

in his high position, with so many occupations, and at an age when most people seek repose, M. Rayer has had courage to accept these important charges."

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The next meeting will take place at Canterbury, on May 15th. Further notice will be given next week.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., *Secretary*,

Canterbury, April 29th, 1862.

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

The fourth and last of the present series of these meetings was held at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, on Friday, April 25th, at 3.30 P.M.; W. SANKEY, Esq., of Dover, in the chair. There were present twenty-six members and one visitor. The attendance would have been larger still, but for an important meeting at the West Kent Infirmary, Maidstone, and the dinner given by his old friends to Thomas Martin, Esq., of Reigate.

The minutes of the last meeting at Rochester were read by the secretary, and duly confirmed.

New Members. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Association and of the Branch:—W. Aitken, M.D., of Fort Pitt, Chatham; R. R. Matthewson, Esq., Belvedere; Frederick Ranger, Esq., Bexley. Thirteen members have thus been added to the ranks of the Association during the present season through the instrumentality of these district meetings.

Communications. The following papers were then read:—

1. Carcinoma of the Stomach. By J. Grantham, Esq., Crayford.
2. A Case of Concealed Uterine Hæmorrhage fatal to both mother and child. By H. M. Gould, Esq., Watlingtonbury.
3. On a Case of Meningitis. By J. J. D. Burns, M.D., Chatham.
4. Cases of Puerperal Convulsions. By J. E. Crook, M.D., Northfleet.
5. Dr. Spurrell also exhibited some beautiful preparations under his microscopes.

Thanks were unanimously given to those gentlemen who had thus contributed to the scientific objects of the meeting. The papers read will, by request, be published in the JOURNAL.

Hearty thanks, too, were voted to Mr. Sankey for his attendance and conduct as chairman. In acknowledging this, Mr. Sankey gave a cheering report of the progress of the similar meetings which have recently been established in East Kent; and hopes were entertained that on some future occasion the members of both the district societies will be able to meet together at Faversham, a central station; and thus the members of the Branch resident in the whole of the county will be brought together.

At 5.15 dinner was announced; and a most happy evening was passed.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1862.

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

ON THE INFLUENCE UPON THE GROWTH OF THE BONES OF PARALYSIS, DISEASE OF THE JOINTS, DISEASE OF THE EPIPHYSEAL LINES, EXCISION OF THE KNEE, RICKETS, AND SOME OTHER MORBID CONDITIONS.

BY G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S.

THE paper consisted chiefly of the account and measurements of numerous cases and specimens, and the following are the principal conclusions.

Paralysis is usually attended with a deficiency in the growth of all the bones of the part affected; this is most marked in the segments where the paralysis is most complete. Its effect, however, is very irregular.

Disease of an important joint, causing ankylosis or preventing movement in the joint, is often attended with imperfect growth throughout the limb, most marked, however, in the segments contiguous to the diseased joint. It is probable that ankylosis of the hip, in childhood, may induce deficiency of growth on that side of the pelvis, and so be a cause, in the female, of difficult parturition. The author has not, however, been able to substantiate that point, and would be obliged by information bearing on the question.

Disease in the epiphyseal lines of bones deserves more attention than has usually been given to it. It is often, though not always, followed by impairment of the growth of the bone affected, and sometimes of the whole limb. It is most frequent and most deleterious at the lower end of the femur, where the growing process is more active and longer continued than in any other part of the body. In the segment of a limb, where there are two long bones, as the forearm or leg, and one of them is stunted by disease, the other commonly is so too, but not necessarily. Thus the fibula sometimes outgrows the tibia, and runs below, or ascends above, its proper level with regard to it.

Excision of the knee, if the epiphyseal lines are removed, is followed by marked arrest of growth in all parts of the limb. If the epiphyseal lines are spared, the growth, in most instances, keeps pace with that of the opposite limb. In some cases this is not so, owing, perhaps, to the effect of the preceding disease upon the limb, or to the epiphyseal lines becoming involved and destroyed in the suppurative processes that follow the operation. Hence the proper growth of the limb, after excision, cannot be calculated on with certainty in any particular case. Still the short limb, even where there is a considerable difference between it and its fellow, is commonly so useful that the fear of arresting the growth of the limb is not a fatal objection to the operation in young subjects; and after the age of fifteen or sixteen, it need scarcely to be taken into account.

Rickets is characterised by a want of proper growth in the bones, even more decidedly and more uniformly than by preternatural curvatures in them. The imperfection is commonly noticeable, more or less, in all parts of the skeleton; but is most marked in the limbs, and most of all in the proximal segments of the limbs. These segments of the limbs—i.e., the thigh and the arm, grow more quickly after birth than other parts of the body; and the want of growing power attendant on rickets tells accordingly in a peculiar manner upon them. A bulging and knottiness at the epiphyseal lines is a common feature in rickets, and is apt to be mistaken for swelling of the ends of the bones, which is very rare,

All I would suggest is, whether it is wise in general practitioners to join in disparaging the non-graduated members of the London College, as they virtually do, by advocating the withholding from them of their proper designating title, when that College has steadily maintained its right to assign "the highest honours, titles, and privileges as usually awarded to physicians" to practitioners of all classes and degrees, when duly admitted into its ranks?

I do not concur with your correspondent "Delta" in anticipating the extinction of the pure physician; but I am quite willing to concede to him that, as a general rule, the university degree of M.D., *obtained after residence*, is desirable before seeking the diploma of a college, provided that a door of admission be left open in the latter for men who have earned a title to withdraw from the more laborious to the higher and less toilsome ranks of our profession, having a good name and fame, although without a degree. By all means, let new blood be infused from time to time into the sages of Pall Mall East through this channel.

I am, etc., M.R.C.P.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. The following gentlemen passed the preliminary examination in the subjects of general education, on April 24th:—

Bryant, John Henry, St. Mary's Hospital
Carter, Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Evans, William Bowen, Oundle, Northamptonshire
Griffiths, Richard Samuel Purnell, Cheltenham
Keall, William Powell, Bedminster
Moore, Milner Montgomery, 12, Porteus Road, Paddington
Reynolds, Frederick, 41, Woburn Square
Ring, Charles George, St. George's Hospital
Rogers, Charles Edward Heron, 33, Gower Place, Euston Road
Smith, George, 33, Harrington Street, Hampstead Road

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 17th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Ashton, John Henry	Pearce, Thomas Drake
Blunt, Thomas	Thomas, David Howell
Bostock, Edward Ingram	Wicksteed, Frank Wm. S.
Covey, Charles Edward	Wilcox, William
Hall, Samuel	Yarrow, George Eugene
Houseman, Edmund Cooke	

Middlesex Hospital.

Alderson, Frederick Henry	Pyle, Charles John
Brend, Alfred	Pyle, George
Curgenven, William Grafton	Waymouth, Albert

King's College.

Anningson, Bushell	Miller, Andrew
Gould, Horatio Bate	Peele, John Richard
Howes, Frank Charles P.	Salter, John Henry

London Hospital.

Colman, Walter	Killick, William Donald
Hughes, Robert	Rogers, William Richard

Charing Cross Hospital.

Hayden, William Gallimore	Hobson, William Henry
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University College.

Blake, Edward Thomas	Hackney, John
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Birmingham School of Medicine.

Owen, David Charles Lloyd

Admitted Members on April 22nd:—

Booth, Lionel, Greenwich
Davies, William, Cardigan
Day, Edmond Henry, Bedford Row
Eagles, Woodfield, Aylesbury
Evans, John Henry, Anglesea
Fisher, Luke, Preston, Lancashire
Hicks, Henry, St. David's, Pembroke-shire
Hodgkinson, David Hinkley, London
Hughes, John Evans, Pwllheli

Kempster, William Henry, Battersea
Lee, William Edward, Bideford, Devon
Lilly, Hubert Walter, Folkestone
Little, Louis Stromeyer, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square
Miller, Henry, Plymouth
Morgan, Edward, Aberystwyth
Renshaw, Joshua William, Stretford, near Manchester
Robinson, Hugh, Ripon, Yorkshire
Roe, Thomas Alexander, Royal Navy
Savory, Charles Tozer, Charterhouse Square
Slade, Robert, Poole, Dorset
Shepherd, Philip Candler, Erpingham, Norfolk
Trehwella, Henry Ellery, Guatemala, Central America
Vernon, Bowater John, Brighton
Wilson, William Samuel, Bayswater

Admitted Members on April 23rd:—

Barrett, John James, Borough
Bletchley, William Ebenezer, Minchinhampton
Booth, Frederick William, Rochdale, Lancashire
Fletcher, William Bainbridge, Wimborne Minster, Dorset
Fouracre, Robert, Plymouth
Gaine, Charles, Bath
Giddings, William Kitto, Farsley, near Leeds
Gimblett, John, Bristol
James, Thomas Jones, Aberystwyth
Lewis, David, Lampeter, South Wales
Morris, John Walter, Rochdale
Newton, John Lawrence, Durham
Oliver, John Hamer, Llandysilo, North Wales
Patrick, Samuel Alexander, Manchester
Pigg, Thomas, Newcastle
Pratt, Eustace Henry Lever, Southampton
Rawlings, Joseph Henry, Bedford Square
Roberts, Frederick John, Rochdale
Rowland, John, Strata Florida, South Wales
Rutherford, Samuel, Pulborough, Sussex
Shillito, Joseph, Newcastle
Southam, George Thomas Mitchell, Peterborough
Swallow, James Dodd, Reading
Swyer, Septimus, Whitechapel
Towne, Alexander, Kingsland
Wells, John, Preston
Whitlam, James, Oldham
Worboys, Thomas Sanders, London

Admitted Members on April 24th:—

Adams, Webster, Ipswich
Barker, Walter, Wantage, Berkshire
Barnes, Edward Charles, Stradbroke, Suffolk
Beadles, Arthur, Broadway, Worcestershire
Bridgman, John Henry, Bridport, Dorset
Cockedge, Thomas Abraham Jerningham, Cambridge
Dalgleish, Jonathan, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Griffith, John, Bangor, North Wales
Heaton, Frederick Luxmore, Deunigh
Howsin, Edward Arthur, Bristol
Humphry, Charles Henry, Balham Hill
Jones, John, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire
Lloyd, Nathaniel Helliings, Tiverton, Devon
Matthews, James, Old Kent Road
Popplewell, Thomas William, Manchester
Serjeant, David Maurice, Fitzroy Square
Swain, Isaac Howard, Mark Lane, City
Todd, Joseph, Selby, Yorkshire

Admitted Members on April 25th:—

Bowser, Henry Charles, Calcutta
Bramley, William Sturdy, Wakefield, Yorkshire
Bury, Edward Charles, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
Deck, John Field, Nelson, New Zealand
Dry, Thomas, Walworth
Edlin, Edward Holberton, Plymouth
Elliott, John Robert, Jersey
Evans, Evan, Llandysul, South Wales
Goddard, Eugene, St. John Street Road
King, James George, Havant, Hants
Lamb, Joseph, Birkenhead
McIver, Donald, Edinburgh
Morton, Thomas, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
Pearce, George, Bishopstrow, Wiltshire
Rickards, Walter, Cosley, Leicestershire
Roberts, John, Kidwelly, Carmarthen
Stevenson, Thomas, Rainton, Yorkshire
Tilly, James, Hanworth, Middlesex
Waterworth, Charles Albert, Newport, Isle of Wight
Wintle, Henry James, Bristol
Wyman, William Sanderson, St. Thomas's Street

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 17th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bevan, Thomas Kennell, Carmarthen
Chisholm, Edwin, Sydney, New South Wales
Cox, William Henry, Plymouth
Maurice, James Blake, Marlborough
Middleton, William, Villiers Street, Strand
Poncia, Ferdinand Theodore, Balsall Heath, near Birmingham
Poole, Samuel Wordsworth, St. Mary Cray, Kent

Prangley, Thomas, Salisbury
 Roberts, Frederick John, Manchester
 Shea, Henry Gordon, London

APPOINTMENTS.

BARKER, Samuel, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Eastern District of the Brighton Provident Dispensary, in the room of J. K. Tuke, Esq.

BRIDGES, John H., M.B., appointed Physician to the Bradford Infirmary, in the room of T. Lockley, M.D.

WILLIAMS, William, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the County Gaol, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, in the room of the late D. Owen, Esq.

WILSON, Henry O., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary, in the room of the late Thomas Martin, Esq.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BAGG, Edward B., Esq., Acting Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Devastation*.
 BATESON, John M., Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

EDULY, William, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.

FARRELLY, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Excellent*.

JEFFERSON, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Doris*.

LYALL, David, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*.

MIDDLETON, James, Esq., Acting Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Marlborough*.

RUBY, H. G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Haslar Hospital.

SMYTH, W. D., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*.

WILSON, Thomas G., Esq., Assistant-Surg., to Bermuda Hospital.

MILITIA. The following appointments have been made:—

FARRANT, M., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Devonshire Regiment of Militia.

WILLIS, G., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Monmouthshire Militia.

BIRTH.

BEECROFT. On April 22nd, at Hyde, Cheshire, the wife of *Samuel Beecroft, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FELCE, Stamford, Esq., J.R.C.P.E., of Launceston, to Katherine Emmeline, daughter of the late Jonathan GRANT, Esq., of Wilcot, Wilts, at Devizes, on April 30.

LEES, Samuel, Esq., of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, to Anne Peacock, eldest daughter of *R. Wood, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne.

DEATHS.

BUXTON. On April 24th, at 9, Compton Terrace, Islington, the wife of Joseph H. Buxton, Esq., Surgeon.

DARLING, George, M.D., at 6, Russell Square, on April 30.

GREEN, Thomas S., M.B., at sea, off Melbourne, on January 21.

MORLEY, Jonathan, Esq., Surgeon, late of Blackburn, at Lytham, aged 54, on April 27.

*OSWALD, Henry R., Esq., at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 71, on April 19.

*WALDRON, H., Esq., at Theale, near Reading, aged 45, on April 20.

DR. BERNARD, the *proscrit* concerned in the Orsini plot, having displayed an aberration of mind, has been consigned to Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this association has been again adjourned to June 1863.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Surgeon to the County Prison at Warwick; Physician to the Clifton Dispensary; House-Surgeon at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic; Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

DEPUTATION ON SANITARY LEGISLATION. A deputation from the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health had an interview with Secretary Sir George Grey at the Home Office. The deputation brought under the notice of Sir George Grey certain defects in the sanitary provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Act, relating especially to the space at the rear of new buildings, and the removal of manure.

THE CORONERSHIP FOR MIDDLESEX. The Bench of Middlesex magistrates having resolved that a petition be presented to her Majesty in Council, praying that the western division of the county may be divided into two

districts as to the office of coroner, Mr. Humphreys, the coroner for the eastern division, has protested against such division, and claims the right, in the event of the death or resignation of Mr. Wakley, to be coroner for the western division, as he is elected a coroner for the county, and can act as such, either in the eastern division or the western division, as he has done on many occasions. Mr. Wakley's fixed salary is £1800 a-year, Mr. Humphreys' £1500; and the latter gentleman said in court that it was a matter of £300 a-year to him. Mr. Humphreys' protest was to be put in writing, and referred to the Committee of Accounts and General Purposes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. On the vote of £6,958 for Lunacy Commissions, Mr. Dillwyn complained that the Lunacy Commissioners did not work with the magistrates. Owing to the way in which the Commissioners conducted business, a lunatic asylum in South Wales, which was decided on years ago, had not been opened yet. Sir G. Grey said that, instead of matters in dispute between the Lunacy Commissioners and the county magistrates being discussed by correspondence, it was desirable they should be settled in a personal conference; and this course had been taken in some cases with good results. He believed that some delay had been caused in Wales by the difficulty of obtaining an agreement between the different counties. He believed that generally the Commissioners were disposed to act in concert with the magistrates and ratepayers. Upon a vote of £20,566 for Her Majesty's Privy Council, Mr. Williams questioned the necessity of paying £1,500 a year for a medical adviser to the Privy Council. Mr. F. Peel said the Privy Council had succeeded to the powers of the late Board of Health.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON. Infancy in London has to creep into life in the midst of foes. We hear often of the impoverished or poisoned air of close alleys and rooms unfit for habitation; and now the coroners have just told us in their official returns that sixty-seven infants under two years of age were murdered last year in the metropolis. One hundred and fifty more were "found dead", a large proportion of them left exposed in the streets; how many of these were "persuaded not to live" must remain a secret till the disclosure of all secrets. Of above fifty others we learn that they either lost their lives through the misconduct of those who should have tended them, or that their deaths are attributable, wholly or in part, to neglect, want, cold, or exposure; the mother of one was only 13½ years old. More than 250 infants were suffocated, very generally in bed; and in upwards of half these cases there was no evidence how the suffocation was caused, or the juries did not state in their verdict that it was accidental. 1,104 deaths of infants in London in 1861, under two years old, were such as to demand a coroner's inquest upon them. The age is the same as in the massacre which Christendom annually remembers, but the size of this great metropolis causes it to out-Herod Herod.

ALLEGED POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN BY ARSENICAL PAPER-HANGINGS. At an inquest concluded on Wednesday, on the last of a family of four children who had lately died with symptoms of arsenical poisoning, Dr. T. Orton, who was called in to the deceased, deposed that there was extreme general prostration, besides inflammation of the mucous membrane, and soreness of the throat. He then noticed the green paper on the wall, and perceived a marked connection between the state of the deceased and the other children and the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. He ordered the paper to be torn down; the mother became ill while doing so, and complained of nausea. He found, on a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, that the stomach presented streaks of inflammation; the intestines were also inflamed; the other organs were healthy.

He found no disease that could in any way account for death. Dr. Letheby received from Dr. Orton the stomach and viscera of the deceased, and also a portion of green paper. He examined the latter, and found that it contained arsenic loosely adherent, in the proportion of three grains to one square foot. There was no glaze, and it could be very easily rubbed off. He examined the viscera, but could not find arsenic. In the absence of disease, death might have been caused by arsenic, though he did not trace it in the system. Owing to the poisoning being gradual, it was possible that the trace might be wanting, though the effect would be fatal. The children not sleeping in the room would not make much difference. He had known two children die from arsenical poison imbibed while playing for a few hours daily in their father's library. Dr. Orton, on being recalled, expressed his firm conviction that the deceased died from chronic poisoning by arsenic taken into the system in minute quantities. The coroner having summed up the evidence, and read the depositions at length, the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Natural Death." The coroner expressed his entire dissent from the verdict. The medical evidence not only proved that there was no disease to account for death, but that there were no remains of disease. A Juror: "Oh, we are willing to admit that the use of green paper is objectionable."

DISEASED CATTLE. In a report just issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland, he calls the attention of the public to the fact that ever since pleuropneumonia broke out among the cattle of this country a few years since, the returns of mortality have shown that carbuncle, a disease formerly very rare, has become comparatively common. Dr. Livingstone observed in Africa that if the flesh of animals who die from pleuropneumonia is eaten, it causes carbuncle in the persons who eat it; and that neither boiling nor roasting the flesh, nor cooking it in any way, gets rid of the poison. It is true that if such cattle are ever sold for food, they are killed before they fall victims to the disease naturally, but still the poison is in them. The report suggests as a subject for inquiry whether the new form of disease which we term diphtheria may not be partially induced by the use of diseased flesh.

OUTBREAK OF FEVER IN CORK. Typhus fever, of a rather malignant character, has appeared in some localities through the city and suburbs within the last few days. The malaria, which produced the disease, is supposed to have arisen from the parties already affected, no less, we learn, than twenty-seven in number, being engaged in the manufacture of some imported leaf tobacco. The first patients were admitted at the Fever Hospital on the 5th instant, and they have been since coming in every day from the different parts of the city, even the most opposite, where they resided, such as Bandon Road, Fair Lane, Brown's Land, Arch Lane, the Orphanage, Ashgrove Lane, College Road, etc. There were, up to three o'clock on Wednesday, twelve of these cases received into the hospital, and are entered on the books as "typhus, mottled." It has been ascertained, from the relatives who come to visit them, that there are also fifteen others attacked with the like disease and under medical treatment in their own dwellings, but whose friends will not allow them to be sent to hospital. (*Cork Reporter.*)

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM: MEMORIAL TO MR. SANDS COX. At a special meeting of the Committee of Council of Queen's Hospital, held on Friday week (Mr. S. V. Horton in the chair), after the ordinary business had been concluded, Mr. Suckling, in pursuance of notice, moved that a memorial be presented to Mr. Sands Cox, upon the completion of the new wings to the hospital. It seemed but the other day that Mr. Cox had undertaken the stupendous task of raising the funds necessary

to build the additional pile of buildings, in single penny stamps. Probably many thought his scheme visionary. Indeed, he knew that a rev. vicar near Birmingham, in reply to an application for assistance, replied, "He could not be made a party to such a scheme as that recommended; it was child's play." However, thanks to the reliance Mr. Cox had placed in his own indomitable exertions, and on a generous public, this child's play had, by accumulating penny upon penny, erected for the permanent relief of the poor of this town this handsome structure. It was no trifling undertaking to have entered into building contracts at his own risk, at an expense of £1,000; but this he had done; the buildings had been completed and paid for, and opened for the reception of patients. Mr. Cox had not forgotten the spiritual welfare of the poor. Out of the penny fund he had erected a chapel; and, with the contributions and assistance of the friends of the hospital, it had been most suitably furnished, and Divine worship was celebrated there every Sunday. The fund was made up of 402,960 pennies, every one of which he had collected and recorded; and, where names were supplied, he had kept a record of them. He had also filed 2,000 collecting cards, and had acknowledged every donation in his own handwriting. And, at the close, the accounts had been audited, found correct, and published. Concurrently with this movement, Mr. Cox raised and paid more than £1,000 in discharge of liabilities of the Queen's College, the sister institution, which were not of his creating. He concluded by moving, "That the grateful thanks of the Council be recorded to the founder, William Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., upon the completion of the new wings, at an expense of £1,679:11:2, raised solely by the founder in public contributions of penny postage-stamps—an event evincing a degree of devoted industry on the part of a single individual, in aid of the suffering poor, unsurpassed in the annals of charitable institutions. That, in honour and commemoration of the event, the new wards be called 'The Founder's Wards.'" This was seconded by Mr. J. W. Walsh, and carried with acclamation. We believe the Committee intend, at their own expense, to present the memorial in a handsome silver case.

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.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON — APRIL 26, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 994 Girls.. 965 }	1959	1394
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1887	1246
Barometer:			
Highest (Sun.) 29.860; lowest (Tu.) 29.430; mean, 29.722.			
Thermometer:			
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 116 degs.; (Sun.) 96.6 degs.			
In shade—highest (Fri.) 75 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 43.1 degs.			
Mean—54.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+6.8 degs.			
Range—during week, 32 degrees; mean daily, 17.6 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 82.			
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.64.			

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE
NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY. Epidemiological, 8 P.M.: Dr. W. R. G. Smart, "On the Epidemics of Bermuda."—Entomological, 8 P.M.—Odontological, 8 P.M.—British Architects (Anniversary), 8 P.M.
- TUESDAY. Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Pathological, 8 P.M.—Photographic, 8 P.M.—Ethnological, 8 P.M.
- WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Geological, 8 P.M.—Obstetrical, 7 P.M.: Dr. Matthews Duncan, "Note on the State of the Internal Surface of the Uterus after Delivery"; Dr. Skinner (Liverpool), "Brief Remarks on Anæsthesia in Midwifery, with New Apparatus"; Dr. Tanner, "Case of Unsuspected Pregnancy and Labour"; Mr. Ellis, "A Practical Inquiry into the Properties of Nitrate of Silver: New Instrument for its Use in Uterine Disease."—Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 P.M.
- THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Philological, 8 P.M.
- FRIDAY. Astronomical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.
- SATURDAY. Asiatic, 3 P.M.

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.

BACK NUMBERS.—We beg to thank several members for back numbers of the JOURNAL.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.—If the writer will append his name to the letter he has sent us, we will publish it. We never insert letters containing insults to ourselves, unless signed by their authors, who are then perfectly free to express or expose their sentiments.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—A correspondent writes:—"Is it not shameful that the London College of Surgeons should ignore all hospital attendance out of London, as a qualification for their Fellowship?" The proceedings of the College are (as our correspondent will see) in many other respects of a very anomalous character.

THE MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—SIR: Will you allow me to correct a mistake in the report of the last meeting of the Manchester Medical Society, which I suppose must have been caused by a strange inadvertence on my part. The member who presented for dissection a portion of Egyptian mummy, was Mr. T. G. Richmond; and I am the more anxious to correct my mistake, as I am sensible of the kindness involved in such a presentation. I am, etc., J. THORBURN.

P. S.—Any remarks or statements made concerning the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL by the weekly compilation to which our correspondent refers, should never be accepted as correct, without further verification. The particular statement to which he alludes is a gross exaggeration of facts.

MR. WEBBER should inform the General Secretary of his intentions.

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