

**DRESSING OF WOUNDS.** M. Maisonneuve employs as a dressing to wounds, compresses soaked in glycerine either pure or holding in solution one-thousandth part by weight of phenic (carbolic acid). When a wound assumes an unhealthy aspect; or when the pus seems about to become altered in character; as well as in cancerous, atonic, or varicose ulcers, the dressing applied consists of glycerolate of phenole—i.e., glycerine holding phenic acid in solution as above described. M. Maisonneuve believes this glycerolate to be a better disinfectant than permanganate of potash. (*Jour. de Méd. et de Chir. Prat.*, Août 1863.)

**SUTURES IN THE OPERATION FOR HARE-LIP.** M. Giraldes has for some time used, in treating cases of hare-lip, a simple suture of silver wire. The result, he says, has surpassed his expectation; and hence, whatever be the age of the child, or the amount of deformity, he uses the simple in place of the twisted suture. The advantages which he recognises are the following:—1. The silver wire suture allows of a more regular and exact coaptation of the lips of the wound; 2. Its application is easy; 3. It does not constrict the tissues as the twisted suture does; 4. It may remain for ten, twelve, or fifteen days. In some cases, he has not removed the sutures until cicatrization has been completed. In performing the operation, he uses small fine needles. The whole thickness of the lip, from skin to mucous membrane, is traversed; and the needle is brought through the opposite side from the mucous membrane to the skin. The projecting ends of the wire are then twisted so as to bring the edges of the wound together. (*Bull. Gén. de Ther.*, 15 Août, 1863.)

**TREATMENT OF HYDROCELE.** M. Maisonneuve treats hydrocele by nitrate of silver in the following manner. A stick of nitrate of silver and an ordinary probe are held together in the flame of a lamp, so that the nitrate is fused, and a drop adheres to the end of the probe. The contents of the hydrocele are evacuated by means of an ordinary trocar. The probe, having been well wiped to free it of the deposits from the flame, is then introduced through the cannula into the tunica vaginalis, and rapidly moved three or four times over its surface. The nitrate of silver is dissolved, and an inflammation is set up which produces the desired result. The patient should be kept at rest for eight or ten days. The same method is applicable to small serous cysts, in the treatment of which injection with tincture of iodine is often employed. (*Journ. de Méd. et de Chir. Prat.*, Août 1863.)

## Association Intelligence.

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

The next meeting will be held at the Bull Inn, Rochester, on Friday, September 25th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner tickets, 6s., exclusive of wine.

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

Rochester, September 15th, 1863.

### EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The next meeting will be held at the Ship Hotel, Dover, on Thursday, September 24th, at 3 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered for 5 P.M.

THOMAS BOXCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*

Canterbury, September 7th, 1863.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN. [Ordinary.]	Yarborough Hotel, Grimsby.	Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, 2 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Quarterly.]	Board Room of the Infirmary, Derby.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 2 P.M.

## Reports of Societies.

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

[Held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 1863.]

*The Coal Miners of Durham and Northumberland: Their Habits and Diseases.* By R. WILSON, M.D. This was a very able and elaborate paper. The author commenced with some general observations, on the nature of life, disease, and death; and stated that his object was to shew what effect the exclusive habits and occupation of the coal-miner of the north of England have on his health and length of life. He then described the habitations of the miners, which, he said, were generally clean and comfortably furnished. The various subdivisions of labour in the coal-mine were then noticed; and the operation of mining, as carried on by the pitmen, was described. The habits of the men, when off duty, next came under review. The pitman never feels hungry while at work, but on coming out he becomes ravenous and takes food as soon as he enters his cottage. Many of the foreshift-men take "crowdy," which is a compound of oatmeal, hot water, and butter; others take coffee or tea, with bread and butter, and some take dinner. The backshift-men always take dinner when they come home; this usually consists of roast beef or mutton and potatoes, with boiled suet-dumpling or pudding. They eat their pudding first, and beef or mutton afterwards. They take animal food once a day only; and, considering the great muscular exertion necessary in hewing, the amount of mutton they eat is very moderate. They seldom or never drink beer at dinner. Most smoke a pipe, and then they wash. This washing process is done very effectually. A large wooden tub of hot water is set down before the fire; the man then sits down on a small stool, with a leg on each side of the tub; and, being supplied with a piece of soap, he begins by washing his hands, arms, and chest, head, neck and face, and ends with the lower extremities, the one after the other. This finished, if in the foreshift he goes to bed; his wife hands him his pipe lighted; and in a few seconds he is fast asleep. The backshift-men dress after dinner, and employ themselves as their fancy leads them. Every available piece of ground near the villages is converted into a garden; and almost every cottage has one attached to it. Some keep poultry, and most feed a pig; they cure their own bacon with great success. Their bread is home-made; two kinds are used by them—white and brown. Great excesses are still prevalent on the pay Friday and Saturday nights; ale is the liquor chiefly drunk; but no matter what excesses a man may commit, he must be at his post on the Monday following, or run the risk of being turned off; so that the habitual drunkard is certain to lose his employment. In all the author's experience, he had never known a case of dipsomania, nor had he been called upon to treat a single case of *delirium tremens* among the pitmen. By the rules of their benefit societies no one is allowed to frequent public-houses while receiving sick money; he is not to be out later than nine o'clock in the summer

## Medical News.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On September 10th, the following Licentiatees were admitted:—

Becker, John Leigh, Maidstone  
Miles, Thomas, Totnes, Devon  
Rigg, John, Southport

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Booth, William Reuben, St. George's Hospital  
Ray, Edward Reynolds, Guy's Hospital

**ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.** List of the candidates who were successful at the competitive examination at Chelsea Hospital, on August 10th.

Atkins, C. J.  
Barker, James  
Barker, J. E.  
Barry, J.  
Beattie, J. T.  
Bolton, R. H.  
Byrne, F. A.  
Collier, H. C.  
Condon, E. H.  
Cuffe, C., M. D.  
Cunynghame, R.  
Delmege, J. P.  
Dick, F.  
Elgee, W.  
Fearon, George  
Forsayeth, R. W.  
Gouldsbury, V.

Greene, H. R.  
Greenhill, J. R.  
Haines, C.  
Howard, F.  
Kynsey, W. R.  
Lawless, R. W.  
Lyons, P. P.  
Morris, H.  
Preston, A. F.  
Shaw, J. A.  
Smith, W. P.  
Thomson, A.  
Troup, A. W.  
Turner, A.  
Weir, C. J.  
White, Thomas

### APPOINTMENTS.

ATKINSON, Charles S. A., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.  
CORRIE, James J., Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Fever Hospital.  
BRISTOWE, John S., M.D., elected Physician to the Asylum for Female Orphans.  
HEAD, Edward, M.B., elected Assistant-Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.  
ORROCK, James, Esq., appointed Surgeon-Dentist to the Leicester Infirmary.  
\*SMITH, W. Abbotts, M.D., elected Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.  
Tuke, John B., M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Morningside, Edinburgh.

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BATEMAN, Charles, Esq., to District No. 1 of the Nottingham Union.  
BUCHANAN, Alexander, Esq., to the parish of Tyree, Argyleshire.  
FITZGERALD, Alexis, Esq., to the Carrick-on-Suir District of the Carrick-on-Suir Union, co. Tipperary.  
FRENCH, Edward Thomas, Esq., to the Rathdrum Dispensary District of the Rathdrum Union, co. Wicklow.  
HARDING, Charles F., M.D., to the Northern District of the Whiteseay Union, Cambridgeshire.  
HUTHWAITE, Charles, Esq., to District No. 2 of the Nottingham Union.  
LATHAM, Alfred Wm., Esq., to the Bloxwich District of the Walsall Union.  
MOORE, David Smith, Esq., to the Bloxwich District of the Walsall Union.  
NICOLLS, Richard D., M.D., to the Killeen District of the Dunshaughlin Union, co. Meath.  
O'HARA, M. C., M.D., to the Kilkelly District of the Swineford Union, co. Mayo.  
RANSOM, Thomas Wm., Esq., to the Bloxwich District of the Walsall Union.  
ROWLANDS, Isaac, Esq., to the Tregynon District of the Newtown and Llanidloes Union, Montgomeryshire.  
SOMERVILLE, John H., Esq., to the Bloxwich District of the Walsall Union.  
WYLLIE, Andrew, M.D., to the Borough District of the Walsall Union, Staffordshire.

### ARMY.

BRAYBROOKE, Staff-Surgeon W., to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years full-pay service.  
HIFFERNAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. L., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Foot, vice P. Davidson, M.D.  
WILES, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon Rifle Brigade, vice F. S. B. F. De Chaumont, M.D.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

DAVIDSON, Assistant-Surgeon P., M.D., 5th Foot.  
DE CHAUMONT, Assistant-Surgeon F. S. B. F., M.D., Rifle Brigade.

### ROYAL NAVY.

ANDERSON, James R., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Pelorus*.  
CANN, Thomas, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Speedwell*.  
CARLETON, William, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Scylla*.  
DODSWORTH, W. D., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Marlborough*.  
EDNEY, William, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Scylla*.  
FRAZER, John, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Marlborough*.  
HAY, Robert, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Pelorus*.  
HENDERSON, Joseph, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, to the *Doscaucaen*.  
M'SHANE, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Gibraltar*.  
MIDDLETON, James, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Weser*.  
PRATT, Alfred S., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Dee*.  
REID, Walker, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Gibraltar*.  
WALLER, Edward, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Gibraltar*.  
CRAW, John, M.D.  
MACDONALD, John A., Esq.  
REID, Walter, M.D.  
WALSH, John, M.D.  
WAY, John P., Esq.  
COMERFORD, John T., Esq.  
HAY, Robert, M.D.  
M'MAHON, William, M.D.  
WAUGH, Isaac, Esq.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons (additional), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.

### BIRTH.

LANSDOWN. On September 9th, at Bristol, the wife of \*F. Poole Lansdown, Esq., of a son.

### DEATHS.

HODSON, John C., Esq., Surgeon, at Kilburn, aged 38, on Sept. 9.  
LITCHFIELD. On September 15th, Eleanor Augusta, wife of Thomas Litchfield, M.D., of Twickenham.  
SEALY. On June 24th, aged 10, Alfred C., second son of William B. Sealy, M.D., of Nelson, New Zealand.

**DEATH OF MITSCHERLICK.** The death of the venerable chemist, Mitscherlick, lately occurred at Berlin.

**OUR DEAF AND DUMB.** In England and Wales there are 19,352 persons afflicted with blindness, and 12,236 deaf and dumb.

**PRICE OF WAR.** Three hundred thousand lives during the past two years of the war have been sacrificed in battles and by disease—and the sacrifice is not yet ended. (*American Medical Times*.)

**OAKUM.** This article is now quite extensively used in many hospitals as a dressing for wounds, and has thus far proved a very excellent substitute for picked lint. It facilitates discharge, while at the same time it acts as a grateful local stimulant. (*American Med. Times*.)

**EXTINCT TURTLES.** Frequenters of the Mansion House dinners will, perhaps, feel an unusual interest in Professor Owen's assertion "that more species of true turtle have left their remains in the London clay at the mouth of the Thames than are now known to exist in the whole world."

**THE ASYLUM AT YARMOUTH.** There are now a hundred and sixty inmates of the Great Yarmouth Naval and Military Asylum, eighty having recently arrived from Haslar. The asylum was officially inspected in the course of last week by Sir J. Liddell, and was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL PRIZES IN BOTANY.** At the recent examination for the prizes offered annually by the Apothecaries' Society for proficiency in the knowledge of botany (systematic, descriptive, and physiological), the successful competitors were Mr. Henry Greenway Howse, of Guy's Hospital; and Mr. Ralph Gooding, B.A., of King's College; the former of whom obtained the gold medal, and the latter the silver medal and books.

**SURGEONS AND COLOURED REGIMENTS.** It is reported that there is some difficulty experienced in securing surgeons and assistant-surgeons for the coloured regiments, while the line officers are in excess of the demand. Whatever may be the scruples of surgeons about joining these regiments, it is apparent that the negroes are fully demonstrating their ability to become first-class soldiers. (*American Med. Times*.)

**BOUQUET OF WINES.** M. Maumené has found that the odour of some wines can be imitated by a mixture of a few drops of *œnanthic* ether and essence of pears; the addition of a drop or two of butyric ether gave some resemblance to other wines. By mixtures of this sort, the author thinks that the bouquets of most wines may be imitated. The taste of the mixtures prepared is as much like the wines as the odour.

**POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.** The total number of males, according to the census of 1861, was 9,776,259, and females 10,289,965. In England, the two sexes are stated at 18,954,444; while in Wales they are only set down at 1,111,780. In England, there were 50 males and 127 females of 100 years and upwards, and in Wales, 5 males and 19 females of the like advanced age. Ladies enjoy the greatest longevity in Lancashire, where there are 18 of the sex over a hundred years old, and 6 men of the same mature age.

**THE CASH VALUE OF A SOLDIER.** "To put a soldier into the field," says Surgeon-General Hammond, "costs the government nearly four hundred dollars; should he die, or become disabled in service, a pension is given. Looking at the matter, therefore, merely in a financial point of view, we perceive that it is a subject of serious importance, that every means should be taken to preserve the lives and health of those who come forward to fight the battles of their country." Taken in a strictly economic point of view, the cash value of every soldier's life in the loyal army exceeds one thousand dollars, if that life can be preserved at full vigour during the war, or until lost in battle. Such is the simple arithmetic of war. (*American Medical Times*.)

**INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH.** Sir William Armstrong states the increase of temperature below the earth's surface to be one degree of Fahrenheit for every sixty feet in depth. Sir John Herschel states it to be one degree of Fahrenheit for every ninety feet, while Dr. E. Hitchcock says; "The mean rate of increase has been stated by the British Association to be one degree of Fahrenheit for every forty-five feet." Mr. Fairbairn again, stated, from experiments at Dnkinfield, that a mean increase of one degree Fahrenheit for every seventy-one feet had been arrived at.

**NEW REGULATIONS OF APOTHECARIES' HALL.** In accordance with the recommendations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Society have recently modified their regulations, so that students will in future be admitted to the examination for the degree of L.S.A. after three (instead of four) years of professional study, irrespective of pupillage; and students being medical graduates of one of the recognised British Universities will only be required to pass a *practical* examination in the practice of medicine and midwifery.

**AMERICAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.** A change has taken place in the head of the bureau of Army Medical Inspection. Dr. Perley, the first Medical Inspector-General, has resigned; and his place is filled by Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, formerly a surgeon of the United States Army, but more recently one of the Medical Inspectors. Dr. Barnes is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the army as assistant-surgeon from that state June 15th, 1840. He was made a full surgeon August 29th, 1856. The reasonable anticipations of important results to the service, and additions to the science of military hygiene, through this bureau, have failed of full realisation through want of a competent head. Little or no direction was given to the course of inquiry, and no use whatever was made of the accumulating materials. We believe that branch of the army medical service will find in Dr. Barnes an executive officer fully capable of developing it in all its details. (*Amer. Medical Times*.)

**THE CHANNEL FLEET AT BELFAST.** The Ulster Medical Society last week at Belfast entertained the medical officers of the fleet at a sumptuous dinner at the Society's house, High Street. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. Patterson. The guests, officers of the fleet, present were Dr. Spier, Dr. Sharood, Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Keelan, Dr. Courtenay, Dr. Mockridge, Dr. Allan, and Dr. Alcock. There were also present Drs. Bayfield, Poppilwell, and Cunningham, army surgeons; Dr. T. Reade, Vice-President Ulster Medical Society; and a large number of other medical gentlemen. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Medical Officers of the Fleet", said they should all feel proud in honouring that flag which had triumphantly braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze. "We identify ourselves with its glory; we rejoice in its triumphs; we honour its renown; we regard it as the best defence against a foreign foe, to protect what is Great Britain's boast—happy homes and altars free. The toast was eloquently responded to by Dr. Sloggett of the *Edgar*, and Dr. Smith of the *Royal Oak*.

**TEST OF MEDICAL CAPACITY.** Dr. Bauer, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, in his official capacity, denied the validity of a certificate of death which was marked by orthographical and grammatical errors, taking the ground that the writer thereby showed such a defective education that he could not be a qualified medical man. He accordingly directed the coroner to hold an inquest upon the case. The sequel proved the correctness of Dr. Bauer's conclusion. The medical attendant, though a legally qualified practitioner, was a quack, having graduated at a chartered eclectic school. (*American Med. Times*.)

**THE NEW MEDICAL BILL.** We are pleased to find that the United Society of Chemists and Druggists has taken up this matter most warmly. Meetings have been held at Manchester and Leeds, at which resolutions have been unanimously passed, strongly disapproving of this unparalleled interference with the interests of so exclusive a body as the chemists and druggists of this country. While on this subject of the United Society, we may mention that efforts are being made by them to procure an Act of Incorporation of the chemists and druggists of the United Kingdom. Until six months after the passing of the proposed Act, all legitimate claimants to be considered as members of the trade will be acknowledged, after which time an examination by a board of examiners will be necessary. (*Chem. News*.)

**CURE FOR HERNIA.** Dr. Detmold remarked that the mere reversion of the position of the body was by no means a novel procedure, as it had long ago been advised by writers upon surgery, some of whom recommended that the patient should be tied for a time to a ladder with the head downwards. He referred to a case of femoral hernia in a female whom he was called to see in consultation. When he arrived, he found the medical attendant leisurely walking up and down the room with the patient slung over his back head downwards. In this instance, the hernia was not reduced. He had occasionally succeeded in reducing strangulations in children by suspending them by the feet. (*Amer. Medical Times*.)

**THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.** At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Drogheda Union, a letter was read from the Poor-law Commission Office. Some doubt had existed as to whether a medical officer of a dispensary district had the power to call to his aid in difficult cases a second practitioner for assistance and advice; and in one case, at a neighbouring dispensary, a doctor was called in in a dangerous midwifery case, and a fee of a guinea given him. The reply of the Commissioners was to the effect that, under the circumstances, the course adopted was the correct one. Their commu-

nication concluded with the following words:—"The Commissioners desire further to state that, in all urgent cases similar to the one referred to, the medical officer should, if possible, procure additional advice through the relieving officer, who has power, under Section 7 of the Poor Relief Extension Act, to procure the services of a medical officer."

**MEDICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.** We overlook entirely the primary education of medical students, and place our diplomas within the reach of the most ignorant and incompetent. The meagre requirements for graduation which the schools have instituted invite rather than deter the poorest class of students, and those who are no students at all. As a consequence, thousands of ignorant, immoral, and incapable persons go through these prescribed forms, and are in due time invested with the rank and privileges of doctors in medicine. Every session of the medical colleges swells the number of this class of graduates, until they have reached a fearful sum total. It is not strange that the popular saying should run thus, "He is good for nothing else but to become a doctor." (*Amer. Med. Times.*)

## Varieties.

**DR. RIPARI.** Dr. Ripari has published a *Medical History of the wound received at Aspromonte by General Garibaldi*. Pietro Ripari, a Roman by birth, distinguished alike in his profession and in literary pursuits, was a volunteer soldier and surgeon with Garibaldi at Rome in 1849, and afterwards suffered long imprisonment at Pagliano. In 1859 he was free, and again joined his chief, and went through the campaign. In 1860 he was once more to the front, and entered Naples with Garibaldi; and finally, in 1862, he was at Aspromonte, was imprisoned with his general, liberated with him, and has never left him till now that he is cured.

**CATTLE DISEASES.** In the Public Health Report, Mr. Simon calls attention to cattle diseases. He points out the leading facts in the Report of Professor Gamgee, who had been appointed by the Privy Council to investigate the matter. His evidence is, in substance, that disease prevails very extensively in the United Kingdom among horned cattle, sheep, and swine; that the diseased state of an animal not only does not commonly lead the owner to withhold it from being slaughtered for consumption as human food, but, on the contrary, in large classes of cases (especially where the disease is of an acute kind), leads him to take immediate measures with a view to this application of the diseased animal; and that, consequently, a very large proportion (Mr. Gamgee believes as much as a fifth part) of the common meat of the country—beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork—comes from animals which are considerably diseased. The diseases which figure behind the scenes of our dead meat market are, of course, various. The most important kinds are three; viz., first, contagious fevers; secondly, the so-called anthracic and anthracoid diseases; thirdly, parasitic diseases. Mr. Gamgee states his belief that a very large proportion of the disease prevailing in the United Kingdom might by proper measures be prevented, inasmuch as the epidemic diseases are due entirely to contagion, originally foreign; while the most destructive endemic diseases are due partly to local malaria, which improved land drainage would dispel, and partly to dietetic mismanagement.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY.** Dr. Ripari, the physician and intimate friend of Garibaldi, gives the following sketch of him:—"General Garibaldi is in stature rather well proportioned than large. He has broad square shoulders; neck, chest, and arms very fine, and formed like a sculp-

tor's model; the muscles strongly developed. The frame so formed that no obtrusive angle mars the harmony of the whole. This it is that renders him so apt for any bodily exertion, as his powerful thighs and legs render him an indefatigable walker. His head would be large but for his vast breadth of shoulders. A high open forehead, eyes lively and eloquent, and suiting themselves to every thought of his mind; sight intensely acute, and it is a singular fact that when he fixes his eye horizontally on space, as if in search of an idea, the iris contracts, and a very flame seems to shine from it. No living soul can read the depths of those thoughts. Menotti resembles his father in this. The General's temperament is the most enviable that nature can bestow on mortal; it is at once nervous, sanguine, and lymphatic. Hence, the three men of whom we may say Garibaldi is composed—the man of thought, the man of action, and the man of calm and secure determination. I have known and know the bravest soldiers. But the solemn calmness, the supreme bravery of Garibaldi, I have seen in no other. The sentiment which prevails in him, and which all other feelings concentrate, is love. He loves man individually and collectively; he loves humanity; he loves creation, nature, the neighing of a horse, the flight of a bird, the rise of a fish, the perfume of flowers, the growth of plants, the clearness of water, the majesty of ocean are joys to him..... Of his universal love I like to quote this proof. After a painful examination of his wound, I heard him say, 'Very devils, those Bersaglieri V!' and this not as an expression of anger but of admiration."

**THE GERMAN UNIVERSITY DEGREE TRADE.** We are glad to report the trade of obtaining German degrees for Englishmen to be in a flourishing condition, the dealers are enabled to pay for their advertisements, and purchasers continue to be found. We have already published the price of Giessen, Jena, and Erlangen degrees (Giessen: Ph.D., £14: 10.; LL.D., £22: 10. Erlangen: Ph.D. £15; and Jena, Ph.D., £15), and we are now enabled to give the latest price current for Rostock, in Mecklenburg Schwerin. An individual, professing to be the correspondent of the University of Rostock (which, it may be remarked, can only boast about 250 members), now circulates, "in strict confidence," of course, a printed tariff among those who reply to his advertisements, designating the original vendors of the degrees "a distinguished and ancient Prussian German (*sic*) University, established at the commencement of the fifteenth century." We subjoin the latest prices:—Ph.D. and M.A. together, £12: 12 (entrance, £2: 2, and diploma £10: 10); LL.D., £17: 13 (entrance £3: 3, and diploma £14: 10); and M.D., £30: 3 (entrance £3: 3, and diploma £27). The D.D. is granted as an honorary distinction to clergymen who have previously been customers. Fees equal to double the entrance-fees are payable to the agent by the candidates, by way of commission, on the diploma being obtained, and if you assure the agent "that your intention is to proceed" for the degree, he will (in return, and without knowing who you are, or what are your qualifications) "assure to you the certainty of obtaining the diploma." We shall be glad to complete our list by including the prices current of any other university where degrees are granted, *in absentia*, at fixed prices. (*Mining Journal*.)

**OUR TROOPS IN INDIA.** The great mortality which has been supposed to belong to India is no more necessary in India, than anywhere else, and people would die off anywhere in the world as they die off in India if they were exposed to the same dangers. It is now settled beyond dispute that it is not the heat of India which makes our soldiers and their wives and children, and the civilians from this country, and the natives themselves sick and die. It is now proved that the heat of itself offers no obstacle to man or woman of any race living to a good

old age, and dying easily and quietly at last, in the very hottest part of the interior of India. It is only when combined with other influences that heat is perilous and fatal, and the two other conditions which, in conjunction with heat, create the tremendous mortality of India are actually within our own power. The peculiar mortality, then, is needless; the health of our troops and of our fellow-citizens there, English and native, is in our own power; and we from this moment become answerable for all destruction of life and health in India which may be prevented by means clearly pointed out to us. The two incidents which, together with heat, create the diseases which sweep away the majority of victims are moisture and decaying vegetation. The heat we cannot help. The other two mischiefs we can control; but it must be done in a comprehensive and systematic way. A bit of drainage here and a bit of sweeping there, in such stations as happen to be blessed with a wise commanding officer, will not extinguish the four great diseases—the fevers, the dysentery, the liver complaints, and the cholera—which among them make up the far-famed mortality of India. (*Once a Week.*)

### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 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.—London, 2 P.M.  
THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 938 Girls.. 985 }	1923 1257
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62 .....		1802 1158
<b>Barometer:</b>		
Highest (Sat.) 30.080; lowest (Mon.) 29.548; mean, 29.801.		
<b>Thermometer:</b>		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 100.6 degs.; (Th.) 84.2 degs.		
In shade—highest (Mon.) 66.6 degs.; lowest (Fri.) 42.3 degs.		
Mean—54.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—3.1 degs.		
Range—during week, 23.3 degrees; mean daily, 17.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 76.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.93.		

### 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.

GOOD ADVICE.—SIR: I know not what the teaching of the schools may be at the present day; but in my time, some forty years ago, it was inculcated as a golden rule, that no ocular inspection of the female organs should be made, except in the presence of a third person. If such a rule was thought necessary in those days, how much more important must it now be when a speculum is in general use!

During a long practice, I have always adhered to this rule myself, and thereby have escaped many dangers; and were it adhered to generally, we should not be disgusted with so many lawsuits, damaging equally to medical reputation and to public decency. Moreover, the tender pressure and lascivious looks of an hysterical girl are very dangerous adjuncts to the use of the speculum; and

cause a degree of temptation to both parties, which no persons, however strong their moral armour, ought willingly to incur. I would therefore most strongly urge upon my brethren the necessity of observing the rule I have mentioned, whereby our profession will be saved from public scandal, and themselves from personal annoyance. I am, etc.,  
Westerham, Sept. 1863. CHAS. M. THOMPSON.

P.S.—Perhaps others may have noticed, as I have done, that hysterical girls are always desirous of having *private* consultation with their medical adviser.

MEDICAL ETHICS PUT IN PRACTICE.—SIR: Not long since, your attention was drawn to a meeting of medical men at Bedford, at which a Medical Ethical Society was formed. The Secretary of the above Society has caused to be distributed in the town large numbers of the enclosed circular. I think, for the benefit of some of the profession who may be commencing practice, the idea might be useful. The gentleman who issues the circular is a M.R.C.S. and L.S.A.

If you could find space in your valuable JOURNAL for the insertion of this list of prices, you would shew the profession the means some men resort to for practice. I am, etc.,  
Bedford, Sept. 14th, 1863. CRITO.

"Medical Club, 5, St. Peter's Green, Bedford.—Terms per quarter for medicine and attendance: A man, wife, and family of more than two children, 2s. 6d.; Ditto, with not more than two children, 2s.; Man and wife, 1s. 6d.; Any single person above 16, 1s.; Family under 16, 1s.; Midwifery, if paid at time, 10s. 6d. All payments to be made in advance. Entrance may be effected at any time. Patients to attend at Mr. Carter's Surgery at nine o'clock any morning, or six in the evening. If unable, they will be visited."

MR. T. UNDERHILL.—A fuller notice of the subject to which you refer will shortly appear in the JOURNAL.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, General Secretary.

Birmingham, September 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—DR. FREDERICK J. BROWN; DR. D. DOUGAL; MR. DUNN; MR. F. P. LANSDOWN; A MEMBER; MR. C. J. EVANS; MR. T. UNDERHILL; MR. T. L. PRIDHAM; and MR. P. BORTON.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Practical Hydropathy. Sixth edition. By John Smedley. London: 1863.
2. Ladies' Manual of Practical Hydropathy. Second edition. By Mrs. Smedley. London: 1863.
3. Patency of the Foramen Ovale. By B. W. Foster, M.D. Dublin: 1863.
4. The Medical Charities of Birmingham. By Scrutator. Birmingham: 1863.
5. New Views on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of Yellow Fever. By J. W. Redfield, M.D. New York: 1863.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Weiss's Illustrated Catalogue,**  
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