

## Association Intelligence.

### ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, AND DARTFORD DISTRICT MEETINGS, IN CONNEXION WITH THE SOUTH- EASTERN BRANCH.

THE third of the present series of these meetings was held on Friday, March 28, at the Bull Hotel, Rochester; JOHN W. WOODFALL, M.D., Maidstone, in the chair.

There were present nineteen members and four visitors, who, with a gentleman not present, subsequently became members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

**New Members.** The following gentlemen were duly admitted members of the Association and of the Branch:—T. E. F. Seabrook, M.D., Brompton, Chatham; Geo. White Martin, L.R.C.P.Ed., Rochester; F. Wright, M.D., Hoo; George John Seeley, Esq., Maidstone; George F. H. La Fargue, M.D., Chatham.

**Communications.** The following papers were then read:

1. On a Peculiar Case of Variola. By C. L. Allwork, Esq.

2. Cases of Tetanus. By A. Martin, M.D.; F. J. Brown, M.D.; and J. Grantham, Esq.

3. Case of a Bean in the Right Bronchus, which was successfully removed, and followed by complete recovery. By J. Armstrong, M.D. The instrument used for the purpose of removal was also exhibited.

These papers, having been discussed, will, by the request of the meeting, and with the consent of their authors, be published in the JOURNAL.

**Dinner.** At 5 P.M., the members dined together, when they were joined by Mr. Bottomley of Croydon, who, as President of the Branch, occupied the chair.

## Reports of Societies.

### OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1862.

W. TYLER SMITH, M.D., President, in the Chair.

ON OVARIOTOMY; THE MODE OF ITS PERFORMANCE, AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED AT THE LONDON SURGICAL HOME. BY I. B. BROWN, ESQ.

MR. BROWN first made some observations upon the operation of ovariectomy, its now recognised character, the increasingly favourable results attending it, the conditions rendering the operation justifiable, the difficulty of diagnosis, the management of adhesions, the mode of performing ovariectomy, the preliminary measures to be adopted, and the after-treatment. He then gave an analysis of nineteen cases of ovariectomy performed by him in the London Surgical Home. Of these, thirteen had been recoveries, and six deaths. The ages varied from eighteen to fifty-six. Of the successful cases, eight were under the age of thirty, and five above; whilst of the unsuccessful, one was twenty-one, and five were thirty and upwards. The duration of the disease in the successful cases was from four months to six years; six were within the first year, or ten within two years, and three over the latter period. Nine were single, and four were married, and of the latter, two only had had children. Five had undergone tapping from one to three times. In the unsuccessful cases the duration of the disease was from two to ten years; four were married, three of whom had had

families of from three to six children. Four of the fatal cases were tapped from one to six times. The general health was very good in five of the successful cases; in six it was but middling; in one it was shattered, and in another bad. In the unsuccessful cases four had bad health; one was in good health, and another had good health up to six weeks before the operation.

With respect to the operation, the incisions varied from three to seven inches long; in eleven it did not exceed five inches. The tumours were multilocular in eleven, and unilocular in two of the successful cases; in the unsuccessful they were multilocular in four, unilocular in one, and more or less solid in the sixth, containing hair, teeth, bones, etc., and no doubt congenital. Adhesions were found in all except four of the successful and one of the unsuccessful cases. These varied very much, being either very slight and easily broken down, or firm, strong, and unyielding; some were numerous in all directions, requiring to be cut or ligatured. Chloroform was given in all the cases; in two it had to be discontinued, but the patients suffered no pain; in two instances ether was substituted during the latter part of the operation. The pedicle was retained outside of the abdomen in all but two of the cases, the calipers being used for the purpose of holding it. In all the operations performed lately, the wound had been closed by silver-wire sutures, simply twisted. Of the causes of death in the six fatal cases, in two instances it clearly arose directly from the operation itself: in the other four, conditions were found which chiefly brought about this result; in one case—that of the solid tumour—there was much old disease found; in another, the patient had been a hard drinker, was tapped five times, the belly being filled with forty-five pints of ascitic fluid, independently of the contents of the ovarian cyst, there was softening of the liver, and death occurred in six days. In the other two cases, diarrhoea carried off both—one in eight days, and the other in eighteen after the operation. In one of these cancer of the duodenum was found, wholly unsuspected during life.

MR. SPENCER WELLS said that the recommendation of the author to tie adhesions with silver wire, to divide the adhesions, and then cut off the wire short, leaving a portion of dead tissue strangulated by the wire within the peritoneal cavity, was advice which he should not be disposed to follow. He preferred a ligature of wire-rope, tightened by a screw to the caliper-clamp; and he thought (after trying both seton wire and harelip-pins for the closure of the wound) that harelip-pins were generally to be preferred. He differed entirely from the author in his preference to flannel over sponge in cases where it was necessary to cleanse the peritoneal cavity from blood or ovarian fluid. A soft, clean sponge did the work more effectually, and there was not the danger, as there was with flannel, of leaving portions of fine wool or fluff adhering to the peritoneum. He also thought that the author's advice would lead to a want of care in thoroughly cleansing the peritoneal cavity from ovarian fluid. He had had exactly the same number of cases in the Samaritan Hospital as Mr. Brown had had in his Home—namely 19. Mr. Brown's returns showed 13 recoveries and 6 deaths. His (Mr. Wells'), 11 recoveries and 8 deaths. His cases in private practice had been 15, of whom 8 recovered and 7 died. The total gave 34 cases, with 19 recoveries and 15 deaths. He trusted that Mr. Brown would also give the Society the result of his whole experience of ovariectomy. He was also of opinion that in some of the fatal cases brought before the Society, the operation ought not to have been performed. The patients died of serious organic disease of the heart, or of some other important organ—cancer of the intestine, for example; or the uterus was so closely surrounded by adhering pelvic portions of the ovarian tumour that separation could not be effected.

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such at a meeting on April 3rd:—

Baillie, Herbert, H.M. Indian Army: diploma of membership dated May 9, 1842  
 Cordwint, George, Taunton, Somerset: August 21, 1840  
 Jones, Thomas, Manor House, Chesterfield: April 5, 1841  
 Kempe, Arthur, Exeter: April 27, 1838  
 Marsoun, James Furness, Whittington Place, Upper Holloway: February 7, 1834  
 Turner, John, H.M. Indian Army: April 3, 1839  
 Veasey, Henry, Woburn, Bedfordshire: May 18, 1840  
 Walsh, James, H.M.S. *Hogue*: May 27, 1842

### APPOINTMENTS.

\*BEDDOE, John, M.D., elected Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, in the room of W. Budd, M.D.  
 BLAIR, William H., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Windsor.  
 \*BUDD, William, M.D., appointed Consulting-Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary.  
 EASTLAKE, Henry E., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the British Lying-in Hospital.  
 EVES, Augustus, M.D., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Cheltenham General Hospital.  
 MACLAGAN, Thomas J., M.D., elected Resident Medical Officer to the Jersey General Dispensary.  
 \*MURRAY, Gustavus C. P., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the British Lying-in Hospital.  
 PAYNE, William, Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Public Dispensary, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.  
 WATSON, W. Spencer, Esq., elected Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.  
 WILLIAMS, Samuel W. D., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum.

**ROYAL ARMY.** The following appointments have been made:—

BAKER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon T. Y., to be Assistant-Surgeon 27th Foot, *vice* J. H. T. King.  
 DONALDSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. Y., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 100th Foot, *vice* T. M. O'Brien.  
 O'BRIEN, Assistant-Surgeon T. M., 100th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Y. Donaldson, M.D.  
 STEWART, Assistant-Surgeon W. K., M.D., 99th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* T. Y. Baker.

**ROYAL NAVY.** The following appointments have been made:—

MARTIN, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.  
 MEIKLEJOHN, John W. S., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Asia*.

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

BARRINGER, T. S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th London R.V.  
 DUKE, S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 46th Middlesex R.V.  
 REID, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd London R.V.  
 SIMPSON, H. E., Esq., to be Surgeon 4th London R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—

ARMSTRONG, G., Esq., 1st Cumberland Engineer Volunteers.  
 BEERE, W. H., Esq., 3rd Oxfordshire R.V.  
 THIBBIS, J., M.D., 4th Warwickshire R.V.  
 WILSON, J., Esq., 19th Lancashire A.V.

### DEATHS.

BRODHURST. On March 24th, at 20, Grosvenor Street, William W., only son of \*Bernard E. Brodhurst, Esq.  
 BUCK, Thomas, M.D., at 11, Princes Place, Kennington, aged 46, on March 27.  
 MACDIARMID, John D., M.D., late 71st Regiment Highland Light Infantry, at Rochester, aged 55, on March 31.  
 MORRIS, William P., M.D., half-pay 53rd Regiment, at Craig, Ayrshire, on March 28.  
 WEEKES. On March 26th, at Brompton, Kent, aged 20, Ellen, second daughter of Henry Weekes, Esq., Surgeon.

**BEQUESTS.** A lady, who recently died in this town (says the *Wills Standard*), has left to her spiritual adviser and her physician legacies of from £4,000 to £5,000 each. The Rev. Dr. Brown and Dr. Abercrombie are the fortunate legatees. (*The Star*.)

**TEETOTALISM IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.** An order has been issued, by authority, to the effect that in future coffee shall be served out to the Prussian soldier instead of brandy.

**QUARTERLY NAVAL OBITUARY.** Surgeons: F. F. Cullen, M.D.; W. Graham, M.D.; S. Blandford; J. Wade (a); F. Kiernan; A. Simpson; and W. E. Methven, M.D. Assistant-surgeon: J. Cocks.

**BEQUESTS.** The late Mr. William Block has left £500 to each of the undermentioned charitable institutions:—The London Fever Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, London Female Penitentiary, Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Cancer Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, Governness' Benevolent Institution, Metropolitan Free Hospital.

**VACANCIES.** The following appointments are vacant:—Surgeon to the Birmingham Eye and Ear Hospital; resident medical officer to the Norwich Public Dispensary; medical officer for the Upper Deptford District of the Greenwich Union; medical officer for No. 1, or Fernhurst District, of the Midhurst Union, Sussex; assistant-dispenser at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; physician to the Sheffield Public Hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Shearman.

**PEPSINE.** Of a large number of specimens of pepsine procured by Dr. Pavy, of Guy's Hospital, from the best houses in the trade—houses above a suspicion of intentional unfair dealing—all but one were found to possess no digestive power whatever; in fact, to be utterly worthless. The increasing demand for pepsine, its high price, and the great amount of benefit said to be derived from its use, furnish an interesting comment on these facts. (*Med. Times*.)

**ANATOMY IN LONDON.** Referring to some remarks made last week in this JOURNAL respecting the abundant supply of subjects during the past session, the *Dublin Medical Press* says: "Had we not better 'tell truth and shame the devil'? The students do not dissect; they are ground and examined on dissections made for them by others; and hence the clamour against dissection as part of the examination-test. If this be the state of things in Broddinag, how may it be in Lilliput or Laputa? It is worthy of investigation."

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS: PRIZES.** The Collegiate Triennial Prize has been awarded to Dr. George Harley, of Harley Street, Cavendish Square, Professor of Physiology to University College, for his Dissertation on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Suprarenal Bodies, illustrated by drawings and preparations. The Jacksonian Prize has been awarded to Mr. John Wood, of Montague Street, Russell Square, Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital, for his essay on the Best Method of Effecting the Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia, explaining the principle of the operation adopted, and illustrating the subject by Cases and Drawings.

**OPIMUM v. BELLADONNA.** Dr. Lopez of Mobile describes the case of an apothecary at the Marine Hospital, who poisoned himself by the application of a large belladonna plaster to the knee after the cuticle had been removed. There existed nausea, giddiness, mydriasis, and extreme prostration. Having frequently tested the reciprocal influence of opium and belladonna, Dr. Lopez at once prescribed a drachm of laudanum, to be followed by fifteen drops every half hour until the symptoms abated. The first dose sufficed to antagonise the belladonna in thirty minutes. (*American Journal of Medical Science*.)

**SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.** Last week, William Parker, a butcher, who had been pronounced insane, arrived at the Highbridge Station, Bristol, in charge of his brother Mr. Parker, for the purpose of being conveyed to the

Wells Lunatic Asylum. Shortly after his arrival at the station, he contrived, unnoticed, to leave the platform and climb the railings which divided the railway station from the bridge over the River Brue. He then pulled off his coat, and dashed into the water, which was running fast at the time. At this juncture, his brother, who saw him get over the paling, called out to him; but he was only answered by a wave of the hand; and before he could get to him, the poor fellow was being carried away by the torrent of water. Endeavours were made in vain to rescue the body; but the water was rushing with great rapidity towards the Highbridge Pill, and the corpse, in all probability, is washed into the Channel.

STATUS OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS. The *American Medical Times* says:—"In commenting upon our remarks on the *status* of American physicians abroad, the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL disclaims, on the part of the profession of England, any distrust of their American brethren. We are glad to receive such assurances of good-will and professional consideration from a journal which directly represents the sentiments of the great body of the English profession. That this fraternal feeling is reciprocated on this side of the Atlantic, every page of our periodical literature bears ample evidence.

VIS MEDICATRIX. Many accidents and diseases are got rid of by the gradual reparative process of growth; the wound heals, the disturbance subsides, the normal activity of the organs is regained. There is no doubt of this fact, it is as certain as that a "bad debt," and the danger it for a time may have threatened to the credit of a firm, will be "wiped off," and the balance restored by the slow accumulation of profits. On this fact reposes the idea of the *vis medicatrix nature*; but just as there are "bad debts" which involve bankruptcies, unless some immediate external aid be secured, so are there accidents and diseases which are too great for Nature's normal rate of cure! Who would leave a ruptured artery to Nature? Nature will not set a dislocated limb nor remove a cancer. The physician cannot be blamed for not having found the truth, but the quack must be stigmatised, for not having bought it. (*Blackwood's Magazine*.)

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The following are the names of the medical men on the Public Health Committee of the Social Science Association:—E. Lankester, M.D.; N. Arnott, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Jas. Clark, M.D.; J. Conolly, M.D., D.C.L.; E. H. Greenhow, M.D.; Sir C. Hastings, M.D., D.C.L.; Walter Lewis, M.D.; G. Milroy, M.D.; J. O. McWilliam, M.D., C.B., F.R.S.; T. Watson, M.D., F.R.S.; H. Letheby, M.D.; W. A. Greenhill, M.D.; A. Bryson, M.D., F.R.S.; T. G. Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.; J. B. Gibson, M.D.; T. G. Logan, M.D.; W. A. Guy, M.D.; E. Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; — Elliott, M.D.; C. J. B. Aldis, M.D.; W. O. Markham, M.D.; T. Abraham, M.D.; A. W. Barclay, M.D.; A. P. Stewart, M.D.; G. Wyld, M.D.; F. C. Skey, Esq.; Charles Hawkins, Esq.; Bissett Hawkins, M.D.; W. Farr, M.D., F.R.S.; J. Simon, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir John Liddell, M.D.; Sir Ranald Martin; A. E. Durham, Esq.; E. A. Hart, Esq.; S. Gaskell, Esq.

POISONS FOOD FOR ACARI. Mr. Atfield has shown in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, that mites may live and thrive on the (to man) most virulent of poisons. "To incontestably prove that mites live and thrive upon food that is to man a deadly poison, I secured some lively growing specimens from the *nux vomica* extract, and, after searching them with a high magnifying power, in order to be certain that no extract was accidentally adhering to their bodies, confined them singly in glass microscope cells, giving to several pure strychnine. In less than two days, the foodless ones were all dead—killed, doubtless, by starvation; while those supplied

with strychnine were as lively as ever. Three weeks after mounting, they were as well as at first; and specimens were exhibited to the members of the Chemical Discussion Association of the Pharmaceutical Society. Some have lived on for two months, and are apparently still healthy and increased in size. Moreover, acari taken from the extracts of taraxacum and colocynth have lived on strychnine equally well as those from *nux vomica*; and, to show their indifference to the quality of food presented to them, will partake of strychnine, morphine, or cheese, with equal avidity. The fact, then, that substances which are intensely poisonous to the higher animals do not affect acari, is thus substantiated. This is more especially astonishing in reference to strychnine, which is of all poisons one of the most energetic, its frightful effects on the nervous and muscular systems being but too well known."

PETROLEUM. Professor George Hadley says:—"The manufacture of coal oil, closely followed by the discovery and opening of immense sources of petroleum in Western Pennsylvania and in other regions, is introducing a new era in the art of illumination. Already a marvellous improvement has been effected in the comfort of many homes. Tallow candles no longer make the darkness visible; whale oil and sperm are abandoned to the railroads and machine shops; and even the clear brilliancy of wax, and stearine, and spermaceti suffers eclipse. 'Burning fluid,' so popular and convenient, is far inferior in economy, safety, and illuminating power, to its new rival; and with the single exception of coal gas, these substances seem likely to supplant, in common use, every other material employed for purposes of illumination. Not only their brilliancy, but the great abundance and consequent cheapness of the new burning oils, is fast contributing to this result. This is particularly true of petroleum. The productiveness of the 'Oil Wells' is truly astonishing. From some of them petroleum has continued to flow spontaneously for many months at the rate of several hundred barrels a day. The total product of those on Oil Creek alone has been estimated at not less than ten thousand barrels, or four hundred thousand gallons a day. And in other localities are enormous reservoirs, which are now pouring forth their treasures, stored up for ages, to give a new fulfilment to the ancient fiat, 'Let there be light.'" (*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*.)

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM. Mr. Griffin, in a letter to the Committee of Poor-law Medical Officers, dated March 29th, states that he has made an appeal to all the Poor-law medical officers, asking them "if they approve in the main of the evidence already furnished by him that they should send their subscriptions". This letter has been responded to by upwards of 230 medical men, which number Mr. Griffin considers sufficient to justify a continuance of the course hitherto pursued. The amount received up to the present time is £102:16, the greater part of which is paid into the Bank, to the account of the Association, less the expenditure, £29. But, Mr. Griffin observes, an affair of this magnitude, to be carried on with vigour, requires extensive funds. He has also addressed the medical corporate bodies in the United Kingdom, soliciting their aid; and has sent a letter to the Select Committee now sitting. He has also been in correspondence with Sir Charles Hastings and Dr. P. H. Williams. He desires to be informed if any of the Committee of Poor-law Medical Officers, or any gentlemen they know, wish to tender evidence before the Select Committee, as it is very desirable, if possible, to act in unison. He objects to the plans for payment proposed by Dr. Fowler and Dr. Rogers, as most injurious to many of the country medical men; whereas the plan recommended on behalf of the Association is well calculated for both town and country, and is just to the ratepayers as well as the medical officers,

it being a payment for work actually performed. To the Select Committee on Poor-law Relief Mr. Griffin has addressed a letter, reminding them of the circumstances attending his examination before the Committee in the session of 1861; and stating that he is prepared to attend the Committee whenever they may think fit to summon him for the purpose of being examined on the documents put in by him, as they reveal a large mass of information of a most important character, compiled by him. In addition to the documents already delivered in by him, he desires to tender evidence relative to other branches of medical relief, and especially to that of the vaccination of the poor. By judicious arrangements he believes the poor-rates may be lessened, the vaccination of all classes insured, and at the same time the medical officer relieved of much of his labour, and yet be better remunerated for the legitimate work he has to perform. In a letter addressed to each of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and to the Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries, Mr. Griffin asks them to render their aid, and requests the favour of their sending a memorial or petition to the Select Committee on Poor Relief (England) now sitting, pointing out to them the desirableness, in their opinion, of a searching inquiry into the existing system of the medical relief of the poor, who in 1857 numbered 1,349,452, in order that they may be insured good medical and surgical advice, and the Poor-law medical officers, upwards of 3,000 in number, that remuneration which their important services to the nation so imperatively demand.

A SLIGHT ERROR. In the last English edition of Samuel Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, a singular error has been committed by Mr. Erichsen, the author of the article upon ligation of the Internal Iliac artery. It is stated that this artery was first tied, and that successfully, in 1828, in the United States, by "Mr. Hudson, of New York." To be correct, it should have read by "S. Pomroy White, M.D., of New York; formerly of Hudson, in the State of New York." (*American Medical Times*.)

#### 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. Entomological, 8 P.M.—Odontological, 8 P.M.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.: Mr. De Méric, "On Syphilitic Metritis."—Epidemiological, 8 P.M.: Dr. Greenhow, "History of an Outbreak of Fever at Over Darwen in the Autumn of 1861."  
TUESDAY. Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.—Syrro-Egyptian, 7.30 P.M. (Anniversary).—Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Murray Humphry, "On the Effects of Excision of the Knee, Rickets, etc., upon Growth"; Mr. T. Bryant, "Analysis of 230 Cases of Lithotomy."  
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—North London Medical, 8 P.M.: Dr. Cockle, "On Cystico-Cutaneous Fistula."—Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 P.M.—Archæological Association, 8.30 P.M. (Anniversary).  
THURSDAY. Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Philological, 8 P.M.  
FRIDAY. Astronomical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.  
SATURDAY. Asiatic, 3 P.M.—Royal Botanic, 3.45 P.M.

#### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MARCH 29, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1041 Girls..1083 }	2124 1360
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61 .....		2091 1560
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun.) 29.551; lowest (Fri.) 29.052; mean, 29.284.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon. & Th.) 108 degs.; (Sun.) 51 degs.		
In shade—highest (Mon.) 63.6 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 34.9 degs.		
Mean—47.9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+5.5 degs.		
Range—during week, 28.7 degrees; mean daily, 12.7 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 93.		
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.81.		

#### 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.

J. S.—The following specimens of uncompromising certificates have been forwarded to us. We must say that they beat anything which we have yet met with in this line.

"In conclusion, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the public may rely at all times upon the purity and wholesomeness of every article bearing the name of J. S. Fry and Sons, of Bristol." (A. H. Hassall, *Lancet*, October 19.)

"Blockley's stout, less heavy and consequently more digestible than London stout in general." (A. H. Hassall.)

A. S.—A correspondent has sent us the following; which, he says, he cut from a page where, he thinks, it ought not to have appeared. "It was the first and most prominent advertisement in a recent number of a Dublin medical journal."

"L'Eau de Lichelle confines and heals the diseases of the blood, the bronchi, and lungs, however severe; blood-spitting, asthma, etc. Beware of counterfeits. Wholesale dépôt in London—M. Pereau, 11, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Retail—M. Lemout, 57, Princes Street, Leicester Square; M. Brown, 2, Lower Street, Islington."

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).

#### 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, April 1862.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS WALKER; Mr. R. DUNN; Mr. W. S. WATSON; Mr. J. P. HILL; Mr. DULVEY; Dr. H. MARSHALL; Dr. HITCHMAN; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. T. K. CHAMBERS; Dr. ALTHAUS; Mr. PRESCOTT HEWETT; Dr. ALTHAUS; Dr. HALDANE; Dr. J. C. HALL; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. CAMERON; Mr. E. PHILLIPS; M.R.C.P.; Mr. J. GARDNER; Mr. C. DE MORGAN; Mr. JAMES REID; Dr. J. O. MCWILLIAM; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; and Mr. T. M. STONE.