

those subjects of professional study, a sound practical knowledge of which every physician and surgeon should possess.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE's retirement from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England causes an alteration in the list of Councillors who go out by rotation. As a rule, three vacancies are declared, and, under ordinary circumstances, three Councillors retire each year, and are eligible for re-election. This year, however, in consequence of one of the three rota-men being in the President's chair, only two vacancies would have been declared. But the retirement of Sir Benjamin Brodie further reduces the number of vacancies, and therefore of going out Councillors. Mr. Cock is, in fact, the only Councillor who this year "goes out". Of course he will present himself for re-election. This incident will make the way clear for Mr. Paget, or any other gentleman who may present himself for election, and will happily not bring Mr. Paget into antagonism with Mr. Cock or any other member of the Council, as one new member of Council must now be elected from the Fellows outside the Council this year.

MR. SYME has been appointed chairman of the Jury for Surgical Instruments, etc., of the International Exhibition. Mr. Syme, in this official capacity, and Dr. T. K. Chambers, as one of the Deputation of Guarantors of the Exhibition, were, we believe, the only British representatives of the medical profession who formed part of the procession on the opening day of the Exhibition.

A FRENCH medical journal appears shocked at "the numerous scandals of every kind which are daily committed in the United Kingdom". He then gives a specimen of three kinds, scientific, professional, and practical. The scientific he takes from the proceedings of the Obstetrical Society; the professional from the trial of *Rich v. Pierpoint*; and the third from a crime committed by a dentist.

M. Renault says that, at Berlin, the tax on dogs in no way diminished hydrophobia, which up to 1853 was continually on the increase. At this period, the muzzling of dogs at all seasons of the year was ordered, and then the number of cases immediately became less. During the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, no case had occurred.

One Dame Huber has left to the town of Strassburg 15,000 *francs*, for the purpose of establishing a mortuary at the entry to the Cemetery of Ste. Hélène.

As the season approaches, Spain publishes an official statement of its watering-places, of which, as it appears, it possesses 115.

## Association Intelligence.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will take place at The Rose, Canterbury, on May 15th, at 3 P.M.

The dinner is ordered for 5 P.M.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., *Secretary*,  
Canterbury, May 6th, 1862.

## Special Correspondence.

### NAPLES.

#### ON BLOOD-LETTING IN THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

[*Letter from J. V. CIACCIO, M.D.*]

It is my intention, in the following letters, to write on the subject of blood-letting in the treatment of inflammation, according to the principles adopted in the clinical department of the medical school of Naples. Thus if, on the one hand, I comply with your kind request; on the other, I shall have an opportunity of discussing briefly the ideas holden recently by English practitioners in connection with the subject; and, in doing so, it is my principal aim to examine whether the practical conclusions which they may have drawn from those ideas are correct or not; in other words, whether the great change that has lately taken place in England in the treatment of inflammation, is supported by observation and clinical experience.

I must first inform you, that we recognise two principal rules with regard to inflammation. 1. That inflammation is not a single lesion, but a compound one. 2. That it is not an identical one, but differs according to constitutional changes and bodily conditions of persons. On these two principles is based the whole of our treatment of inflammation; and it is necessary that I should explain them somewhat, in order to represent their true value.

It is acknowledged, that whenever a foreign body operates on a living part, the operation is succeeded by a disorder of either functional, nutritive, or formative actions. Call, if you like, the causes exciting or irritant, the property of the living parts so changed at the touch of foreign bodies, excitability or irritability, and the consequent modification, excitation or irritation, the fact is always the same. The term "modification of function," as pointed by experience, is merely intended to convey the idea of molecular change in the living parts; on the contrary, a modification in the nutritive and formative actions is always understood to be of a chemical character. These three forms of irritation, which we observe always following the operation of foreign bodies, are undoubtedly essentially different from each other; nevertheless, the boundaries that divide them are so little apparent, that we cannot say with precision either where the one begins, or where the other ends. Hence, in a part irritated, it is easy to mis-

others have no rule of the kind, and that the next patient who comes to me grumbles at the fee, or tells me that Dr. A. or Dr. B. does this, that, or the other? Why, not long ago a tradesman's wife called to ask me for my advice, and quoted a well-known Fellow of the College of Physicians as having seen her professionally for three shillings and sixpence. Of course I declined all remuneration, as I have done repeatedly before. But, though my feelings in a matter so private as the relations between me and a patient may not interest your correspondent, I maintain that the frequency with which such appeals are made to us argues a systematic underselling among physicians which is of a piece with our whole conduct as a body. So long as we announce that our services to the public as physicians and surgeons to hospitals, dispensaries, and charitable institutions are worth nothing, so long shall we be treated with that disrespect and compassionate condescension which, it cannot be denied, meets us in private society as well as in the greater arena of public life. Has Dr. Chambers never himself made such an admission? If he will search his writings, he will be able to put his finger upon at least one passage as painfully true as the above. It follows, then, that the membership of our profession does not in itself give one who is a gentleman by birth and education that station and respect which he is entitled to; and, seeing how much the public estimate a man by the contingencies of his position, quite as well as by his actualities, it becomes more and more imperative upon us to take joint action in the matter before us.

While, then, I willingly concede the propriety of the replies given to my queries by Dr. Chambers, I venture to assert that something more is necessary.

The College of Physicians should take the initiative, not of enacting penal laws on the subject, but of bringing the question to a fair and open discussion. It should respect the foolish bye-law regarding the inability of physicians to recover fees, which implies that we, the poorest of all professions, have the least regard for business and business obligations, and therefore do not expect to be treated as men of business; it should lay down a code of ethics to which "proud" or "nervous" men might refer; and it should elect to its College honours only such of whom it is known that they had never transgressed the obligations their fellowship imposed upon them. If the College would take further steps to aid vigorously in the abolition of unpaid professional services, the profession at large would be still more ready than it is to acknowledge its claims to leadership.

We know there are men of independence and courage in the College. Will no one attack this canker?

My name has nothing to do with the question at issue. When it has appeared desirable, I have more than once, to my disadvantage, quitted the shade of anonymity. In the present matter, I still hold that the initiative of action should be taken by the

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

April 1862.

**THE SEX OF EGGS.** M. Genin lately addressed the Académie des Sciences on the subject of the Sex of Eggs. He affirms that he is now able, after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities.

**SNOW AND WATER.** Twelve inches of snow are usually reckoned to make one of water. The Meteorological Reports of the Rev. Dr. Patterson show that twenty inches of snow in Minnesota, are reckoned to make one of water, and the same gentleman informs us that this is the usual number required.

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at meetings of the Court of Examiners, on April 29th and 30th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*  
Cooke, Alfred Square  
Griffin, Frederick C. G.  
Mackintosh, Hugh R. D.  
Martin, Paulin  
Shaw, Charles Edward M.

*St. Thomas's Hospital.*  
Britton, Thomas  
Grimby, Owen  
Hobbs, Henry Addison  
Hume, Frederick Henry

*Westminster Hospital.*  
Betts, John  
Hyatt, Brownlow North

*Guy's Hospital.*  
Bridgman, Isaac Thomas  
Burrell, Edward  
Forman, Elijah Baxter  
Frankish, John David

*Middlesex Hospital.*  
Clifton, George Herbert  
Gandy, William

*St. George's Hospital.*  
Cooper, Horace  
Morley, Frederick

*Dublin School of Medicine.*  
Page, William John

*St. Mary's Hospital.*  
Asprey, Charles Owen  
Moore, Milner Montgomery

*King's College.*  
Bellamy, Edward  
Beverley, Michael  
Davey, F. A.  
Ferris, John Spencer  
Fox, Francis

*London Hospital.*  
Clindening, William Thomas

*University College.*  
Ringrose, Basil  
Sanders, Thomas

*Charing Cross Hospital.*  
Somerset, William Porter

*Birmingham School of Medicine.*  
Gibbs, Edward

*Hull School of Medicine.*  
Owen, Robert Edward

*Leeds School of Medicine.*  
Moore, Joseph Henry

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On May 1st, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Cocks, Cambridge Cary, Ross  
Davie, George Henry, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington  
Hunter, William Frith, Margate  
Morton, Thomas, Holbeach  
Moss, Hugh, Congleton

### APPOINTMENTS.

\*FLEMING, Alexander, M.D., elected Consulting-Physician to the Birmingham Eye and Ear Infirmary.  
GARNHAM, Devereux J., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Lincoln General Dispensary.  
GERVIS, Henry, M.D., appointed co-Lecturer with Dr. Barnes on Midwifery at St. Thomas's Hospital.  
\*HALFORD, George B., M.D., elected Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.  
JACKSON, J. Hughlings, M.D., elected Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.  
MARSHALL, George H., M.D., elected Surgeon to the Birmingham Eye and Ear Hospital.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.** The following Examiners have been appointed by the Senate:—

MILLER, W. A., M.D., F.R.S.  
WILLIAMSON, A. W., Ph.D., F.R.S. } Examiners in Chemistry.  
HOOKER, J. D., M.D.  
LINDLEY, John, Ph.D., F.R.S. } Examiners in Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

JENNER, W., M.D.	} Examiners in Medicine.
TWEEDIE, A., M.D., F.R.S.	
CURLING, T. B., Esq., F.R.S.	} Examiners in Surgery.
FERGUSON, W., Esq., F.R.S.	
REDFERN, P., M.D.	} Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology.
SHARPEY, W., M.D., Sec.R.S.	
BUSK, George, Esq., F.R.S.	} Examrs. in Physiology, Comparative Anat., and Zoology.
HUXLEY, T. H., Esq., F.R.S.	
SMITH, W. Tyler, M.D.	} Examiners in Midwifery.
WEST, C., M.D.	
GARROD, A. B., M.D., F.R.S.	} Examiners in Materia Medica.
REES, G. O., M.D., F.R.S.	
GUY, W. A., M.B.	} Examrs. in Forensic Med.
ODLING, W., M.B., F.R.S.	

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

COWEN, Staff-Surgeon-Major C., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
 FLYNN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon T. P., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th West India Regiment.  
 GRANT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. B., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th West India Regiment.  
 LLOYD, Surgeon S. M'Vittie, M.D., 2nd Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years full-pay service.  
 SKIEN, Staff-Surgeon W., M.D., to be Surgeon 4th West India Regiment.  
 THOMPSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th West India Regiment.  
 WALL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 18th Hussars, *vice* R. B. Forsyth Brown.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

RATHO, R., from half-pay.  
 BELCHER, J. W., M.D., from half-pay.  
 EATON, U. B., M.D., from half-pay, *vice* T. P. Flynn.  
 FLYNN, T. P., from half-pay.  
 GRANT, E. B., M.D., from half-pay.  
 GREIG, J., M.D., from half-pay, *vice* W. R. Wall.  
 IRONSIDE, W., M.D., from half-pay.  
 MACKAY, Assistant-Surgeon A., 75th Foot, *vice* J. G. Creasy.  
 WALL, W. R., from half-pay.  
 WELCH, F. H., from half-pay.  
 WILSON, W. J., M.D., from half-pay, *vice* E. B. Grant, M.D.

**ROYAL NAVY.** The following appointment has been made:—

EALES, Henry, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Arrogant*.

**YEOMANRY CAVALRY.** The following appointment has been made:—

HALDANE, J. C., Esq., to be Surgeon Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

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

ANDERSON, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lancashire R.V.  
 ARMSTRONG, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surg. 33rd Lancashire R.V.  
 CUNNINGHAM, J. M., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Sussex A.V.  
 SKINNER, T., M.D., to be Surgeon 5th Lancashire R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

DAVIES, R. C. N., Esq., 4th Cinque Ports A.V.  
 HILL, T. H., Esq., 36th Middlesex R.V.  
 MORRISON, J. M., Esq., 6th Ayrshire R.V.  
 SANGER, J. F., Esq., 3rd Sussex A.V.

### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER. On April 28th, at Halifax, Emily, wife of William Alexander, M.D.  
 ANDREWS. On May 2nd, at 1, Oakley Square, aged 15 months, Onslow, son of Henry C. Andrews, M.D.  
 GUTCH, John W. G., Esq., Surgeon, at 38, Bloomsbury Square, aged 53, on April 30.  
 \*MCWILLIAM, James O., M.D., C.B., F.R.S., at 14, Trinity Square, aged 54, on May 4.  
 RUMBELOW, William, Esq., Surgeon, at 17, Guildford Street, aged 51, on May 5.  
 SCANLAN, Edward, M.D., at 21, Upper Seymour Street West, aged 45, on April 30.  
 SEQUEIRA. On May 2nd, at 1, Jewry Street, Aldgate, aged 18 months, Francis R. C., youngest son of H. L. Sequeira, Esq.  
 TUTIN, Septimus, Esq., at Ripon, lately.  
 WILSON, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 13th Bengal Cavalry, at Rawul Pindee, aged 27, on March 28.

**QUIET TUITION.** The Rawlinsonian Professor will be at home from twelve to one o'clock on Wednesdays and Thursdays during Easter and Trinity Terms, to receive those gentlemen who have attended his lectures, and who wish for instruction "*in iis quæ melius sine ulâ sollemnitate tradi possunt.*"

**THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.** Mr. G. Cooper of Brentford succeeds Mr. Nussey as the representative of Apothecaries' Hall in the General Medical Council. The first meeting of the Council will take place on the 14th inst.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY.** The President of the Royal Society, General Sabine, R.A., held his first *conversazione* for the season at Burlington House, on Saturday evening last.

**NEW YORK MEDICAL NEWS.** In the Senate on April 9th, the Bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was taken up, amended, and passed.

**THE SURGEONS AT PITTSBURG.** The Medical Department, under the direction of Surgeon Hewitt, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

**THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.** The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have given directions that the Hunterian Museum be thrown open to the public every day in the week during this summer, from 11 until 5, instead of four days from 12 until 4; and, in order to make the treasures still more available to the general public, a very interesting synopsis of the contents of the Museum has just been published.

**VACANCIES.** The following appointments are vacant:—House-Surgeon to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital; Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Customs, by the death of Dr. McWilliam; Surgeon to the City of Canterbury Gaol, by the resignation of Dr. T. Andrews; Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital, by the resignation of Mr. P. Y. Gowlland; House-Physician and House-Surgeon at the Westminster Hospital; two Physicians at the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

**SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.** At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved that the following address should be forwarded to Sir Benjamin Brodie:—"The Council, in accepting the resignation of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, express their unfeigned regret at the loss of his services in maintaining at all times the dignity and efficiency of this College. At the same time, they desire to record their estimation of his high professional character, evinced by researches which have contributed to enlarge the boundaries of science, and enhanced by offering, in the course of a long and successful career, an example of conduct calculated by its adoption to elevate the surgical profession in the respect and esteem of society. The Council fervently trust that Sir Benjamin Brodie may long enjoy the well earned fruits of his unblemished reputation, and the priceless satisfaction of having conscientiously discharged his duties. Cæsar H. Hawkins, President. Royal College of Surgeons of England, May 5th, 1862."

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.** During the year 1861 the total income of St. Thomas's Hospital amounted to £37,108:18:6, and the expenditure to £32,756:7:9. Like St. Bartholomew's and other of the ancient foundations, the receipts were chiefly from permanent resources, which no popular caprice can interfere with, and no maladministration seriously jeopardise. The institution is rooted deeply in the earth, and draws its revenues chiefly from land, growing stronger year by year, as the value of land increases, and the good management of the estates by the governors brings their revenues nearer and nearer to a *maximum* of their value. Of the large total of income, no less than £31,625 resulted from the payment of rents. The total of benefactions is but a minute fraction of the total income, the amount being only £214:18, though, we suppose, if there were need for it, any sum of money would be raised for such an ancient and useful institution. (*City Press.*)

**THE JAPANESE MEN OF SCIENCE.** The scientific men attached to the mission have visited the military hospital of the Val-de-Grace, which they went through with great interest, making the most minute inquiries on every point connected with the medical and surgical art, and taking copious notes. On leaving the hospital, they proceeded to the Ecole de Médecine, where they were received by Baron Paul Dubois, Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. Sappey, chief of the anatomical works. The rich collections in the Orfila Museum excited their admiration, and they made numerous inquiries as to the mode adopted for their preparation and preservation. The Musée Dupuytren also struck them greatly, and they expressed their intention of paying it a second visit.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.** Very shortly the great metropolitan hospital of St. Thomas is to be removed, and the amount of discussion thereby provoked is incredible. This was, as we shall presently see, one of the five original royal hospitals. Well endowed at first, its present fixed income has reached the sum of £32,000 a year, and will probably have doubled within this century. This income will maintain more than 600 beds—a number which, if each bed be occupied ten times, would represent relief provided (in the house) for 6,000 seriously diseased persons in one year. At the present time, when the difficulties of working such an establishment with a partially old structure and in a locality daily becoming more densely crowded have become greatest, the southern lines of railway require the site; and, after more or less of litigation as to time, the removal of St. Thomas's is to be. Here, then, is an opportunity, nay a necessity, for opening all the sanitary questions; now if ever we can begin anew, satisfy all requirements, and show the world how these things should be managed. But the instant the discussion opens, it is evident that there are as many opinions as counsellors: some regard solely the neighbourhood originally intended to profit by the presence of a hospital; some have peculiar notions as to the right size and construction of hospitals in general; some know of, some, alas! possess, pieces of land most adapted for its situation. (Dr. S. Martyn *On Hospitals*.)

**POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.** Mr. Griffin, in a circular to the Poor-law Medical Officers, states that, on perusing the medical evidence laid before the Select Committee last Session, he feels there is danger of much valuable information being lost sight of by the Committee, in consequence of its being scattered through five of the six published volumes. He has, therefore, arranged the whole of it under heads, condensed it as far as practicable, and appended remarks to each section. His intention is to send a copy to each of the Select Committee, and also to those gentlemen who have forwarded to him subscriptions this year. He requests those who desire to have a copy, to send him word early, with not less than 2s. 6d. in stamps. Those who do not wish to appear as subscribers to the Association, and yet desire to possess a copy of the pamphlet, are requested to state so when they send postage stamps. He feels confident of success; but the great object now is to get a favourable Report from the Select Committee, and this will be best accomplished by unanimity, which will be proved by a majority of the Poor-law Medical Officers sending him their subscriptions. Three hundred and fifty Poor-law Medical Officers have this year sent him their subscriptions.

**ALLEGED POISONING BY ARSENICAL PAPER-HANGINGS.** The coroner for Middlesex has received information relative to the death of four children at Limehouse. The father occupied a small tenement with his wife and the four children at the place above-named. The family were in perfect health until about six weeks since, when one of the younger children was found to be unwell. A

surgeon was called in, who pronounced the patient to be suffering from diphtheria, from which it died, and the death was registered accordingly. A few days afterwards, another child was seized with similar symptoms, and the same gentleman prescribed for it. This child also died. A third also fell a victim to the same complaint within a few weeks; and on Saturday last, Ann Amelia Turner, aged three years, also expired. Some alarm having sprung up in the neighbourhood as to the fearful mortality in the family, the attention of Dr. Orton, the medical officer of health, was called to the case, and he was directed by the Board of Works for Limehouse to make an inspection of the house where the four children had died. Dr. Orton repaired to the place, and found it in capital condition, well drained and ventilated. He subsequently went into the room where the children had slept, and there found that the walls of the apartment had been papered with a green-coloured paper. He also discovered that large pieces of the paper had been torn down by the children. They had played with portions, and licked the green colour off the surface. He then tested the substance, and ascertained by experiments that the paper contained large quantities of arsenic, which he believed had been the cause of the four children's deaths. These facts were at once communicated to the coroner, who has given orders for Dr. Orton to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of the child unburied, and that the contents of the stomach be removed for analysis by Dr. Letheby, the chemical lecturer of the London Hospital.

**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.** A death from chloroform has lately occurred in the General Hospital, Hobart Town. The patient, a sailor, was placed under its influence, for the purpose of removing a diseased gland. The patient became insensible in three and a half minutes. While the inhalation was going on, and before complete insensibility supervened, Dr. Smart placed his finger on the pulse. He had not done so many seconds when he found it becoming rather feeble, although his breathing was remarkably good. The inhalation was immediately discontinued, but the pulse gradually diminished, and within twenty minutes from the first alarm had ceased to beat, and the heart's action, but the respiration, continued regular. The general appearance of the body was that of an individual in perfect health; he was above the medium height, and of full thoracic and muscular development; the skin was pallid, and the countenance composed; the lungs were collapsed and highly congested, their structure being otherwise healthy; there was no disease or increased serosity in the pleural cavity on either side; the heart was small and flabby, and in my opinion out of proportion to the size of the individual, and there was also a good deal of fat on its outer surface; the valves were healthy; there was no disease in the pericardium; the blood in the heart and the large vessels was in a fluid state; the liver was much enlarged and congested, the peritoneal surface of which was opaque and puckered with several cicatrices; the kidneys were of large size and congested, but otherwise healthy in structure. (*Austral. Med. Rec.*)

**SOCIAL SCIENCE.** The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will hold its sixth annual meeting in London, from the 4th to the 14th of June. The five former meetings have been most successful in point of attendance, and have formed the principal attraction of the year in Birmingham, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, and Dublin. But a successful metropolitan meeting is a much more difficult matter to achieve, especially in competition with the claims of the Great Exhibition, added to the multitude of things desirable to see and hear which distract the attention of the public during a London season. The preparations for the Social Science Congress, are, nevertheless, advancing favourably. The Corporation of London have

granted the use of the Guildhall and the adjoining courts and offices for the purposes of the meetings, and the Royal Society, in conjunction with the University of London and the First Commissioners of Works, have given Burlington-house for the like purposes. That first requisite, a fund to defray expenses, has been started, and upwards of £500 subscribed in the city, the Fishmongers' taking the lead of the city companies in making provision for the reception of the association by a grant of fifty guineas and the use of their hall. The members which the society has been aggregating from its provincial gatherings are expected to attend the London meeting in considerable numbers, taking the time of the meeting for their visit to the Great Exhibition. Committees have been formed in Edinburgh, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bradford, for the purpose of sending delegates to the meeting and furnishing reports of their progress in educational, sanitary, social, and commercial conditions. It is also expected that the meeting will be attended by a number of foreign jurists, economists, and statesmen, as the Executive Committee is now in communication with several continental bodies interested in the subjects to be dealt with in the departments, especially the sixth—that of trade and international law, last year presided over by M. Michel Chevalier. The *Congrès de Bienfaisance*, a body whose objects are somewhat similar to those of the association, and which has held meetings in Brussels, Frankfort, and Paris, will this year meet in London in conjunction with the association. The meeting will thus assume an international character, and it is proposed to afford opportunities, in connexion with the Great Exhibition, for comparing the industrial resources and products of various countries, and for ascertaining their social condition. The departmental meetings for papers and discussions will be held at Guildhall in the forenoon and evening meetings; for the discussion of special subjects at Burlington-house. A series of *soirées* will also be held during the meeting for the purpose of affording the distinguished foreigners further and more familiar conversational and social opportunities.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.** The distribution of prizes to the successful students connected with St. Mary's Hospital Medical School took place on Tuesday afternoon in the theatre of the institution, Paddington. Dr. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, presided. Mr. Gascoven, dean of the school, commenced the proceedings by delivering a brief statement, in which he gave a very favourable account of the position of the school. The Chairman then distributed the prizes, as detailed in the following official list:—*Winter Session, 1861-62. Scholarship in Anatomy, value £25. Mr. Arthur T. Norton. Students of the first year, value £20. Prize, Mr. Philip G. Philps. Certificates of Honour, Mr. Henry Bertin and Mr. Richard Cresswell. Students of the second year. First prize, Mr. Carey P. Coombs. Second prize, Mr. Milner M. Moore and Mr. Charles O. Aspray. Certificate of Honour, Mr. Thomas Lyle. Operative Surgery, 1860-61. Prize, Mr. Baynes Reed. Certificates of Honour, Mr. Francis G. Atkins and Mr. Charles O. Aspray. 1861-62. Prize, Mr. Thomas Lyle. Certificates of Honour, Mr. William Rayner and Mr. Robert W. Soper. Summer Session, 1861. Prize for students of the first year, Mr. Carey P. Coombs. Certificates of Honour, Mr. Charles O. Aspray and Mr. Samuel Woodman. Prize for students of the second year, Mr. Charles Richards. Certificate of Honour, Mr. Howell C. Phillips. Comparative Anatomy, 1861. Prize, Mr. Baynes Reed. Natural Philosophy, 1861. Prize, Mr. Baynes Reed. Certificates of Honour, Mr. Milner M. Moore, Mr. Howell C. Phillips, Mr. Wm. V. Lyle, and Mr. Charles O. Aspray. The distribution having been completed, the chairman delivered an address on the qualifications which all true students of*

medicine ought to seek to possess. The address contained sketches of the genius and labours of Haller, John Hunter, Boerhaave, and the late Professor Alison, of whom the chairman had been a pupil. The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

**THE LATE MR. OSWALD.** This gentleman, honourably known for half a century in the Isle of Man, expired at his residence in Douglas, on the night of Good Friday last, after a few days illness, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Oswald's first entrance on professional life was as assistant-surgeon to the Inverness Militia, then (1812) stationed at Portsmouth, of which the Duke of Atholl was colonel. In this regiment, however, he remained only a few months, as he shortly afterwards accepted the office of surgeon to the Duke's household, and removed to the Isle of Man. At this period, there were few medical men in the Isle of Man, and the practice of the profession required a hale, active, and energetic man, capable of sustaining great fatigue and self-reliant in every emergency. Such a person was Mr. Oswald, when he accompanied the Duke of Atholl here in 1812, and such he continued to be during a long series of years, in which he enjoyed the chief practice of the island. As a medical practitioner, Mr. Oswald's guiding motto was, "promptness in the execution of your duty in every emergency, however unpromising." Though ardently devoted to the cultivation and advancement of his own profession, the bent of Mr. Oswald's mind was largely inclined to the collateral sciences, especially meteorology, ethnology, and geology. In the former of these departments, he instituted a continued series of investigations for a period of five-and-twenty years, and collected a mass of valuable facts. In 1814, he established a literary and scientific society in Douglas, the first of the kind the Isle of Man ever saw. About this period Mr. Oswald began to direct his attention to the numerous remains of antiquity with which the island abounds. In 1822, Mr. Oswald was elected Corresponding Fellow of Royal Society of Antiquaries, to the archives of which association he was a frequent contributor. In 1823, he published his essay on *Stratification and Alluvial Deposits*, and in the following year his *Guide to the Isle of Man*. In 1828 appeared *Remarks on the Domestic Industry of the Labouring Classes*, and *Views respecting a General Infirmary for the Isle of Man*. His last and chief contribution to science was the *Vestigia*, published by the Manx Society a short time before his death. The materials for this work were collected during the busiest periods of his professional career, and committed to writing chiefly in the hours usually dedicated to repose. In 1842, he became a member of the House of Keys, and continued in connexion with that body till 1849, when he resigned in consequence of finding its duties encroach too much on his professional avocations. (*Abridged from the Manx Sun.*)

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.** In 1861, 284 persons were killed on railways in the United Kingdom, and 883 injured; of passengers, 79 were killed and 789 injured. 46 of these passengers lost their lives from causes wholly beyond their own control, 38 by the two most calamitous collisions between trains, 4 by trains getting off the rails, and 4 by breakage of axles, wheels, etc., or by their getting out of order. 18 passengers were killed last year through getting out of, or attempting to get into, trains in motion. 17 persons were killed while crossing at level crossings. 54 trespassers lost their lives, and 128 servants of companies or contractors. A passenger was killed at a station by leaning against a carriage to speak to another passenger, and falling in consequence of the train moving on. In the last five years, 252 passengers have been killed by railway accidents, 132 of them from causes beyond their own con-

trol. 2,630 passengers have been injured, also from causes beyond their own control; but the passengers must have been 750,000,000 in number, perhaps more.

**MEDICAL ADVERTISING.** Readers of newspapers and medical periodicals aiming at a newspaper circulation must have been for some time observing a greater rush of candidates for public patronage to the "usual channels" in search of celebrity than has heretofore been in practice. It is not mere barefaced advertising alone that has increased, but that species of advertising which is effected by dexterous allusions to passing events which afford opportunities for personal notification, what is commonly designated the "puff oblique." Not a day now passes that some diurnal record of transient incidents does not contain a remark, apparently as a matter of course, but really a studied intimation to serve a friend or customer; an ingenious bit of circumlocution to inform the world how some friendly doctor fares. When this is done delicately and in good taste people wink at it, but when it degenerates into the fulsome or betrays the real object then men sneer, and the subject of the operation discovers that the expedient is not without its inconvenience. (*Dublin Med. Press.*)

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Harley, "On Jaundice, its Pathology and Treatment"; Mr. Brodurst, "On Old Dislocations and on their Reduction."

#### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 3, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 987	1971 1314
	{ Girls.. 984	
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61 .....		1946 1250
<b>Barometer:</b>		
Highest (Fri.) 30.048; lowest (Th.) 29.896; mean, 29.966.		
<b>Thermometer:</b>		
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 121 degs.; (Sat.) 66.5 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 77 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 37.8 degs.		
Mean—53.6 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+4.1 degs.		
Range—during week, 39.2 degrees; mean daily, 22.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 80.		
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.11.		

#### 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.

J. W.—A correspondent writes: that he thinks the correspondence between Dr. Haldane and Dr. Hitchman, as inserted in the *Lancet*, should have also a place in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. [We can only say, that our advertising pages are as open to the correspondence as were those of the *Lancet* and *Medical Times and Gazette*.]

MEMBERS desirous of having their VOLUMES of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for 1861 COMPLETED, are respectfully requested, at their earliest convenience, to inform the Publisher, at the office, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. W. OGLE; Dr. G. B. HALFORD; Mr. WEBBER; Dr. LATHAM; Mr. J. EDMUNDS; Dr. T. S. WRIGHT; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Mr. J. WEAVER; Mr. R. GRIFFIN; Dr. R. FOWLER; Mr. ERNEST HART; Dr. BOYCOTT; Dr. COPEMAN; Dr. HANDFIELD JONES; Dr. T. HILLIER; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; and Mr. J. V. SOLOMON.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Il Morgagni. February and March Numbers. Pietro Cavallo.
2. Hospitals, Past and Present. By Samuel Martyn, M.D. London: 1862.
3. God's Two Books. By T. A. G. Balfour, M.D. London: 1862.
4. Consumption, its Early and Remedial Stages. By E. Smith, M.D. London: 1862.
5. Report (No. 5) on Cases of Insanity. By Thos. Prichard, M.D., of Abington Abbey, Northampton.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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sessing Medical and Surgical qualifications desires an Engagement to take sole charge of a General Practice, or to render temporary assistance. Has had experience in such Engagements.—Address (stating full particulars and terms), A. K. O., Post Office Crawley, Sussex.

### General Hospital & Dispensary

for CHILDREN, MANCHESTER.—The Office of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER to the above Institution will be vacant on July 1st. Candidates must be unmarried, and their names must be on the General Medical Register. The Salary is £100, with Board and Lodging in the Hospital.—Applications to be sent to the Hospital until May 22nd, addressed to the Rev. G. S. ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

### Resident Medical Officer. —

Required for the CLIFTON DISPENSARY, on the 1st of August, 1862, a RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, who must devote himself exclusively to the work of the Dispensary. Salary and Allowances, £175, besides a comfortable house. He must be a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow. It is essential that he should have had some years' experience in his profession, and, with equal qualifications, a married man would be preferred.

Applications, stating qualifications and all other particulars, must be made, by LETTER, to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. H. WALLACE, 20, Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.

### Gentlemen desirous of extending

the business of FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE may be appointed AGENTS, either publicly recognised or private, by addressing Letters to "No. 1130," CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Argyle Street, Glasgow.