

## Association Intelligence.

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden at the Royal College of Physicians, in London, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.

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

Worcester, May 14th, 1862.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Annual.]	Clarke's Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, June 4, 2 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Bedford.	Wednesday, June 25th, 12.30 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Wednesday, June 25th, 12 noon.

### EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE fourth meeting took place at the Rose Inn, Canterbury, on May 4th. A. B. ANDREWS, Esq., in the chair. Eighteen members were present. Letters were received from the President of the South-Eastern Branch, and several members, expressing regret at their unavoidable absence.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the accounts of the year examined and passed.

*Secretary.* Mr. W. SANKEY proposed "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Boycott for his past kind services, and that he be requested to act as secretary for the next year." This was seconded by Dr. LOCHÉE, and carried unanimously.

*Next Meeting.* Dr. LOCHÉE proposed, and Mr. W. SANKEY seconded—"That the next meeting be held at Faversham on the 11th of September, and that Mr. Giraud be requested to act as president."

*Papers.* The following papers were read:—

1. Mr. A. B. ANDREWS read a paper on Abortion connected with Syphilis. He mentioned that so many cases of abortion had occurred amongst his patients without his being able to assign a cause for them, that he began to inquire into the habits and peculiarities of the women; and in almost every instance he could trace syphilis connected with them as the cause of the repeated abortions. He read notes of many cases, proving this connection of abortion with syphilis, and also of many unhealthy children born and dying early from the same cause. From this he concluded that in many cases when no cause could be assigned for abortion, it probably arose from syphilis. He also explained the fact of prostitutes not having children by their constantly being subject to syphilis, which caused the early death of the ovum, and produced those frequent "coloured discharges" which they imagine to be excessive menstruation.

A long discussion followed. Many of the members, whilst admitting syphilis as a cause of abortion, objected to the author's opinion that when no ordinary cause of abortion appears, it should be assigned to syphilis. The author mentioned that syphilis on the male side alone might endanger the growth of the ovum. In discussion regarding the transmission of syphilis, and how long a period it might be dormant, Mr. SLADDEN related a case to which he had been called. A young woman, aged 17, had

had sore throat, and a copper-coloured scaly eruption. The father had had syphilis eighteen years ago. Suspicions induced the parents to call in Mr. Sladden; he carefully examined the girl, and could find no proof of primary syphilis, and decided evidence of virginity. The question was whether this was secondary syphilitic eruption transmitted from the father. Mr. Sladden decided it was not so; and Mr. Ottaway, Dr. Lochée, and Mr. Sankey, agreed to that opinion.

2. Mr. DENNE brought forward the subject of Disease of the Wrist-joint; remarking the difficulties he had experienced in some cases lately, and showing from how slight a cause the most incurable disease may occur; from his own cases, and others he had lately seen, amputation alone seemed successful.

Mr. SICARD and Mr. BOWLES both mentioned seven diseases of the joint arising from very slight causes. The former case had been amputated.

Mr. OTTAWAY considered the only course of treatment would be such as that adopted in strumous diseases, under which class the cases alluded to seem to belong.

Mr. SANKEY spoke of Drew's adhesive Bandage as a most useful application in such cases.

3. Dr. BOWLES read a most interesting Paper, on Position in the Treatment of Accidents and Diseases. (It will be forwarded for publication.)

Sixteen of the members dined together, and spent a most social evening.

## Correspondence.

### MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH HOMŒOPATHS.

[The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—]

1.—*Letter from G. F. Helm, Esq.*

2, King's Parade, Cambridge, May 3rd, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention to the following report just now current amongst some members of our profession in Cambridge. The report is as follows:

A homœopathic practitioner here, being in difficulties during the treatment of a surgical case, was compelled, a few weeks since, in consequence of the repeated refusals of the surgeons in this town to give any countenance to the homœopathic imposition, to seek the assistance of a London surgeon; and, according to the words of a near relative of the patient, "Mr. Adams, the great club foot man, came and gave his advice."

I conclude, from your connection with the Orthopædic Hospital, and from your numerous writings on club-foot, that this statement applies to yourself. I shall, however, be very glad to receive from you a denial of this report; for, until some contradiction of it is put forth, I fear we must attribute to you a support of homœopaths, which the Cambridge surgeons refuse to give; particularly as this is not the first occasion on which a Mr. Adams is reported to have come to the assistance of the homœopaths here.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,  
W. Adams, Esq. GEORGE F. HELM.

2.—*Letter from William Adams, Esq.*

5, Henrietta St., Cavendish Sq., W., May 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—On the 5th of April, I went down to Cambridge, at the request of Dr. Bayes, to see a patient who was then under his care, and supposed to require a surgical operation. It was not for the purpose of any consultation to decide upon the treatment to be adopted; but if I considered an operation necessary, the patient would at once be placed under my care, and for this

## 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 May 12th, 13th, and 14th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

### *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Burnard, Charles Frederick	Simpson, Walter
Cock, John	Spurway, Charles
Corbin, Thomas Wilson	Vallance, Edmund
Orton, George Hunt	Whipple, Connell

### *Guy's Hospital.*

Elphinstone, Robert	Mudd, Frederick Charles
Franklin, Charles	Puzev, Chauncy
Holyoake, Thomas	Wood, Francis Henry
Meadows, George F. W.	

### *St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Atkinson, Frederick Page	Morton, John
Bailey, William	Saukey, George Frederick

### *King's College.*

Cross, Arthur John G.	Smith, Walter Theyre
Harris, Gwynne Henry	Thomas, William Hopkins

### *University College.*

Everitt, Herbert	Walker, George Edward
Reynolds, Edward R. B.	Williams, David Thomas
Shrapnell, Joseph N. S.	Wiltshire, Alfred
Spooner, William	Young, Francis
Tibble, John	

### *Charing Cross Hospital.*

Cope, Walter Henry	Simpson, John Henry
Hosking, William Henry	Wigg, Thomas Carter
Hughes, David	

### *Middlesex Hospital.*

Thomas, Oliver Dillon	Tudge, Timothy
Tucker, Frederick John	

### *St. Mary's Hospital.*

Burford, Henry H.	Lyle, William Vacy
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### *Westminster Hospital.*

Horridge, Albert Cross

### *Birmingham School of Medicine.*

Birt, Joseph	Kelly, Thomas
Elkington, George	Smith, William
Francis, Alfred Ollivant	Wilby, John Burdett
Griffith, Edwin	

### *Newcastle School of Medicine.*

Armstrong, Henry Edward	Douglas, Mordey
Armstrong, Joseph Foster	Hedley, John
Carr, Charles	Thompson, George Septimus

### *Leeds School of Medicine.*

Libbey, Henry Cornelius	Webster, Richard
Peterson, George Brigg	

### *Manchester School of Medicine.*

Andrew, James Lawton	Paton, Robert
Holden, John	

### *London Hospital.*

Cockerton, Alfred John	Taylor, James Hudson
Hackford, Nathaniel	Ziuzan, Robert Vaux

### *Liverpool School of Medicine.*

Rigg, John	Rosselloty, John Crampden
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### *Galway School of Medicine.*

Gouldsbury, Valesius Skipton

### *Hull School of Medicine.*

Cooper, William Wightman	Milner, James Forman
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### Admitted Members on May 9th:—

Bennett, James Edward, Plymouth  
 Castanea, John, Albany Street, Regent's Park  
 Cooke, George Richards, Charwood Street, Pimlico  
 Cookson, Samuel, Stowmarket, Suffolk  
 Cooper, William Henry, New Zealand  
 Deans, John, Melbourne, Derbyshire  
 Delamotte, George Cotes, Swanage, Dorset  
 Ellis, Joseph Rhodes, Mirfield, Yorkshire  
 Forrest, John Phelan, Michelstown, co. Cork  
 James, John, Cardigan  
 Jeffreson, James Russell, Leamington, Warwickshire  
 Nelson, Samuel, Acomb, near York  
 Oxley, Martin Gay Black, Southport  
 Pettifer, Edmund Henry, De Beauvoir Town  
 Purnell, Richard, Wells, Somerset  
 Reed, Baynes, Canada West  
 Rix, Samuel Babūt, L.R.C.P. Lond., Tunbridge Wells  
 Shea, Henry Gordon, Blackfriars Road  
 Smith, William Johnson, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire  
 Teale, John William, B.A. Oxon., Leeds  
 Waghorn, Frederick, Soho Square  
 Waghorn, Henry, Soho Square

The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on May 14th:—

Addison, Charles Edward, Doncaster: diploma of membership dated May 7, 1862  
 Clindening, Wm. Talbot, Adelaide, South Australia: May 6, 1862  
 Elliott, John Robert, St. Saviour's, Jersey: April 25, 1862  
 James, John, Cardigan: May 9, 1863  
 Moore, Edward H., Cambridge Heath, Hackney: May 7, 1862  
 Morgan, Edward, Aberystwyth, South Wales: April 22, 1862  
 Morton, Thomas Henry, London: July 30, 1861  
 Robinson, George, Bedford: January 31, 1861  
 Taylor, Charles, Shrubland Grove, Dalston: May 6, 1862  
 Worley, William Charles, Hoxton: April 20, 1860

**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.** List of gentlemen on whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, on the 10th of May, 1862:—

Ash, John, M.R.C.S., Wandsworth Common, London  
 Bennett, James, M.R.C.S., Liverpool  
 Booth, Frederick W., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Rochdale  
 Bowstead, Rowland M., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Caistor, Lincolnshire  
 Brookhouse, Joseph O., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Nottingham  
 Brumwell, Joseph C., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Burnley, Lancashire  
 Campbell, William F.R. & L.R.C.S. Edin., Ilkeston, Derbyshire  
 Carter, Daniel, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., R.N., London  
 Cocks, Cambridge C., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Ross, Herefordshire  
 Constable, Joseph James, I.R.C.S.I., Dublin  
 Davey, Alexander G., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., L.R.C.P., London  
 Davey, Richard S., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Walmer, Kent  
 Davis, Joseph B., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Shilton, Staffordshire  
 Davis, William H. P., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
 Dean, Thomas, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Huddersfield  
 Dias-Bandariayke, Abraham W., L.A.C., Colombo, Ceylon  
 Donville, Henry Jones, M.R.C.S., Royal Navy  
 Dow, Henry B., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Bayswater  
 Dyer, Samuel S., L.R.C.P. Lond. & M.R.C.S., Kingwood, Hants  
 Ede, John R., F.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Barnsbury, London  
 Finegan, James, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Liverpool  
 Goodman, Charles R., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Southport  
 Greenwood, James, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Islington, London  
 Gwynn, Edmund, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London Hospital  
 Harris, Charles, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Northiam, Sussex  
 Hill, Thomas A., L.R.C.S. Edin., St. Andrew's  
 Hills, George, F.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Keighley, Yorkshire  
 Hood, Wharton P., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
 Jennings, Robert, L.A.C., London  
 Jones, Richard, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Newtown, Montgomeryshire  
 Jones, Robert, Llanrwst, North Wales  
 Lambert, Henry Stone, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., B.A., Amoy, China  
 Lovegrove, Charles, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Sevenoaks, Kent  
 Lyster, Chaworth E., L.R.C.S.I. & L.A.C., Liverpool  
 Marsden, Alexander E., M.R.C.S., London  
 Martin, Henry Arthur, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., St. Ansell  
 Martin, Thomas, L.A.C., Little Hilton, Lancashire  
 Menzies, William J., L.R.C.S. Edin., Edinburgh  
 Minnis, Pembroke Robert J. B., M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital  
 Moore, Daniel, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Hastings  
 Murphy, William, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Guy's Hospital  
 Owen, Owen, M.R.C.S. & L.M., Guy's Hospital  
 Page, Alexander H., L.R.C.P.I. & M.R.C.S., Devonport  
 Paine, Henry James, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Cardiff  
 Phipps, George C., L.R.C.P. & I.R.C.S. Edin., co. Cork  
 Robson, Matthew J., M.R.C.S., North Shields  
 Roe, Thomas A., M.R.C.S., Royal Navy  
 Ryan, Edward T., M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P., R.N., London  
 Schofield, Frank, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Saddleworth, Manchester  
 Smith, William, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Preston  
 Stamper, James F., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Guy's Hospital  
 Stewart, John A., L.R.C.P. Edin., Malta  
 Swain, Isaac H., M.R.C.S., London  
 Swallow, James D., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Reading  
 Tatham, John, M.R.C.P. Lond., London  
 Titley, James, L.R.C.S. Edin., Louth  
 Tothorick, James Y., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., Berwick-on-Tweed  
 Trehwella, Henry E., M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital  
 Tyley, Richard P., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
 Vine, George John, F.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
 Walker, Robert, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Kendal  
 Walling, Michael, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Royal Navy  
 Williams, William J., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
 Wymau, William S., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., St. Thomas's Hospital

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On May 8th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Anderson, James, Liverpool  
 Lilly, Hubert Walter, Folkestone  
 Nesbitt, Francis F. C., Nassau, West Indies  
 Newton, John Lawrence, Durham  
 Rowe, Thomas Henry, King Street, Regent Street  
 Sheppey, William Henry, Bedford  
 Southey, Albert James, Farnham, Hampstead  
 Sutcliffe, Henry, Halifax, Yorkshire

**Admitted on May 15th :—**

Bendall, James, Trowbridge, Wilts  
Corbett, Thomas, Stourbridge, Worcestershire  
Fletcher, Joseph Lyon, Manchester  
King, Samuel, Upper Stamford Street  
McLean, Hugh, Jamaica  
Saul, William, Banbury, Oxfordshire  
Swain, Isaac Howard, St. Olave's Rectory, Hart Street  
Thorne, Thomas Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

**APPOINTMENTS.**

ARLIDGE, John T., M.B., appointed Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.  
BALMAN, Thomas, M.D., appointed Physician to the Exeter Dispensary.  
GOODAY, Augustus F., Ext. L.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary.  
JACKSON, J. Hughlings, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.  
MARSHALL, John, Esq., F.R.S., appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution.  
SMITH, Henry F., M.B., appointed Physician to the Exeter Dispensary.

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

LAING, Surgeon P. S., 23rd Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.  
MORFIT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., to be Assistant-Surgeon 67th Foot, *vice* A. C. Ross, M.D.  
ROSS, Assistant-Surgeon A. C., M.D., 67th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.  
SWIFT, Surgeon B., M.D., 96th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.  
TROUSDELL, Surgeon W. G., M.D., 13th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.  
WHITE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Foot, *vice* A. J. Mackay, M.D.

**To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons :—**

BELLMORE, A. J., Esq., *vice* O'Callaghan.  
FOX, A. N., Esq.  
MACKAY, Assistant-Surgeon A. J., M.D., 1st Foot.  
PELL, W. N., Esq., from half-pay, *vice* A. Moffat.  
ROWE, S., Esq., *vice* Morphey.

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

ALCOCK, Daniel R., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Vesuvius*.  
MC CARTHY, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Vesuvius*.

**MILITIA.** The following appointments have been made :—

CRAWFORD, C. H., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Regiment Staffordshire Militia.  
WILLIAMS, J. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Brecon Division of the Royal Cardigan, Brecon, and Radnor Militia.

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

BELL, O. H., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Fife R.V.  
COUBETT, R., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Renfrewshire R.V.  
LEISHMAN, W. M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.  
LOUDON, J., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Lanarkshire R.V.  
RAE, M. J., M.D., to be Surgeon 5th Lancashire A.V.  
STEWART, J., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.

**To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon :—**

FITZPATRICK, C. D., Esq., 5th Lancashire R.V.  
HUTCHINSON, T. S., Esq., 8th Surrey R.V.  
STEELE, J., Esq., 57th Lanarkshire R.V.  
STEWART, R., M.D., 29th Lanarkshire R.V.  
TURNER, R., Esq., 4th Banffshire R.V.  
WILLIAMS, D. W., M.D., 3rd Anglesey A.V.

**BIRTH.**

NISBETT. On April 16th, the wife of \*R. Innes Nisbett, Esq., Surgeon, Milton Road, Gravesend, of a daughter.

**DEATHS.**

COOKE. On May 17th, at Stoke Newington, aged 45, Catherine Mary, only surviving daughter of William Cooke, M.D., of Trinity Square.  
CULLEN. On May 17th, at Edinburgh, Henrietta, widow of the late William Cullen, M.D.  
EDCUMBE, Richard D., Esq., Surgeon, at 26, Shaftesbury Crescent, aged 50, on May 16.  
KITELEE, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, at 10, Everett Street, Russell Square, aged 59, on May 9.

SEDDON, Joshua, M.D., at Longdon, Staffordshire, aged 64, on May 10.

SPRAKER. On May 13th, at Clarence Cottage, St. John's Wood, aged 61, Catherine C., widow of the late C. D. Straker, M.D., C.B., Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

WEBSTER, William B., Esq., Surgeon, late H.E.I.C.S., in London, on May 13.

**LUNACY LEGISLATION.** The Lord Chancellor's Lunacy Regulation Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.** Dr. Gavin Milroy and Mr. J. N. Radcliffe, have been appointed Secretaries to the Epidemiological Society, in the place of the late Dr. J. O. M'William.

**VACANCIES.** The following appointments are vacant :—Apothecary to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary; Medical Officer of the Stourbridge Union; Resident Surgeon and Apothecary to the Western General Dispensary, Marylebone Road.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.** A Tancred Studentship in Physic at Gonville and Caius College is open to competition to candidates between the ages of 18 and 21. It is tenable until the degree of Bachelor of Physic and for three years afterwards, with a stipend of £100 a year.

**MEDICAL COUNCIL.** A deputation from the General Medical Council consisting of Mr. Joseph Henry Green (President), Dr. Christison, and Mr. Frederick Ouvry (Solicitor), have had an interview with Sir George Grey, at the Home Office.

**DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.** The institution in the Kent Road, for the reception and care of the deaf and dumb, has established a branch asylum at Margate, The benevolent purpose of this extension of a useful charity is to give the children the periodical advantage of a healthy sea air. The appointment of medical superintendent has been given to Mr. G. Y. Hunter.

**DONATION.** Mrs. Thornton, of West Derby, desirous of making special provision and accommodation for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, has placed at the disposal of the committee of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the very handsome sum of £10,000, to be by them appropriated in the erection and endowment of a ward or wards to be devoted to the above purpose.

**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.** We may remind our readers that there are only two more occasions (*viz.*, in September and December) on which candidates can present themselves for the degree of M.D. at the University of St. Andrew's, under the present liberal regulations. After the 1st of January, 1863, every candidate will be required to have spent two of his four winter sessions at a University, or at one of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

**CHEMISTRY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.** The display of chemicals at this year's International Exhibition is the finest that has yet been collected together. Not only are the exhibitors more numerous than in 1851, but there are more first-class names on the list, hardly one manufacturer of eminence being absent. One of the great features in the class is the splendid collection of drugs formed by the Pharmaceutical Society, which fills one of the finest cases in the whole building. This case is really a model in its way in point of convenience and good taste, and does the greatest possible credit to the Society and its architect. Arrangements have been made by which any person can examine, feel, taste, and smell any of the drugs contained in the collection. Hanbury and Co., exhibit some very fine pharmaceutical preparations, which Ransom, Watts, Bastick, Dickinson, Holland, Usher, and a host of others, try their very utmost to beat. The series of cinchona products by Howard and Sons, could hardly have been produced by any other house. A

magnificent mass of crystals of codeine, measuring eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, and worth upwards of £200, is exhibited by Macfarlan and Co., who also contribute some splendid specimens of anarcotine, morphia and its salts, sulphate of berberine, narsine, and other opium products. (*Chemical News*.)

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN LUCIFER MATCHES. Of matches prepared with ordinary phosphorus, and which consequently ignite readily upon any friction surface, the "Patent Paraffin Matches" of Messrs. Letchford and Co., are particularly good examples. Instead of the objectionable sulphur coating, melted paraffin is used for impregnating the wood and rendering it more inflammable. Such matches are not likely, therefore, to play havoc with the silver candlesticks and bright metallic surfaces often brought near them in actual service. Their power of remaining uninjured by damp is a special character for which this kind of match is remarkable; in a comparative examination of several different sorts, these only were capable of being ignited after six hours exposure to a moist atmosphere. On this account they would be particularly suitable for export, and little affected by climate.

FIRE AT THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK. A fearful conflagration broke out on Thursday week, in the Queen's College, resulting in the destruction of an entire wing of the building, and of a large amount of property. The wing of the building which has been consumed comprised the laboratory, the materia medica department, and the museum; the pharmaceutical department, containing a valuable collection of the late Dr. Todd; the pathological museum, and the whole range of lecture rooms. Owing to the exertions of his porter and the police, Dr. Blyth, professor of chemistry, was enabled to save most of the articles in the laboratory. The students also worked hard to save all they could from the fire. Fortunately the library, the examination hall, the tower, the museum, and the residence of the president and vice-president, are all uninjured. As regards the origin of the conflagration, everything tends to establish that it has been the work of an incendiary. Sir R. Kane discovered matches under all the doors in the lower corridor of the western wing. The door entering to the materia medica department was seen on fire from without, showing that it did not originate in the room, in which there had not been a fire for the last fortnight. The president, Sir R. Kane, has issued a notice that the educational course at the college will not be interrupted.

CASE OF POISONING BY MISTAKE. On Saturday last, an inquest was held at 26, Lower Eaton Street, touching the death of Mr. George Corsham. Miss Louisa Harold deposed that on the previous Monday, deceased was attacked with great pains in his knees, and the following day he seemed to be suffering from a severe cold. She went at his request to his medical adviser, Mr. Davies, Lower Belgrave Street, who prescribed. On Wednesday Mr. Davies visited him, and on Thursday two bottles were received from that gentleman, one containing embrocation for external application, and the other a draught to be taken internally. No label was on the embrocation bottle, neither did anyone apprise her that it was poison. On Friday morning at seven she gave deceased the embrocation, under the erroneous impression that it was the draught, and immediately after he had swallowed it he exclaimed "What have you given me?" and called anxiously for castor-oil. Witness, having discovered the terrible mistake, rushed off for castor oil and then for Mr. Davies, who soon after arrived. Mr. Davies deposed that upon his arrival he found Mr. Corsham suffering from the effects of poison, and adopted the usual remedies, but death shortly afterwards ensued. He had not the slightest doubt that it was solely occasioned from the embrocation, which was a deadly poison.

He acknowledged that the bottle was not labelled poison, but submitted that it bore a label intimating that it was for external application only. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict that deceased died from poison contained in an embrocation administered by mistake for medicine, the party not being aware that it contained poison, no indication of that kind being on the bottle.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF AN ADDER. The *Sussex Express* has the following: "As a little boy of Burgess Hill, was returning from school one evening last week, he clambered up a bank to examine a bird's nest, and groping with his hand among the moss, he felt, as he supposed, a sharp prick from a thorn, but which afterwards turned out to be a bite from an adder. As the real cause of the wound was not suspected, the swelling of the hand and arm was not properly attended to until the virus of the reptile had spread into the system, when he was taken to a surgeon, but it was too late, and the poor little fellow died under it on the second day." The same paper records another case: "On Tuesday last, a little boy named Newland, about 9 years of age, residing with his parents at Sayers Common, Hurstpierpoint, on his way home from school about 5 in the afternoon, crossed some fields lying between Hurst and Sayers Common, and amused himself by bird nesting. Upon discovering the nest of a graybird, he thrust his left hand into it, and, though he never saw the adder, was immediately bitten on the back of the forefinger. The boy's cries brought to his assistance a man named Standing, who drew what he believes to be an adder's tooth from the finger, and conveyed the boy to his home, where he was shortly afterwards attended by Dr. Holman. A search was made the same evening for the adder, but without success. On Saturday last, however, a person named Press succeeded in killing a female adder, about two feet in length, near the spot where the boy was bitten, and which is believed to be the reptile that bit the boy, as it has a tooth missing. Much sympathy is shown for the poor little fellow, and, although he has suffered greatly, we believe his case is not considered hopeless."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR SCHROEDER VAN DER KOLK. With feelings of the deepest regret we announce the decease of the excellent and distinguished Professor of Medicine in the University of Utrecht, of which sad event intelligence has just reached us from Holland. Professor van der Kolk had apparently recovered from the abdominal affection under which we some time ago stated he was labouring, when fever, the result of taking cold, in a few days reproduced the whole train of symptoms, under which he finally sank on the evening of May 1. The irreparable loss which has thus been sustained cannot be better described than in the words of the friend who has furnished us with the foregoing particulars: "Utrecht," he observes, "has thereby lost one of its most estimable citizens, the University one of her ornaments, society one of her greatest benefactors, science one of her most devoted cultivators, his numerous household a loving father, their mainstay and their hope. J. L. C. Schroeder van der Kolk, Professor of Medicine in the University of Utrecht, Inspector of Institutions for the Insane in Holland, Knight of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and of the Swedish Order of the Polestar, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown, member of numerous societies both at home and abroad, esteemed and beloved by all for the endowments of his head and heart, which he employed in the interests of society, succumbed at the age of sixty-five to a protracted illness, which had long undermined his health and confined him to a sick bed. He lived in the conscientious discharge of duty, and died in calm dependence on God's loving mercy, convinced that he was called to another sphere of action, to which he believed this life to be but the introduction." Having

in our number for March 31, 1860, given a short biographical notice of the highly-gifted man whose decease we now deplore, we have little to add to the foregoing save our conviction of the magnitude of the loss which medical science in particular has sustained in his removal. His memory must ever live as that of one of the most distinguished physiologists and pathologists of modern times, while the improvement he effected in the treatment of the insane in his native country entitles him to be classed among the benefactors of the human race. (*Medical Times and Gazette.*)

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.** The programme of the arrangements for the approaching meeting of this association is now nearly completed. Lord Brougham is to preside over the whole association, and the Earl of Shaftesbury over the Congrès International de Bienfaisance. The vice-presidents are to be Earl Granville, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, the Belgian Minister, Baron van de Weyer, and General Sabine, P.R.S. The general meeting is to be held in Exeter Hall, and the several sections will hold their meetings in the Guildhall, which, with the adjoining courts, has been placed at the disposal of the association by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, and Her Majesty's judges have consented to arrange the *nisi prius* sittings during Trinity term, so as to leave the courts free for the week of the meeting. The Royal Society and the University of London have acted with equal liberality, and placed the west wing of Burlington House at the disposal of the association. The Congrès de Bienfaisance will hold its morning sittings in the hall, which, with the ante-room, will be used by the association for its evening discussions. The Palace at Westminster has been granted by the First Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for a *soirée* on the evening of the 7th June, the arrangements for which have been placed in the hands of a committee of ladies, who purpose inviting the officers of the several metropolitan rifle-corps to form a portion of the company. The Royal College of Physicians will give the association a *soirée* on the evening of the 9th proximo, in the College rooms, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union will on the following evening pay the association a similar compliment in Hanover Square Rooms. Several foreign *savans* have been already accredited to the Congrès International de Bienfaisance, one from Norway, eight from France, and several others from Amsterdam and Brussels. No paper to be read before the association is to occupy more than twenty minutes, and every arrangement has been made to render the proceedings of the meeting interesting to the public and to our foreign visitors.

**LUNACY IN SCOTLAND.** The fourth annual report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland has just been published. The commissioners state that there were in public and district asylums in Scotland, on the 1st of January, 1861, 2,712 patients; 766 were supported by private funds, and 1946 by parochial rates. The number of patients in private asylums or licensed houses amounted to 907, being an increase of 55, in 1860; of these patients 224 were supported by private funds, and 683 by parochial rates. The insane in lunatic wards of poor-houses amounted to 843, being a decrease of 23 during the year; of these patients all, with the exception of two females, were maintained by their parishes. The pauper lunatics placed as single patients amounted to 1,787, being a decrease of 60 since the returns of the previous year. The total number of the insane in Scotland on the 1st January, 1861, including the private single patients, was 8,136, of whom, as shown by a tabular statement, 2,879 were supported by private funds, and 5,257 by parochial rates. On the 1st Jan., 1860, the corresponding numbers were 2,858 and 5,226. Thus, in 1860,

there was an increase of 21 in the number of private patients, and of 31 in that of paupers. The commissioners, in their report, dwell at considerable length on the statutory definition of lunacy, and the inconveniences of which it is productive, which are illustrated by the record of cases of insane patients in asylums who do not appear to fall within such definition; also on the occasional difficulty of determining whether a patient in an asylum is sane or insane; together with the heavy expense caused to parishes by the procedure in the case of dangerous lunatics. In reference to cases of insanity caused by whisky drinking, the commissioners observe that "it is a question of great practical importance, whether the law should not determine that patients who cannot resist the impulse to indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors should be treated as lunatics, for a certain period after their apparent restoration to sanity by compulsory abstemiousness." During the year, ten pauper lunatics have been removed from asylums, and sent to England or Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland. In concluding their report the commissioners say: "We consider it highly desirable that some cheap and effective procedure should be adopted for securing the proper care of the property of persons becoming insane, especially where the means are small; and we would suggest that it should be the duty of some existing public functionary to act as curator, whenever, from the absence of relatives or other causes, the care of the patient devolved on the inspector of poor." An abstract of the return of expenditure on account of pauper lunatics in the different counties in Scotland gives £92,547:13:2, as the total annual expenditure, of which sum the amount contributed by relatives was £2,083.

**USE OF STIMULANTS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.** The following is an official order lately promulgated by Dr. Suckley, Medical Director of the Federal Army. 1. The Medical Director has noticed during his visits at the various hospitals several patients in a dying condition, who seemed to have been allowed to run down with but little attempt on the part of the medical officers to sustain or revive by the judicious and free use of alcoholic stimulus. 2. Among our patients there are many who, although not absolutely suffering from typhoid fever, are nevertheless afflicted with disorders upon which the typhoid poison has made a decided impression. 3. It is desired that, in future, patients in a failing condition will be *stimulated and fed* before they get too low; and it is ordered that no case be treated as hopeless until death has taken place. 4. Stimulus and nourishment in many cases are our only wise medicaments. Food is our best tonic, stimulus gives temporary strength for its digestion. Medical officers practising in the general hospitals at this dépôt, are recommended to combine fluid food with stimulus whenever practicable. Egg-nog, milk-punch, chicken-broth, mixed with wine or spirits, are all far better than raw spirits and water, except when a rapid and sudden effect is desired. 5. Perhaps there is no better test of a physician's ability than that afforded by his practice in the administration of stimulants. Nauseating, small spoonfuls frequently repeated, very soon become repulsive. Heroic doses at longer intervals are far better. For example: A small wineglass of milk-punch administered every fifteen or twenty minutes, scarcely stimulates and but feebly revives. The patient is incessantly annoyed by the attention and officiousness of his nurse: his rest is broken, and he soon becomes disgusted with the very smell of the mixture. On the contrary, a tumblerful, as near as practicable, given say once in two hours, rouses the whole nervous system; the pulse comes up, a short sleep is gained, the patient is nourished and refreshed. 6. Milk-punch becoming distasteful, egg-nog may be substituted, or any other palatable nourishing stimulus

7. In conclusion, it is not only desired (as in paragraph 3) but strongly advised, that the physicians here employed will stimulate and nourish their patients before they run down too low; and not, as is frequently the case, follow an obvious indication only when the suffering patient is at the last gasp—thus justifying the remark once made by an old hospital patient, that he “never had seen a doctor give a patient brandy unless he was sure to die!” All requisitions for stimulus to a reasonable amount, made on the Medical Director, will be duly honoured.

**THE JAPANESE MISSION.** Last week several of the Japanese suite, in company with Dr. Chambers, visited the writing, drawing, and mathematical classes at King's College School. They then went over the Blind School in St. George's-Fields, and were presented by Mr. Edmund Johnson with specimens of printing for the use of the blind, ciphering types, basketwork, etc. They remarked upon the loss of sight which so frequently follows small-pox, and stated that in Japan compulsory vaccination had been rigidly carried out with excellent effect for the last ten years. They then went to the workshop of Messrs. Whicker and Blaise, the cutlers, and saw the process of making razors, surgical instruments, etc. The swords of the party (each gentleman carries two) were inspected with much interest by the workmen, and pronounced equal, and of similar make, to the best Damascus blades. The steel has the curled grain so much admired in the latter. It may be remarked that these famous blades are only to be found in private hands, being costly heirlooms, often of great antiquity; one of those examined had a Japanese cutler's mark showing it to be more than two hundred years old. During the week, also, the medical men attached to the embassy, with some others of the suite, visited St. Mary's Hospital, introduced by Dr. Chambers, and spent upwards of three hours there and in the medical school attached to it. They were particular in their inquiries about the time spent in learning anatomy, and showed their acquaintance with the details of that science by pointing out the origin of the nerves of the special senses on a brain at which a student was engaged. They took much interest in the pathological museum, and recognised various diseased parts. In looking over the collection of *materia medica*, they recognised as medicines several substances of which we do not know the use in this country, but which were familiar to them. In the chemical laboratory they were shown a few experiments, and set an example to medical students by their industrious note-taking. In the hospital they had practical demonstration of the use of the stethoscope, speculum, etc., and carried off specimens of prescription and diet cards with the names of the medical officers, splints, and some chemical specimens which were presented to them by the lecturer on chemistry, Mr. Field. They afterwards adjourned to Dr. Chambers's house, to refresh themselves with their national drink, tea.

## POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 17, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 938 Girls .. 932 }	1870	1125
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61 .....		1836	1195
<b>Barometer:</b>			
Highest (Sat.) 29.996; lowest (Mon.) 29.494; mean, 29.714.			
<b>Thermometer:</b>			
Highest in sun—extremes (Tu.) 106 degs.; (Th.) 56 degs.			
In shade—highest (Fri.) 66.8 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 43.1 degs.			
Mean—51.9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. 0.0 deg.			
Range—during week, 23.7 degrees; mean daily, 15.2 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 88.			
Mean direction of wind, N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.92.			

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.	Geographical (Anniversary), 1 P.M.
TUESDAY.	Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Mr. Syme, "On the Cure of Iliac Aneurism"; Mr. Toynebee, "On Necrosis and Extrusion of the Cochlea"; Mr. Brodhurst, "On Reduction of Old Dislocations."—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY.	Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Archæological Association, 8.30 P.M.
THURSDAY.	Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.
FRIDAY.	Royal Institution, 8 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.

S. O.—If for once gossip tell a true tale, it was the subtle tongue of a man of law which suggested the promotion of the onslaught on the press, to which our correspondent refers. This legal man had himself swallowed the revivifying excrement, and in his own person felt its excellence. He was evidently not that cruel lawyer whom the Impersonation of Evil caught in the act of killing a viper "on a dunghill near his own stable": for he would have rather encouraged the reptile for the sake of his therapeutical excreta. At all events, as the gossip runs, he took the viper's urates, and read the critic's remarks on the head administrator of praises of the viper's urates. His legal stomach was invigorated with reptile-dung; and, glowing with gratitude to Dr. Hastings, he fomented the legal process, which was to have crushed the slanderer of so excellent a remedy. His feelings evidently got the better of his judgment, as the event has shown.

A. B.—If the person is assuming titles denoting that he is registered under the Medical Act, your best course is to lay an information before a magistrate. See Sections XL and XLI of the Act.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. R. I. NISBETT; Dr. OGIE; Mr. W. J. SQUARE; Dr. ROUTH; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Mr. HICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. COPEMAN; Dr. TANNER; EDITOR OF THE LONDON MEDICAL REVIEW; Dr. BOYCOTT; Mr. J. GRANTHAM; Dr. HUGHLINGS JACKSON; A.B.; Dr. J. J. D. BURNS; Mr. CAMPBELL DE MORGAN; THE HON. SECS. MED. CHIR. SOC.; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL; Mr. J. T. DAVENPORT; Mr. JOHN SHEA; Mr. F. W. COOPER; Dr. A. H. WATERS; Dr. SKINNER; and Mr. WHITFIELD.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. On Uterine and Ovarian Inflammation; and on the Physiology and Diseases of Menstruation. By Edward John Tilt, M.D. Third edition, with Coloured Plates. London: 1862.
2. Report of the Lunatic Asylum for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. York: 1862.
3. The Position and Prospects of Therapeutics: a Lecture. By T. Grainger Stewart, M.D. Edinburgh: 1862.
4. Medical Testimony in regard to the Proper Mechanical Treatment of Joint-Diseases. By Henry G. Davis, M.D. New York: 1862.