

and, indeed, there is no doubt of its being seriously contaminated by the infiltration of animal refuse. Dr. Wood and myself have requested, therefore, that the ladle be removed from the troughs, and a notice put up, warning persons not to drink of the water. The area of the enteric fever is curiously conterminous with the area supplied by the troughs. Ackworth consists of three parts—High Ackworth, Ackworth Moor Top, and Low Ackworth. The troughs are situated in Ackworth Moor Top, Low and High Ackworth derive their water from other sources. In High Ackworth there is no enteric fever. In Low Ackworth one case only has occurred. This one case occurred in a boy whose father works at Ackworth Moor Top. The boy was in the daily habit of walking to Ackworth Moor with his father's dinner. On his way there and back he has been wont to play at the troughs, and invariably drank of the water as he passed. No other person from Low Ackworth was in the habit of drinking the water." Dr. Allbutt then goes on to describe the source of supply of the "water troughs" as tractred by him. "A beautiful stream runs by several channels through a basin of excavation, the channels themselves then combining to form a main stream which supplies the watering troughs. The basin is filled with made earth, upon which again are placed six or eight dwellings, with foul privies, pigsties, stumps, and other receptacles of filth. The contents of these places drain at once into the porous soil and into the stream, thus accounting at once for its pollution." To prove this, he had the source of the stream fouled; and the pollution was distinctly shewn at the troughs an hour afterwards. To give a further idea of the rapidity of percolation, he states, that on the day of my visit a heavy rain has fallen, which ceased during his survey of the village. "Surface water at the close of the shower was standing deeply in the hollows of the soil and footpaths behind the cottages. In less than an hour nearly the whole of this rain-water had disappeared; and on my noticing this, the natives assured me with pride that 'no water never stands long here.'"

By a curious coincidence, Dr. Allbutt has been called in to see a case of enteric fever occurring in a part of Leeds where no other case exists, and in a person who visited at Ackworth Moor Top—the fever district—at the very time when, it is calculated, he must have been poisoned, allowing for the duration of his illness and the time of incubation.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet in LONDON, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary.*
13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, May 11th, 1869.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the Session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, May 27th, at 8.15 P.M.; R. N. STONE, Esq., President, in the Chair.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
CHARLES STEELE, }

Bath, May 11th, 1869.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 27th, at 3 P.M.

ROBERT L. BOWLES, *Honorary Secretary.*
Folkestone, May 9th, 1869.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held, in conjunction with the East Anglian Branch, at Cambridge, on Friday, June 18th, at 2 P.M.; W. W. FISHER, M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine, President. By the permission of the Masters and Fellows, the meeting will be held in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to communicate with the secretaries of these respective Branches, at their earliest convenience.

With the permission of the Master, Professors, and Fellows, the dinner will be served in the Hall of Downing College.

P. W. LATHAM, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

17, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, May 5th, 1869.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, June 18th, at 3 P.M.; J. VOSE SOLOMON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner will be on the table at 5 P.M. punctually. Tickets, including waiters and dessert, 7s. 6d. each.

T. H. BARTLETT, *Honorary Secretary.*

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the above Branch will take place at the Northampton General Infirmary, on Tuesday, June 29th, at 1.30 P.M.; WILLIAM NEWMAN, M.D. (Stamford), President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to send the names or titles of the same, forthwith, to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton } *Hon. Secs.*
G. P. GOLDSMITH, Esq., Bedford }

Northampton, May 1869.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

THE Spring Meeting of the above Branch was held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on Wednesday, April 21st. The President, Dr. T. BARNES, took the Chair at one o'clock; and thirty gentlemen, members of the Society and visitors, were present.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch: W. Brown, Esq., Hesket Newmarket; W. Jephson Weldon, M.B., Millom. The following members of the Association were elected members of the Branch: J. Tweddle, Esq., Keswick; J. G. Whitehead, Esq., Cockermouth.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the Branch, which already includes about two-thirds of the total number of practitioners residing in the two counties. Having been an original member of the parent Association, and for a long time almost the only one in this district, he had been much pleased to see a local Branch formed. He regretted that the state of his health had prevented him from attending and presiding at the Whitehaven meeting; and, as this was the first meeting he had been able to attend, he begged to thank the members for the honour they had done him in electing him as their first President. He then made a few remarks on the progress of medical science, and on the changes that had taken place in medical practice during his prolonged experience, dwelling chiefly on the changes in the treatment of fevers and acute inflammations. Formerly, blood-letting was too freely practised in these diseases; but now, he thought, we had run to the opposite extreme, and did not bleed our patients often enough, but gave them too many stimulants.

Direct Representation of the Profession in the General Medical Council.

—Dr. I'ANSON (Whitehaven) moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament in favour of a direct representation of the profession in the General Medical Council. The motion, being seconded by Dr. ELIOT, and supported by Dr. CLOUSTON and Mr. REEVES, was unanimously adopted.

Papers.—Dr. GREEN (Kendal) read a paper on the Treatment of Diphtheria. After trying various plans, he had found that the best results were obtained by alterative purgatives, bran poultices to the throat, and the administration of ten grains of carbonate of ammonia and fifteen to twenty grains of chlorate of potash every two hours. On the second day, the fever would generally be found to have abated, when the medicine might be given every three hours; and, on the fourth day, the fever and diphtheritic exudation on the tonsils would generally be found to have disappeared entirely. Convalescence then set in, and was promoted by tonics, iron and quinine, and change of air, especially to the seaside.—This paper led to an interesting discussion, in which the President, Dr. Walker, Dr. Fidler, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. Reeves, and Dr. Lockie, took part.

2. Mr. REEVES (Carlisle) brought forward a successful case of Disarticulation at the Hip-joint. The patient, a boy aged six years, became affected with acute necrosis of the femur, extending from one end to the other. During the course of the disease, fracture occurred about three inches from the lower extremity of the bone. The patient became much exhausted, and amputation of the thigh was resolved upon; but, finding the femur diseased through its entire shaft, Mr. Reeves ran the knife up along the side of the bone, and disarticulated. The patient rapidly recovered, and was present at the meeting.

3. Dr. LOCKIE (Carlisle) related a case of Cross Paralysis, the result

of a fall on the back of the head, in which the lingual branch of the fifth, the sixth, the portio dura of the seventh, and the glosso-pharyngeal portion of the eighth cerebral nerves, were involved on the right side; and on the left, the third, the facial branches of the fifth and the ninth cerebral nerves, and all the spinal nerves.

4. Dr. ASTLES (Millom) and Dr. ROBINSON (Ulverstone) gave the particulars of a case which has been described in the local journals as one of Trance. The subject of the case was a little girl aged eleven years, and of strumous diathesis. She has been in a comatose state for several months, and is said not to have taken any food, nor to have passed anything from the bladder or rectum, for more than three months. Dr. Astles, who saw the case in its early stage, attributed the symptoms to tubercular disease of the brain. The patient is now rapidly sinking, and is very much emaciated. Dr. Robinson, who is now in attendance, thinks the symptoms are due to ureæmia.—An interesting discussion followed.

There was also an exhibition of Surgical and Scientific Instruments, sent by Mr. Wood, York; of Pharmaceutical Preparations, by Mr. Brady, Newcastle; Pathological Preparations and Microscopic Specimens, by Drs. Clouston and H. Barnes; painted Casts of Morbid Specimens, by Dr. Maclare, Carlisle.

Dinner.—The members and their friends afterwards dined together, under the presidency of Dr. Taylor of Penrith, President-elect; and brought to a close a highly successful meeting.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1869.

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., President, in the Chair.

The late Mr. Bruce.—*Razor-grinder's, etc., Lungs.*—*Fibroid Disease of Thyroid Gland.*—*Transverse Processes of and Vertebra expectorated.*—*Epithelioma of Oesophagus.*—*Microcephalic Skull.*—*Joined Twins.*—*Club-foot from the Hare.*—*Gall-stones.*—*Cystic Tumour with Intracystic Growths.*—*Prostatic Calculus: Fistulous openings in Bladder and Rectum.*—*Special Meningitis.*

THE PRESIDENT referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Alexander Bruce, and expressed what he believed to be the unanimous feeling of every member, deep regret at the early death of one who was so active a member of the Society, and who gave every promise of a brilliant career.

Dr. GREENHOW shewed characteristic specimens of Razor-grinder, Flax-dresser, Copper-miner, Stonemason, and Colliers' Lungs. In such cases the bronchitis set up by the particles of coal, flax, etc., results in interstitial pneumonia, the lungs become increased in density, and parts completely consolidated, shewing no vesicular structure whatever. These parts, and also the crepitant tissue of the lung, are usually intersected by fibrous bands, some evident only by the microscope. They can sometimes be traced into, and sometimes they quite surround, the cell-wall, and are the result of a new growth, springing from the connective tissue between the lobules and around the vessels and tubes. The tubes become dilated and thickened. In all cases there are signs of former pleurisy, and in some cavities are found. Emphysema of the lungs is rarely present to any marked extent. The lungs are almost always deeply pigmented black, but sometimes red, as described by Zenker, from inhaling red dust; a microscopic specimen of which Dr. Greenhow exhibited. The pigment is found in the air-vesicles and around the tubes, frequently in the cell-walls, and in every case in the subserous connective tissue, and is seen to exude freely from the lungs and bronchial glands on section. The pleura is frequently studded with projecting nodules of pigment. The question as to the origin of the pigment had received considerable attention from various writers. Dr. Pearson had long ago shewn that it was largely composed of black soot. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Hamilton of Falkirk, and others, have investigated the subject with similar results; and lately Knauff, by experiments, has demonstrated beyond doubt that soot not only forms a great part of the pigment in the lung, but that it penetrates even into the pleura. The pigment is found in cells lying loose in the air-vesicles or tubes, and in the tubes.—Dr. Greenhow, in answer to Dr. Crisp, stated that tubercle is not very often found in these cases.—Dr. MOXON thought that the pleural pigment was not in all these cases due to soot, because he had seen isolated spots with haematinic crystals.—Dr. WILSON FOX believed it indisputable, that some of the pigment was haematinic or haematoïdine, derived from the blood. He remarked on the comparatively small number of the cases which were affected by tubercle, but stated that several of Zenker's were distinctly tubercular.

It was a question, however, whether there was not in these cases a predisposing cause.—Dr. BASTIAN objected to the name *interstitial pneumonia* proposed by Rokitansky, and now retained by Dr. Greenhow, on the ground that, where such tissue-change was found in organs, there was, in a very large number of cases, not the slightest evidence, either from the clinical history or from the subsequent examination of the product, that inflammation had existed. It was, he believed, admitted by all, that the tissue-change in these cases which had been brought before the meeting by Dr. Greenhow—in which there was some ground for believing that the pathological condition had a more or less proximate relation to inflammation of the bronchi—was in every way similar to that met with in cases of cirrhosis of the lung. From a very careful examination of the details of almost all the recorded cases of this disease, it seemed evident that, in a very large number of them, no inflammation, in the ordinary sense of the term, had existed. What seemed to have taken place was rather an actual *overgrowth* of the fibrous tissue of the lung—though why this occurred in these cases was at present wholly unknown to us. But the result was that the proper tissue of the lung was obliterated and stamped out, and in its place there remained a new growth of fibre-tissue. This change might then be described as one of *fibroid substitution*—thus the mere fact would be stated, and no theory implied. There was no more reason for saying that such a new growth of tissue was a direct result of inflammation, than there would be for stating that any fibrinous tumour occurring in the body was a result of inflammation.—Dr. GREENHOW said he referred to the pigment of soot and coal only, and not to the pigment of blood, which was common enough. He believed that it was only when the tissue was diseased that particles entered the interstices. Only a small proportion of the cases suffered from the excessive changes seen in the specimens brought before the Society. He differed from Dr. Bastian as to the pathology of the interstitial lung-change.

Dr. SEMPLE shewed a case of Fibroid Disease of the Thyroid Gland. The lung was full of tubercular masses breaking down.

Dr. MACKENZIE shewed the Transverse Processes of the second or third Cervical Vertebra expectorated during life. The ulcer in the throat healed up.

Dr. MACKENZIE exhibited a specimen of Epithelioma of the upper part of the Oesophagus. There was complete dysphagia, although the canal was little interfered with.

Dr. LANGDON DOWN shewed a Microcephalic Skull of unusually extreme dimensions from a young man nineteen years old, who possessed, as is general in similar cases, more than a comparative amount of intelligence. Dr. Down stated, however, in answer to Dr. Hare, that they did not shew an average amount of intelligence.

Mr. PICK exhibited a specimen of Joined Twins. The children were joined somewhat in the same way, though to a much greater extent, as the Siamese twins; in fact, instead of being joined by the ensiform cartilage alone, the whole length of the sternum was involved. There was only one thoracic cavity common to the two children, containing two hearts in a single pericardium, and two pair of lungs. The malformation of the hearts was peculiar, as they were joined together by the left auricle of one with the right auricle of the other, and there was a direct communication between these two cavities. One of the hearts contained only a single ventricle and two auricles; the other heart was natural. In the abdominal cavity the two livers were joined together, but were perfect in other respects.

Mr. PICK also shewed a specimen of Club-foot from the Hare.

Dr. MURCHISON brought forward two cases of Gall-stones that caused death. In one case death was due to enteritis caused by impacting of the gall-stone into the gut. In the other case the patient, a female, had suffered for three months with pain and swelling in the right thigh. When admitted, she had vomiting, and was in a state of great weakness. There was no jaundice, but bile pigment in the urine, and hepatic tenderness. The right femoral vein felt hard. There were neither sweating nor rigors, and the temperature throughout was about normal. She vomited altered blood on the day previous to her death. After death, the femoral vein was found choked by a firm coagulum, and a cavity communicating with the cystic duct full of gall-stones, and ulcerated. The liver was full of pyæmic deposits. Dr. Murchison brought forward this case mainly as an example of many similar cases which he had seen in which there was pyæmia from internal causes, and no elevation of temperature.

Mr. BIRKETT shewed a Tumour composed of Cysts with Intracystic Growths removed from the mammary gland of a patient, fifty-one years old. It had been observed during a period of ten years. Ulceration of the skin had taken place at two places, allowing the intracystic growths to protrude. A section displayed two structures; 1, a large quantity of cysts of various sizes filled with intracystic growths; 2, a solid tuber without any well-defined cyst. In the centre was a

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

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

DARLINGTON.—The Guardians have appointed Mr. W. H. Arrowsmith to be medical officer of the Union in the room of Mr. S. E. Piper, resigned.

WEST HAM.—The Guardians received a letter from the Poor-law Board, urging them to increase the salary of Mr. Kelland, the medical officer for Plaistow Marsh; but they preferred to divide the district, and appoint an additional medical officer.

ST. LUKE'S.—A letter has been received from the Poor-law Board, sanctioning a re-arrangement of the medical district, with a view of rendering the work more equal.

SHOREDITCH.—The Infirmary and Dispensary Committee submitted a report describing the alterations they proposed to make at the suggestion of the medical officers, in order to render the work more equal. The recommendations were adopted.

SHEFFIELD.—The Chairman (Alderman Saunders) has given notice of motion that the assistant vaccination prosecutors be no longer continued, but that instead the chief inspector's whole time be engaged. He maintained that a saving to the Union of £300 a year would be thus effected.

ISLINGTON.—The Poor-law Board regret that the Guardians have not appointed one vaccinator for the whole parish; but they will now make no opposition to the appointment of four, as resolved upon by the Guardians. Drs. Ducat, Simpson, and Greenwood, and Mr. Harston, the four district medical officers who lose their office as vaccinators under the new arrangements, attended the Board to point out the loss they sustain, and to complain of the office of vaccinator being given to those medical officers who had sent in the highest vaccination returns during the year. They maintained that this was no test of diligence, as the Guardians supposed, but resulted from the character of the population of each district. The Guardians replied that they came too late, and no action was taken.

ST. PANCRAS.—Dr. Saul has been temporarily appointed medical officer of the Workhouse.

HOLBORN.—The Guardians have appointed a committee to carry out the Dispensary Clauses of the Metropolitan Poor Act 1867.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, May 11th, 1869.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—Lord KINNAIRD called the attention of the House to the state of the law in Scotland as to inquiring into the causes of sudden death by accident or violence. In Scotland, he showed, there was nothing analogous to the English coroner's inquest, but only an occasional inquiry by a procurator-fiscal. The Scotch law required amendment.—Lord MORLEY thought the Scotch system of secret preognition succeeded in producing practically the same useful results as the public procedure in England by means of coroners' inquests. A comparison of the criminal statistics of the two countries showed that the secret system was perhaps even the more successful. It was certainly more benevolent, protecting as it did persons finally turning out to be quite innocent against the invidiousness of a public inquiry.—Lord DALHOUSIE thought the Scotch system, on the whole, a good one, but that some compulsory means were required in order to secure that all cases of sudden death should be reported to the procurator-fiscal.—The Duke of MONTROSE objected to any compulsory machinery.—Lord MINTO thought there was always a danger of abuse, and still more danger of suspicion of abuse, where the procedure was secret, as at present in Scotland.—Lord COLONSAY highly praised the existing jurisdiction of public prosecutors in Scotland, and pointed out the danger of meddling with so successful a system. There might be inefficient officials, but so there would be under any system. He justified the refusal of the Commission now sitting on Scotch legal procedure to consider this subject directly. Incidentally, it had considered it.—Lord KINNAIRD concurred in commending the institution of public prosecutors. But there were defects in the existing system. One was, that those officers were now allowed to practise privately.

OBITUARY.

JAMES S. CLUFF, M.R.C.S.

WE regret to record the early loss of a surgeon of the highest promise (James S. Cluff, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Dublin), who was drowned on the 7th instant near Belfast, while bathing. Mr. Cluff was Demonstrator of Anatomy at University College, where his career as a student of medicine had been most brilliant. His untiring pursuit of knowledge led him to study every minutia of his profession. He was a singularly painstaking dresser and physician's clerk, and subsequently an admirable house-surgeon. Mr. Cluff had taken the member's diploma of the College of Surgeons, and had passed the anatomical and physiological sections of the examination for the fellowship with extreme credit; at the first M.B. examination of the University of London, he carried off the three exhibitions for anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. He was a most successful teacher, endearing his pupils to him by his gentle patient disposition and happy faculty for adapting his explanation to their comprehension. Though possessed of copious information on all subjects, his unusual modesty and pleasant manners rendered him a charming companion for men older than himself. Had he lived, his integrity, talents, and industry would have raised him to a most conspicuous and honoured position in our profession.

MEDICAL NEWS.

BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes at this institution took place recently. Dr. MARTYN addressed the students. He commented on the tedious introductory addresses with which the *annus medicus* is commenced at almost all English schools of medicine, and the custom in Bristol on 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. It was the custom just now very much to disparage the system of teaching by lectures, as opposed to the experimental, practical, and clinical methods. Without detracting from these modes of study, there were great advantages in the lecture or professorial system. The number of lectures had been sufficiently reduced, and every one now, in chemistry, physiology, botany, anatomy, or medicine, etc., was illustrated practically throughout in various ways. All science, as a body of general truths, must be taught a good deal in abstract form; while medical literature is now so enormous as to make the *résumé* in lectures a positive saving of labour. In the educational system of Prussia, mere crammed results, as tested by final examinations, are now being abandoned in favour of an exact curriculum. There was also much good in the sort of regular drill of daily attendance and collegiate study. Dr. Martyn combated the tendency to discourage gratuitous medical advice in hospitals, etc., though no doubt some received it who could afford to pay. The profession was not like an ordinary business in its commercial relations, for it tolerated no secret remedies, nor any exaggerated puffing in advertisements. The medical man must identify himself with his clients' interests, though his own often suffered by so doing. All good done in putting down disease resulted in loss to the profession. As to a precise money *quid pro quo*, there could be none for medical advice any more than for good legal advocacy, religious ministrations, or labour in fine arts; and the best work in science, art, and literature had been very poorly remunerated. All workers in these things must be somewhat careless as to accurate adjustment of payment. It could not be too strongly urged that life did not "consist" in things which a man possessed, neither in the accumulation of intellectual nor material wealth, but rather in knowing how to do something, and in doing it so as to conduce to the good of man's estate. On behalf of the medical faculty, he congratulated the students on the warm competition for the prizes and the general excellence of their papers, concluding by wishing God speed and a successful, useful career to those about to leave. The following is a list of the adjudications:—*First year's prize* (books to the value of £3), Mr. W. A. Sturge. *Certificates of Honour*, Messrs. A. B. Rees, A. E. A. Lawrence, B. J. Massiah, and W. J. Cole. *Second year's prize* (books to the value of £5), Mr. W. T. Benham. *Certificate of Honour*, Mr. A. E. Procter. *Third year's prize* (books to the value of £7), Mr. L. W. Marshall. *Certificates of Honour*, Messrs. E. T. Hale, H. M. Chute, and W. Hodges. The prizeman 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.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on May 4th:—

Attwater, Arthur Wm., Brondesbury Lodge, Kilburn (St. Bartholomew's)
Broom, Henry John, Llanelli, South Wales (University College)
Cheyne, William R., Nottingham Place (University College)
Darby, John Thomas, Derby (University College)
Edwards, Wm. Henry, Antigua, West Indies (St. Bartholomew's)
Etheredge, George Ernest F., L.S.A., Starston, Norfolk (St. Bartholomew's)
Harris, Andrew, Manchester (Manchester School)
Hart, John, Calcutta (Calcutta and University College)
Hartill, John Thomas, L.R.C.P., Willenhall, Staffordshire (St. Bartholomew's)
Kennedy, Edward, Manchester (Manchester School)
Kibbler, William Ambrose, Hackney (London)
Kipling, William, L.S.A., Romaldkirk, Yorkshire (University College)
Parsons, Thomas E., Islip, Oxon (St. Mary's)
Plaxton, Joseph William, Hull (Hull School)
Reynolds, John, Brixton, Surrey (Guy's)
Ringer, Beverley Stewart, John Street, W.C. (St. Bartholomew's)
Sewell, Allen, L.S.A., Euston Square (University College)
Ticehurst, Augustus Rowland, L.S.A., Hastings (Guy's)
Wade, George Herbert, Plymouth (St. George's)

Admitted members on May 5th:—

Betts, James Oliphant, L.S.A., Calcutta (University College)
Calantarians, Johannes A., Armenia (University College)
Caldecott, Randolph, Rugby (King's College)
Davies, William Henry, L.S.A., Newbridge, Monmouth (University College)
Edwards, Lewis, Wimbledon, Surrey (Guy's)
Fielding, James, M.D., Toronto (Toronto and St. Thomas's)
Fleming, David Gibb, M.D., Toronto (Toronto and St. Thomas's)
Harris, Robert, Hackney (Guy's)
Hosford, Thomas Stroud, Clapton Park (London)
Howse, Frederic, L.S.A., Kilburn (Charing Cross)
Hughes, Arthur H., M.B., Toronto (Toronto and St. Thomas's)
Kenyon, John Keisham, L.S.A., Ditton (St. Mary's and Guy's)
Moor, Alfred, Durham (Guy's)
Parkinson, Charles Henry W., Wimborne, Dorset (Guy's)
Pughe, John Eliot Howard, Liverpool (Liverpool School)
Robathan, George B., Risca, Monmouth (St. Thomas's)
Shaw, Josephus, Lees, near Manchester (St. Bartholomew's)
Shewin, Alfred, Sevenoaks, Kent (University College)

It is stated that three candidates out of the forty-seven examined on the 4th and 5th inst. failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were referred for six months' further hospital study.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on May 11th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. Cleland Lammianian, W. W. Dove, G. E. Cheyne, Edwin Barnes, Charles Grimes, J. F. Weatherhead, E. A. Feringer, and J. H. T. Penkivil (St. Bartholomew's); Benjamin Tubb, C. S. Ticehurst, H. E. Waddy, H. J. Hibberd, and E. G. Younger (Guy's); J. H. More, J. J. Barnes, Edmund Lee, and R. T. Parkinson (Manchester); A. J. England and Robert Adams (University College); H. M. Kemmis and M. J. Kelly (Dublin); R. W. Parker (St. Thomas's and London); C. S. Charlesworth (Leeds); John A. Cowan (Edinburgh); J. G. Mainwaring (Birmingham); James Bullock (London); and J. G. Purcell (Dublin and Manchester).

The following gentlemen passed on May 12th:—

Messrs. R. H. Hutchings and T. H. B. Rodwell (Guy's); G. D. Beadwell, A. J. Owen, J. E. Gabb, and Robert Gibbs (St. Bartholomew's); Jeremiah Doyle, H. T. Jones, and H. J. Saunders (Dublin); T. Scoresby-Jackson and W. H. Higgins (Edinburgh); S. R. Phillips (Westminster); James Tomlins (Manchester); George Berry (St. Thomas's); W. F. McBrien (Toronto); G. M. Cole (St. Mary's); W. F. Terry (New York).

Fourteen out of the fifty-eight candidates examined on the above named days failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were referred for a period of three months' further anatomical study.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, May 6th, 1869.

Anderson, Richard Benjamin, Theddlethorpe
Cuffe, Alfred Gordon, Haverstock Hill
Haynes, Horace Eyre, Evesham
Lucas, Robert Harry, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

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

Allen, Matthew Septimus, Birmingham General Hospital
Allwork, Charles, Guy's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Goodwin, Felix, Crowland, Lincolnshire
Gudgen, Frederick George, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire
Ward, John Slinger, Stockton-on-Tees

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are declared:—

ALTRINCHAM UNION, Cheshire—Medical Officer for the Altrincham District.
ARDNAMURCHAN, Argyllshire—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator (£80 per annum, and Vaccination Fees).

BRISTOL DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

CARLOW UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Borris Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).

CARMARTHENSHIRE INFIRMARY, Carmarthen—Physician.

CASTLEBAR UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the North Division of the Castlebar Dispensary District (£90 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).

COOTEHILL UNION, co. Cavan—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Fever Hospital (£80 per annum).

DALKEITH, Edinburghshire—Parochial Medical Officer.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon and Secretary (£75 per annum, with board and residence).

ELGIN COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Medical Officer.

FARRINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Surgeon.

GLAMORGANSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Cardiff—Dispenser (£30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).

GREAT WESTERN AND BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAYS PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Medical Officer for the Yeovil District.

HARTEPOOL HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon and Secretary (£80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square—Assistant Physician.

LEAMINGTON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Dispenser.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Leicester—Assistant Medical Officer.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—Physician.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire Square—Surgeon.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery.

MULLINGAR UNION, co. Westmeath—Medical Officer, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Ballynacragy Dispensary District (£90 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Physician; Four Assistant-Surgeons; Senior House-Surgeon; Junior House-Surgeon.

NEW ROSS UNION, co. Wexford—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for St. Mullins Dispensary District (£70 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).

NORTH RIDING INFIRMARY, Middlesborough-on-Tees—House-Surgeon (£70 per annum, with board and apartments).

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Stoke-upon-Trent—Resident Medical Officer (£80 per annum, increasing £10 a year, with board, lodging, and washing).

READING MEDICAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon (£120 per annum, furnished residence, coals, and candles).

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich—Three Medical Officers for Deptford; a House-Surgeon.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Resident Medical and Surgical Officer (£40 per annum, with board and lodging).

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Physician.

SUNDERLAND GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Physician.

THURLES UNION, co. Tipperary—Medical Officer, and Registrar of Births, etc., for Holycross Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees).

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin—Professor of Zoology and Director of the Museum.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith—Dispenser.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard Street, Soho—Physician.

WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, AND CHICHESTER INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Chichester—House-Surgeon (£80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).

YORK DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer (£100 per annum, with coals, gas, and allowance for servant).

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

DRURY, C. H., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Sunderland Infirmary.

MIDDLEMIST, R. P., Esq. appointed Obstetric Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

***PAYNE, Joseph Frank**, M.B.Oxon., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children.

BIRTHS.

COWAN.—At Musselburgh, N.B., on May 12th, the wife of Michael W. Cowan, M.D., Surgeon R.N., of a son.

DAY.—On April 28th, at Wakefield, Yorkshire, the wife of *W. Henry Day, L.R.C.P.Edin., of a son.

ELLIS.—On May 4th, at Redcliff Parade West, Bristol, the wife of *R. W. Ellis, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MADGE.—On April 25th, at 32, Fitzroy Square, the wife of *Henry M. Madge, M.D., of a son.

DEATHS.

ELLIS.—On April 29th, at Redcliff Parade West, Bristol, aged 6, John Ridler, eldest surviving son of *R. W. Ellis, Esq., Surgeon.

SIMPSON.—On May 2nd, aged 14 months, Herbert Willmott, youngest child of *Henry Simpson, M.D., Manchester.

GEORGE PURDY, a potted-meat manufacturer, carrying on business in Waterloo Place, Chester Street, Birkenhead, has been convicted of having on his premises, four quarters of beef, a cow's head, and a cow's belly, "which were then and there deposited for the preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man." The details were most revolting, and the stipendiary magistrate (Mr. Preston) sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, refusing to inflict a pecuniary penalty when appealed to by the defendant's advocate to do so.

A NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM is to be built at Whittingham to accommodate 1000 patients, at an estimated expense of £120,000.

EAST SUFFOLK HOSPITAL.—The Committee have received a legacy of £100, free of duty, under the will of the Rev. E. Ward.

RAILWAY MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Morton of Brightside has been appointed district surgeon for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, for Tinsley, Meadow Hall, and Broughton Lane Stations.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday, May 3rd; the President in the chair. The discussion on Mr. Vasey's paper on Filling Teeth with Gold was renewed. The subject is of great importance to both the public and the dentist; and an animated discussion took place. A prominent feature in it was the question of payment, and the general sentiments of the Society on this subject appeared to be expressed by one of the speakers as follows: "The public can never gain the highest result of our art so long as they reward our labours with the stereotyped fee of a guinea. It does not require an elaborate calculation to see that we cannot spend two hours and from seven to fifteen shillings on gold which many cases require, and to be sufficiently recompensed by a guinea." The speaker proposed to adopt the principle of charging for time. The other points discussed were of a technical nature. The paper at the next meeting will be on Electricity as an Anæsthetic in Dental Extractions.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society of London.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M.—Chemical Society.—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.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

THE widow of a member of our profession has recently, by the death of her son, been deprived of all means of support. Her husband was for long engaged in active practice in a country district in Norfolk, where he was able to make a certain amount of provision for the future. Through an event over which he had no control, his savings were, however, entirely lost. Her son, also a surgeon, subsequently maintained his widowed mother, and, to a considerable extent, a sister also. The death of this son, six months ago, has left the widowed lady, now advanced in years, wholly without means of subsistence. Her friends hope to obtain for her a small annuity, and thus qualify her for admission into the Medical Benevolent College, to which they hope subsequently to obtain her election. Believing that the case is one which commands itself to the benevolence of our profession, we, whose names are undersigned, venture to make this appeal. We shall be glad to receive donations of money or promises of votes, and shall also be happy privately to give any further information that may be wished.

(Signed), ANDREW CLARK, M.D., 23, Montagu Place, W.C.
JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, M.D., Finsbury Circus, E.C.

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.

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

The fact that the members of the medical profession are able, by an annual subscription of a guinea, to provide for themselves so powerful an organisation for scientific, social, and political purposes, as the British Medical Association, and at the same time a weekly JOURNAL, which it is not necessary that we should compare with others sold at a much higher price than the total subscription to the Association, has always powerfully affected the minds of the proprietors of several medical journals; and as during the last year or two the profession have seen more and more the economical and professional advantages of joining the Association, the proprietors of these medical papers have become more excited in their efforts to prove to them that it is much better to subscribe thirty shillings, more or less, to a journal without any other advantages, than twenty-one shillings to an Association and JOURNAL. In proving such a case, as arguments are not easily to be found, abuse must needs take its place, and that is plentiful just now; but very little philosophy is needed to regard with complacency attacks which are in fact only covert compliments to the management and very complete proofs of the success of the Association. There is an irresistible logic of facts. Since the JOURNAL has assumed its present character, the Association has nearly doubled in numbers. Upwards of six hundred members have joined this year. At no period has it been occupied more briskly or usefully in the public relations of medicine or in advancing its scientific interests, nor has it ever identified itself more thoroughly with the popular interests of the profession. At the same time, it has won the warm adhesion of all the most eminent and illustrious medical authorities. The value and necessity of a weekly medium of communication is, we have reason to believe, felt every week more completely; and all experience has proved that, in proportion to the increased efficiency of the JOURNAL, the prosperity, numbers, and usefulness of the Association increase. That it is an increasingly formidable rival to its more highly priced contemporaries, is, we fear, true—*hinc illa lacrymae*. But why do not these friends, who are so grieved that our members get so little for their annual subscription, show a good example? why not deeds instead of words? Let the proprietors of the weekly journals lower their price to a guinea a year, offer to pay seven or eight hundred a year to cover the expenses of the Association, and then to devote a surplus to charitable or scientific purposes. It will be possible then to suppose that they are in earnest, and that they desire something else than the destruction of the JOURNAL and the dissolution of the Association.

LIFE ASSURANCE: NON-FORFEITABLE SYSTEM.

SIR.—Your reference to life assurance, in the JOURNAL for April 3rd, was in good place; for, were provident habits general among medical men, their families and their professional brethren would be saved from the appeals for aid which are occasionally made in the medical journals.

In addition to the Prudential Assurance Company, alluded to in your notice, a Scotch office, the Life Association of Scotland, Edinburgh, has adopted the "rare plan" which you command. It is called the Non-Forfeitable Premium System. By this plan, the whole sum assured is payable at the death of the person named, whenever it may happen; but the policy-holder ceases to pay any premium after the ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty years agreed on, and only if he live so long. Further, should he resolve to discontinue the policy at any time after two payments, he will receive in exchange a paid-up policy for as many roths, 15ths, 20ths, or 30ths of the original policy, as he has paid premiums. Thus, as the prospectus of the association intimates, if the policy be £1000, by annual payments for ten years, it may be exchanged for a paid-up policy, requiring no further payments, of the following amount: viz., after two years payments, £200; three years, £300; four years, £400; five years, £500; six years, £600; seven years, £700; eight years, £800; nine years, £900. The paid-up policy will participate in the profits of the association.

By this non-forfeitable system, not only is the policy-holder assured for the whole amount of the policy from the commencement, during and after payment of the agreed-on number of premiums; but further, by each payment after the first, he secures unfailingly a proportionate part of the policy, whether or not he go on with the remaining payments; the sum assured being placed beyond the reach of any mistake in the payment of premiums. The policy-holder is thus protected against loss of premium, if, from accidental omission or want of money, he discontinue the payments for his policy.

Although Insurance Companies do not encourage the practice of surrendering policies, the association has an office value for surrendered policies. I coincide with your remark, that policies on the plan referred to are well worthy the attention of persons about to insure.

I am, etc.,
W. WHITELAW, M.D., Policy-holder, Life Association of Scotland.

Kirkintilloch, N.B., April 1869.

THE SMALLMAN FUND.

SIR.—Allow me to acknowledge the following:—W. Spencer Watson, Esq., 105; ditto (April 21st), £1:1. I am, etc., BARR MEADOWS.
49, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W., May 8th, 1869.

THE FEES OF AN EDINBURGH M.D.

MR. R. J. WALFORD, Dispensing and Family Chemist, Weymouth, writes the following curious letter. "I shall be obliged if you will forward to me a list of legal fees of medical men, especially of an M.D. Edin."

* * * Who will answer our inquisitive correspondent?

PLURALITIES.

SIR.—The following statement may excite inquiry in these days of hospital abuse and plurality of appointments.

Dr. Grindley Pearce, a Vaccinator and Teacher of Vaccination at the Tottenham Court Road Station and at Marsham Street, Westminster (*vide* list from Privy Council Office), has just been appointed by the Guardians sole Public Vaccinator in the Westminster District, which comprises the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, containing a population of 68,000 souls.

Is this fair to the late vaccinators?

I am, etc.,
London, May 1869.

JUSTITIA.

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

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

SIR.—At a time when you are directing your efforts to place medical ethics, and the relations between the profession and the public on a sounder basis, it will be well even at the risk of appearing somewhat personal, to bring under professional notice any specific cases which appear to bear on medical morality. An advertisement which appears repeatedly in the daily press, informs the general public, among other matter, of the following interesting facts. 1. There is a National Institution for Diseases of the Skin, having two branches: one in Gray's Inn Road, and one in Mitre Street, Aldgate. 2. The Physician is Dr. Barr Meadows. 3. He attends 900 cases weekly. 4. His private address is Dover Street, Piccadilly. To these published statements I may be permitted to add, 5. That the Mitre Street Branch (of the Western Branch I know nothing) was established but a few years since, in close proximity to the Metropolitan Free and not far from the London Hospital, in a district well provided with medical men. 6. That the poorest patients are attended gratis, but that the rest have to make weekly payments according to their means. On these facts I only ask leave to make two brief comments.

1. Such institutions must cease to exist, or all medical men must be allowed to advertise equally loudly, if they are to compete on equal terms with such institutions and with each other.

2. Any medical practitioner might, by way of private speculation, found such a dispensary as this, give it a similar name, and advertise it in similar terms. Of course, nothing could be farther from me than any desire to insinuate that Dr. Barr Meadows (of whom personally I know nothing) has done anything of this sort, but the profession, which is justly jealous of its character, has an undoubted right to expect a full explanation of the whole matter from Dr. Barr Meadows, and I hope he will be ready to give it.

I am, etc.,

ALBERT KISCH.

Finsbury, April 1869.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, May 5th; The Western Daily Press, April 27th; The Lincoln Journal, May 4th; The Brighton Times, May 8th; The Bath Express, May 8th; The New York Medical Gazette, April 24th; The Indian Medical Gazette, April 1st; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April 22nd; The North British Daily Mail, May 6th; The Brighton Daily News, May 8th and 10th; The Somerset Gazette and Bristol Express, May 8th; The Cheltenham Chronicle, May 11th; The Glasgow Herald, May 11th; Jackson's Oxford Journal, May 8th.

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

Mr. W. Hyslop, Church Stretton; Mr. Harry Leach, London; Mr. A. Walker, London; Dr. R. L. Bowles, Folkestone; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. Blanc, London; Dr. J. G. Dudley, London; Mr. T. Clifford Albutt, Leeds; Mr. T. Davenport, London; Mr. A. Kelsey, Red Hill; Dr. W. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. H. Pepper, London; Mr. J. E. Burton, Liverpool; Mr. R. J. Walford, Wermouth; Mr. W. Smith, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. W. O'Connor, London; Dr. J. Ellis, London; Mr. J. K. Hyland, Dublin; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Dr. Parkes, Netley;

Mr. Berkeley Hill, London; Dr. J. Thompson Dickson, London; Mr. Wanklyn, London; Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., London; The Secretary of the Dialectical Society of London; Mr. R. Davy, London; Dr. A. Clark, London; Dr. E. Lankester, London; Mr. Hutchinson, London; Caustic, Yeovil; Dr. E. F. Hall, Prescott.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. Bastian, London; Mr. R. W. Ellis, Bristol; The Honorary Secretaries of the Bath and Bristol Branch; Mr. F. Workman, Reading; Vindictor, Bath; The Honorary Secretary of the Harveian Society of London; Dr. H. Simpson, Manchester; Dr. J. F. Payne, London; Dr. Bäumler, London; Mr. R. P. Middlemiss, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Odontological Society of London; Dr. W. H. Day, Wakefield; Dr. S. Martyn, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Paul, London; Dr. J. Beddoe, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Barr Meadows, London; Dr. W. Tyndall Watson, Tottenham; Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Birmingham; Dr. G. F. Elliott, Hull; Dr. J. S. Holden, Glenarm; Dr. A. Wiltshire, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Wakefield; Dr. J. Morgan, Dublin; Dr. R. W. Bright, Leamington; Mr. P. C. Delagardie, Exeter; Mr. J. Gardner, Box, Wilts; Dr. F. Brittan, Clifton, Bristol; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Mr. W. J. Marsh, Littlemore, Oxford; 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. Mulvany, Portsmouth; Mr. Wm. Draper, York; Mr. Holmes Coote, London; Mr. F. Davies, Pershore; Dr. C. D. H. Dury, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. David Biggar, Thornhill; Dr. Chalmers, Thornhill; The Secretary of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, London; Mr. J. C. Brough, London; Dr. E. D. Mapother, Dublin; Mr. Furneaux Jordan, Birmingham.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics. Established A.D. 1751. Reports for the Year 1868. London: 1869.

The Annual Report of the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association: being a Summary of their Proceedings for the year 1868. Manchester: 1869.

The Annual Report of the Southport Convalescent Hospital and Sea-Bathing Infirmary for the year 1868. Southport: 1869.

Transactions of the Odontological Society of London. Vol. x, for the year 1868. London: 1869.

The Report of the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, from January 1st, 1868, to December 31st, 1868. Northampton: 1869.

Cases Illustrative of the Antiseptic Use of Carbolic Acid. By Joseph Bell, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Edinburgh: 1869.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Merthyr Tydfil, May 1869.

Report on the Health of Glasgow for the First Quarter of 1869.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, May 8th, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						WIND.						RAIN.											
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Dew-point.	Mean degree of Humidity (sat. -100).	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of an Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb in Sun.	Black bulb Maxim.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.	Mean amount of Clouds (0-10).	Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm, etc.	Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.
BATH.....	29.582	0.910	53.6	51.1	48.7	83	66.2	34.3	31.9	58.7	45.3	108.0	..	8.0	6.3	..	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	..	0.4	4.0	6	1.92	
Dr. Barter, F.M.S.																												
BOURNEMOUTH.....	29.640	0.890	51.7	49.9	48.2	88	59.4	36.0	23.4	55.1	46.7	137.0	32.6	7.1	5.9	1.3	2	0.7	2	0.7	..	0.3	2.0	6	1.51	
Dr. Compton, F.M.S.																												
DUBLIN.....	29.709	0.895	47.3	45.7	43.9	89	53.7	41.4	12.3	49.3	44.0	..	34.1	8.7	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.3	6	3.06	
Dr. J. W. Moore.																												
K.E.W.....	29.643	0.896	53.9	51.1	48.4	81	63.4	37.0	26.4	49.7	46.3	135.8	29.9	7.1	2.0	..	0.3	1.7	1	0.3	3	0.3	..	1.3	2.1	5	1.10	
Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.																												
LLANDUDNO.....	29.551	1.040	49.0	46.5	43.8	82	60.2	39.3	20.9	53.1	42.4	8.7	4.5	2.5	1.8	(?)	1.79	
Drs. Nicol and Dalton.																												
MALVERN.....	29.625	0.982	50.7	48.2	45.6	83	65.6	37.3	28.3	56.4	42.8	103.0	34.9	7.7	3.2	0.3	0.6	1	2	0.3	1.6	1	0.5	6	2.09	
Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.																												
SCARBOROUGH.....																												
Dr. C. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.																												
SIDMOUTH.....	29.607	0.914	52.1	49.4	46.6	82	58.5	36.6	21.9	56.5	46.1	4.7	5.1	1	1	2	1	1	0.9	7	2.73	
Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.																												
WORTHING.....	29.687	1.850	51.5	49.8	48.1	89	58.0	37.9	20.1	55.3	46.3	..	29.0	6.0	7.0	..	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	..	0.7	2.6	5	1.55	
W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.																												

REMARKS.—There has been a general and considerable decrease in atmospheric pressure during the week; while the range has been much greater, amounting in the case of Worthing to more than one inch and three quarters. Temperature has diminished at all stations, and its range has also been less; the degree of humidity, on the other hand, has been much above that of last week. Winds have been light and somewhat variable, though their prevailing direction has been between N.E. and S.E. The rainfall has been general and very considerable, so much as three inches having fallen in Dublin; of this 1.32 inch fell on the 3rd and 1.08 on the 6th; the least amount was collected at Kew, but it nevertheless exceeded 1 inch. The amount of clouds has been greatly in excess of that of last week, while ozone has been variable in quantity. Generally the weather has been mild, or cool, with a cloudy sky, especially at night, and the week has been marked by the heaviest rainfall of the present year. The state of the public health is reported as good.

Plants first seen in flower at Kew.—Carpinus Betulus; Pyrus Malus; Brassica Napus; Erodium cicutarium; Nasturtium officinale; Arenaria serpyllifolia; Viburnum Opulus; Alopecurus pratensis, etc.

N. B.—The mean height of the barometer last week at Bournemouth should have been 30.200 instead of 30.020.

Kew, W., May 12th, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.