

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Ashford, on Thursday, March 13th, at 3 P.M.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, are requested to forward their titles to the Secretary before the 6th proximo.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock.

THOS. BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*, Canterbury.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1862.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., President, in the Chair.

ON PULSE-BREATH. BY C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., F.R.C.P.

[Communicated by Dr. JENNER.]

DR. HALL applied the term "pulse-breath" to an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth. It is unconnected with any cardiac murmur or abnormal pulmonic sound. The sound is that of a gentle gushing of the breath, synchronous with each pulsation of the heart. The degree of audibility varies in different cases and in the same case under varying circumstances. Dr. Hall had heard it at a distance of fifteen feet, and so subdued as to have to listen close to the patient's face to hear it. The author relates the details of three cases in which he met with this phenomenon. In two there were tubercular cavities; in the third, cardiac disease, with enlarged liver and anasarca.

From these cases Dr. Hall inferred that pulse-breath is due either to the impulse of the heart communicated directly to an empty pulmonic cavity, or to the same impulse conveyed through the bloodvessels to the air-cells and passages. In the excavation variety he regarded the essential conditions to be, that a cavity of sufficient size and firm walls shall be situated sufficiently near to the heart to receive its impulse directly, and that the cavity shall be sufficiently empty to throw the air which it contains into a sonorous pulse, which becomes audible if the mouth be kept open; just as an india-rubber bottle, with a tube in it, might be made to expel its contained air in rhythmical gushes if struck on the outside in rhythmical order. In the non-excavation variety, Dr. Hall accounted for pulse-breath by the regurgitation of blood from the hypertrophied left ventricle into the lungs during systole, owing to the defective state of the mitral valve. At the same time that the blood was thrown back by the left ventricle, blood was being urged onwards by the hypertrophied right ventricle into the pulmonary arteries. The result of the habitual engorgement of the entire circle of pulmonic vessels would be, either that such a reflux pulsation from the left heart would meet the onward pulsation from the right heart, or that the congestion of the pulmonary veins checked the circulation so as to render the pulsation of the pulmonary arteries sufficiently manifest on the air-cells and tubes as to produce a sonorous pulse in the air which they contain. Dr. Hall also suggested that the explanation of the non-excavation variety may be given thus: An habitually distended condition of both auricles, augmented at each ventricular systole, might impart the impulse of the heart directly to a densified upper lobe

of the left lung, and by so doing occasion a vibration of the air contained in its tubes, at the same instant that the pulse is communicated through the blood-vessels.

ON A SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT METHOD OF PERFORMING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

BY WILLIAM MARCET, M.D., F.R.S.

IN the year 1854 the author communicated to the *Medical Times and Gazette* an account of a new instrument for performing artificial respiration. Since that time he had continued inquiring into the best means of conducting the operation in question, and now requested leave to bring forward the result of these investigations. The instrument which was the subject of the above communication resembled in appearance an air-pump, and its mechanism was such that the air present in one of the cylinders could be propelled into the lungs, producing thereby an inspiration, while at the same time a vacuum was prepared in the other cylinder; as soon as the inspiration was completed a communication was established between the cylinder free from air and the lungs, when the expiration took place. This instrument answered well its purpose, and Dr. MARCET frequently used it successfully for restoring animation in cases of animals asphyxiated by drowning or poisoned by chloroform. It was open, however, to two objections: firstly, it was expensive, and on that account could hardly be expected to become of general use; secondly, it was too heavy and bulky to be sufficiently portable. When experimenting with it, he met, moreover, with a difficulty common to all instrumental means of performing artificial respiration, from the want of a proper contrivance to establish an air-tight connection between the instrument in question and the lungs. This difficulty was insuperable in the case of the human individual; with animals, he overcame it by performing tracheotomy, introducing a cannula through the wound, and securing it to the trachea by means of a ligature.

Since the publication of the paper alluded to, the author had gradually felt more and more alive to the defects of this instrument, and was now able to offer another. After many experiments and failures, he had at last succeeded in devising a means, extremely simple and effectual, of perfectly securing a tube in the human larynx or trachea, into which it has been introduced through the mouth.

Dr. Marcet's new instrument acts on the same principle as that invented by Dr. Sibson. It has the form of a bellows. Its shape is that of a cylinder, although any other would be equally eligible. It must be capable of containing thirty or forty cubic inches of air. On the inferior plate of the bellows, in addition to the leather valve of a common fire-bellows, is a round aperture, exactly closed by a little brass cone. This cone forms part of a brass rod, which projects to a given extent in and out of the bellows. The cone is forced into the aperture, and kept *in situ* by means of a small coil spring, which is disposed in such a way that when the operator presses on the end of the rod which is inside the bellows, the aperture is opened. On releasing the pressure, the little cone returns to its former position, and closes the hole. The method of using this instrument requires but little explanation. After the air has been driven out of the bellows into the lungs, a slight pressure on the upper plate is required to depress the conical valve, and establish thereby through the instrument a communication between the lungs and the external air, when, of course, the thorax will contract by its own elasticity and the expiration take place. On expanding the bellows, it is filled with fresh air to be used for the next inspiration. The present instrument differs, therefore, from that of Dr. Sibson, inasmuch as instead of a syringe and tap, or valve which is opened with the fingers after each successive inflation of the lungs, the author has adapted a bellows and the conical valve de-

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On February 27th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Arnott, James W., York Street, Portman Square
Blackburn, John, Barrsley, Yorkshire
Drinkwater, James Pratchett, Llangollen
Forbes, William, Paddington
Hensman, Frank Henry, Kimbolton
Major, George Aylwin, Guy's Hospital
Stephenson, William, Hull Bridge, Beverley
Weekes, William Hampton Carlisle, Hurstpierpoint

APPOINTMENTS.

DRYSDALE, Charles R., M.D., appointed Honorary Physician to the Farningdon General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity, in the room of W. H. Stone, M.B., M.R.C.P., resigned.
***HILLIER, Thomas, M.D.**, appointed Physician to the Department for Skin Diseases at University College Hospital.
JEWISON, Christopher, jun., Esq., Surgeon, appointed deputy Coroner for the Liberty of the Honour of Pontefract.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

DEMPESTER, Surgeon-Major J. C., M.D., 57th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, *vice* W. A. Mackinnon.
MACKINNON, Staff-Surgeon W. A., to be Surgeon 57th Foot, *vice* J. C. Dempster, M.D.
MATHISON, Assistant-Surgeon J. G. L., 67th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* St. John Stanley.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. The following transfers have been ordered:—

GRANT, Assistant-Surgeon G. A., from the 9th to the 14th Brigade.
LEWER, Assistant-Surgeon A., from the 9th to the 14th Brigade.
MILNE, Assistant-Surgeon G. D., M.D., from the 14th to the 9th Brigade.
ROGERS, Assist.-Surgeon J. J. C., from the 6th to the 15th Brigade.
TANNER, Assistant-Surgeon W., from the 14th to the 9th Brigade.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BREMNER, Jho. T. U., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Britannia*.
CLARKE, William H., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.
GILBERT, Robert H. T., Esq., Acting-Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Styz*.
MCGAHAN, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Styz*.
NATHAN, Henry F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.
SECCOMBE, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

MOGER, R. G., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex R.V.
SMITH, J. W. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Forfarshire A.V.
STEPHENSON, J., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Norfolk A.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BROWN, P., M.D., 9th Durham R.V.
CRAN, J., M.D., 1st Banffshire A.V.
GOULD, W. G., Esq., 70th Lancashire R.V.

MARRIAGE.

VISE, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, Holbeach, to Christiana, fourth daughter of F. A. HARRISON, Esq., of the same place, on February 27th.

DEATHS.

CANE. On March 2nd, at New Hillington, Uxbridge, aged 42, Harriet Jane, widow of the late W. H. Cane, M.D.
RICHARDSON. On February 20th, Mary Anne, wife of Daniel Richardson, Esq., Surgeon, of Brighton.
WHITE, Thomas, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Cheltenham, aged 52, on February 21.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA. It is stated in the German journals that 4798 soldiers of the Prussian army are at present laid up with purulent ophthalmia.

M. MENIERE, has just died in Paris of pneumonia. He was well known as the director of the Paris Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and had been a valuable contributor to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—House-surgeon to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary; house-surgeon to the Staffordshire General Infirmary; house-surgeon to the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum; resident medical officer to the Public Dispensary, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, by the resignation of Mr. A. J. Harrison; surgeon to the Deptford District of the Royal Kent Dispensary, by the resignation of Mr. R. N. Mitchell; physician to the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, by the resignation of Dr. W. Budd; medical officer of the Markyate Street District, in the Luton Union, by the death of Mr. Richard Stevens; and medical officer for the Harbury District of the Southam Union, Warwickshire.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS ON ENGLAND. Professor Gulliver concludes the first portion of his course of lectures on the "Blood," this day (Saturday). The new and amended regulations of the Council respecting the education and examination of candidates for the diploma of member, may now be obtained at the college. On and after the 1st of January next, Latin will be made compulsory in the preliminary literary examination for the diploma of membership; and in compliance with the recommendations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, all candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the place and period of their birth.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. The annual general meeting of this Society was held on the 1st inst. The following gentlemen were elected officers for 1862-63:—*President*: Benjamin G. Babington, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*: William Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.; Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.; Sir J. Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S.; William Bowman, F.R.S. *Treasurers*: Thomas A. Barker, M.D.; Charles Hawkins. *Secretaries*: Edward H. Sieveking, M.D.; Charles H. Moore. *Librarians*: Andrew W. Barclay, M.D.; George D. Pollock. *Other Members of Council*: Henry W. Fuller, M.D.; George Johnson, M.D.; William O. Markham, M.D.; Henry A. Pitman, M.D.; William Wegg, M.D.; John A. Bostock; Mitchell Henry; Barnard W. Holt; Paul Jackson; Richard Partridge, F.R.S.

LUNACY REGULATION BILL. The clause in this Bill of the Lord Chancellor relating to medical evidence and the limit of the inquiry is as follows: "No evidence as to anything done or said by such person (the alleged lunatic), or as to his demeanour or state of mind, at any time more than two years before the date of the commission shall be receivable, nor shall the opinion or conclusion of any medical practitioner be admissible in proof of the insanity of such person, unless in either case the judge or master shall, under the special circumstances of the case, otherwise direct. The alleged lunatic is to be examined before the taking of the evidence is commenced, and at the close of the proceedings, unless the judge shall otherwise direct; and if so examined in private, he will be entitled, if he choose, to be also examined in public."

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT. Mr. F. Taylor, aged 21, a medical student, last week committed suicide by taking prussic acid at the house of Dr. Bletchley, whose pupil he was. The unfortunate man, it was shown, had been incoherent for some days before. He became low spirited through not having passed his examination. Dr. Bletchley said that the deceased had lately, when he came from the hospital, been in very low spirits, which was attributed to his non-success at his late examination. Mr. Graham Bennett, a medical student, of No. 6, Finsbury Circus, was then called, and said that he knew the deceased intimately. He had heard him express a fear that he would not pass his examination. He believed that the dread of failure had affected his mind. Mr. Taylor, the father, said, in

answer to the coroner, that the deceased did not like his profession, and had expressed a desire to go to sea. After some further evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity".

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. The inquiries into the question of a site for this important building were referred by the grand council of the hospital to a sub-committee, consisting of the treasurer, the almoner, William Tite, Esq., M.P.; the chairman of the Surrey magistrates, Mr. Johnson; Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Edgington, to examine and report. The result of their inquiries is stated to be that 47 sites were offered; 15 of them were examined by the special commissioner, and reported upon by the surveyor, and 5 of these 14 are left for special consideration. Should any decision be come to, it will have to be reported to the governors of the hospital, and it will be especially discussed at a meeting of the whole body to be summoned for that purpose.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY. In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Bazley asked the Secretary of State for India when his promise to place the medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army upon a perfect footing of equality with the medical officers of her Majesty's British army would be carried into effect; and also inquired the reason why medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army have been so long deprived of commission, substantive pay, furlough pay, and retiring pensions, according to their relative rank, but which had been granted to the medical officers of the British army, both at home and in the colonies, ever since the 1st day of October, 1858. Sir C. Wood replied that both classes of officers had been put as nearly on a position of equality as the circumstances would allow, and that it was impossible to go further with the matter until they had received information from India, for which the Home Government had called.

A BOARD OF GUARDIANS. An inquest was lately held at South Wingfield, touching the death of a child, three years of age. On January 10th, the child sustained severe burns; and Mr. Spencer, the Union Surgeon, of Alfreton, who found that the only hope of saving the child's life was to administer stimulants. He accordingly ordered it half-a-pint of wine and two pounds of beef, to be made into tea, and it was supplied; but on the case being reported to the Belper Board of Guardians, they declined to reimburse the overseer. Before the decision of the board had been made known, the overseer had issued three other orders for similar relief, and the board agreed ultimately to pay them; but they directed their clerk, Mr. George Pym, to write to Mr. Spencer, the surgeon, remonstrating with him on the impropriety of allowing wine to a child so young. The result was that the orders for wine and beef were discontinued, and the child lingered on for about two weeks, when it gradually grew weak from excessive discharges, and died. The coroner dwelt with much emphasis on the conduct of the parties concerned: first, as regarded the discontinuance of the orders by the surgeon; then as to the neglect of John Bacon, the relieving officer, in not having made a personal investigation of the case; and, lastly, upon the impropriety of the Belper Board of Guardians in refusing to obey the orders of their medical officer. The verdict of the jury was—"That the child had died from the burns." (*Sheffield Independent*.)

DEATH OF DR. ANDREW REED. The Reverend Dr. Reed, whose death has been lately announced, owed his celebrity to his efforts to relieve, or rather to prevent the sufferings of the young, the unprotected, and the infirm. For a long time the want of an asylum for orphans had been severely felt, but no steps were taken to remedy it until Dr. Reed, in 1820, founded the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, and thereby not only rescued

many poor children from a life of poverty and vice, but turned them into honest and respectable citizens. His next work of benevolence was a similar asylum for infant orphans at Wanstead. This, in 1847, was followed by the establishment of an asylum for fatherless children at Reedham, near Croydon, where children of all ages were admitted. Having on his travels abroad been forcibly struck by the condition of those afflicted with idiocy, he, on his return to this country, never rested until he had aroused public charity in their favour. Hence arose the Institution for Idiots at Colchester, and the Earlswood Asylum at Croydon. But the comprehensive benevolence of Dr. Reed was shown not more by the number of the institutions he founded than by the different conditions of persons for whom his forethought was exercised. Of all classes of the poor, few are more to be pitied than those whom our large hospitals are compelled to reject as "incurables," and who, in the great majority of cases, have no resource beyond the workhouse. For these poor creatures, Dr. Reed established the Hospital for Incurables, the demand upon which has been so great that it is now proposed to erect a second hospital for similar purposes at Coudsden.

THE GUERNSEY MILITIA SURGEONS. The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following account of the grievances inflicted by ignorance and tyranny:—"The grievances complained of are, that in April 1860, General Slade summarily appointed 'John Ozanne, Esq., M.D.' (a gentleman who had never done one day's duty in the militia), to the rank of staff-surgeon, thus placing him over the heads, not only of the assistant-surgeons, but, according to the existing constitution of the Medical Department of the Militia (as defined in the General Militia Order of October 15th, 1841), over the heads of the regimental surgeons also; the said John Ozanne, Esq., M.D., being an avowed exclusive professor of homœopathy—a system unrecognised either in the Royal Army, Navy, or Militia of Great Britain; and, moreover, although a foreign graduate in medicine, being possessed of no British medical or surgical diploma whatever; the whole being at variance with the rules and customs of the service. After having in vain endeavoured to obtain redress, the whole of the medical officers, staff and regimental, tendered the resignation of their commissions. After a delay of nine months, the resignations of the staff were accepted by order of the Home Secretary; but those of the regimental officers (the most aggrieved) were refused, and they were ordered to resume their duties; Dr. Ozanne being retained in the *Army List* as head and sole representative of the medical staff of the Guernsey Militia. It must be remembered that the services of these officers, when on duty, is perfectly gratuitous; and, most of them having large private practices, the performance of their duties is accompanied with great inconvenience, and serious loss both of time and money." It is satisfactory to note that the military press condemns the proceeding.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES ROBINSON. It is with great regret we record the death of this estimable member of the dental profession, so well known as the founder of the National Dental Hospital, and by his earnest endeavour to raise the character of dentists. Mr. Robinson, who carried on an extensive practice in Gower Street, Bedford Square, had a country residence at Kenton, near Harrow, which he visited weekly; and it was at the latter place, on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., where he died under the following melancholy circumstances. He had just parted from a friend on Sunday evening, and, walking through his grounds, a small branch attracted his attention. Having a knife in his hand, he attempted to cut it off; but the instrument slipped, and made a very small wound over the femoral artery. He did not bleed at the moment; but, soon after retiring to

bed, he lost a large quantity of blood; and, notwithstanding the kind and unremitting attentions of his old and attached friends, Messrs. T. Carr Jackson, Harris, and Wotton, who sat up with him, and subsequently of Dr. Bridgwater and Mr. Hancock, he never rallied from the severe shock he had received, but quietly expired on the morning of the 4th. Mr. Robinson's name is intimately connected with the early history of anæsthetic agents, he having been the first to employ them in this country in dentistry. He was the author of one of the best works on dental surgery, and at the time of his death was engaged in the preparation of a more elaborate one on the same subject. He was also the author of some valuable contributions to the pages of the *London Dental Review* and American journals. He leaves a widow and large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

Varieties.

AMERICAN DOCTORS. In Philadelphia are educated a large proportion of American medical practitioners, and many eminent physicians, surgeons, and medical authors reside in the city, adding to the already great repute of its medical schools and colleges. The Pennsylvania Hospital, also, affords admirable teaching in clinical medicine and surgery, and contains, moreover, an anatomical museum and a good library. There are two medical publishing houses in the city, and several medical journals, some of which are highly thought of by English medical men. The profession in the United States is worthy the confidence and esteem of its followers in England. Go where we will, in the civilised world, one finds those who practise the noble art of preventing and healing disease much the same. Differences in climate and country and race may have much to do with the different phases of character in various countries, but medical men are always found denying themselves, investigating science, preferring honour to gain. The minister of religion may in one country have to do with superstitious, in another with sceptical people; the lawyer may here find litigious, there peaceable clients; but the medical man has always to do with the *patient*, the suffering one. While the minister and the lawyer have to do with men, the physician has to grapple with disease. This gives him a fixity of purpose, and the very fact that he is constantly endeavouring to give relief, keeps his heart open and his memory green. (*The United States and Canada.*)

THE LAST DAYS OF A PHYSICIAN. "About two years ago there was in our or some other city a famous doctor, into whose consulting-rooms crowds came daily, so that they might be healed. Now this doctor had a suspicion that there was something vitally wrong with himself; and he went to consult another famous physician at Dublin, or, it may be, at Edinburgh. And he of Edinburgh punched his comrade's sides; and listened at his heart and lungs; and felt his pulse, I suppose; and looked at his tongue; and, when he had done, Doctor London said to Doctor Edinburgh, 'Doctor, how long have I to live?' And Doctor Edinburgh said to Doctor London, 'Doctor, you may last a year.' Then Doctor London came home, knowing that what Dr. Edinburgh said was true. And he made up his accounts, with man and heaven, I trust. And he visited his patients as usual. And he went about healing, and cheering, and soothing, and doctoring; and thousands of sick people were benefited by him. And he said not a word to his family at home; but lived amongst them cheerful and tender, and calm and loving; though he knew the night was at hand, when he should see them and work no

more. And it was winter time, and they came and told him that some man at a distance—very sick, but very rich—wanted him; and, though Doctor London knew that he was himself at death's door, he went to the sick man; for he knew the large fee would be good for his children after him. And he died; and his family never knew until he was gone that he had been long aware of the inevitable doom." (*Cornhill Magazine.*)

DUTIES OF THE APOTHECARY. The following advice to apothecaries by Bullein, an interesting and sagacious London practitioner of the sixteenth century, commends itself, in some particulars, to the attention of the drug dispensers of our time: **THE APOTICARYE.** 1. Must fyrst serve God, foresee the end, be clenly, pity the poore. 2. Must not be suborned for money to hurt mankynde. 3. His place of dwelling and shop to be clenly to please the sences withal. 4. His garden must be at hand, with plenty of herbes, seedes, and rootes. 5. To sow, set, plant, gather, preserve, and kepe them in due tyme. 6. To read Dioscorides, to know the natures of plants and herbes. 7. To invent medicines to choose by coloure, taste, odour, figure, etc. 8. To have his morters, stilles, pottes, filters, glasses, boxes, cleane and sweete. 9. To have charcoles at hand, to make decoctions, syrups, etc. 10. To kepe his cleane ware close, and cast away the baggage. 11. To have two places in his shop—one most cleane for the phisik, and a baser place for the chirurgie stuff. 12. That he neither increase nor diminish the phisician's bill (*i. e.* prescription), and kepe it for his own discharge. 13. That he neither buie nor sel rotten drugges. 14. That he peruse often his wares, that they corrupt not. 15. That he put not in *quid pro quo* (*i. e.* use one ingredient in the place of another when dispensing a physician's prescription) without adyusement. 16. That he maie open wel a vein for to help of pleuresy. 17. That he medle only in his vocation. 18. That he delyte to reede Niculous Myrepsus, Valerius Cordus, Johannes Placaton, the Lubik, etc. 19. That he doe remember his office is only to be ye phisician's cooke. 20. That he use true measure and waight. 21. To remember his end, and the judgment of God: and thus I do commend him to God, if he be not covetous or crafty, seeking his own lucre before other men's help, succour, and comfort."

PARAFFIN OR COAL OILS. In purchasing these oils, nothing should be taken for granted. They should be carefully tested, and their liability to explode fully investigated. The simplest and most satisfactory test of safety is to place the oil in an open dish in a water bath, and heat it up to 130° to 140° Fahr. If, when elevated to this temperature, on applying a match it does not ignite, it may be pronounced very safe. If it ignites but slowly or sluggishly it is safe. But any oil that lights quickly in an open dish, at a temperature of below 130° Fahr., may be considered as dangerous. We have seen oil, the vapour of which ignited with a smart puff or explosion at 60° Fahr., on holding a lighted match more than one inch above its surface. This was dangerous in the highest degree, and the vendor of such a compound should be held to strict accountability for any accident occurring from its being burnt in lamps. The extensive use of these oil-lamps among the working classes induces us to call especial attention to this very simple test. To those who may not be provided with a thermometer to measure the temperature, the following simple rule may be adopted:—Pour into a basin a pint of boiling water, and allow it to cool for five minutes, then pour some of the paraffin oil into a teaspoon, and having floated the bulb of the spoon on the hot-water, leave it at rest for a few minutes; then hold a lighted match a little above the spirit, if it ignites quickly it is dangerous, if not at all, or very slowly, the paraffin may be used without fear of accident. A metallic fountain or reservoir should always be avoided in using any of these

hydrocarbon oils. To show the vast difference of the oils now on sale as paraffin oils in this country, Dr. R. Angus Smith, of Manchester, has lately found that oil made by Mr. Young, the inventor, and his partners, from coal, and who have really the only right to call their oil paraffin, will not ignite in an open vessel at 154° Fahr.; while a sample of American rock oil, sold as paraffin, exploded at a temperature of 46° Fahr. (*Mining Journal*).

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.
TUESDAY....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Geographical, 8.30 P.M.—Medical, 8.30 P.M.
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. E. Ballard. "On the Tactile Sensibility of the Hand": Dr. Aldis. "Additional Experiments on the Poisonous Effects of Coal Gas."—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.—Syro-Egyptian, 7.30 P.M.—Junior Medical, 8 P.M.: Annual Meeting, King's College.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Graphic, 8 P.M.—Microscopical, 8 P.M.—North London Medical, 8 P.M.—Literary Fund, 2 P.M., Anniversary.—Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 P.M.—Archæological Association, 8.30 P.M.
THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Philological, 8 P.M.
FRIDAY. Astronomical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MARCH 1, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.		Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys .. 965	1905	1322	
	{ Girls.. 940			
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1986	1397	

Barometer:
Highest (Wed.) 30.185; lowest (Sat.) 29.806; mean, 29.995

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 66 degs.; (Th.) 44 degs.
In shade—highest (Sun.) 52.5 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 32.2 degs.
Mean—37.4 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—2.2 degs.
Range—during week, 20.3 degrees; mean daily, 7 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 85.
Mean direction of wind, E.—Rain in inches, 0.00.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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

JOURNALS WANTED.—Several members, who have joined the Association during the past year, are desirous of having their volumes complete for the year 1861; but this has been prevented by many of the earlier numbers being out of print. The publisher will therefore be greatly obliged, if gentlemen who do not bind their Journal, or desire to keep it, will kindly forward him the numbers contained in the first volume for 1861 (January to June).

J. H. C.—5, Cavendish Square.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., General Secretary.

Worcester, March 1862.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. P. B. VISE; Mr. F. W. COOPER; Dr. ROUTH; Mr. T. P. PICK; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. SALTER; Mr. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. J. J. HADLEY; Dr. H. MARSHALL; Dr. R. H. TAYLOR; Mr. W. M. CLARKE; J. H. C.; Dr. F. T. HALL; Dr. WM. HITCHMAN; Mr. R. S. CROSS; Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; and Mr. R. TIPPETTS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. An Etiological Nosology of Diseases of the Skin. By Thomas Laycock, M.D. Edinburgh: 1862.
2. On the Principles of a Practical Science of Mind. A Reply to a Criticism. By Thomas Laycock, M.D. Edinburgh: 1862.
3. Homœopathy as practised in Manchester: Contrasted with its Alleged Principles. By William Roberts, B.A., M.D. Lond. London: 1862.
4. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRHS, AND CONSUMPTION. SIROP & PATE de CODÉINE Of Berthé, of Paris.

These preparations, inscribed in the French Codex, are recommended by the principal doctors of Paris for colds, the stubborn and fatiguing cough of the grippe, catarrhs, whooping-cough, bronchitis, and consumption.

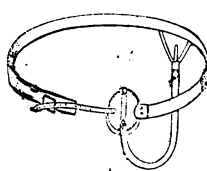
The experiments made by MAGENDIE, BARBIER D'AMIENS, ARAN, VIGLA, G. DUMONT, etc., doctors of the hospitals in Paris, professors of the Faculty of Medicine, etc., have really proved the remarkable calming virtues of these preparations.

WHOLESALE DÉPÔT IN LONDON,

PEREAU, 11, Moorgate St., E.C. Apply by letter.

RETAIL { M. DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond Street.
M. LEMAUOT, 57, Princes Street, Leicester Square.
M. BROWN, 2, Lower Street, Islington.

(NO STEEL BAND.)

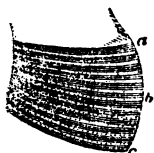


Huxley's Patent

MOC-MAIN TRUSS, in which the troublesome lever spring is entirely dispensed with, is acknowledged by hundreds of wearers to be the most comfortable and efficacious Truss yet devised.

Prices to the profession only—
Single, 9s. and 12s.
Double, 13s. 6d. and 17s. } Nett.

E. HUXLEY, 12, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street.



HUXLEY'S

Spiral Abdominal

BELTS, for Pregnancy, Obesity, Ovarian Disease, and with Air-pads for Hernia. Made on principles approved by the first Physician-Accoucheurs and Surgeons. Directions for measurements: circumference, at a b c: depth, from a to c. Discount to the profession, 20 per cent. Illustrated and

printed Circulars on application to

ED. HUXLEY, 12, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street.