, etc., should, when possible, be performed wet.

In all white-lead factories flues should be employed. A remarkable instance of the use of the flue in a large lead smelting factory in Northumberland is told by Dr. Whitley: "Before the introduction some years ago of flues of great length, through which the fumes produced during the process of smelting are made to pass, and in which they became condensed, the workmen suffered extensively from lead poisoning. Under the present system, however, cases of lead poisoning are no longer met with."

SUMMARY VIEW OF THIRTY CASES OF ANEURISM OF THE AORTA.—Dr. A. G. Soule gives (*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*) the statistics of thirty cases of aneurism of the aorta, occurring within two years and a half in the medical wards of the City and County Hospital of San Francisco. In one-half of these cases (15) the arch of the aorta was the principal seat of the aneurism. In one-third (10) the descending thoracic portion was alone implicated, and in one-sixth (5) the abdominal aorta, at or near the coeliac axis, was the seat of the aneurism, the tumour sometimes extending above the diaphragm. The generality of these persons supposed themselves suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, lung or heart disease; but by close physical examination I diagnosed nearly all the aneurisms before death. The subjects of these cases were engaged in laborious occupations, and were exposed to inclement weather. The ages of the subjects varied from twenty-seven to sixty-two years, most of them being over forty. Rheumatism or venereal disease had affected the most of them at some period of their lives. They were usually intemperate and improvident. Only one of the number claimed to be married and to have a family—all were without settled home or habitation, migratory in their habits. Twenty-one of these aneurisms ruptured and nine did not. Fourteen had hæmorrhage externally and seven internally. Eighteen died immediately upon the rupturing of the aneurism, and three lived a few days after the rupture. In those cases where death occurred without rupture, there were usually more complications, as with anasarca, cardiac and lung diseases, erosion of the vertebral column, etc., death usually coming on very slowly and attended with much pain. Atheroma of the aorta was found in a very large proportion of the cases; valvular disease of the heart and hypertrophy in but few. The aneurismal tumours varied in size from a hen's egg to the head of an infant, and were usually filled more or less with consecutive fibrinous layers.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch is appointed to be held at the Union House, Dartford, on Tuesday, April 20th, at 4 P.M. Flaxman Spurrell, Esq., F.R.C.S., will take the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Bull Hotel, at 6 P.M.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Secretary*.
Rochester, April 6th, 1869.

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.

Carlisle, April 1st, 1869.

HENRY BARNES, M.D.,

Honorary Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

THE next meeting of this Section will be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Friday, April 23rd, at 3 P.M.

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

Birmingham, April 14th, 1869.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Thursday, March 18th, at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood. The chair was taken at 4 P.M. by Dr. CORBOULD of Sydenham, and seventeen gentlemen, members and visitors, were present.

Communications.—1. Dr. J. M. BRIGHT gave the history of a case of Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum, which caused death in twenty-four hours, in a man previously supposed to be healthy.—2. Mr. J. S. JOHNSON gave the history of cases of Puerperal Convulsions, which had been successfully treated.—3. Mr. J. S. JOHNSON described a case in which Fracture of the Cervical Vertebra had been caused in a strong muscular man, by carrying another man on his back in a peculiar position, which was illustrated by a photograph. The fracture was below the origin of the phrenic nerve, and the patient survived about two days.—4. Dr. CRESSWELL gave a synopsis of two hundred and thirty-eight cases of Midwifery, with a detailed statement of some fatal cases.—5. Dr. G. R. ADAMS exhibited a patient in whom there was Dislocation of the Clavicle Forwards. This had been produced, together with fracture of several of the ribs on the same side, by his being crushed by the falling-in of a bridge. The man had made a good recovery, but it had not been possible, from the extent of the injuries, to make any attempt to reduce the dislocation.—6. Mr. SIDNEY TURNER exhibited two specimens; one of Imperforate Anus, in which the blind extremity of the gut could not be reached by operation, and the child died on the fifth day; the other, from a case of Intussusception, which resulted in perforation.—7. Dr. HORACE JEAFFRESON exhibited a specimen, in which Perforation had been caused by a piece of potsherd, supposed to have been swallowed by a child.

The Dinner took place at 6 P.M. Dr. Corbould occupied the chair; and sixteen gentlemen were present.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held at Birmingham, April 1st, 1869.

PRESENT:—Dr. Sibson, F.R.S. (in the Chair); Dr. Acland; Mr. T. H. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Dr. Chadwick; Mr. Clayton; Mr. Hodgson; Mr. Husband; Mr. Southam; Dr. Stewart; Dr. A. T. H. Waters; Dr. E. Waters; Mr. Wheelhouse; Dr. Wilkinson; and Mr. T. Watkins Williams (General Secretary).

The following resolutions were passed.

That the Treasurer be authorised to pay £5 towards the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee.

That the Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, as audited by the Auditors, be published in the JOURNAL.

That the Annual Meeting be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of July.

That the following gentlemen be appointed officers of Sections; viz., MEDICINE—*President*, Dr. W. T. Gairdner, Glasgow; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Banks, Dublin, and Dr. Heaton, Leeds; *Secretaries*, Dr. C. Allbutt, Leeds, and Dr. Charlton Bastian, London: SURGERY—*President*, William Hey, Esq., Leeds; *Vice-Presidents*, George Southam, Esq., Manchester, William Stokes, jun., Esq., Dublin; *Secretaries*, W. Fairlie Clarke, M.B., London, and T. R. Jessop, Esq., Leeds: MIDWIFERY—*President*, Dr. Arthur Farre, London; *Vice-Presidents*, S. Berry, Esq., Birmingham, Dr. Priestley, London; *Secretaries*, Dr. Kidd, Dublin, Dr. Thorburn, Manchester: PHYSIOLOGY—*President*, Dr. Hughes Bennett, F.R.S.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Beale, F.R.S., London, Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; *Secretaries*, E. Chapman, Esq., M.A., Oxford, H. Power, M.B., London: STATE MEDICINE—*President*, Dr. William Farr, F.R.S.; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Mapother, Dublin, Dr. A. P. Stewart, London; *Secretaries*, Dr. Philipson, Newcastle, and Dr. Wiltshire, London.

That this Committee approve of the Petitions to the Houses of Parliament, prepared by the Committee appointed to obtain the Direct Representation of the Profession in the Medical Council, and will be glad to cooperate with them in reference to it.

That a deputation, as recommended by the "Representation Committee", do wait upon the Government, and press upon it the importance of carrying out the objects comprised in the Petition.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, April 6th, 1869.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1868.

THE Treasurer of the British Medical Association in account with the Association for 1868.

Receipts.

Subscriptions.....	3310	17	6
Subscriptions, arrears	183	15	0
			3494 12 6
Advertisements and sales	2065	19	1
Sundry other receipts.....	11	5	0
			£5571 16 7

JOURNAL EXPENSES: *Payments.*

Mr. Richards, printing, stamps, postages, sundry printing, etc.	3264	4	2
Mr. Davidson, commission on advertisements	92	5	5
Mr. Butcher, commission on advertisements	163	10	0
Mr. Orrin Smith, engraver	25	15	0
Editor of JOURNAL	250	0	0
Sub-editor	50	0	0
Contributors	802	8	1
Dr. Henry, salary for office-work	50	0	0
			4698 2 8

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES:

Secretary	370	0	0
Secretary's petty cash, Branch Secretaries, and Collectors.....	78	4	0
Clerk's Salary.....	62	10	0
Reporting proceedings at Oxford and Anniversary expenses.....	32	7	0
Stationery	16	15	0
Sundry other expenses	18	13	5
			578 9 5

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER GRANTS:

Public Health Committee	42	13	0
Parliamentary Committee	10	0	0
			52 13 0
Balance due to Treasurer (last year)	41	10	7
Balance in Treasurer's hands (this year).....	201	0	9
			5571 16 7

R. WILBRAHAM FALCONER, M.D., *Treasurer*.

WILLIAM J. CHURCH,
EDWARD LONG FOX, M.D., } *Auditors*.

April 1869.

Assets estimated, Dec. 31st, 1868	1672	0	0
Liabilities	1506	0	0
Excess of estimated assets beyond amount of liabilities ...	£166	0	0

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1869.

HENRY SIMPSON, M.D., *President*, in the Chair.

DR. MORGAN showed a Heart, containing a Fibrous Clot, and gave the following particulars regarding it. The patient was admitted into the Infirmary on February 9th, suffering from acute rheumatism, and having, at the same time, an exocardial and an endocardial murmur. The former was slight, though it increased during the progress of the case. The latter was loud, and very peculiar. It was heard most distinctly at the ensiform cartilage, and over the pulmonary artery, and in both situations consisted of a continuous blowing. The patient died on the 13th. At the examination of the body, the pericardium was found to contain a quantity of serum, and was itself coated with lymph. In the right ventricle, as was seen in the preparation, there was a large fibrous clot, firmly adhering to its walls, and extending for a considerable distance into the pulmonary artery. One of the segments of the tricuspid valve also was completely fastened down by it, so as to prevent its action. A much smaller clot was attached, in a similar manner, to the musclic papillares of the mitral valve. When the specimen was recent, the clot was somewhat spongy, and completely filled the right ventricle. Dr. Morgan then made some remarks on the different kinds of clots found in the heart, and explained the mode of formation of such as that under consideration. Three conditions appeared to come into play in the process; the current of blood was retarded, the blood itself was altered (containing more fibrine), and there was endocarditis. According to Rokitsansky, when such a state existed, the last-named might cause the exudation of lymph on the free surface of the heart's chambers, so originating the clot; and, owing to the presence of the other conditions mentioned, the latter might speedily attain a considerable size.

DR. MORGAN related the particulars of a case in which a Periodic Attack of Erysipelas seemed to be excited by an Aniline Dye. The gentleman affected had worn a new scarf one cold Saturday, and suddenly experienced, during the day, a burning sensation round the back of the neck. The part became rapidly inflamed, and, after some hours, began to ooze with serum. Then the action subsided, and, in three or four days, he was quite well. Next Saturday, exactly the same occurrence took place, although he had not used the scarf again; and so again on the Saturday following this. After this, he took frequent doses of tincture of sesquichloride of iron, and the attacks gradually diminished in severity, though they did not entirely disappear for seven weeks in all. Laterly, the eruption shewed itself at other parts of the body as well, especially about the scrotum and flexures of the arms and legs. The composition of the dye could not be ascertained, though Dr. Morgan believed the irritant to be picric acid.

THE PRESIDENT showed an Aneurism of the Transverse Part of the Aorta. During life, the patient had presented several interesting features. His peculiar voice led to an examination of the larynx, and the left vocal cord was found to be paralysed. Then there was total absence of pulse in both radials, and in the carotids it was very feeble. After death, which occurred rather suddenly, the arteries arising from the transverse part of the aorta were found almost occluded. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve was imbedded in the tumour, and the left laryngeal muscles were pale and atrophied, while those on the right were plump and well nourished.

MR. BRADDON related the particulars of a case of Perforation of the Intestines, caused by Internal Strangulation. The patient, who was a prisoner in gaol, complained to him of obstruction in the bowels, and was given a dose of calomel. This failed to act, and nothing was passed till the long tube was used. This brought some matter away. The patient, however, grew worse, and, it was evident, was suffering from stricture internally. As a last resource, the abdomen, which was tense and slightly tender, was opened, in the hope that the constriction might be reached. The incision was made from the umbilicus to the pubes, and immediately a large quantity of flatus and liquid fæces gushed out. The intestine, however, had not been injured, but lay behind, matted together with lymph. The peritoneum, also, was much thickened. It was useless to look for the seat of stricture, so the wound was closed. The patient experienced great relief, however, and lived for five days longer. At the *post mortem* examination, a knuckle of intestine eighteen inches above the ilio-cæcal valve was found bound down by a band of lymph, and here, also, rupture had occurred. It was difficult to say when this took place, as there had been no sudden accession of grave symptoms. The morbid specimen was exhibited.

man, Reigate; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; G. F. Hodgson, Esq., Brighton; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Ernest Hart, Esq., Wimpole Street; C. H. Rogers-Harrison, Esq., Lansdowne Road, Clapham; T. Heckstall Smith, Esq., St. Mary Cray; Walter Coulson, Esq., St. James's Place; Dr. O'Brien, Brompton; Dr. Stewart, Grosvenor Street; Dr. Henry, George Street, Portman Square; and Dr. Gibbon.

A Bill "to provide for Superannuation Allowances to Medical Officers of Poor-law Unions, and of Dispensary Districts of such Unions, in Ireland," was discussed. It was resolved to support the principle of the Bill, although objections were taken to some of its details. In accordance with a suggestion made by Dr. Haughton, on the motion of Dr. O'BRYEN, seconded by Mr. WALTER COULSON, it was resolved that the Honorary Secretary do write to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and other Universities and medical corporations, soliciting them to petition the House of Commons in favour of the measure, and to request their representatives to support it. It was moved by Dr. STEWART, seconded by Dr. HART VINEN, and carried, that the details of the Medical Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill be referred to the Subcommittee.

On the motion of Dr. O'BRYEN and Dr. RAMSAY, the Draft Medical Acts Amendment Bill was referred to the Subcommittee, with power, if necessary, to confer with the General Medical Council and the Committee of Council.

It was moved by Dr. RAMSAY, seconded by Dr. HESLOP, and carried—"That the Metropolitan Poor-law Act (1867) Amendment Bill be referred to the Subcommittee."

It was resolved that the Subcommittee meet at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, April 13th, at 4 P.M.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER BRUCE, M.S., M.B.LOND., F.R.C.S.

THE medical profession has, within the past week, experienced a loss which will be deeply felt among its younger members. Our readers will hear, with profound regret, that Mr. Bruce has been cut off by typhus fever, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. That at so early a period of life he could have attained to the position which he had secured in professional regard, is an almost sufficient tribute to those sterling qualities of mind and heart which had gained for him the respect and warm esteem of his seniors and contemporaries. There have been few of his age for whom a successful and honourable career could have been so safely predicted; but the hopes entertained by his friends have been disappointed by his premature death.

Mr. Bruce received his medical education at University College, and distinguished himself greatly at that school. He also gained high honours in the successive stages of his graduation at the University of London, where he held the degrees of Master in Surgery and Bachelor of Medicine.

After a short residence in Berlin, in order to extend his acquaintance with pathological science, for which he had exhibited a marked aptitude, Mr. Bruce returned to London to fill the post of assistant-curator to the museum of University College. In this post he manifested the same intense devotion to his profession, and the same love for an earnest and scrupulous performance of his duties, which distinguished his whole career.

Ever intent on seeking for opportunities of improving his professional knowledge, Mr. Bruce visited the seat of war in Bohemia in 1866. On his return, he published an able and graphic record of his observations regarding the arrangements adopted on that occasion for the relief of the sick and wounded, and also added some valuable contributions respecting the effects produced by the conical bullets recently introduced into modern warfare. Immediately after his return, Mr. Bruce obtained the post of surgeon to the Islington Dispensary; and very shortly afterwards he distinguished himself by his happy invention of the gas cautery, which has proved highly successful for the purposes to which he proposed to apply it. He was also a frequent contributor to the Pathological Society, and was early appointed by this society a member of the Committee for the Investigation of Morbid Growths; and, in the prosecution of his responsible duties, he here manifested the same industry and zeal for accuracy and truth which characterised all his work.

Further promotion came early to him in his appointment to the posts of lecturer on anatomy and assistant-surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, when the sterling qualities of intellect and character which he had previously displayed were increasingly manifest. The diligent student became an earnest and successful teacher; but the early fruit has not been permitted to ripen to full maturity. Always an indefatigable worker, it had been observed by his nearest friends that towards the close of the

winter session he had been exerting himself almost up to the limits of endurance of a naturally strong and elastic constitution.

How he contracted his fatal malady, is not positively known: he sickened on the 27th ult., and the symptoms of typhus appeared with great severity. Early in the following week, and in spite of the most assiduous and devoted attention, the disease proved fatal on Sunday last, the 11th instant.

We cannot but feel that, in Mr. Bruce, English surgery has lost one who would have proved an ornament to our science: for the combination which he presented, of a disposition of great kindness and amiability, a quick moral sense and appreciation of the rights of others, and excellent abilities, cultivated by a complete, sound, general, and scientific education; and animated by a zeal for truth, and an unflinching and conscientious sense of duty, are qualities which the medical profession can ill afford to spare, either in their direct results, or as, what it loves better than precept, a high-souled practical example.

WILLIAM SELLER, M.D., F.R.S. EDIN.

WE record with much regret the death of this esteemed physician, on Sunday last. No man in Edinburgh was better known or more respected than Dr. Sellar. Linked as he has been with the medical school for half a century, he will have many mourners in all quarters of the globe. He was educated at the High School, and afterwards at the University, where he graduated in medicine in 1821. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1836, and President in 1848. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and received from that body a medal for an elaborate memoir of the life and writings of Dr. Whytt. He was lecturer, under Sir A. Morison's endowment, for six annual lectures on mental diseases, in which his metaphysical powers of mind were strongly displayed. These lectures were delivered in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians, where now hangs the admirable painting of Dr. Sellar, by Sir John Watson Gordon, and for which Dr. Sellar received from the College the unusual honour of being requested to sit. He was President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society from 1854 to 1856, and examiner in medicine at the University till within a short time of his death. He many years ago acted as physician to the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Public Dispensary; lecturer on materia medica and dietetics, in which he displayed a most extensive knowledge. Unfortunately, his writings are few. In addition to his valuable work on Dr. Whytt, he edited, jointly with Mr. Stephens, *Physiology at the Farm*, and published a few papers on Delirium Tremens, Perityphlitis, etc., chiefly in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* and *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. It is to be regretted that with a mind so erudite, Dr. Sellar has left so little behind him. As a man, very few possessed the sterling qualities of Dr. Sellar. His sociable qualities, his courteous and kind manner, with his high principle, integrity, and Catholic spirit, gained for him the respect and affection of every one with whom he came in contact.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDICAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL session of the Association was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London on Thursday, April 8th—the President, Dr. RICHARDSON, F.R.S., in the chair.

Professor Eckhard's communication on Hydruria was postponed, in consequence of his sudden inability to leave Germany.

A memorandum, on the restriction of the number of medical degrees to ten annually, was read by the honorary secretary, Dr. Sedgwick. The memorandum recited the proceedings of the Scottish Universities Commissioners, with reference to the degrees in St. Andrew's University; and, admitting the desirability of having some restriction on the power of the University to confer degrees without residence, and the justice of demanding "of candidates for the medical degree who have not kept terms at a university, that they should shew that they have been a certain time in the actual practice of their profession, stated that the present requirement of nineteen years was much too long. Candidates should be required to shew that they have been for five years possessed of a qualification, such as would entitle them to be registered under the provisions of the Medical Act. For such persons, a searching and extended examination should be accepted as the sufficient test of qualification for a degree. The regulations of the University of London do not provide for the cases of medical practitioners who, after a successful career of some years, are desirous of obtaining the degree of M.D., inasmuch as an attendance on several courses of lectures at a recognised

medical school is required. If the minimum age at which candidates might offer themselves were reduced by requiring five years of actual practice, and the number admitted were only limited by the stringency of the examination, the credit of the University, the interests of the public, and the honour of the degree would be sustained, while no unworthy person would be able to graduate." After a discussion, in which Drs. Wynn Williams, Crisp, Drysdale, Rhys Williams, Billing, Bloxam, and H. Day took part, the memorandum was received and adopted, and the Council were instructed to take such measures for bringing the subject before the University Court as they might deem expedient.

An interesting account of some experiments with Hachish, on himself and two friends, by Professor Polli of Milan, was communicated by the President, who related his personal experience of an overdose of morphia, given him by mistake.

Dr. Cordwint of Taunton, communicated a case of Sudden Death immediately after Delivery in the upright posture, in which air was found in the coronary vein of the stomach; and also sent a specimen of phosphatic calculus removed from an old-standing perineal fistula.

An important paper, by Professor Eckhard of Giessen, was then read, in which the author passed in review the current doctrines of the causes of the Motions of the Iris, and related the results of experiments, performed in his own laboratory by Dr. Knott, to elucidate the matter. The paper will appear in the second volume of the *Transactions* of the Association.

Much interest was expressed in the election of assessor for the General Council, which was then in progress; and all were hearty supporters of Dr. Richardson.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 8th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination:—

Messrs. Samuel Hosegood, A. H. Haines, W. T. Law, F. C. Batchelor, H. B. Bailey, W. P. Nesbitt, G. A. Coombe, F. H. Clarke, Arthur Cooper, and J. P. Allwood (Students of Guy's Hospital); Charles Hutson, T. E. Ayles, S. T. Huggins, W. C. Head, Henry Hind, E. A. Brash, Henry Bradford, and Isaac Willcocks (St. Bartholomew's); Lionel Beech, A. M. Bayliffe, and J. B. Rose (London); A. W. Blyth and Walter Berry (King's College); Fredk. Canton and T. H. Brabant (St. George's); Thomas Harvey (Westminster); John Hart (Calcutta and University College); B. B. Connolly (Cambridge and Guy's); John Sutcliffe (St. Thomas's); Edward Fayrer (St. Mary's); and H. M. Crookshank (University College).

Five candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months, making a total of only twelve out of the one hundred and eight candidates examined.

The following gentleman passed on April 13th:—

Messrs. H. C. Turner, T. P. Stephens, A. H. Evans, G. H. Cable, T. A. Crackle, A. R. Betts, J. L'O. Brown, G. A. Dundas, G. C. Hall, and T. R. H. Clunn (Students of Guy's Hospital); O. R. Richmond, Henry James, A. J. Chalmers, T. W. T. Williams, and Wm. Allnutt (King's College); C. H. Chinery, Edward Sargeant, and J. H. Cartwright (St. Thomas's); J. D. Robinson, A. J. McN. Walker, and G. E. E. Burroughs (Charing Cross); Walter Kitching and S. A. Gill (London); G. E. Walker and E. C. Baber (St. George's); F. W. Willmore and F. F. Hopkins (Birmingham School); Edwin Thompson (Edinburgh); James Fielding (Victoria College, Toronto); W. M. Noot (Middlesex); G. D. Thane (University College); and H. Waldo (Bristol School).

Four candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners.

The following gentlemen passed on April 14th:—

Messrs. J. J. Seaton, A. W. Budd, J. A. Cockburn, F. H. Spencer, William Rose, W. F. Hazel, B. S. White, J. C. Atkinson, and J. N. Rat (Students of King's College); W. E. Balkwill, T. R. Fendick, Richard Parris, J. E. Robinson, Charles Feltham, A. A. Gillitie, O. T. Jones, and D. W. Giffard (St. Bartholomew's); Benjamin Rix, F. A. Monks, Richard Galpin, F. E. Barrow, H. J. W. Barrow, David Duke, and J. E. Edwards (Guy's); F. W. Wright and James Crocker (Leeds School); C. H. Gibson (Edinburgh); A. H. Parker (London); H. C. Pope (Liverpool School); A. D. Parsons (St. Mary's); Ferdinand Wallis (Westminster); and Clement Hadley (Birmingham School).

Four candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 8th, 1869.

Beadles, Ferdinand, Broadway, Worcestershire
Box, William Henry, Forest Hill, Kent
Dawson, Frederick William Edmund, New Zealand
Green, William Edward, Warwick
Morrish, Richard Alfred, Ledbury, Herefordshire
Pearce, William Henry, Holsworthy, North Devon
Smith, Leonard, Cambridge Street, Pimlico
Winslow, Lyttleton Stewart, Cavendish Square

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

Bunting, James, Guy's Hospital
Park, Robert, Glasgow University

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ALCESTER UNION, Warwickshire—Medical Officer for the Bidford District (£55 per annum, and extra fees).
BALLYMENA UNION, co. Antrim—Medical Officer, Ahoghill Dispensary District (£80 per ann., and about £40 more for Registration and Vaccination Fees).
BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION—Medical Officer for the Anglesey District No. 2.
BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Dispenser (from £100 to £120 per annum).
CAMELFORD UNION, Cornwall—Medical Officer for the Camelford District (£45 per annum); Medical Officer for the Workhouse (£10 per annum).
CARLOW UNION—Medical Officer for the Borris Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Assistant Physician and Physician.
GLENORCHY AND INISHALL, Argyllshire—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator (£40 per annum, with house and garden).
GRAY'S HOSPITAL, Elgin—House-Surgeon (£40 per annum, with board, etc.).
IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Vice-President.
LEICESTERSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer.
LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon and Apothecary (£100 per annum, with board and lodging).
LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES—Three Assistant House-Surgeons (£98 per annum each, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance).
LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN—Surgeon.
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road—Physician.
MIDHURST UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer for the Fernhurst District (£70 per annum, and all extras).
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery.
NEW ABBEY, Dumfries—Parochial Medical Officer (£40 per annum).
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Four Assistant-Surgeons; Senior House-Surgeon; Junior House-Surgeon.
NEW ROSS UNION—Medical Officer for the St. Mullins Dispensary District (£70 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).
NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road—Medical Officer.
NORTHERN INFIRMARY, Inverness—House-Surgeon and Apothecary.
NORTH RIDING INFIRMARY, Middlesbrough-on-Tees—House-Surgeon.
RETFOED GENERAL DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Apothecary (£100 per annum, with furnished rooms, gas, coal, and attendance).
ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport—Assistant House-Surgeon (£50 per annum, with board and lodging).
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND—Member of Council.
ST. GEORGE AND ST. JAMES DISPENSARY, King Street, Regent Street—Physician; Accoucheur.
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, Surrey—Sanitary Inspector.
SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—Lecturer on Anatomy.
SHIPSTON-ON-TOUR UNION—Medical Officer for the Halford District (£47 per annum).
SLIGO UNION—Medical Officer to the Workhouse (£80 per annum).
SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician; House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board and residence).
TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin—Professor of Zoology and Director of Museum (£200 per annum).
VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon.
WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION—Medical Officer for the District of St. Mary, Battersea (£75 per annum, and extra fees).
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy.
WHITBY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Egton District (£25 per annum).

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*DUKE, Allen, M.D., elected Honorary Surgeon to the Dover Hospital, vice J. C. Ottaway, Esq., resigned.
FORD, James, M.D., Chulmleigh, North Devon, appointed to the Seventh and Eighth Districts of the South Molton Union, vice J. A. Tidbald, Esq., resigned.
PEERCE, F. W., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Chelsea.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—ON Saturday last, April 10th, the directors of the Liebig Company gave a dinner at the St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, for the purpose of demonstrating the applicability of the extract of meat to ordinary purposes. It was used, in the place of ordinary "stock", in the preparation of all the soups and made-dishes; and the experiment was universally pronounced to be highly satisfactory. Several members of the medical profession were present; among whom, Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., Dr. Routh, Dr. Thudichum, and Dr. Risdon Bennett, while concurring in the opinion as to the satisfactory result of the culinary application of the extract, pointed out its importance for medicinal and dietetic purposes. Dr. Thudichum explained the origin and progress of the extract. Baron Liebig had, in 1859, in his *Familiar Letters on Chemistry*, pointed out that the flesh of vast herds of oxen in South America and other parts, which were slaughtered for the sake of their hides and fat, was allowed to be wasted; and suggested that it might be made available for food. To carry out this suggestion, the Company had been formed. The first application of the extract had been as a medicine, and it had been sold for that purpose in druggists'-shops in Germany; but now it had become an article of general use. The extract is prepared at the establishment of the company at Fray Bentos, on the river Uruguay, in South America.

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.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Saturday, April 17th, at 2 P.M. Two Cases of Lithotomy.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London. 8 P.M., Casual Communications. 8.30 P.M., Dr. Routh, "On some of the Causes of the Unproductiveness of Marriages considered in a national point of view."
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society of London.
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.

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

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

DR. J. H. O'REILLY (Rathfarnham) asks for a suggestion in the treatment of a patient who complains of a fetid odour from the feet, and a burning heat in them in the morning, especially about the phalanges.

THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE.

SIR,—The publishers of the *Journal of Mental Science* are very desirous to receive a few copies of No. 32 (new series), January 1869, which is out of print, and for which there is a demand.

As many members of the Medico-Psychological Association are also members of the British Medical Association, may I beg you to allow me to ask the favour of those who do not bind the *Journal* of returning that number (32) to the Messrs. Churchill. I am, etc., C. LOCKHART ROBERTSON.

Hayward's Heath, April 1869.

A RESPECTED correspondent at Leicester sends us a cutting from the *Standard* of April 7th, which he qualifies as the newest thing in advertising. It is a letter, signed with the name, title, and address of a physician, setting forth the distress of two patients. We do not imagine that the author of the letter had really any such intention; but rather believe that he would be indignant and distressed at the imputation. But the fact that this mode of signing the letter has raised that suspicion in the mind of an honourable and independent colleague, will suffice to show the prudence of such letters being signed in initial only, or confided to the hands of the clergyman of the parish.

ENLARGEMENT OF LIMBS AND ARTERIAL SUPPLY.

SIR,—The current number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, contains a report of the Clinical Society Meeting of March 12th, when a very interesting case was communicated by Dr. W. H. Day, and in which it is stated that "in the discussion," "Dr. Cholmeley and Mr. Barwell expressed the opinion that the enlargement was due to excessive arterial supply, and that, accordingly, the proper treatment would be to apply continuous pressure to the femoral artery." I trust that you will allow me to state that I did not say, and I certainly did not wish to convey an impression, that I held any such opinion. But I described a case of great enlargement of the right lower extremity in a child, shortly before, under my care, which presented many points of resemblance to Dr. Day's case, but differed from it in not showing any visible enlargement of the lymphatics, and in which I had, among other things, tried pressure of the femoral artery, but without any satisfactory or lasting results. I am, etc., WM. CHOLMELEY.

40, Russell Square, April 1869.

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.

X. L.—The best legacy is work done; and the best eulogy its bare enumeration. All may and must be content to be tried by that standard.

THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS: REPLY TO DR. SISSON.

SIR,—Dr. Sisson asks me, in your JOURNAL of November 21st, what my present treatment of syphilis is. It will be a great favour to me if you will permit me to cite one or two typical cases, which will be the best answer to my most respected interrogator.

CASE I.—Charlotte D., aged 16, was seen on August 2nd, 1863, with roseola, alopecia, and mucous tubercles. She was treated with what I shall call *mistura potassæ chloratis* (potassæ chloratis, five grains; acidî hydrochlorici diluti, five minims; aquæ menthæ pipéritæ, one ounce), thrice daily, until October, when the roseola disappeared, and she looked well. She was pregnant at the time.

CASE II.—Thomas P., aged 20, afterwards husband of Case 1, also treated at this same period for scaly syphilitic eruption, sore-throat, and mucous tubercles of scrotum, lost all symptoms of syphilis in two months, and never, up to 1868, had any relapse. The infant, which was born to these parents shortly afterwards, was at full time; but became syphilitic when seven weeks old, as far as I could learn—at least, it had snuffles and died of convulsions. I did not see this child. On November 5th, 1865, Charlotte D. brought to me her second child, aged at that time five months. It had no symptoms of syphilis; and since then, both parents and this child have been frequently seen by me, all in good health, up to Nov. 1868.

CASE III.—Emma P., aged 24, February 10th, 1864. She had ulceration and mucous tubercles on the soft palate and roseola; the posterior cervical glands were enlarged. The chlorate of potash mixture was ordered three times a day; and a gargle with alum. In April of the same year, the symptoms were gone. She was seen in January 1868, for toothache. There had been no relapse since that time. She had been sterile, but had not had abortions.

CASE IV.—George W., 18, with iritis, roseola, and mucous tubercle on the scrotum. Atropia drop (two grains to an ounce) was dropped into the eye twice daily. Chlorate of potash mixture was ordered three times a day. Vision was perfectly restored; the eruption and mucous tubercles (the latter were touched with nitric acid) disappeared; the patient having been under treatment from March 27th to May 16th, 1865. There had been no relapse in 1867.

CASE V.—Kitty C., aged 23, had an indurated sore on the umbilicus, hoarseness, alopecia, and roseola. She was treated from October 8th to November 10th with chlorate of potash mixture three times a day. She was pregnant. In June, 1867, she brought a child suffering from snuffles and dry eruption on the buttocks. The child recovered, after taking two grains of chlorate of potash in water thrice a day, in about a month. The mother has had no symptoms since.

CASE VI.—A lady, aged 27, in May 1866, with her infant aged three weeks, consulted me for roseola, great alopecia (the eyebrows fell off), mucous tubercles at the vulva, sore throat, etc. There was a history of discharge and malaise about her vulva about a month before her confinement. She was ordered chlorate of potash mixture three times a day. Nourishing diet and much open air were recommended. She became emaciated, and would continue to suckle her healthy infant, notwithstanding my advice to the contrary. She was ordered to go to the seaside and bathe in the sea. In October she was almost well after coming from Ramsgate and the infant had escaped infection. I warned her that her next child would most likely become syphilitic; but she became again pregnant, and, in 1867, brought a syphilitic infant to me. This recovered under doses of chlorate of potash, and mother and child are at the present moment all well and without syphilitic symptom.

CASE VII was more tedious, and required iodide of potassium. Edward T., a young medical student, contracted syphilis in 1865. Had sore throat, mucous tubercles on the scrotum, the eruptions of a rapid kind leaving cicatrices on the arms. He took chlorate of potash mixture thrice daily for some time, and then went to Boulogne for sea bathing. Syphilitic sarcocele ensued, and, as he took no medicine for a time, it continued until I prescribed fifteen grains of iodide of potassium thrice a day, when the sarcocele rapidly disappeared in about a fortnight and he has not had any symptoms since that time.

Dr. Sisson will, from these cases, I have no doubt, be quite convinced of the non-necessity of mercurial interference in many cases of syphilis. My friend Mr. R. W. Dunn and myself had intended to relate some more such cases in a paper this year at Oxford; but one of us was abroad, and the paper was not read. In reply to another question of Dr. Sisson's, as to my present views about iodide of potassium, I would remark that, in large doses, such as from ten to twenty grains thrice a day, it now appears to me to be one of the most powerful specifics we possess against any disease; I mean in tertiary forms, such as periostitis, etc.; whether these have been preceded or not by long courses of mercury. I formerly held that iodide of potassium was chiefly valuable when mercury had been given; and Professor Boeck seems still to be of this opinion. I now believe that in small doses, such as two grains thrice daily, it is often inefficacious, and that large doses are infinitely preferable. This change in my convictions has been brought about chiefly by the observations of M. Ricord and M. Alfred Fournier on the subject, and my own subsequent observation. Both of these gentlemen and many others in Paris and London, e.g., Sir H. Thompson, Mr. Curling, etc., are in favour of very large doses of iodide of potassium.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you beforehand for inserting this letter. I cannot help thinking that the period of prejudice in favour of mercury is fast passing away. The drug is no longer among many a favourite in bronchitis, pneumonia, or consumption, or even in peritonitis and pericarditis. In iritis, I know well from long experience, it is not needed. Well, then, I contend, that *perhaps* even syphilis, that extremely common and grave disease, may do as well or better without it; and although many in London do not think so, a great many in Paris, Edinburgh, and the majority in Norway, are of like opinion. We hear from men of note that the day for medical debating is gone by (Dr. Sanderson). I, on the contrary, believe that discussion, open and fearless, on medical and social questions of importance was never more needed than at present. We are almost satiated with thermometric and other instrumental details, and I for one have to thank Dr. Sisson for taking the trouble to ask me what I think upon a subject upon which, among a host of others, all discussion seems to offend. I am, etc.,

99, Southampton Row, W.C.

CHARLES DRYSDALE.

A GREAT deal of correspondence appears in local papers, which have been forwarded to us, touching a difference between Dr. D. W. Williams of Menai Bridge and the Board of Guardians of the Bangor and Beaumaris Union. We have not the key to the reference to some past matter which it is sought to revive; but Dr. Williams, being a graduate of the University of St. Andrew's, is quite right to insist on being called Dr., as he is entitled to be, and not Mr.

MR. NOBLE.—The minute anatomy of spiders is, we believe, a field still open for much further investigation. We cannot profess to give our correspondent a complete bibliography. Besides the great work of Blackwell, published by the Ray Society, we refer him to Clafarède's lectures on the development of that group; and to the more recent publication by A. Mengeis, "*Preussische Spinner. Erste Abtheilung. Schriften der naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig. Neue Folge, Band 1. 1865.*" Sir John Lubbock has recently published a memoir, of which we have not at hand the precise reference, concerning the minute anatomy of the generative apparatus of some spiders.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

A MEDICAL OFFICER of active service and long experience, referring to the recent article in the JOURNAL, writes. "Your remarks, beginning 'many who enter,' are only too true. The fault, however, lies with *our* chiefs. It is the duty of the Director General to protect the interests of his officers, and to administer his department without partiality, favour, or affection. He ought to have sufficient force of character to decline his sanction to the promotion of youngsters over their seniors—for such services as Abyssinia. He should say, No! I have officers with nearly double their service, who have served in the Crimea, India, China on active service, and I cannot sanction this injustice to them. Reward these young men with C.B.'s, or K.C.B.'s, but not at the expense of men who have grown grey in campaigning. Look again at the staff appointments at Netley. Like all military staff employment, these were made and intended by Lord Herbert to be for *five years only*. It was thus hoped to distribute the advantages resulting therefrom as much as possible through the service, as an object of ambition and stimulus to study. But in steps—a job. Personal or strong interest is made with the Director-General and the same men are reappointed, and the object of the post is frustrated. The borough becomes closed, and the advantages which ought to be diffused among twenties is limited to *one*. Nearly every Staff-Surgeon can boast of being round the world, while this one has spent sixteen years in the climate of Great Britain. This is solely *our own* fault, *i.e.*, the fault of the medical administration of the medical department. Again, one man holds a staff appointment as clerk to a principal medical officer for six or eight years. His purely professional duties have been, during that time, *nil*. The principal medical officer exerts his influence and another staff appointment is obtained for the same man, without reference to the application or claims of others. This, again, is the result of medical administration, and has nothing to do with War Office or Horse Guards influence."

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, April 7th; The Lincoln Journal, April 6th; The Western Daily Press, April 5th; The Leamington Advertiser, April 8th; The Royal Leamington Spa Courier, April 10th; The Buxton Advertiser, April 10th; The Welshman, April 2nd; The Indian Medical Gazette, March 1st; The Derbyshire Advertiser, April 9th; The Kidderminster Times, April 10th.

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

Mr. W. Rivington, London; Dr. W. F. Smith, Sheffield; Mr. Hugh Norris, South Petherton; Mr. A. Wood, Netley; Mr. A. Ward, Penistone, Sheffield; Mr. J. F. West, Birmingham; Dr. J. Ford, Chumleigh; Dr. J. O'Reilly, Dublin; Mr. J. D. Ward, Wakefield; Mr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Dr. W. Cholmeley, London; Mr. E. Lund, Manchester; Mr. J. Williams, Penygroes; Dr. Aiken, Edinburgh; Mr. W. H. Garrington, Southsea; Dr. Balthazar W. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. Street, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Leach, Chilcompton; Mr. F. G. Bailey, Liverpool; and Dr. W. B. Dalby, Chester.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. G. F. Elliott, Hull; Dr. W. H. Broadbent, London; Dr. R. D. Powell, London; Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson, Hayward's Heath; Dr. J. Mulvany, Portsmouth; Dr. F. M. Pearce, London; Mr. R. Rendle, London; Dr. Thorowgood, London; Dr. L. W. Sedgwick, London; Dr. T. W. Thurstfield, Leamington; Mr. T. Bryant, London; Mr. Spencer Watson, London; Dr. Henry Blanc, Brussels; Mr. Hawker, Camelford; Mr. J. Z. Laurence, London; Dr. A. Samelson, Manchester; Dr. Moxon, London; The Honorary Secretaries of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch; F.R.C.S.; Dr. J. Barclay, Leicester; 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. Davey, Bristol; Dr. Lankester, London; Dr. F. W. Pavy, London; The Secretary of the Leeds School of Medicine; Mr. Rigden, Canterbury; Captain Davies, Pershore; Mr. Heckford, London; Dr. C. Kelly, London; Dr. Lewis, Carmarthen; Mr. C. J. Fox, London; Mr. L. M. Griffiths, Bristol; Mr. A. Wood, Kirkby-Moorside; Mr. J. S. Gamgee, Birmingham; and Mr. Gornall, Preston.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Reports of the Industrial Employment Association for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime. Nos. 1 and 2. London: 1869.
A Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City and Borough of Bath. By C. S. Barter, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond. Bath and London: 1869.
The Normal Temperature in Children. By Jas. Finlayson, M.B. Glasgow: 1869.
The First Annual Report of the Malvern Rural Hospital. Malvern: 1869.
The Pocket Guide to the British Pharmacopœia. London: 1869.
The Seventh Annual Report of the Cumberland and Northumberland Lunatic Asylum for 1868. Carlisle: 1869.
The Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, for the year 1868. Dublin: 1869.
The New York Medical Gazette, March 1869.
The California Medical Gazette, March 1869.
The Philadelphia and New York Medical and Surgical Reporter, March 1869.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, April 10th, 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.	
							Number of days it blew in certain directions.												Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.									
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Of Dew-point.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxm. in Sun.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.	N.	N.E.	E.						S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm, etc.			
BATH.....	30.014	0.463	52.0	48.8	45.5	79	68.2	35.9	32.3	52.4	43.3	94.2	..	7.7	5	0.3	..	1	..	2.4	0.7	0.3	2.3	2.5	4	0.20				
Dr. Barter, F.M.S.																														
BOURNEMOUTH.....	30.072	0.540	49.4	46.9	44.2	83	61.3	34.5	26.8	53.8	42.2	126.0	28.9	4.6	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	1	..	1	1.6	3	0.35				
Dr. Compton, F.M.S.																														
DUBLIN.....	30.008	0.260	48.1	45.5	42.7	82	59.0	36.1	22.9	51.3	41.7	..	32.2	7.9	..	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	..	2	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.7	5	0.62			
Dr. J. W. Moore.																														
KEW.....	30.048	0.567	50.1	47.6	45.0	84	65.0	31.1	33.9	55.8	41.5	122.4	24.5	7.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	1	0.7	..	1.7	0.3	0.3	2	1.5	2	0.36			
Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.																														
LLANDUDNO.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Drs. Nicol and Dalton.																														
MALVERN.....	30.013	0.437	49.2	45.4	41.5	74	66.0	33.0	35.0	54.6	39.6	91.7	32.0	7.5	5.7	0.3	..	0.6	1	0.6	2.6	..	0.6	1	1	4	0.32			
Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.																														
SCARBOROUGH.....	29.971	0.579	46.0	43.0	39.6	79	53.0	34.8	18.2	49.4	40.0	7.7	2.7	0.7	0.3	..	1.7	..	1.7	1	0.7	1	3.5	4	0.12			
Dr. C. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.																														
SIDMOUTH.....	30.050	0.250	48.8	46.7	45.2	85	58.3	34.3	24.0	53.4	41.7	..	..	3.6	5.2	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	0.6	4	0.43
Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.																														
WORTHING.....	30.054	0.656	46.5	45.0	43.4	90	54.9	33.2	21.7	56.5	41.1	..	26.5	6.9	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1	0	1	1.5	2	0.23				
W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.																														

* Not received.

REMARKS.—There has been a general and, in some cases, considerable increase in atmospheric pressure during the week; the range has been on the whole smaller, though somewhat variable. Temperature increased rapidly and considerably towards the end of the week at all stations: the highest was registered at Bath, and the range has in consequence been much greater,—the greatest occurred at Kew. There has also been a simultaneous increase in humidity. Winds have been very variable and light: it was almost calm at Sidmouth. The sky, which was generally much clouded during the early part of the week, cleared rapidly towards its end: the least amount of cloud was registered at Sidmouth. The amount of ozone has been very variable. The rainfall has been on the whole slightly below that of the previous week, though varying at different stations. Fogs were observed at Sidmouth, Worthing, and Kew. At Bath the mortality from bronchitis continues high; from Dublin typhoid fever is reported as epidemic, and several cases of "cerebro-spinal arachnitis" were observed; otherwise, the general health is excellent. No additional plants were observed in flower at Kew.

Kew, April 14th, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.