

of all acceptance. They well deserve to be the country-women of Florence Nightingale—and no higher panegyric can be pronounced."

THE *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, which was established in 1848 by Dr. Forbes Winslow, and has since then appeared under his able editorship, is to be discontinued—at least, in its present form. In an amiable and kindly spirit, Dr. Winslow lays down the editorial *bâton*, which he has so long wielded to the satisfaction of his numerous readers.

Our obituary of this day contains a notice of the death of an old member of the Association, Mr. Henry Swift of Liverpool. The decease of this gentleman is attributed to typhoid fever, contracted in the discharge of his duties as one of the medical officers to the parish of Liverpool—an appointment which he had held during the last eighteen years. He was also, since the beginning of the present year, surgeon to the northern division of the Liverpool police.

*L'Imparziali* relates that a woman at Florence lately produced four children at a birth. The placenta was single, and had attached to it four cords.

M. Reybard's conclusions, in the late discussion on urethrotomy, in the Surgical Society of Paris, are: 1. When the stricture interferes with micturition, is superficial, and of small extent, it may be simply incised. In this way, we obtain a temporary result, which may be also obtained by dilatation; but which is obtained more rapidly by incision, and without accidents. 2. In other cases, where a radical cure is desired, we incise superficially, and dilate largely, once only; this proceeding is expeditious, and gives definite results. M. Reybard obtained, in fourteen cases, fourteen cures without accidents. 3. Deep strictures must be incised largely; and the operation is serious, on account of the deep nature of the incision required. In this deep urethrotomy, M. Reybard has often observed accidents, but has only lost one patient in seventy.

A PUTRID WELL. At a meeting of the Truro Town Commissioners, an extraordinary fact was brought to light. The surveyor admitted that there was a public pump in Rosewin Lane, which had been used by the poor people in that populous neighbourhood for the last two years, and was found to emit such a stench that workmen now employed could not stand over its mouth. The well was found to contain a large quantity of decomposed wood, from the decayed pump-tree and other sources, and a common sewer opened into it. The poor people of Truro have to trust altogether to these public pumps for their supply of water for culinary purposes; and as they are "few and far between," the effect upon the health of the neighbourhood by the use of water in such a filthy condition is incalculable. It appeared that complaints had been made respecting the pump two years ago, and the grievance had only recently been remedied.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
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.
SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC. [Ordinary.]	George Hotel, Shrewsbury.	Tuesday, Oct. 27, 5 P.M.

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

The next meeting will be held at the Town Hall, at Maidstone, on Friday, October 30th, at 2 P.M.

Dinner will be provided at the Mitre Inn at 5 o'clock. Tickets, 5s., exclusive of wine.

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

Rochester, October 13th, 1863.

### SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

The next meeting will be held at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, October 27, at 2.30 P.M. Dinner will be ordered at 5 P.M.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Hon. Secretary.*

Shrewsbury, October 14, 1863.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held in the Medical Department of the Birmingham Library, on Thursday, October 8th; ALFRED BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present twenty-two members and visitors.

*Paper.* A paper was read on

A Successful Case of Ovariectomy; Remarks on the Selection of Cases, and on Certain Details in the Operation. By F. Jordan, Esq.

## Reports of Societies.

### LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1863.

A. B. STEELE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

*Testimonials from Medical Men.* Mr. LOWNDES drew attention to a letter that appeared recently in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, with reference to the printed testimonials affixed to "Martin's Infant Preservative".

Dr. STOOKES explained that, until he saw the letter referred to, he was not aware that his name had been so made use of. Mr. Martin had come to him for a certificate of the harmlessness of this medicine, to satisfy the coroner in a particular case. He thought the mixture contained carbonate of magnesia, chloric ether, and syrup. Mr. Steele, however, who had also seen the prescription, thought it contained a very small quantity of laudanum. When he saw what use had been made of this certificate, he wrote to Mr. Martin, and received an answer which he read, and which stated that the use of the certificate as an advertisement was quite without Dr. Stookes's knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN said the dose of laudanum was very minute. Mr. Martin had called on him also for a cer-

## Medical News.

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

Beverley, Michael, Seething, Norfolk  
Cook, Robert Foreman, Gateshead-on-Tyne  
Emanuel, Leonard, Stanley Gardens, Notting Hill  
Harrison, Robert, Nether Levens, Milnthorpe  
James, Joshua, Bristol  
Jones, Walter, Llansilin, Oswestry  
Kempe, Charles Marshall, Augusta Place, Clapham Road  
Morley, Frederic, Bicker, Lincolnshire  
Sheldon, Thomas, Stratford-on-Avon  
Taylor, Hugh, Norwich  
Turner, Richard, King's College

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

Carpenter, Edward, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Hiron, William, Nathaniel, Sydenham College, Birmingham

### APPOINTMENTS.

BRACEY, William A., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.  
CORRIE, James J., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Leeds Fever Hospital.  
HICKS, J. Braxton, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., has been appointed Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of Children and Women, in the room of Dr. Hutton, resigned.  
HOLDEN, John, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, Manchester.  
PADFIELD, James, M.B., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital.  
RANSON, Robt., M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Cambridge Borough Police.  
RAYNER, William, Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary.  
WILSON, J. G., M.D., appointed Lecturer on Midwifery in the Andersonian University, Glasgow.

### ARMY.

CHAMBERS, Surgeon W. K., M.D., from half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. T. O. Johnston, M.D.  
EFFYE, Surgeon W. J., M.D., 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. C. Owens.  
JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major J. T. O., M.D., Depot Battalion, retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
OWENS, Staff-Surgeon J. C., to be Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards, *vice* W. J. Effye, M.D.  
WATT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. S. Allanby, M.D.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

HEATHER, J. W., Esq.  
STEWART, A. A., M.D.

### INDIAN ARMY.

DAY, Assistant-Surgeon W., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.  
HARRISON, Surgeon J. B., M.D., to be Surgeon-Major Bengal Army.  
KELLY, Surgeon J. P., to be Surgeon-Major Bengal Army.

### ROYAL NAVY.

FULTON, Thomas, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Plymouth Hospital.  
HENDER, John M., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Formidable*, for the *Lizard*.  
LAWRENSON, R. C. P., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*, for Marine Barracks.  
MOORE, John T., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Indus*.

### DEATH.

\*SWIFT, Henry, Esq., at Liverpool, aged 60, on October 7.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.** The sessional prizes, with the Herbaria and Pereira Medals and Bell Scholarships, were distributed at a meeting held at the Society's house on Wednesday, October 7th; Mr. Hills, Vice-President, in the chair. The following were the successful candidates:—*Chemistry and Pharmacy*—Medal, M. Carteighe; certificate of honour, C. Umney. *Botany and Materia Medica*—Medal, M. Carteighe; certificates of honour, J. Watts and C. Umney; certificate of merit, J. Phillips. *Practical Chemistry*—Medal, C. Umney; certificate of honour, H. A. Peele; certificate of merit, J. Bourdas. *Pereira Medal*—M. Carteighe. *Herbaria*—Silver medal, T. Harrison; bronze medal, E. M. Holmes; certificate

of honour, H. Medd. *Junior Bell Scholarships* (value £30 per annum, with free laboratory instruction)—J. Watts and F. E. Pasmore. Mr. Hills presented to the society a bust of the late Jacob Bell, by T. Butler, which was recently exhibited at the Royal Academy.

**THE WILL OF WILLIAM M'NAB, Esq., of Ware, Hertfordshire, surgeon,** has been proved in London under £30,000 personal property, the executors and trustees appointed being his wife, Mrs. H. M'Nab; his brother, D. R. M'Nab, Esq., of Epping, surgeon; J. T. Humphry, Esq., of New Square, Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law; and G. M. Humphry, M.D., of Cambridge. The testator executed his will in 1860; two codicils in Feb. and March 1862; and a third codicil in January 1863. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest in the bulk of his property; bequeathing to his daughter a liberal annuity and the right of presentation to the advowson of Great Amwell; and upon the decease of his relict he leaves the whole of his property to his said daughter Harriet, wife of the Rev. Richard Parrott, B.A., domestic chaplain to the Earl of Lisburne. (*Illustrated London News*.)

**VEGETABLE MUSCLES.** The *Quarterly Journal of the Microscopic Society* contains a paper by Dr. F. Cohn, "On the Contractile Filaments of the Thistle Tribe." In the *Cynarea* (the Professor says), the fine filaments are inserted into the tube of the corolla, and support at their extremities the anthers, which in all the composita are conjoined into a complete tube. At the time of flowering, this anther tube is closed at the end, and envelops the pistil which arises at the base of the corolla from the inferior ovary. At this period, the anther tube rises at four m. m. above the summit of the corolla. When touched, pollen masses are extracted from its apex, and at the same time the tube exhibits a peculiar twisting movement. After about five minutes, the experiment can be repeated; the pollen is again forced out of the tube, and the twisting movement will again be witnessed. When the filaments are extended, they appear as if longitudinally striated; when contracted, as if transversely striated. He considers the fibres to correspond in their behaviour essentially with unstriated muscle; but he regards their shortening as of a passive nature, and due to elasticity, and their lengthening an active condition which is the opposite to what takes place in muscular fibre. He considers that we may now be said to be acquainted with plants which, so to speak, have muscles, and in the lowest animals which possess no muscles, their contractile parenchyma behaves after the manner of contractile vegetable cells.

**LUCIFER MATCH MAKERS' DISEASE.** Dr. Bristowe's report, embodied in the official statements of the Privy Council, establishes the accuracy of Von Bibra's conclusions as to the pathology of disease of the jaw-bone from phosphorus. It is quite certain that the disease is in its origin purely local; that it depends on an influence which the fumes of phosphorus are able to exert directly and specially within the mouth. Having set forth the instances adduced by his coadjutor, Mr. Simon reports as follows: "The dangers to which I have adverted, as belonging to the phosphorus industry, belong exclusively to working with common phosphorus. Working with amorphous phosphorus is unattended with danger to health. Since, however, it appears that, with reasonable precautions, the use of common phosphorus for match-making needs not be an unwholesome occupation, I cannot say that, in my opinion, the substitution of amorphous for common phosphorus in the manufacture is, for sanitary purposes, an object to be unconditionally insisted on. Yet, having regard to the fact that amorphous phosphorus not only is manufactured without danger to the worker, but that its use in lucifer-boxes (according to the patented plan of Messrs. Bryant and

May) also involves infinitely less danger of fire than belongs to common lucifer-boxes, I think that the substitution is altogether one to be desired. And of course, with reference to any restriction which the legislature might think of imposing on the utilisation of common phosphorus, it would deserve to be remembered that manufacturers would have at their option the alternative of using without restriction the innocuous amorphous material."

**PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF ARSENICAL GREEN.** In his Public Health Report, Mr. Simon reiterates his opinion, that "all industrial establishments which directly or indirectly endanger health ought to be subject to official superintendence and regulation." Sufferings from arsenical green, it would appear, arise much more during the applications than during the manufacture and packing of the pigment; but even in dealing with the raw materials of this dangerous appliance of decorative art, the workman is subject to irritations, which produce itching, blotches, rawness, and perhaps boils—inconveniences which commonly induce him to discontinue work before he has absorbed such quantities of the mineral as would develop signs of true arsenical poisoning. The green is used principally for two purposes—first in the colouring of various papers, either of the sorts used for ornamental wrapping and lining, or of the sorts used for hanging in rooms; secondly, in the colouring of artificial leaves, fruits, and flowers. The pigment is also used, though less considerably, by chromolithographers and toymakers. It is likewise used by house-painters, and as a colour for tarlatanes. More culpably and wickedly, though now only to a small extent, it is employed by the makers of cake ornaments and coloured confectionery. Very considerable suffering is brought to light by the reports collected by the medical officer of the Privy Council. In particular, he adduces the powerful testimony of Dr. Guy, who found, in visiting one of the larger manufactories, where about a hundred young women are employed in making leaves for artificial flowers, that hardly any of them escaped skin disease. The hands, the face, the neck, the roots of the hair, the flexure of the arms, the axilla, and, in a most distressing degree, the genitals, were affected by the arsenical dust; the pudendal eruptions being frequently so severe that the sufferers could not bear to sit down. Dr. Guy examined twenty-five of these unfortunate sufferers, and nearly all of them showed highly developed signs of chronic arsenical poisoning. Their symptoms were excessive thirst, nausea and loss of appetite, vomiting, pains in the stomach, palpitation and shortness of breath, debility, fever, headache, drowsiness, dimness of sight, tremblings, nervous twitchings, and convulsions. An investigation which made some public stir at the time was induced by the death of one of these victims, a girl of nineteen, the coroner's jury bringing in the sternly truthful and suggestive verdict, "Death by arsenite of copper." Her story was but the common story of the workshop, and, except that its fatal termination was so abrupt as to call for inquiry, it differed in no respect from those which Dr. Guy elicited from the many sufferers he examined. Every humane and thoughtful person will agree with Mr. Simon that the tortures which that poor girl must have endured will not have been in vain if the public knowledge of them leads, as it must do, to the amendment of such a system. The case of the little girl who was poisoned by sucking a bunch of artificial grapes; the evidence that emerald green, brushed from paper-hangings in an impalpable powder, is productive of grave injuries, if not of sickness and death; the declaration of Dr. Letheby, that "he had known two children in Hackney die from arsenical poisoning, imbibed while playing for a few hours daily in their father's library"; and many similar warnings, will have done much good, in deterring all classes of the community from encouraging

the use of arsenic in manufactures. Indeed, it seems that the demand for paper-hangings, tarlatanes, and wreaths of the vivid emerald hue produced by arsenite of copper has sensibly diminished.

#### 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 Orthopædic, 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—OCTOBER 10, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 962 Girls .. 911	{ 1873 1258
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62 .....	1818	1132
Barometer:		
Highest (Mon.) 29.806; lowest (Fri.) 29.417; mean, 29.609.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 85.4 degs.; (Tu.) 73.8 degs.		
In shade—highest (Sun.) 66.5 degs.; lowest (Tu.) 37.5 degs.		
Mean—53.3 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+1.0 deg.		
Range—during week, 29.0 degrees; mean daily, 12.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 87.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W. & S.E.—Rain in inches, 0.44.		

#### 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.

**SYPHILITIC DISEASE OF THE MOUTH.**—SIR: My plan of treatment for the above disease is to clean the ulcers well by pressing into them a little dry lint, and then fill them with pure dry calomel; giving at the same time hydragryrum cum creta in small doses every night, till I produce the desired effect. If the ulcers are out of reach, I apply sulphate of copper on the end of a small cane or whalebone, rubbing the ulcers firmly. In all ulcerated throats, I have found this plan answer the purpose very well; but in that case I give the calomel by mouth, in small repeated doses, with Dover's powder every night. I am, etc., J. SPROULE.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—DR. FREDERICK J. BROWN; MR. E. BRENNIDGE; MR. H. SWIFT; CHEMICUS; MR. H. M. MORGAN; DR. HESLOP; MR. J. K. SPENDER; MR. OLIVER PEMBERTON; MR. LOWNDEN; MR. R. T. HUNT; MR. R. CRAVEN; MR. W. FAWSSETT; MR. W. FAYELL; DR. KIRKES; MR. JAMES ALLEN; and DR. H. SANDWITH.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women. By Graily Hewitt, M.D. London: 1863.
2. The Home-Nurse and Manual for the Sick Room. By Esther Le Hardy. London: 1863.
3. Skin-Diseases of Parasitic Origin: their Nature and Treatment. By W. Tilbury Fox, M.D. London: 1863.
4. Handbook of Physiology. By William Senhouse Kirkes, M.D. Fifth edition. London: 1863.
5. Second Medical Report of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. London: 1863.
6. The Characters, Actions, and Therapeutic Uses of the Ordeal Bean of Calabar. By Thomas R. Fraser, M.D. Edinburgh: 1863.
7. Introductory Lecture delivered at the Westminster Hospital. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. London: 1863.