

was wanted to produce an acute specific disease. The disease was contagious—virulently so. Those who first observed it thought it was not so, because the channels for the transmission of the poison were not those to which they had been accustomed, because the attendants did not catch it as they did small-pox and scarlet fever. Trousseau, who had more definite ideas about contagion, said that it was incontestably contagious, because he observed that it spread from one person to another. As to its alleged spontaneous origin, the author maintained that there was no proof of it. Trousseau held that all these contagious diseases were on the same footing upon this matter, and he considered that they might one and all be developed spontaneously under certain circumstances, supporting his view by the fallacious argument that, because they must have begun at some time somewhere, therefore they might begin at any time anywhere. If small-pox, scarlet fever, and the like, could not be admitted to arise *de novo*, we could not admit it of enteric fever. A field might be well cultivated, richly manured, amply watered; but no groundsel could grow there, unless seeds were brought by the wind; no wheat, unless the corn were sown; so a town might be perfectly adapted to foster and spread enteric fever; it might have a very high general death-rate on account of its insanitary condition, but years would pass by and no enteric fever appear there, until, in some way or other, the poison of the disease was imported.—Inspector-General Dr. MURRAY spoke to the existence both of typhus and typhoid in India. The former still prevailed in some jails, the latter in certain cantonments, where it chiefly affected young soldiers recently arrived from Europe.—Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER expressed his belief that enteric fever might arise without the intervention of a preceding case. The cause that aided in the production of typhoid might exist everywhere; and, just as a particular fungus was produced when bread and cheese were left to decay in a damp cellar, so, if animal excreta were decomposing, the fungus would arise that might excite typhoid. Numerous instances had occurred to him where the disease had arisen without being traceable to importation. Recently, diarrhoea appeared in a large school; he found contamination of the well from accidental communication with the closets, and three cases of typhoid. Careful inquiry showed that the children using these closets had for the past three months certainly been free from typhoid; still, he was convinced that infection was not limited to decomposing animal matter, but might exist with full power in the recent excreta of typhoid patients.—Dr. SQUIRE said that the facts brought forward by Dr. Carpenter seemed rather to favour the other side of the argument. Sometimes the diarrhoea spoken of by Dr. Corfield was not catarrhal, but specific; capable therefore, in all probability, of producing typhoid elsewhere. Cases of modified typhoid, and some cases of infantile remittent, might spread the disease without the source of it being even suspected. Lately, Professor Jürgensen of Tübingen had collected more than a hundred such cases, each, no doubt, able to set up the worst form of the disease.—Dr. C. E. SAUNDERS said that, in the rural districts to which, as medical officer of health, his attention had lately been directed, cases illustrative of the origin of typhoid might be better studied than in large towns. A young man died of typhoid who had lately come to live in the country, in a house, one of four, recently connected with a common cesspool, unprovided with any means of ventilation, so that all the pressure of contained gas was upon the traps of the closet, this one being nearest to the cesspool. After this was opened and ventilated, no other case occurred. It had only been constructed a few months before, and no case of typhoid was known to have been there.—Dr. CORFIELD, in reply, protested against the notion that a disease-poison must be considered to be spontaneously developed, if, even in the majority of instances, no connection could be traced between one case and another. If such connection could be distinctly traced in one case, that was worth a great many in which it could not, as, especially in the case of enteric fever, we could only be expected to trace it in a few instances. The illustration given by Dr. Carpenter was singularly unfortunate, as the moulds on bread, cheese, etc., had not been shown to be developed spontaneously; indeed, the evidence that they were not developed at all without the importation of pre-existing germs was, he held, overwhelming. Dr. Corfield believed that such of the disease-poisons as were organised living beings were evolved from pre-existing living creatures of a slightly different nature by the same process of natural selection by which all the forms of animals and vegetables on the earth's surface had been developed. He would, in fact, apply the principles of the Darwinian theory to account for the appearance of various kinds of disease-germs. His end had been attained; the subject had been discussed; and he had had an opportunity of opposing views which he believed to be mischievous, in that they discouraged persons from attempting to stamp out the disease by destruction of the poison at the earliest possible moment after its exit from the body.

## SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

### THERAPEUTICS.

A RAPID CURE FOR TAPEWORM.—A. J. Schafish of Washington says that, in treating some cases of tapeworm, he employed no preliminary provisions beyond forbidding the patient to take any breakfast the day on which it is intended to remove the worm, and giving him a large dose of Rochelle salts the preceding night. At 10 o'clock in the morning, he had the following at one dose:—R Bark of pomegranate root,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; pumpkin-seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; ethereal extract of male fern, 1 drachm; powdered ergot,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; powdered gum arabic, 2 drachms; croton-oil, 2 drops. The pomegranate-bark and pumpkin-seed were thoroughly bruised, and, with the ergot, boiled in eight ounces of water for fifteen minutes, then strained through a coarse cloth. The croton-oil was first well rubbed up with the acacia and extract of male fern, and then formed into an emulsion with the decoction. In each case, the worm was expelled alive and entire within two hours. No unpleasant effects followed. In each case, the worm was passed with the head firmly fastened to the side of its body at about the widest part, from which it was with difficulty removed; and the worm was twisted and doubled into various knots.—*The Druggists' Circular*.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

THE STYLOID MUSCLES AND ANÆSTHETICS.—Dr. S. W. Copeland gives (in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, February 26th, 1874) the following explanation of the irregular and obstructed breathing which frequently occurs at a certain stage in the administration of anæsthetics, the patient being in the usual sitting or recumbent posture, with the head held back. The styloid muscles are put on the stretch. The stylo-glossi draw the tongue backwards, the stylo-hyoidei draw the os hyoides upwards, and the stylo-pharyngei raise the pharynx and thyroid cartilage upwards, all thus uniting to close the epiglottis. Pulling out the tongue will partially overcome the action of the stylo-glossi, while the other muscles will maintain their action. If now the head be tilted forward, the styloid muscles are all relaxed, the tongue falls forward in the mouth, and the larynx falls into its proper place, thus leaving the epiglottis free and the glottis unobstructed, and establishing regular respiration through the natural channel of the nose.

### MEDICINE.

SCIRRUS OF THE MESENTERY.—Dr. Staples reports (*North-Western Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 1874) a case diagnosed to be scirrus of the mesentery, involving the duodenum and pylorus. The patient was a German, aged 50. He had been ill four months with pain in the epigastrium, frequent vomiting, obstinate constipation, emaciation; he had the cancerous cachexia. The tumour was three inches in diameter, circumscribed and movable, and lay nearly in the centre of the epigastrium. The patient had worked in a sawmill, and had worn a tight leathern belt for years, instead of suspenders. Dr. Staples had known another case of scirrus of the pylorus in a man who had worn a tight belt, and another of cancerous disease of the mesentery in a patient who had for several years worked in a shingle-mill, where he was compelled to lean over the bench of his machine, bringing a constant pressure to bear across the abdomen.

### OBSTETRICS.

CONGENITAL DEFORMITY FROM IMPRESSION UPON THE MIND OF THE MOTHER.—Dr. Franklin Staples (*North-Western Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 1874) reports the following case. A labourer, working in a stone-quarry, had his right hand badly crushed. The mangled part was amputated, but the loss of the thumb and forefinger and subsequent contraction of the tendons resulted in an ugly deformity. At the time of the accident, and for some months afterwards, the man resided in a boarding-house, the mistress of which was pregnant. While he was ill, she nursed him and dressed his hand, although with a strong feeling of dislike and almost of disgust, and subsequently the frequent sight of the stump greatly annoyed her. In due time, she was delivered of a female child, well formed and fully developed in all respects, with the exception of its right hand, the three middle fingers of which were absent. The general appearance of the two deformities was remarkably similar. Both parents were healthy; their other children had been well formed; and no instance of congenital deformity had ever occurred in their families.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

THE next meeting of the above Branch will be held on Tuesday, May 19th, at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, at Seven o'clock.

The dinner will take place at 8.30 P.M.

RAYNER W. BATTEN, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Gloucester, May 7th, 1874.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Corn Exchange, St. Ives, on Wednesday, May 27th, at 3 P.M.; W. R. GROVE, M.D., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay.

The dinner will take place at the Lion Hotel, at 6 P.M. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each.

J. B. BRADBURY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Corpus Buildings, Cambridge, May 4th, 1874.

### YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, May 27th, at 2.30 P.M.

The members will dine together at the Royal Hotel. Tickets (exclusive of wine) 6s. 6d. each.

Gentlemen desirous of bringing forward communications, or attending the dinner, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

W. PROCTER, M.D., *Local Secretary.*

York, May 4th, 1874.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the above District will be held on Wednesday, May 27th, at the Castle Hotel, Hastings, at 3 P.M. The Chairman to be chosen at the time.

Notice of intended communications is requested on or before Wednesday, the 20th instant, in order that they may be inserted in the circular convening the meeting.

Dinner as usual, at 5 o'clock. Tickets 5s., exclusive of wine.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

35, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, May 12th, 1874.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE annual meeting of the above District will be held at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 28th, at 3 o'clock; H. G. SADLER, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner at 5 o'clock precisely; charge, 5s., exclusive of wine.

The Chairman kindly invites members and their friends to lunch at his house, from 1 till 3.

Gentlemen who wish to make communications to the meeting are requested to inform me *at once*, in order that a notice thereof may be included in the circular convening the meeting.

EDWARD W. THURSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Ashford, May 9th, 1874.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the Infirmary, Gravesend, on Friday, May 29th, at 4 P.M.; ALFRED SHEWEN, M.D. Lond., in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Old Falcon Inn, at 6 P.M.

Papers are promised by W. Buchanan, Esq., on the Treatment of *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage by the Perchloride of Iron; and by the Chairman, on Hydatidiform Mole. Further papers are desired.

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Rochester, May 11th, 1874.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Keswick Hotel, Keswick, on Thursday, June 4th, at 12.30 P.M.; ROBERT TIFFEN, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to give early notice to the Secretary.

HENRY BARNES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Carlisle, May 5th, 1874.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

AT a special meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, the 7th instant—present, Mr. G. Southam, (President of Council) in the Chair; Mr. Baker, Dr. Bastian, F.R.S., Mr. Board, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Chadwick, Dr. Ward Cousins, Mr. Nicholson, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Quain, F.R.S., Dr. Sibson, F.R.S., Dr. Stewart, Dr. Steele, Dr. Wade, and Dr. Waters (Chester).

Read circular convening meeting.

*Resolved*—That the Laws and Incorporation Subcommittee be requested to confer, in order to consider the proposed alterations in the laws of the Association and the articles of incorporation, and to report to the next meeting of the Committee of Council.

*Resolved*—That the President of the Council be the Chairman and convener of the Amalgamated Committee.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nicholson—

That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Subcommittee be approved, and the report adopted.

Whereupon an amendment was proposed by Dr. Stewart, which not being seconded, the original motion was put, and the same was declared to be carried.

Dr. Stewart announced his intention of resigning the Journal and Finance Committee.

*Resolved*—That Dr. Stewart's resignation as a member of the Journal and Finance Committee be not accepted.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

### REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

SOME very suggestive reports from four newly appointed health-officers now lie before us. They illustrate four common forms of sanitary district.

I. PATELEY-BRIDGE UNION.—This is under a rural sanitary authority, and contains a population of less than 9,000 persons, on an area of 75,000 acres, lying to the north-west of Harrogate. Mr. Edward Warburton, the Medical Officer of Health, gives a clear account of the physical geography of his district, bounded on one side by a line of watershed in the western highlands of Yorkshire, and having an annual average rainfall of forty inches, which is exceeded in parts of greater elevation, as on the Whernsides, Middlemoor, Ramsgill, etc.

The main geological features in the district are (1) the limestone formation, under which crops out a broad strip of (2) millstone-grit and shale; the water from the former being hard, from the latter soft and good. The average density of population allows nearly eight and a half acres to each person, and leaves a vast extent of uninhabited area, consisting chiefly of moorland, which is drained of its natural moisture by the river Nydd and its tributaries. So little care, however, is taken of an abundant supply of water that the greater part runs off into water-courses, defiled with all kinds of surface impurity. No provision is made for storage, or for efficient drainage of the land. There is no systematic protection of water from the most reckless pollution. The death-rates of the whole district for three years past were 22.68, 21.18, 19.68; showing a steady improvement, which, however, has no connection with the Public Health Act, hardly yet in operation. The death-rate varies enormously in the four registration subdistricts, from 26.63 (1870) in one, to 13.45 (1872) in another.

Mr. Warburton cannot complete his vital statistics until he is supplied, as he is not at present, with regular returns, from the different subregistrars, showing the mortality according to age, and in the zymotic class of diseases. He deserves every commendation for what seems to have been a fearless, searching, and complete investigation and exposure of nuisances, with the names of defaulters. Heaps of decomposing farm-yard refuse, cesspools, pigsties, open ditches, overflowing privies, and filthy accumulations of all kinds—defiling the soil, the wells, and the water-courses, especially in the immediate vicinity of the villages and hamlets—seem to be common abuses throughout the district; as are also defective or absent ventilation, dampness of house-walls and floors. No wonder, then, that typhoid fever and diarrhoea have prevailed. The schools are reported to be in a foul and dangerous condition, badly ventilated, and generally wanting in proper privy accommodation. Some instances of gross overcrowding are inexcusable in so sparsely populated a district. Neither the inhabitants, nor the local authorities, nor the health-officer himself, seem to have an idea of a prompt system of disinfection by dry earth or ashes as a substi-

## OBITUARY.

R. W. TAMPLIN, F.R.C.S.

THE death of Mr. Tamplin, the well known orthopædic surgeon, which we announced last week, took place suddenly, at his residence at Chiswick, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, from an attack of acute bronchitis associated with some failure in the heart's action. His name is well known in connection with the early history and progress of orthopædic surgery in this country. He was connected with the Royal Orthopædic Hospital from its foundation in the year 1838, when he was associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. Little, in the establishment of that institution, aided by the powerful City influence of Mr. Quarles Harris.

Mr. Tamplin's connection with this Hospital ceased only two years since, when, in conjunction with his colleague Mr. William Adams, he felt called upon to resign the surgeoncy under circumstances which have gained for the Royal Orthopædic Hospital and its present medical staff a very unenviable notoriety.

Mr. Tamplin enjoyed a large private practice for many years, and published a course of lectures on Deformities in the year 1846, and a small work on *Lateral Curvature of the Spine* in 1852. In the treatment of spinal curvature, he strongly advocated the use of spinal instruments of stronger and more complicated construction than those more generally in use; and he believed in the curability of lateral curvature by mechanical means. The subcutaneous division of the posterior tibial tendon in infants was first attempted by Mr. Tamplin about the year 1842; and the method of operating was subsequently improved by Dr. Little, so that the more severe forms of talipes varus were rendered more amenable to treatment. Mr. Tamplin also suggested an improved method of treating webbed fingers, by making a perforation at the apex of the web by means of a screw-clamp, and then, after healing of the aperture, dividing the web. The gradual mechanical extension of cicatrices from burns, and various other procedures connected with the department of surgery which he so successfully cultivated, especially engaged his attention.

In private life, Mr. Tamplin was surrounded by a large circle of friends, whose fullest confidence he enjoyed, as he also enjoyed the confidence and respect of his patients, by all of whom his loss will be severely felt.

SAMUEL DAY FEREDAY, F.R.C.S.

MR. S. D. FEREDAY, F.R.C.S., of Waterorton, near Birmingham, formerly of Dudley, died on April 14th, in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. Fereday was born at Gornal in 1813. He entered St. Thomas's Hospital and the Webb Street School of Medicine. He subsequently settled at Dudley, where he practised for more than thirty years, and was highly esteemed and beloved by his patients and an extensive circle of friends. He was Consulting-Surgeon to the Dudley Dispensary, of which institution he was one of the founders. He was also one of the originators of the Guest's Hospital. Mr. Faraday was author of several papers. He was justice of the Peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and for the borough of Dudley.

FREDERIC BIRD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DR. FREDERIC BIRD was born at Colchester on January 23rd, 1818. At nine years of age he was, with his elder brother Golding, sent to school in London. He entered Guy's Hospital a few years later than his brother, and held resident offices under Drs. Addison and Ashwell. In 1840, he held the post of clinical assistant at the Westminster Hospital for twelve months, and then settled down into private practice in Craven Street, Strand. Soon after this, on June 26th, 1843, he performed his first operation of ovariectomy. After this, he lectured on forensic medicine, in conjunction with Mr. Hodges, at the Westminster Hospital; he also held the office of Physician to the Maternity Charity. In 1861, he was appointed Obstetric Physician to the Westminster Hospital. Since then his lectures have been listened to by annual classes of students; and those who had the privilege of hearing him will long remember his eloquent, terse, yet happy mode of expression. In the wards, his diagnosis was rapid, and very seldom incorrect. His writings were few in number—the pressure of actual work among patients occupying the greater part of his time.

He had suffered much from the effects of overwork during the last few months, and twice had been compelled for a few days to rest in the house. His fatal illness commenced, on April 8th, with flying pains, which he thought were the precursors of rheumatic fever, two attacks of which he had gone through nine and seventeen years before. Soon,

however, the symptoms pointed more to suppressed gout; never developing into more than a subacute form, evidenced by great prostration, though with but slight local affection. After remaining in this condition some time, grave symptoms of lung-mischief, culminating in broncho-pneumonia, came on most severely on the Saturday before his death. From these symptoms, however, he rallied wonderfully on the Monday morning; but on Tuesday, April 28th, symptoms of heart failure were observed, and he passed away in a few hours at 6 P.M. His old friend, Mr. Johnson, of York Road, and Dr. Potter, his colleague, attended him throughout, being assisted at an early period by the valued advice of Dr. Wilks. Dr. Reynolds, who had attended him in his previous illness, also joined the consultations of the last few days.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 7th, 1874.

*The Case of Mary Day.*—MR. SCLATER-BOOTH, in response to Dr. LUSH and Mr. DIXON, stated that his attention had been called to the case of Mary Day, a labourer's wife, of Lasham, Hampshire, who died in a dwelling unfit for human habitation. The case did not come under the notice of the Inspector of Nuisances, though it would have been his duty to report upon it if it had. There was no imputation, therefore, to be cast upon him. The report of the Inspector did not lay blame upon the sanitary regulations of the district, and, although there was no Medical Officer of Health there, if there had been, it would not have been his duty to attend to this case. The Local Government Board, however, had directed that the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed.

Monday, May 11th.

*Pauper Lunatics.*—MR. M'LAREN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, before taking the sense of the House on his proposal to pay at the rate of 4s. per head for certain classes of pauper lunatics, he would lay upon the table a statement showing the total number of pauper lunatics in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the proportional sums which would be paid to each division by the arrangement proposed.—THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I shall be happy to do so.

*Public Health (Ireland) Bill.*—MR. O'CONOR asked when the Public Health (Ireland) Bill would be printed and in the hands of members.—SIR M. BEACH: I hope it will be printed and delivered on Thursday morning next.

*Criminal Lunatics in County Asylums.*—In reply to Mr. PAGET, Mr. CROSS said that it was not the intention of the Government to take steps for enlarging the existing Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor or to build others elsewhere; but they were at present considering whether arrangements could be made in order to take away the worst portion of the criminal lunatics from county asylums.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATURAL SCIENCE AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—Trinity College offers one or more Foundation Scholarships of the value of £100 a year. The examination will be open to all undergraduates of Cambridge who have passed the previous examination.—The same College also offers an Exhibition of the value of £50 a year. The examination will be open to all persons under twenty, who have not commenced residence at the University.—The examination will commence on March 30th. Candidates must send certificates of age and moral character to one of the tutors of Trinity, before March 13th.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—A grace has been passed, by which the certificate of the leaving schools examinations conducted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be allowed to be accepted instead of the whole or part of the previous examination. This will be a great advantage to those students of medicine and natural science who are well advanced in their school-work, as it will give them the opportunity to pass all the required examinations in classics and mathematics before going to Cambridge; so that they will be able, on entering the University, at once to devote themselves entirely to natural science and medicine by attending the lectures and practical classes on these subjects. One of these certificate examinations will be held at Cambridge in June, open to boys coming from any school. Information respecting it can be obtained from A. Robinson, Esq., New College, Oxford, and J. S. Reid, Esq., Christ's College, Cambridge; and the *Regulations of the Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board* can be bought at any bookseller's for a shilling.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, May 7th, 1874.

Alden, John Horatio, Woodhouse, near Ely  
Hott, Herbert James, Bromley, Kent  
Rayner, John Alexander, Hackney  
Shannon, Thomas Edward, Grantham

**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.**—The following gentlemen, having passed the required examination, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on April 24th.

Cox, Richard, L.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S., Theale, Reading  
Gunders, Alfred, L.R.C.P.E., L.F.P.S. Glasg., Normanton  
Gregory, George, L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A., Bolton  
Harris, Arthur B., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., Falmouth  
Hollins, Robert, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., Wakefield  
King, William Talbot, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., London  
McCarthy, Denis A., L.R.C.P., Staff-Surgeon R.N., Queenstown.  
Squire, William, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., London  
Thomson, William C., L.R.C.P.E., F.P.S.G., Partick  
Weaver, James, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Longton

**UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.**—At the late Medical Graduation term, the following candidates, after the usual examinations, received degrees in Medicine and Surgery.—Degree of M.D.

Koch, Edwin Lawson, L.M.S. Calcutta, Colombo, Ceylon  
Norton, Edward, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., London

At the same time, the following gentlemen received promotion to the degree of M.D.

Adams, George Edward D'Arcy, M.B., C.M., Nailsea, Bristol  
Campbell, William, M.B., C.M., Kinellar  
Elliott, Frederick William, M.B., Lower Norwood, Surrey  
Fasken, William Andrew Durnford, M.B.  
Garden, Robert John, M.B. C.M., Aberdeen  
Godson, Clement, M.B., C.M., London  
Johnstone, Hugh, M.B., C.M., Burmah  
Jotham, George William, M.B., C.M., Kidderminster  
Lawrence, Alfred Edward Aust, M.B., C.M., Clifton, Bristol  
Lightbourne, James Ashburner, M.B., C.M., Preston  
Mackenzie, Duncan John, M.B., C.M., Mopley, Manchester  
Marshall, Lewis Walter, M.B., C.M., General Hospital, Nottingham  
Milne, Thomas, M.B., C.M., Ellon  
Wilkin, John Frederick, M.B., C.M., Folkestone  
Wright, Francis James, M.B., C.M., County Asylum, Prestwick  
Wyness, James Davidson, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen

**Degrees of M.B. and C.M.**

Alexander, John, Aberchirder, Banff  
Allardyce, James, Gartly, Aberdeenshire  
Collins, Walter Charles Grossett, Chew Magna, Bristol  
Cosham, William Raymond, Clevedon, Somerset  
Craig, John Smith, Duncannon, Leslie  
Craigmile, Alexander, M.A., Aberdeen  
Dantra, Sorabshaw Hormasji, Bombay  
Fehrson, James M'Call, South Africa  
Gray, Robert Aikman, Aberdeen  
Hay, Francis, M.A., Peterhead  
Holland, Lucius, Wylam-on-Tyne  
Hott, Herbert James, Bromley, Kent  
James, Arthur Culver, London  
Laing, James, Grange, Peterhead  
Lawrance, Patrick James, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire  
Macdonald, Donald John, Madras  
M'Combie, John, M.A., Aberdeen  
Milne, John, South Bank, Yorkshire  
Milne, Robert, Midmar  
Morgan, John Theodore, Colombo, Ceylon  
Morice, Robert James, M.A., Old Aberdeen  
Newman, Alfred Kingcombe, Madras  
Robertson, Frederick Marrant, Cape Town, South Africa  
Sheppard, William Thomas, Manchester  
Smith, Henry Barton Liddell, London  
Smith, Robert Gordon, Arbroath  
Stevens, Alfred Felix, London  
Strickland, Henry George Travers, Isle of Wight  
Swaine, Charles Lethbridge, Tirhoot, Bengal  
Trail, Alexander Forbes, Pitsligo  
Trevor, Frank Wollaston, Welshpool  
Williamson, William Herbert, Aberdeen  
Willmott, Julius John Eardley, Weston-super-Mare

**Degree of M.B.**

Cartwright, James Henry, London

**Degree of C.M.**

Koch, Edwin Lawson, L.M.S. Calcutta, Colombo, Ceylon

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

**BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.**—Junior House-Surgeon: £40 per annum, board, and residence. Applications, 18th instant, to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.

**BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Resident Registrar and Pathologist: £100 per annum, board, and residence. Applications, 25th instant, to W. T. Grant, House Governor.

**CANCER HOSPITAL.**—Surgeon. Applications, 2nd June, to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.

**CARDIFF RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health: £200 per annum.

**CARLISLE DISPENSARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon: £90 per annum, with apartments, gas, coal, and attendance.

**COVENTRY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health: £100 per annum. Applications, 18th instant, to Thomas Browett, Town Clerk.

**COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, lodgings, etc., and the privilege of taking two apprentices. Applications, 2nd June, to H. Howells, Secretary.

**DARTFORD UNION.**—Medical Officer for No. 1 District, comprising the Workhouse: £65 per annum, and fees. Applications, 16th instant, to John Hayward, Clerk.

**DAVENTRY UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 1: £80 per annum, and fees. Applications, 19th instant, to George Norman, Clerk.

**DENHOLME GATE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health: £50 per annum. Applications, 3rd June, to George Burr, Clerk.

**DERBY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Mickleover.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to John Barber, Esq.

**DURHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health: £200 per annum.

**GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer: £200 per annum, with furnished apartments. Applications to Joseph Jordan, Honorary Secretary.

**GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Resident Physician-Superintendent: £600 per annum, house partly furnished, coal, etc. Applications, 12th June, to J. Roxburgh Strong, Secretary, 110, West George Street, Glasgow.

**GRAY'S HOSPITAL, Elgin.**—House-Surgeon: £55 per annum, board and lodging. Applications, 20th instant, to David Forsyth, Secretary.

**HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.**—House-Physician. Applications, 16th instant, to the Medical Committee.

**LAMBETH, Parish of.**—Resident Medical Officer and Dispenser for the Infirmary in Princes Road: £100 per annum, board, apartments, etc. Applications, 18th instant, to W. B. Wilmot, Clerk, Brook Street, Kennington Road.

**LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Three Honorary Medical Officers to the North and South Dispensaries. Applications, 27th instant, to W. Lister, Secretary.

**MARGATE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health. Applications, 18th instant, to W. Brooks, Clerk to Authority.

**NEWCATTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board, and residence. Applications, 30th instant, to R. Y. Green, Sec.

**MOHILL UNION, co. Leitrim.**—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Rynn Dispensary District: £100 per ann., and fees.

**ORMSKIRK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**—Medical Officer of Health: £25 per annum.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Public Analyst.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.**—Physician. Applications, 4th June, to C. Lowther Kemp, Secretary.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.**—Aural Surgeon.

**SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.**—Consulting Physician.

**SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Knowle.**—Assistant Medical Officer.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Surgeon: £100 per annum to commence, £30 per annum for rent and taxes, and Midwifery and Vaccination Fees. Applications to S. Gordon, 14, Sydney Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

**SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wandsworth Common.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer: £170 per annum, furnished apartments, etc. Applications, 23rd instant, to Dr. Biggs, Superintendent.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications, 23rd instant, to John Robson, B.A., Secretary to Council.

**WARNEFORD, LEAMINGTON, and SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, board, lodging, etc. Applications, 30th instant.

**WESTERN INFIRMARY, Glasgow.**—Superintendent: £250 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, 15th June, to W. H. Hill, Honorary Secretary, 106, Ingram Street, Glasgow.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—Obstetric Physician.—Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications, 19th instant, to F. J. Wilson, Secretary.—House-Physician.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women.

**WESTMINSTER UNION.**—Medical Officer to the Industrial School: £60 per ann.

**WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield.**—Clinical Assistant, Applications, 23rd instant, to J. Crichton Browne, M.D., Medical Director.

**WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon: £100 per annum, board, furnished apartments, etc. Applications, 1st June, to the Chairman of the Medical Committee.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

**ANDERSON, Thomas, M.B. Edin.,** Assistant Medical Officer, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, appointed Medical Superintendent of the Mid Lothian and Peebles County Asylum, Roslin, near Edinburgh.

**SECCOMBE, Edward H., M.B. Lond.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Royal Pimlico Provident Dispensary, *vice* C. Bevis, M.D., resigned.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.*

### BIRTH.

**TRESTRAIL.**—On May 10th, at 6, Trinity Terrace, Aldershot, the wife of \*H. E. Trestrail, F.R.C.S., of a son.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY	Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
FRIDAY	Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.
SATURDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

- TUESDAY.**—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Goodhart: Fibroma of the Ovary; Secondary Cancer of Uterine Mucous Membrane. Dr. Hilton Fagge: Fibroid Degeneration of Heart; Repaired Fracture of Sternum; Bladder after Lithotomy. Dr. Morell Mackenzie: Growth from Larynx and Trachea; Bronchocele from a Dog. Dr. Julius Pollock: Lung-Disease in a Child. Dr. Douglas Powell: Fatal Hæmoptysis in an Infant. Dr. Theodore Williams: Double Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta. Mr. Callender: Femoral Artery which had been tied with carbolised gut, and a series of Gut-Ligatures which had been subjected to action of wound-secrections. Dr. Wickham Legg: Mitral Stenosis with Hypertrophy of Left Ventricle; Cancer of the Portal Vein. Dr. Greenfield: Cylindrical Epithelioma of the Liver. Mr. Pugin Thornton: Syphilitic Narrowing of the Trachea. Mr. Gay: Specimen of Adenoma—Varicose Veins. Mr. Nunn: Photographs of the Effects of Injury to the Ulnar Nerve. Dr. Crisp: Irish Poultry Disease; Diphtheria-like Membrane in Pigeons. Mr. Croft for Mr. James West: Fibro-cystic Tumours of the Neck. Dr. Dowse: Aneurism of the Arch of the Aorta; Aneurism of the Pulmonary Artery.
- THURSDAY.**—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Extraordinary Meeting for the Election of Trustees, and alteration of the Laws relating to the Expulsion of Members. Clinical Cases, and discussion thereon.
- FRIDAY.**—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Proposed Discussion on Dr. H. Weber's cases of "Communication of Phthisis from Husband to Wife"; Dr. Donkin, "Case of Diabetes treated by Skim milk"; Dr. Buszard, "Case of Tumour of Cerebellum"; Dr. Greenhow, "Case of Cerebral Rheumatism"; Quekett Microscopical Club (University College), 8 P.M. Dr. Hoggan, "On a New Instrument for Cutting Sections, both Hard and Soft Substances, for the Microscope".

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, in forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

**AUTHORS** desiring reprints of their articles published in the JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer and publisher, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

**WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.**

**COMMUNICATIONS** respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor: those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—The vacancy caused by the lamented death of Dr. Bird, was, by a clerical error, announced last week as "Physician", instead of "Obstetric Physician".

**J. M.**—Mr. Hayward, of 14, York Street, Portman Square, is M.R.C.S. Eng., 1857; L.S.A., 1859.

## THE JACKMAN FUND.

Clement Dukes, Esq., Rugby ..... £1 10

**J. E.** would be glad to have the addresses of any institutions where boys who have not the perfect use of their limbs can be trained to useful occupations of a sedentary character.

**ERRATA.**—In Dr. Lithgow's letter on Cremation, in the JOURNAL of May 9th, for "veritable climate", read "variable climate".

**H. TOMSSON.**—Saccharated wheat phosphates, in doses of one teaspoonful three times a day in milk. To be procured from Morson, or Bullock and Reynolds.

**MR. REYNOLDS** (Bridgnorth). The letter will appear next week.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should be forwarded direct to the Printing Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

## SURGEONS TO NEW ZEALAND EMIGRANT SHIPS.

**SIR,**—The experience I have gained during the past few months, as surgeon to an emigrant vessel belonging to the New Zealand Government, and the unfair persecution I have undergone at the hands of the sub-immigration officer for this port, may possibly be of interest to the Profession, and may serve some useful purpose, by exposing the injustice to which I have been subjected.

Last autumn, I resigned certain positions I held in one of the provincial towns in England, in order to proceed abroad; and, having had a wish to visit this beautiful country, I applied for, and soon obtained, an appointment as surgeon to a ship carrying emigrants for the New Zealand Government. It was not so much for the pay, which I regard as poor, but my friends thought the voyage would restore my health; and I had a strong desire to prosecute certain scientific work, for which a voyage or two to New Zealand would furnish abundant opportunities, and I had also a notion of settling here. With my appointment, I received copies of instructions and regulations, etc., as to my duties to the emigrants and my relations to the officers of the ship. Those I endeavoured honestly and strictly to follow. We started from Gravesend about the middle of last August, with emigrants equal to 67½ statute adults; and up to this time I had been treated with the utmost courtesy by Dr. Featherstone and his officers, nor is my respect for them diminished by what has since occurred. We had not been long on the voyage before I found that I had more than ordinary difficulties to contend with, since I had been with emigrants before during my vacations. Thus I had a captain who was decidedly wanting in firmness and decisiveness; whose habits, conjoined with the language he employed, and his general bearing when dealing with the refractory of the emigrants and crew, did not conduce to promote the order and discipline necessary on board-ship. I had also among the emigrants about six who were "not amenable to an appeal to good sense and proper feeling", and on whom mild persuasions and lenient measures were of no avail, since in every case they were resorted to and much forbearance employed. Prior to and after remonstrating with the captain for allowing so much disorder, and for his want of firmness and dignity in dealing with it, the chief officer (who was a very well conducted man, and a cautious navigator) and myself were directly and indirectly told that it was our place to repress misconduct, and that we were in future to manage for ourselves. At last, the misbehaviour of a few became so great, that, with fighting on the quarter-deck, and total disregard of the necessary sanitary observances, health and life were threatened and jeopardised. I conceived it to be my duty, as government officer, to put an end to this state of matters, by making a good example of the ringleaders. Thus at the end of fourteen days' forbearance, and after appealing to the better feelings of one of the single men, he at last became so outrageous that I had him put in handcuffs, and kept him so for two hours, until he apologised and promised to behave better in future, which he had the good sense to do.

My other case was a woman, who for seven weeks had kept the women in the married compartment in a perpetual state of terror; who possessed a tongue that was neither refined nor lazy, and who was in every respect essentially a bad woman. For seven weeks I had suffered from this woman more insolence than ever I had received before, or in the course of my life may probably receive again; but it was not for what she did or said regarding myself that I cared. At last, she became so outrageous, that several of the married couples told me if something were not done to prevent her, they would take the law into their own hands. After this, she attacked a woman whilst we were at tea, and the officer on duty was forward, attending to the sails. She nearly succeeded in throwing the other woman overboard; she tore her dress and pulled a handful of hair out of her head, and finally tried to strangle her. The captain, myself, and officers, ran up on deck, and found she had been prevented by the schoolmaster from doing further mischief, but was glorying in what she had done, and only regretted that she had not been able to accomplish her purpose. The captain having interfered, I left everything to him: nothing was done to the woman, and no means were taken to prevent her from doing further violence. That night, and the following nights and days, up to the day on which she again attempted to do bodily damage, she boasted openly of what she would do, and threatened the lives of many. Within a few days of her last assault, she attempted, to use her own language, "to split another person's head open" with a "wash-kid". I immediately saw temporising with her to be useless; and so, after careful inquiry, had her placed in handcuffs until I could have a place of isolation built for her. Her ungovernable temper now became very furious; she struggled greatly, biting, kicking, striking at any one near to her; and when the handcuffs were on her, she rushed at a woman who was nursing a baby, broke away from the officers of the ship, struck at the woman with the handcuffs, knocked the baby from her knees on to some spars, and bit the woman's hand. I then saw, what I had not foreseen, that she must be more firmly secured. I had no place in which to put her temporarily: not a single cabin was empty, not a single store-room. I could not place her in the hospital, because I had a poor woman there, against whom she had an intense hatred, and whose life she threatened. If I had taken her to the married compartment, I should have had to secure her to some bar; and then she had so insulted and annoyed the people there, that she would have received little assistance in case she knocked her head about and tried to destroy herself, which she promised to do when she found she was foiled in doing harm to others. I had her placed on deck and fastened to the capstan-bar, at a height of two feet seven inches from the deck; but she was so secured that she could either stand, sit, or lie down with ease. I immediately got the carpenter to make an enclosed cabin for her, quite equal in size to one of the saloon cabins, and of about equal cubic space, with a four-berthed compartment. This I expedited by employing other men, whom I paid out of my own pocket, and as soon as it was finished I had her removed to it and the handcuffs taken off her. I kept her locked up in this cabin every night for the remainder of the voyage, and left her door open in the day-time, according to her temper, for a longer or shorter period; but never for less than four hours daily, more frequently from 9 A.M. to 6 and 7 P.M. During the time she was in this cabin, on every favourable opportunity I placed all the other passengers on deck, and gave her full liberty to walk throughout the whole of the married compartment. On two occasions only did she avail herself of this liberty, and on the last occasion she was simply restrained by the interference of the constable of this compartment from committing an assault on two sick women. Frequently she expressed regret that she had not been able to accomplish her object; and on one occasion I was informed that she had a knife secreted in her cabin, with which she had threatened to do myself personal injury. I went into her cabin, and, after a



search, found the knife secreted between two boards. Thus nothing could be clearer than that I was justified in doing what I did to this woman, not only by her previous conduct, but still more by her subsequent behaviour.

On my arrival in Auckland, I showed this woman and her cabin to the immigration commissioners. I then informed them that her conduct had been so bad that I had had to take very severe measures with her, and distinctly mentioned that I had used handcuffs. Next day, some investigations were held on board-ship relative to certain complaints of two emigrants; and when these were completed, I desired the commissioners to investigate my charges. I read parts of my diary and general report referring to her conduct, and did my best to persuade them that the case was an unusual one, and ought to be inquired into. It was ultimately agreed by the commissioners, and I was persuaded that, as it was the mutual wish of the woman's accusers and herself, if they were sent to different parts of the colony they would be quite satisfied; only it was distinctly understood by the sub-immigration officer that he was to send her way from Auckland.

A few days after I had landed the passengers, I was asked to sign a certificate stating that the captain had performed his duties satisfactorily. This I declined to do, and stated that it was impossible for me to sign, unless I went contrary to what I knew conscientiously to be the truth. On the Monday following this, the husband of the woman came to me and begged of me to give his wife a testimonial, stating she was well behaved, sober, and industrious, when I knew the contrary to be the fact. This I also refused to do.

Next day, the sub-immigration officer summoned a court of inquiry to ascertain my reasons for refusing to sign the captain's certificate. I gave some of my reasons, but declined to give others, except in the form of answers to questions which I knew the commissioners were capable of putting. The sub-immigration officer and myself then differed in opinion regarding the precise form of a question in which he asked me regarding matters that had been told to him in confidence; the other commissioners supported me. He then lost his temper, and the inquiry ended.

Without any previous written warning, the woman, whom I had restrained on board-ship, her husband and child, were ushered into the room, and requested there and then to make what charges she had against me. She then did make a series of most untruthful charges against me. Not being prepared, I declined to answer them at once, except that generally they were false and malignant; but I asked for a full inquiry to take place as to the whole of my conduct on board the *Chile*, and I further demanded that a written copy of her charges be sent to me. The other commissioners ruled that it was but fair that the sub-immigration officer should furnish me with a copy of her charges. They treated me, as they have done all along, with courtesy and fairness; but, unfortunately, they did not possess the same executive power as the sub-immigration officer, who was the third commissioner, and who entirely failed to preserve that equanimity of temper and impartiality of manner that was necessary for any one wishing to arrive at a sober judgment on so serious a case.

After two days' consideration and consultation with my friends, I wrote to the sub-immigration officer, desiring him to inform government that I was prepared to meet all Mrs. V——'s charges, and demanded an inquiry into the whole of my conduct, but acquainting the officer that I declined to be bound by his judgment in this case. Within three hours of my reply I got a summons, and the papers I have sent by this mail will inform you of the result of that summons. I refused even to allow my lawyer to defeat the case on legal quibbles, though everybody was against me—one of the newspapers here making most unfounded, libellous, and slanderous statements, which have been transmitted home. So great was popular feeling against me at first, and so great were the untruths that had been told of my conduct, that I could not obtain lunch at some places in town, and was hooted at as a coward and woman-hater. You will see by the papers that I have been honourably acquitted, and I now ask you to do me that common justice which the unmerited injustice with which I have met deserves.

I courted from the first every inquiry. I have defied government to prove either that I did not assist them in giving full information of all those charges in respect whereof I had been accused. I defied them to prove that I had been either intemperate in action or conduct, or inattentive to the sick. Yet in spite of this, because I had quarrelled with their officer, it was sought, before any inquiry was made in the matter, to obtain a warrant from a magistrate at ten o'clock at night and drag me ignominiously to prison on the unsupported testimony of one woman. Further, the crown-prosecutor so far forgot his position that he had to be called to order by the magistrate; and he stated in open court most false assertions, and attempted to justify the stigma he wished to attach to me, as a "maltreater of women", by bringing up as witnesses to prove the above, two coarse men whom I had felt it to be my duty to report to government for beating and otherwise ill-treating their wives. One of these witnesses was ordered out of the box by his worship for his conduct in court.

Indeed, the whole action against me seemed to me to be a concession by government that, whilst by our instructions were told to the contrary, yet surgeon-superintendents are to see lives and persons maimed and jeopardised, the health of the many and the weak imperilled through the action of a selfish and lazy few, and that we are to allow such things to exist without in the least preventing them.

Such are the facts I have hurriedly jotted down to catch this morning's home-ward mail, and I pray you to use your powerful influence in exposing the conduct which I have received.

I am, etc.,  
MILLEN COUGHTREY, M.B., C.M. Edin.: formerly Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Edinburgh University; late Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; etc.  
Auck'land, New Zealand, January 13th, 1874.

#### AN ALLEGED CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR,—As it appears from reports in the daily papers, that rabies is prevalent in various parts of England, and that cases of hydrophobia may, therefore, be expected to occur at any moment, I am desirous of making known to the profession the recipe for a reputed remedy, upon which, for many years past, I have had reason to place considerable reliance, as a prophylactic against hydrophobia. The more inquiries I make in this country respecting its traditional success, the more clearly it appears to me to be a remedy deserving of careful study and administration. In the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of October 10th, 1872, I reported twenty cases of persons who had been bitten by mad dogs. Of these twenty cases, eighteen had this medicine administered to them, and no ill effects resulted from the bite; but the other persons refused to take it, and both died of hydrophobia. Some years since, a number of cows and twenty pigs were bitten by a mad dog in the parishes of Uckfield and Horsted. All these animals were successfully treated by this medicine, with the exception of one of the pigs, to which it was not given, because there was no evidence to show that it had been bitten; but shortly afterwards this animal died mad—the only one out of the twenty.

By the liberality of a friend, I have succeeded in purchasing the formula. The

several ingredients are as follows: A small handful of tree-box, a small handful of toad-flax, three hands of foetid hellebore or setwort, a small handful of primrose-roots. These are to be boiled in a quart of new milk down to a pint. The decoction is then to be strained, and, when cool, any skim is to be removed. The following are then to be added: Gascoigne powder, three drachms; and two drachms each of jalap and carbonate of iron. I have ascertained that the handful each of box and toad-flax means that you are to take about three or four inches of the terminal branches, with the leaves on, of the box-tree, and as much of the stem of the toad-flax as possesses leaves and flowers. This in weight of the dried herbs is, of box one ounce, and of toad-flax six drachms. Three hands of the hellebore mean three entire leaves with the axil, which, when dried, weigh about two scruples. The primrose-roots, I was informed, were not essential, and had been omitted for some years. I would suggest, however, that in place thereof the ground liverwort should be substituted, which alone was held in much repute two centuries ago (see abridgment of *Phil. Trans.*, vol. ix; and *Pharmacopœia* for 1720). In a more tangible form, the formula should appear as follows.

R. Buxi sempervirentis ʒi; antirrhini linariæ ʒvi; hellebori foetidi ʒii; lichenis cinerei terrestris ʒiij.

Powder the dry, or bruise the green, herbs in an iron mortar; put them into a quart of cold milk and boil down to a pint; strain while hot, skim when nearly cold, and then add pulv. gascoigni ʒiij; pulv. jalapæ, ferri carbon, sing. ʒii. M. One-third part of this mixture is to be taken on three consecutive mornings, fasting. The following directions are added: "If working of them too much, make four of it for Christians, but for beasts three times as much. If the person is mad before taken in hand, mix the same quantity of powders as above in a teacup of new milk till a drunk can be made. Bleed once or twice in two or three days after the drink is taken. If the sign be high, put in the same quantity of powders as above (in the drink); if low, not quite so much. Half of this draught is considered necessary for a child seven years old. If the wound be bad, apply a clover garlick." Hence it appears to have been considered applicable even after symptoms of hydrophobia had commenced.

With respect to obtaining the herbs, I would remark that as the box-tree and lichen grow probably in every county of England, they can always be obtained; but I find that, unlike the hellebore, the toad-flax is not kept in store by herbalists, and, therefore, cannot be obtained in any quantity until the plant is again in flower. I have a small quantity, however, which was given to me by the vendor of the formula. Gascoigne powder can be procured from any respectable chemist, and consists of certain proportions of crabs' claws, hartshorn shavings, and amber. In the same volume of *Philosophical Transactions* mentioned above, are to be found some interesting reports of the value of turpille mineral (hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum of the *Dublin Pharmacopœia*) as a prophylactic against, and cure for, hydrophobia, by Dr. Robert James of Lichfield, who administered it with much apparent success to both men and animals. In the event of much difficulty of deglutition in a case of hydrophobia, it might at all events be administered in two-grain doses every four hours until symptoms of salivation commence.

I sincerely trust that the above milk decoction may have a patient and exhaustive trial by the profession as a prophylactic against hydrophobia, and also that it may be administered (as a crucial test) as soon as possible after the commencement of hydrophobic symptoms. I would further urge upon them the great necessity for ascertaining, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the several components are correctly obtained, prepared, and administered—reminding them of the following passage: "Are not Abana and Parphar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean?"

I am, etc.,

C. LEFSON PRINCE.

The Observatory, Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells, May 11th, 1874.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Carlisle Patriot, May 9th; The Ayr Advertiser, May 7th; The West County Lantern, May 9th; The Scotsman, May 7th; The Brighton Examiner, May 12th; The Leicester Advertiser, May 9th; The Blackburn Standard, May 13th; The Hull Evening News, May 9th; The Sunderland Times, May 9th; The Auckland Chronicle, May 8th; The Blyth and Bedlington Star, May 9th; The Northern Daily Express, May 12th; The Sussex Advertiser, May 6th; The Newcastle Daily Journal, May 6th; The Bridgewater Mercury, May 6th; The Richmond and Twickenham Times, May 9th; The Brighton Daily News, May 11th; The Sussex Advertiser; The Bradford Observer; The Naval and Military Gazette; The Dorset County Chronicle; The Cork Daily Herald; The Cork Examiner; The Rochester and Chatham Journal; The Yarmouth Independent; The Northern Echo; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Chronicle; etc.

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

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