

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
MIDLAND. [Quarterly.]	Board Room of the Infirmary, Derby.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 2 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Autumnal.]	Infirmary, Northampton.	Thurs., Oct. 22, 1 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thursday, Oct. 22, 7.15 P.M.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held in Birmingham, September 29th, 1863.

PRESENT:—Sir Charles Hastings (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Mr. Clayton; Dr. Falconer; Mr. Fowler; Dr. Roberts; Mr. Southam; Dr. Stewart; Dr. Styrup; Dr. Westall; Dr. Wilkinson; and Mr. Williams (Secretary.)

The following resolutions were adopted.

1. That there shall be only two addresses delivered at the annual meeting at Cambridge.

2. That Dr. Ormerod be appointed to deliver the Address in Medicine.

3. That Dr. Humphry be appointed to deliver the Address in Surgery.

4. That the Secretary, as far as practicable, carry out the recommendations contained in the Report of the Finance Committee, presented June 24th, 1863.

5. That the President of the Association, the President of the Council, and the Secretary, be appointed a sub-Committee, to prepare a Memorial to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, as recommended in the Annual Report; and that the same be forwarded to the President of the College, signed by the President of the Association and the Secretary.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Birmingham, October 2nd, 1863.

P.S.—The Committee earnestly urge upon those members of the Association who have not yet paid their subscription, the necessity of doing so without further delay.

Correspondence.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN LONDON, AS VIEWED BY A FOREIGN PHYSICIAN.

SIR,—Having paid a good deal of attention to this plague, with its physical and moral consequences, both here and on the continent, it has struck me that real prostitution, in its most hideous aspects, is more general in this country than elsewhere. In some continental seaports, it exists to a great extent, but is there confined to certain spots; but in this country, wherever great masses congregate, you will find it in all its hideousness and audacity.

The question has two sides, the moral and physical. With the moral question our social state has some connexion, and I believe the laws of the country exercise considerable influence upon it.

I proceed to the physical and medical parts of the question: these are, prevention and cure of the consequent disease. The people of this country justly condemn the continental system of visiting those unfortunates and packing them together. The practice may do some good, but it is a very disgusting one for government to be engaged in. The question is a social one, and ought to be taken in hand by society itself. Other

nuisances, such as juvenile crimes, have been arrested and abated by courageous and good men. We should have a hygienic code to prevent the disease, and I am convinced that the remedies exist.

For curing the diseased women, I would have a medical man specially attached to each hospital and dispensary, and well paid. I say well paid, because otherwise the duties would not be so satisfactorily discharged; the philanthropical profession of medical men giving their time and services gratuitously being cant, or they estimate their amount of knowledge at its true value. I would then endeavour to induce all the unfortunates voluntarily to visit those hospitals and dispensaries, whether ill or well, and as frequently as possible, every three days at least; and, to save appearances and scandal, those visits might be in the evening. After each visit, if the woman's condition justifies it, let her have a clean bill of health. I believe it would soon be found that she could not successfully pursue her calling unless she could produce such certificate. I propose this means as a progressive remedy for this great evil, the question being how to deal with it according to English ideas. Any interference on the part of the government, beyond keeping the streets quiet and respectable, would put in jeopardy that great principle of individual liberty which is rigidly kept in view in all legislation in this country.

I am, etc., H. D.

IRIDECTOMY.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. WORDSWORTH, ESQ.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the article that appeared in our JOURNAL of September 26th, on the subject of Iridectomy. I desire to do this in justice to those who practise the operation, rather than in the hope of converting those who condemn it untried.

It seems to me that I might as well attempt to convince some "first rate surgeons" that it is better to excise joints than to amputate limbs, as urge further reasons why iridectomy should be adopted in the treatment of glaucoma, rather than allow such cases to run their acknowledged course, unopposed by any remedy. There are, no doubt, in our profession, representatives of the tory type of mind, who cannot be converted, or will not be dispossessed of preconceived views, by any arguments whatever, be they never so unanswerable.

Such men have their use in the world probably, though it may only be that of acting as drags to the rapid progress of others; therefore, let them be allowed to fulfil their destined purposes in their own way.

Turn we then to those who are open to conviction, and being convinced, though it may be somewhat against their established and long-cherished notions, are willing to avail themselves of all the resources of art, rather than abandon those suffering from otherwise irremediable disease. For if iridectomy be not a remedy for glaucoma, where does one exist? In the hands of the most expert and judicious surgeons, it, doubtless, will not always succeed in restoring sight; but in a large proportion of the cases in which it is indicated, much improvement may be predicted, with as much confidence as justifies the operations for hernia or aneurism.

So much has been accomplished by it in the treatment of glaucoma, and other conditions that are much influenced by the tension of the eyeball, as well as in cases of recurring iritis, attended by adhesion to the capsule, that, in my opinion, it can never fall into disuse, so long as we are only possessed of the means at present known for combating these affections. If "the celebrated eye-surgeon" whose opinion you quote, as to its evanescent fate, is enabled, in his prescience, to foretell that iridectomy will soon be superseded by some new mode of treating glaucoma, then I will hail with satisfaction its becoming "a mere matter of history"; nay, I

look forward with much hope that a better acquaintance with the pathology of the eye will indicate the means of cure before iridectomy has become the last resource. That it is becoming obsolete already is certainly contrary to the experience of my colleagues and myself at the Moorfields Hospital. On the contrary, I believe that we daily perform the operation even more than ever; and not only for the glaucomatous states, and for restoration of the pupil, but as a preliminary to extraction of cataract by the small spoon. If I were asked to instance one of the most splendid triumphs of modern surgery, I believe that I could adduce no more remarkable one than that of "linear extraction" of cataract in the adult. I have witnessed, by this mode of operation, the restoration of vision in both eyes within twenty-four hours; and the operation has been attended with so little inconvenience that the patient has not even been confined to his bed, nor lost one night's sleep.

That iridectomy should be abused, we should expect from all we have known of other novelties. That it should be employed in hopeless cases, and so fall into disfavour, must have been anticipated; and that it would be discredited by inapt operators, and by those who do not attempt even to perform it properly, also was to be foretold, almost as a matter of course. These detractions pursue us in all our efforts to fulfil the indications of science in the use of remedies; still there is always a margin left to indicate the value due to all our proceedings.

We see how severely ovariectomy has been assailed; yet though as much injured, almost, by its advocates as by its detractors, it still continues to snatch those who seem hopeless from their impending fate.

I am, etc., J. C. WORDSWORTH,
Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
50, Queen Anne Street, September 1863.

Medical News.

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

Gooding, Ralph, Ipswich
Harmer, William Milsted, Hawkhurst, Kent
Lightbourne, James Ashburner, Church Street, Preston
Meadows, George Frederick Walford, Otley, Ipswich
Miles, George, Gillingham, Dorset
Parks, Charles Holman, St. Colomb, Cornwall
Skelton, John, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury
Towne, Alexander, Kingsland Crescent

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

Covey, Charles Edward, Basingstoke

APPOINTMENTS.

ASPRAY, Charles D., M.D., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Western General Dispensary.
COOPER, Frank W., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital.
HAINES, R., M.B., appointed Acting Registrar of the University of Bombay.
HAMILTON, William G., M.D., appointed Medical Officer and General Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.
*SCOTT, Thomas A. F., Esq., appointed Public Vaccinator for the parish of Lochmaben.

BEDFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN INSTITUTION. The following appointments have been made in this Institution.

*BARKER, T. H., M.D., appointed Senior Surgeon.
*GOLDSMITH, G. P., Esq., appointed Surgeon.
HACON, R. D., Esq., appointed Surgeon.
*PRIOR, C. F., M.D., appointed Senior Surgeon.
ROBINSON, C., Esq., appointed Senior Surgeon.
ROBINSON, G., Esq., appointed Surgeon.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

ALEXANDER, Frederick J., J.R.C.P.Ed., to the Metfield District of the Hoxne Union, Suffolk.

HENDERSON, Joseph, Esq., to the Lower Deptford District of the Greenwich Union.

INDIAN ARMY.

BROUGHTON, Surgeon F., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.
JOHNSTONE, Surgeon T. B., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.
SANDERSON, Assistant-Surgeon J. T., M.D., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.
WIEHE, Assistant-Surg. C. G., M.D., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.

ROYAL NAVY.

ADAMS, W. H., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*.
MACDONALD, John A., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Euryalus*.
M'MAHON, William, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Euryalus*.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

SNAPE, R. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 18th Lancashire A.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

CASH, J., M.D., 11th Derbyshire R.V.
CLARKE, J., Esq., 22nd Staffordshire R.V.
CLAYTON, R. P., Esq., 1st Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Cavalry.
TAYLOR, R. F., Esq., 8th Argyllshire A.V.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

MAURICE, J. B., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment (Wiltshire).

DEATHS.

ALLANBY, John S., M.D., 95th Regiment, at Hyderabad, Scinde, aged 27, on July 28.
BERNAYS. On September 27th, at Hampstead, aged 14 weeks, Ethel Frances Helen, daughter of Albert J. Bernays, Ph.D.
BORLAND. On September 29th, at Teddington, aged 77, Susan Frances, widow of James Borland, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.
CANHAM. On September 26th, at Sudbury, Frederick, youngest son of Joseph Canham, M.D., of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet.
CROOKS, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at East Harling, Norfolk, aged 62, on September 26.
HALIDAY. On September 26th, at Dublin, Marian, widow of William Haliday, M.D., of Clifden, co. Down.
HANSARD, F. N., Esq., Surgeon, at Montacute, on October 4, Gilbert Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Kensington, aged 56, on October 5.
HOOKER. On September 28th, at Kew, aged 6, Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of J. D. Hooker, M.D.
MAY, William, Esq., Surgeon, in Great Trinity Lane, aged 66, on September 23.
PELEKINE. At Kiev, aged 18, Olga, second daughter of P. Pelekine, M.D.
RAPER. On September 17th, at Portsmouth, Mary H., wife of William A. Raper, M.D.

NEPHRITE OR JADE. A block of this rare mineral, weighing 1,200lbs., and of exceptional purity, has just been obtained. The Kensington Museum at London also possesses a valuable block of this mineral.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. At a meeting of the College, held on the 2nd inst., Dr. Andrew Wood was unanimously reelected representative in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, for the period of five years.

DEATH FROM EATING LABURNUM SEEDS. A little girl, nine years of age, living at Worcester, died on Saturday last from eating the seeds of the laburnum. It appeared that on the previous day the deceased, with some other children, was eating Indian corn, and it is supposed that some of the laburnum seeds were among it. She was taken ill in school and sent home, where a medical man was soon in attendance. The little sufferer, however, grew gradually worse, and died at five o'clock on Saturday morning. (*Worcester Chronicle*.)

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. G. A'BECKETT. The gentlemen composing the resident medical staff of the Melbourne Hospital, entertained their late colleague, Mr. William Goldsmith a'Beckett, on June 5th, on the occasion of his retirement from office in the institution. In the course of the evening, they presented him with an elegant vase formed of an emu's egg, exquisitely mounted in silver, and bearing the following inscription:—"W. G. a'Beckett, a parting gift from the resident staff of the Melbourne Hospital, June 1863." (*Herald*, June 8th.)

THALLIUM. Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., read at the late meeting of the British Association, at Newcastle, an interesting paper *On the Extraction of Thallium on a large scale from the Flue Dust of Pyrites Burners*. It appears from operations upon five tons of material, to have produced a bar of thallium weighing a quarter of a hundred weight.

A SCAPEGRACE PROFESSION. The police reports of last week tell us of two "surgeons," who have been convicted of stealing. We suspect that these "surgeons" are as much so, as many of those riotous Haymarket gents, who some years ago used to figure in the papers as medical students, were medical students.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. The practical employment of spectrum analysis is, I regret to say, of but very limited use, and has caused me many disappointments before I finally determined to abandon it except by way of confirmation in subsequent experiments. The spectrum by itself gives no indication of quantity. The green line produced by a residue containing but one part of thallium in a thousand is as vivid and distinct as the line given by the pure metal. (W. Crookes.)

MATCHES. In a lecture by Sir Robert Kane, *On the Chemical Manufacture of Matches*, we are told that: the number of matches manufactured in Great Britain was about 40,000,000 a day, in addition to which the importation of foreign matches was five times as great, so that the total consumption of matches might be estimated at 240,000,000 a day. The manufacture of this immense quantity gave employment to a large number of workmen, and it was satisfactory to know that, owing to recent improvements, the diseases formerly incident to the manufacture were now avoided.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. It appears that for some time past numbers of newly-born infants have been sent across the French frontier and deposited in the turning box of the foundling hospital at St. Sebastian. The Spanish authorities have determined henceforth to punish the persons who commit such offences with the utmost rigour of the law, and have made an appeal to the French authorities to aid them in putting an end to what has become a disgraceful traffic. The Prefect has accordingly instructed all his subordinates to keep a strict watch on the frontier.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The Winter Session of this School was opened on October 1st, with an address by E. Batty, Esq.; after which the following prizes were delivered. *Principles and Practice of Surgery.* Medal, J. P. Irvine; certificates, J. C. Roselloty, and R. H. D. Johnson.—*Principles and Practice of Medicine.* Certificates, R. H. D. Johnson, and J. C. Roselloty.—*Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.* Senior class: Medal, J. P. Irvine; certificate, J. H. Gornall.—*Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.* Junior class: Medal, W. H. Burgoyne.—*Chemistry and Pharmacology.* Medal: H. Sewill; certificate, H. M. Steele; special book prizes, H. G. Samuels, and R. Leigh.—*Midwifery, Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children.* Medal, J. P. Irvine; certificate, J. Houghton.—*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.* Medal, J. P. Irvine; certificate, F. Long.—*Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.* Book prize, J. P. Irvine; certificate, G. Griffith.—*Botany.* Certificate, R. Leigh.—*Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.* Book, J. P. Irvine.—*Practical Chemistry.* Book, R. A. Mowell; certificate, R. Hughes.—*Pathological Anatomy.* Medal, G. Griffith; certificate, J. Houghton.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM. The October session commenced with an address by Professor Furneaux Jordan. The chairman (the Rev. Mr. Poulton), distributed the following prizes:—*Anatomy.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Mackay; second certificate, Mr. Wykes and Mr. Tonks (equal).—*Anatomical Demonstration.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Mackay; second certi-

cate, Mr. Wykes and Mr. Tonks (equal).—*Medicine.* First Certificate and medal, Mr. Lloyd; second certificate, Mr. Bousfield.—*Surgery.* First certificates and medals, Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Richardson (equal); second certificate, Mr. Mackay.—*Physiology.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Mackay; second certificate, Mr. Wykes.—*Chemistry.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Tonks; second certificate, Mr. Bousfield.—*Botany.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Thomas.—*Practical Chemistry.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Soyer; second certificate, Mr. Thomas.—*Midwifery.* First certificates and medals, Mr. Baxter and Mr. Bousfield. (The papers presented by these two gentlemen were so good that the Professors decided to give a medal to each. The second medal was given by Dr. Suckling).—*Forensic Medicine.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Baxter; second certificate, Mr. Bousfield.—*Materia Medica.* First certificate and medal, Mr. Bousfield; second certificate, Mr. Sainsby.—*The Warneford Medal.* For an Essay, setting forth the Power and Wisdom of God in the Creation, Mr. Lloyd.

EDUCATIONAL VACCINE STATIONS. In order to provide for the granting of those special certificates of proficiency in vaccination which, under the regulations of the Privy Council, are required to be part of the medical qualification for entering into contracts for the performance of public vaccination, or for acting as deputy to a contractor, the following arrangements are made:—1. The vaccinating stations enumerated in the subjoined list are open, under conditions appointed by the Privy Council, for the purposes of teaching and examination. 2. The public vaccinators officiating at these stations are authorised by the Privy Council to give the required certificates of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom they have sufficiently instructed therein. 3. The public vaccinators to whose names an asterisk is prefixed are authorised to give such certificates after satisfactory examination to persons whom they have not themselves instructed:—*Mr. Marson (Principal Station), Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road; Mr. Gerrans (North West Station), Lisson Grove; Mr. Jordan (West Station), Lower Belgrave Street; Mr. Lewis (East Station), Well Street, Wellclose Square; Mr. Simpson (North Station), Tottenham Court Chapel, Tottenham Court Road. *Mr. Garner, the General Dispensary, Birmingham. *Mr. Sheppard, St. Augustine's Place, Bristol. *Mr. Gibson, Nile Street, Hull. *Messrs. Steele, Wilson, and Fenton, acting conjointly, or at least two of them together, the Ladies' Charity, Parr Street, Liverpool. *Mr. Guest, Rochdale Road, Manchester. *Dr. M'Nay, Bricklayers' Hall, Castlegarth, Newcastle. *Mr. Allanson, St. George's Terrace, Sheffield. *Dr. Husband, the Royal Public Dispensary, Edinburgh. *Dr. Dunlop, the Hall of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

DECREASE OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION. Mr. Purdy, in a paper read at the recent meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, said that, at the last census, it was found that the only counties which had decreased in population were the agricultural ones of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Wilts, and Rutland. To exhibit the decrease in the population ascribed to the class "agricultural" in the census of occupiers of 1861, the writer divided the kingdom into three sections: 1. 24 counties of highest rank, where upwards of 20 per cent. of the adult population are occupied in agriculture; 2. 16 counties of intermediate rank, where over 10 and under 20 per cent. are so employed; and 3. 5 counties of lowest rank, where less than 10 per cent. are so employed. Between 1831 and 1861 the first section of counties had increased 1,093,000 or 22 per cent. in the population generally; the second section, 1,651,000, or 39 per cent.; and the third section, 3,425,000, or 73 per cent. In 1831 the population was pretty equally divided between the three sections; the

respective proportions were then 5.0, 4.2, and 4.7. In 1861, however, in consequence of the unequal rate of increase, these ratios became 6.1, 5.9, and 8.1. In 1851 the number of persons in England and Wales aged 20 years and upwards occupied in agriculture was 1,576,080; in 1861 the same class had fallen to 1,531,275—a decrease of 44,790 persons, or nearly 3 per cent. The greatest decline had taken place in the south-western and the Welsh divisions. In the former, consisting of the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, the decrease was 20,381 or 9 per cent.; and in the latter, including Monmouthshire, it was 13,285, or 8 per cent. The ratio of adults engaged in agriculture in England and Wales on the adult population generally in 1851 was 16.1 per cent., and in 1861 it was 13.9 per cent., which was therefore a decline of 2.2 per cent.; in other words, 22 in every 1,000 of the adult population had, between 1851 and 1861, ceased to belong to the agricultural class. Sussex had lost 2,698, Hants 3,412, Berks 1,158, Herts 1,095, Bucks 1,048, Suffolk 3,306, Wilts 2,837, Dorset 1,343, Devon 9,475, Cornwall 3,917, Somerset 2,809, Gloucester 1,166, Northumberland 1,265, Cumberland 2,009, Monmouth 1,089, South Wales 4,530, and North Wales 7,666. The percentages of decrement were, in Devon 13.3, North Wales 11.0, Cornwall 10.5, Hampshire 8.8, Cumberland 7.7, Monmouth, 7.6, Wilts 7.3, Sussex 6.5, Suffolk 6.4, Dorset 5.6, South Wales 5.6, Hants 5.4, Bucks 5.1, and Northumberland 5.1. Eleven counties increased their agricultural population. Salop had increased 1,226 or 3.5 per cent., Worcester 1,281 or 5.7, Leicester 1,371 or 6.0, Lincoln 2,139 or 3.3, Chester 1,550 or 4.2, and Lancaster 5,336 or 7.1 per cent. Lancashire in 1861 employed a larger agricultural population than any other county. The number of adults so engaged was 80,222. The West Riding of Yorkshire employed 77,168, and Lincoln, a purely agricultural county, 67,357. Though the adult agricultural population of Lincoln was 11,000 less than Lancashire, the return of the farmers' profits in 1859-60 in the former county exceeded those of the latter by £1,000,000. Excluding from each county those persons placed under the agricultural class, but who, in fact, worked in woods or in gardens, it is found that in Lincolnshire there was 65,840, and in Lancashire 76,496 adults engaged in agriculture properly so-called. The diminution of the agricultural population was attributed to emigration and to the attraction of higher wages in other industries; though a considerable advance had taken place of late years in the money wages of the farm labourer. Contemporaneously with the general advance of agricultural wages large tracts of waste land had been enclosed for cultivation.

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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY. North London Medical Society.
THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. J. Z. Laurence will exhibit his Reflecting Ophthalmoscope.
FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Inaugural Meeting.
SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—OCTOBER 3, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

Births. Deaths.
During week..... { Boys..1037 } 1935 1274
 { Girls.. 898 }
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62 1736 1150
Barometer:
Highest (Sun.) 29.965; lowest (Th.) 29.141; mean, 29.660.
Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sun.) 95.8 degs.; (Fri.) 65.4 degs.
In shade—highest (Wed.) 63.2 degs.; lowest (Wed.) 35 degs.
Mean—52 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.8 deg.
Range—during week, 28.2 degrees; mean daily, 16.3 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 84.
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.73.

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.

MR. PRIMROSE BOLTON has not sent his address.

CARBUNCLE AND DISEASED MEAT.—SIR: The police report copied into your JOURNAL, which attributes to me the opinion that there is a connective, as a cause and effect, between the carbuncle and unsound meat, is without foundation. All that I was called upon for by the prosecution in this instance was to prove, in accordance with the recent Act of Parliament, that the meat was that of diseased animals. Not a word was said as to the effect of such food on the human system.

On a previous occasion, another magistrate, Mr. D'Eyncourt, asked me my opinion as to the "new theory," which attributed the more frequent plague of boils to the consumption of diseased meat. I told him that, personally, I had never traced the disease to this cause; but that Professor Gamgee had collected some striking evidence on the point; and that some German physicians had made out the transference of carbuncular murrain (*milzbrand*)—a disease from which our cattle are, as yet, free—to the human subject, by the consumption of the diseased flesh. The only cases of injury to health which I have traced to eating diseased meat have been cases of gastric irritation which, in two cases, I was inclined to attribute to the drugs the animals had taken just previous to being slaughtered.

I am, etc.,
SEPTIMUS GIBBON, M.D.
3, Finsbury Square, E.C., Oct. 1863.

ONLY A FLEA-BITE.—SIR: In reference to the letter with the above heading in your last number, signed M.R.C.S., I would suggest the use of camphor. Small muslin bags of camphor distributed about the wardrobe and the drawers where linen is kept, and a small lump or two in different packets about the person, will, I think, keep off those delicate attentions of which your correspondent complains. I am, etc.,
South Petherton, October 7th, 1863.
HUGH NORRIS.

MR. PRIDHAM's paper will appear shortly.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—MR. FURNEAUX JORDAN; MR. JAMES ROBERTSON; MR. H. LEE; DR. HERBERT BARKER; MR. R. S. FOWLER; MR. CUGENYEN; DR. BRUSH; DR. HESLOP; MR. C. F. HODSON; DR. PARKES; DR. STYRAP; DR. LIONEL KEALE; MR. T. L. PRIDHAM; MR. J. SPREngle; MR. ISAAC BAKER BROWN; MR. T. A. F. SCOTT; DR. J. H. GLADSTONE; SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL SOCIETY; MR. F. D. FLETCHER; MR. A. NAPPER; MR. BRODBURST; DR. GIBBON; DR. H. NORRIS; MR. J. K. SPENDER; MR. T. P. PICK; and MR. T. JONES.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Practical Treatise on Eczema. By T. McCall Anderson, M.D. London: 1863.
2. The Surgical Diseases of Children. By Thomas Bryant. London: 1863.
3. Guy's Hospital Reports. Third Series. Volume ix. London: 1863.
4. Diphtherial Nerve-Affections. By E. H. Greenhow, M.D. London: 1863.
5. The Laryngoscope: Illustrations of its Practical Application, and Description of its Mechanism. By George D. Gibb, M.D., M.A. London: 1863.