

Association Intelligence.

THE MEDICAL PROVIDENT FUND.

THE Chairman has the pleasure to announce the promise of the following sums to the Guarantee Fund:—

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. Paget (Cambridge)	10	10	0
Dr. Symonds (Bristol)	21	0	0
Sir Charles Hastings (Worcester)	10	10	0
Rev. Dr. Bell (Goole)	10	10	0
I. B. Brown, Esq. (London)	5	5	0
T. Turner, Esq. (Manchester)	10	10	0
Dr. Radford (Manchester)	21	0	0
Dr. Paul (Camberwell)	5	5	0
E. Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell)	5	5	0
E. Lund, Esq. (Manchester)	5	5	0
E. Bartleet, Esq. (Chipping Campden)	5	5	0
T. Heckstall Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray)	5	5	0

Further contributions will be announced.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1864.

R. PARTRIDGE, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES IN SCARLATINA.

BY SAMUEL FENWICK, M.D.

The object of this paper was to prove the following propositions:—

1. That the mucous membrane of the oesophagus, stomach, and intestines is inflamed in scarlatina.
2. That desquamation of the epithelium of these parts takes place.
3. That, notwithstanding the anatomical changes in the mucous membrane of the stomach, the formation of pepsine is not prevented.
4. That the condition of the skin is similar to the condition of the mucous membrane in scarlatina.

In support of the first proposition, the microscopic examination of the mucous membranes of the oesophagus, stomach, and intestines, sixteen cases of death from scarlatina were detailed. The first effects of the scarlatina poison upon the gastric mucous membrane were congestion of the bloodvessels, and stripping off the epithelium from the tubes and the surface of the organ, and also softening of the tissues. The tubes are greatly distended by granular and fatty matters, or by small cells intermixed with granules, and in some cases they are lined by a new membrane. Sometimes no normal cells can be distinguished; in other cases they are present, but are scattered irregularly. After the second or third week the tubes are less distended than at an earlier period, and their closed ends are still loaded with granular matters, which greatly obscure the gastric cells. These become more evident towards the surface of the mucous membrane. The cells at this period are sometimes very large, sometimes loaded with fat or coated with granules, and seem to have but little adhesion to their basement membrane, as they readily separate from the tubes, but adhere closely to each other. The effects of the inflammation upon the intestines seem, in slighter cases, to consist in the effusion of granular and fatty matters into the mucous membrane; but in more severe cases the tubes of Lieberkühn are obstructed by epithelial cells, whilst extravasations of blood take place in the villi, and these, with the rest of the mucous membrane, are loaded with small cells

and granules. In one case the mucous membrane was entirely stripped of villi, excepting a few fragments which still remained, and the enlarged and prominent openings of the follicles of Lieberkühn gave its surface the appearance of a sieve. In some instances in which the pancreas was examined, evidences of disease presented themselves.

The second proposition was more difficult of proof, as vomiting usually occurs only in the first stage, and the author had no opportunity of examining the vomited matters at this period. In one case, in which the vomiting took place in the third week, fibrinous casts of the stomach-tubes were discovered, and inflammation of the mucous membrane was proved to have existed by *post mortem* examination. The opinion that desquamation of the epithelium occurs was founded chiefly on microscopic examination of the contents of the stomachs of those who had died. The contents in recent cases consisted of pieces of fine membrane, of cells, and of granules and shreds of membrane. The membranes were of the shape and size of the tubes of the stomach, and were covered with granules and fat. The cells varied from 1-1200th to 1-2200th of an inch, and were usually fringed with fine pieces of membrane. In cases of longer duration the membranes were covered with cells, and were also of the size and shape of the stomach tubes. In order to ascertain if these appearances were trustworthy as evidences of inflammation, the contents of the stomachs of forty-five subjects were examined at the Middlesex Hospital, the condition of the mucous membrane being noted. In only one, a case of acute gastritis, were there any fibrinous casts. In eighteen there were only separate cells, chiefly columnar, and in none of these was there inflammatory action. In eight cases casts of the upper parts of the tubes were plentiful, composed only of healthy conical cells; and in all the mucous membrane was in a natural condition. In eighteen there were either plugs formed of cells and granules from the secreting parts of the tubes, or the casts of conical cells were overlaid with granular matters; and in all of these the stomach was more or less inflamed. Two cases of gastritis, unconnected with scarlatina, were also quoted as examples of the forms in which casts of the stomach-tubes appeared in vomited matters during life, and the author stated he had detected casts of the stomach-tubes in matters vomited by persons affected with gastritis connected with diseased kidneys, with inflammatory dyspepsia, and other forms of inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane. It was urged that if casts of the gastric tubes can be discovered during life in cases of gastritis, and if in scarlatina this condition exists, and casts have been found in the stomach after death, there is every probability that desquamation of the epithelium takes place in this organ, as it does in the skin and the kidneys.

In support of the third proposition, the results of the following experiments were given in three cases of scarlatina. Ten grains of hard boiled white of egg were digested at a temperature of 90° for twelve hours in an infusion of the mucous membrane, to which three per cent. of hydrochloric acid had been previously added. The average loss of albumen was three grains and two-thirds. Similar experiments performed with the stomachs of eleven males who died of various diseases at the same hospital gave an average loss of four grains; so that there had been scarcely any diminution of pepsine produced by the fever. In contrast to this were the results of similar experiments upon four cases who died of typhus fever. In two of these the albumen had gained three grains of weight by imbibition, and was not at all softened; whilst in the other two it was softened, and one had lost only half a grain, the other one grain and a half

To remove loose particles, a very effectual method is to twist a small strip of lint around a silver probe, and inserting this well up under the lid, wipe the conjunctiva from the outer to the inner canthus, keeping the end of the probe well up to the top of the cavity, and pressing it outwards against the lid as it is brought along. The same process may be adopted for the under lid, with the necessary variation. In case the substance is not removed, and an impaction is suspected, the lid must be inverted, to do which well requires tact, as the probe should be pressed down on the upper lid at the same moment the margin is raised by the eyelash below. The offending body is generally about the middle of the tarsus, and not always very easy to remove, as the conjunctiva bleeds readily, and obscures perception, and the elastic tissue of the lid holds a body with tenacity. I know this the more particularly from having suffered from the accident, and remembering with what difficulty to the operators and pain to myself the offending body was removed. It will be well after inverting so much of the upper lid as is practicable to elevate the cartilage still further, by placing the probe under it; a much freer inspection is thus obtained. With careful observation, a foreign body can scarcely fail to be detected; but it may happen that professional advice has not been sought, the patient believing that he has simply an inflammation in the eye, caused, he may truly think, by the stroke of a bush, or other body, but without being aware that a scale of bark, or a bit of leaf, or filament of wood, may be lodged in the sinus and maintaining the disease. In this, as in other cases of surgery, careful inspection will seldom cause regret, and may often essentially serve the patient, and advance the reputation of the surgeon. The inflammation arising from these accidents is very tractable after the sources of the irritation are removed.

I have made these remarks as an epitome of my experience in an interesting point of surgery. The subject was suggested to me by reading the abstract of Mr. Walton's lecture; but they are not intended to be, in any way, a comment on the lecture.

I am, etc., JOHN THOMPSON.

Bideford, July 19th, 1864.

THE USE OF SEA-TANGLE IN CONSTRICTION OF THE MEATUS AUDITORUS.

LETTER FROM E. W. PRITCHARD, M.D.

SIR,—The following case, shewing the use of sea-tangle as a distending agent, may be interesting.

R. F., a native of Edinburgh, and manufacturer, aged 26, had lost the sense of hearing of the right ear, after scarlet fever, seven years previously to coming under my care. He stated that severe inflammation affected both ears at that time; the right being worse, and attended with considerable swelling and profuse suppurative discharge; and that sound seemed gradually to lessen, until it entirely ceased.

The examination at once detected constriction and almost complete obliteration of the right meatus; the integuments being thickened, and the cuticle thickly studded with hairs. The only perceptible aperture was about the twelfth of an inch in length, forming a small oval slit.

Small tents of the *laminaria digitata*, saturated in a weak solution of bromide of potassium, were ordered to be worn from time to time; and a mixture, composed of the infusion of *dulcamara* and the iodide of potassium, was prescribed, which the patient took daily.

In the course of three months, the opening in the right ear was dilated as large as that in the left; and

the tympanum was easily examined by the speculum. Though his hearing is still imperfect (the watch being heard at two inches distance from the organ), I have little doubt of the ultimate complete restoration. The ease with which the tangle-tents are made, increasing them in bulk from time to time, and the absence of pain in their use, recommend it strongly to the favourable consideration of aural surgery.

I am, etc., EDWARD W. PRITCHARD.

Glasgow, August 1864.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 28th.

Arglis, Frank, Midsstone
Brend, Alfred, L.S.A., Bideford, Devon
Camley, Vaughan, Hull
Colman, Thomas John, Bristol
Dibb, Edward Napier, Sheffield
Fennings, Allen, Islington
Field, Albert, Bradford
Gentle, Peter Hume, M.D. Edin., Inverness
Hill, Philip Edward, Cardiff
Leach, John Comyns, Crediton, Devon
Lever, Edward Kelsal, L.S.A., Padiham, near Burnley
M'Mahon, James T., L.S.A., Rochester Terrace, Camden Town
Nash, Edmund, Kensington
Newstead, Charles Vincent, Otley, Yorkshire
Philips, Philip George, L.S.A., Bayswater
Powell, Llewellyn, New Zealand
Pullan, Henry William, Epworth, near Bawtry
Sheldon, William, M.D. Edin., Stratford-on-Avon
Somerset, William Porter, Claydon, Bucks
Tayler, Francis Thomas, Deptford
Whidborne, George Herbert, Guildford Street
Woodcock, John Rostrow, Manchester

Admitted on July 29th—

Arnott, Henry, Cheltenham
Carpenter, Edward, L.S.A., Lambeth
Carreg, Griffith Llewelyn, Carnarvon
Constantinides, Petros, M.B., Canada
De Zouche, Isaiah, Pennsylvania
Ellis, Thomas Edward Charles, Bexley Heath
Evans, Alfred Paget, L.S.A., West Bromwich
Fothergill, Thomas Prince, Bedale, Yorkshire
Fraser, John Martin, M.D., Canada
Haigh, Thomas Hinchliffe, L.S.A., Huddersfield
Hingston, Charles Albert, Plymouth
Jones, John William, Bangor
Kelly, James, M.D., Clare, Ireland
Locking, Benjamin, Hull
M'Clure, Andrew Allan, M.D., Pennsylvania
Metcalf, Fenwick, Wisbeach
Shane, Richard Lewis, L.S.A., Great Marlow
Swann, William Booth, Leeds
Talbot, Richard, Limehouse

Admitted on July 30th—

Bain, John William Devereux, Blackwall
Blewitt, Byron, Alcesters
Bryant, William Hicks, Plymouth
Hallett, Thomas George Palmer, Langport
Leadingham, James, M.D., M.C. and M.A., Aberdeen
Macpherson, Robert Nasmyth
Miller, Reuben Zaccheus, Richmond
Moreton, Thomas Peyton, Leirtrim
Powles, William, Strand

The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on August 8th.

Field, Octavius Adolphus, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park; diploma of membership dated August 12th. 1836
Yeo, Gerald, Royal Navy; December 24th, 1841

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. (Double Qualification.) The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners.

Beemish, Thomas, Cork
Burt, David A., Fifeshire
Burton, John, Staffordshire

Catherwood, William Alister, Donaghadee
 Charteris, William, Dumfriesshire
 Clapperton, James, Queen's County
 Davies, John, Dublin
 Hague, Samuel, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Jones, David Joshua, Carmarthenshire
 Murray, George B., Dumfriesshire
 Mitchell, John, Forfarshire
 O'Brien, Richard, Ennis
 Patchett, Henry, Blackburn
 Rockett, Joseph H., Yorkshire

And the following gentlemen passed their final examinations, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

Arrowsmith, William Hixon, County Durham
 Austin, Thomas Mein, Edinburgh
 Brown, Andrew, Biggar
 Buckley, Cornelius, Skibbereen
 Carrick, George Lion, Cronstadt
 Clarke, Alexander, Campsie
 Clarkson, Charles Howard, East Indies
 Dickson, Frank Kennedy, Edinburgh
 Elmslie, William Jackson, Aberdeen
 Hepburn, William Joseph, Dublin
 Hughes, David Erskine, Edinburgh
 Jackson, Joseph, Cumberland
 James, Henry Northage Land, Derbyshire
 King, Thomas Radford, Sussex
 Kynock, Patrick, Roxburgh
 M'Craith, Edward, County Cork
 M'Donnell, Joseph, Roscommon
 Macgregor, Donald, Perthshire
 Nicholls, Austin Huitson, Dublin
 O'Connor, Thomas James Haines, County Cork
 Purves, Henry Black, Kelso
 Purves, William Laidlaw, Edinburgh
 Robertson, Schodde, Athlone
 Stone, Valentine, Brechin
 Thompson, William Ballin, Kerry
 Walsh, David John, County Cork
 Wheeler, Edwin, Belfast
 White, Francis Buchanan White, Perth

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners.

George, John, Carrickfergus
 Gilmer, Robert, County Antrim
 M'Iroy, James, Bushmills, Ireland
 M'Nicol, John Clark, Argyllshire
 Williams, R. Gilbert, Kinsale
 Young, Alexander, Portlennie

And the following gentlemen passed their final examinations, and were admitted licentiates of the College.

Alston, James Montgomerie, Glasgow
 Anderson, Alexander M., Perthshire
 Anderson, Robert, Haddingtonshire
 Bodkin, Christopher Patrick, County Galway
 Brims, James, Caithness
 Campbell, William, Fort William
 Crichton, James Smith, Arbroath
 Cunningham, Robert Oliver, Prestonpans
 Daly, Frederick, County Cork
 Foley, James Charles, County Cork
 Gillespie, Humphrey Carden, Cork
 Gunn, Robert, Caithness
 Irvine, William Skipton, Londonderry
 M'Andrew, Andrew Watson, Orkney
 M'Closkey, Joseph Richard, Londonderry
 M'Gregor, John, Caithness
 M'Leod, Kenneth, North Uist
 M'Neil, William, Wigtonshire
 Moffat, John, Isle of Man
 O'Keeffe, Patrick, County Cork
 Orr, John, Glasgow
 Porter, Angus M'Kay, Belfast
 Robinson, Cuthbert Henry, Yorkshire
 Telford, David William, County Antrim
 Thomson, Robert Bremner, Pochabers
 Thornburn, David Arn' Smet, Florence
 Turnbull, George Hogarth, Roxburghshire
 Wright, Robert, Edinburgh

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On August 11th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Barrett, Joseph William, Eton, Bucks
 Lowndes, James Matthew, 213, New Kent Road
 Snook, James Walbridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

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

Dunn, John Roberts, Middlesex Hospital
 Marshall, Frederick, King's College Hospital

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. The following is a list of the candidates who were successful at the Competitive Examinations in February and March last, and who have passed through a course at the Army Medical School; and shows the combined results of the examination, the place of study, and the number of marks obtained by each candidate.

Names.	Studied at	No. Marks.
Wallace, John, M.D.	Edinburgh	5064
Jobson, William, M.D.	Edinburgh	4755
Kleming, Josh., M.D.	Glasgow	4581
Atkinson, Warner	New College, London	4547
Phillips, H. H., M.B.	Dublin	4486
Orwin, Thomas William	London	4447
Hickson, R. C. C.	Dublin	4437
Bolster, Thomas G., M.D.	Dublin and Cork	4421
Melladew, H. F. L., M.D.	London and Edinb.	3581
Middleton, John, M.D.	Edinburgh	3566
Pinegan, B. J.	Dublin	3580
Leslie, D. A., M.D.	Aberdeen	3789
Muir, H. S., M.D.	Glasgow	3765
Maxham, John William, M.D.	Edinburgh	3642
Hyde, Robert	Dublin	3628
Barrow, Thomas S., M.D.	London	3611
Cogan, Michael	Dublin	3591
Turner, Richard, M.D.	London and Edinb.	3578
Churchill, C. F., M.B.	Dublin	3493
Babington, T.	Dublin	3486
Ambrose, John, M.D.	Cork	3479
Atkinson, James	Dublin	3455
Anderson, John	Manchester	3402
Johuson, Francis, M.B.	Dublin	3335
Minty, Alexander, M.B.	Aberdeen	3306
Atkinson, George, M.B.	Dublin	3292
Burke, James	Dublin	3257
Gray, John, M.D.	Aberdeen	3226
Malcolm, J. V. T., M.D.	Edinburgh	3226
Kirkwood, T. M.	Dublin	3157
Watts, A. N.	London	3119
Davies, R. W.	London	3091
Wooley, George F.	Dublin	3073
Dunlop, Robert	London	3036
Stock, John N.	Dublin	3035
Ball, John Josh., M.D.	Dublin	3030
King, James George	London	2975
Lithgow, A. M. S., M.D.	Edin., Glasg. & Paris	2964
Ross, D. P., M.D.	Edinburgh	2900

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

BARKER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Foot, *vice* M. L. White.
 BELCHER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. W., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 CLARKE, Staff-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon-Major T. R. Dyce.
 CLERY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. C., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 CUMMING, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon K. W., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 DEVLIN, Assistant-Surgeon H. W., 44th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 DREW, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 FASSON, Surgeon C. H., 17th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
 FERGUSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. F., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 FORSAYETH, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 95th Foot, *vice* J. Watt, M.D.
 GREENE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* H. W. Devlin.
 GRAY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 GRIFFIN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon M. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Dragoon Guards, *vice* St. John Stanley.
 HILLMAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 JEPHSON, Surgeon W. H., M.D., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
 JOHNSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Y. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 LEACH, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 M'ADAM, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. S., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 MACLEAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 MAUNSELL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C. A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 MILLAR, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 NICHOLSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.

OWEN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 PARR, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon K. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 RANDALL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. L., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 RICKETTS, Assistant-Surgeon C., 7th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 RUTHERFORD, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 SAINTER, Assistant-Surgeon J. D., 91th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 SHARKEY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon T., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 STANLEY, Assistant-Surgeon St. John, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. Clarke.
 WATT, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 95th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 WHITE, Assistant-Surgeon M. L., 1st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.
 WRIGHT, G. A. W., M.D., to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon.

To be Acting Assistant-Surgeons:—

BOWER, W. E., Esq.
 BROCK, W. K., Esq.
 DURRANT, W., Esq.
 FENTON, W. F., Esq.
 FITZGERALD, R., Esq.
 GAFFNEY, J. B., Esq.
 GAVEN, J. A., Esq.
 KEOGH, E. A., M.D.
 MULCAHY, A., Esq.
 ROE, J. A., Esq.

INDIAN ARMY.

CHRISTISON, Assistant-Surg. A., M.D., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.
 CUNNINGHAM, Assistant-Surg. J. M., to be Surgeon Bengal Army.
 DONALDSON, Assistant-Surg. J., M.D., to be Surgeon Madras Army.
 THEOBALDS, Assistant-Surgeon J. K., to be Surgeon Madras Army.
 TRIMMELL, Assistant-Surgeon G. F., to be Surgeon Madras Army.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, T., Esq., Surgeon, at Canterbury, aged 59, on August 6.
 BLOOM. On August 15th, at Ryde, Rose, infant daughter of J. C. Bloom, M.D.
 *BRIGHAM, William, Esq., of Brigham, Yorkshire, and Lyman, Cheshire, in London, on July 27.
 BROWN. On August 17th, aged 17, Annie Letitia, youngest daughter of *I. Baker Brown, Esq., of Connaught Square.
 CAMPBELL, John C., M.D., late 4th Light Dragoons, at Stanley Hall, Gloucestershire, on August 9.
 COMELY, George, Esq., Surgeon, of Headley, Hants, at Winchester, aged 35, on August 1.
 FRANCIS. On August 13th, at Acton, aged 37, Jeannette, wife of Thomas Francis, Esq., Surgeon.
 GALEN. On August 13th, at Aberdeen, Margaret Smith, widow of John Galen, M.D.
 GILCHRIST, Archibald, M.D., R.N., at Carlisle, N.B., on August 4.
 KING, George, Esq., formerly of Bath, at the Royal Medical College, Epsom, aged 73, on August 11.
 MOON. On August 14th, at Brighton, Mary Anne, wife of William Moon, Esq.
 PRATT, Charles E., M.D., at Appledore, North Devon, aged 70, on July 23.
 TAYLOR, Charles G., Esq., Surgeon, at Stratford, Essex, on Aug. 14.
 WAKEMAN, Peter R. W., Esq., Surgeon, at Bryn Hyfryd, Llangattock, Brecknockshire, aged 73, lately.
 WALKER. On August 15th, at Manchester, aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Walker, M.D.
 WOOD. On July 8th, at Halifax, Harriet J., wife of John G. Wood, M.D., Staff-Surgeon-Major.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE. The meetings for the present year will be held at Bath, on September 14th.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON. Official reports shew that during the year 1861, there were held 1,103 inquests on children which had died violent deaths.

THE OUTRAGE ON DR. ROWE. J. Brice and J. Scott have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for their brutal attack upon Dr. Rowe of Liverpool. They were found guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO NETLEY. On the 13th inst., the Queen visited the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Russell, etc. Her Majesty was received at the hospital by Colonel Wilbraham, the Commandant; the principal medical officer, and the staff of the establishment. The Queen went through the different wards, and inspected the wounded men lately come home from New Zealand.

BEQUESTS. The late Dr. Don of Bearehill, bequeathed £1,000 towards raising a hospital at Brechin, provided another £1,000 were raised. Lord Dalhousie has promised £100, and Sir J. Campbell £100 towards the second thousand. The late Andrew M. Drummond, Esq., has left by will £100 to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.

EFFECT OF OIL OF WORMWOOD. M. Marcé has lately given an account of some experiments, which prove that oil of wormwood, in doses of from three to eight grammes, produces poisonous, but not fatal, effects. Trembling, stupor, and insensibility are produced, with epileptic convulsions and stertorous breathing. The experiments throw some light on the nervous symptoms which follow the excessive use of *absinthe*.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND. From the annual report it appeared that fifteen probationers were under training at St. Thomas's Hospital for nurses. Altogether, thirty-four probationers had left the school to take service in various hospitals and infirmaries. The demand for trained hospital nurses had increased, and was even greater than could be supplied. At King's College Hospital, under the superintendence of the authorities of St. John's House Training Institution for Nurses, the school for training midwifery nurses to be employed exclusively among the poor had made satisfactory progress. Ten women had completed their training during the past year. These were employed nearly all in country parishes, with the sanction of the resident clergy and medical men, and either under their immediate direction or that of some resident lady.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM. The academical year terminated on July 31st. Forty-two students had been registered during the past session. The honoraria have been awarded to the following students. *Anatomy.* Thomas, medal and certificate; Sawyer, second certificate. *Anatomical Demonstrations.* Thomas, medal and certificate; Sawyer, second certificate. *Chemistry.* Snow, medal and certificate; Beech, second certificate. *Medicine and Pathology.* Mackey, medal and certificate; Bousefield, second certificate. *Physiology.* Thomas, medal and certificate; Sawyer, second certificate. *Surgery.* Mackey, Bousefield, *æq.*, medals and certificates. *Summer Session:—Botany.* Snow, medal and certificate; Beech, second certificate. *Practical Chemistry.* Snow, medal and certificate; Beech, certificate. *Forensic Medicine.* Thomas, medal and certificate; Bennett, second certificate. *Materia Medica.* Sawyer, medal and certificate; Witherington, second certificate. *Midwifery.* Sawyer, medal and certificate; Witherington, certificate.

THE FLUSHING LUNACY CASE. At the recent Cornwall Assizes, Samuel Porter was placed at the bar to receive sentence in regard to the charge of having cruelly ill-used his half-witted brother. Mr. Justice Byles said that the circumstances of the case were such as one could scarcely believe could have occurred in England, that a human being could have been kept eleven years in a village containing a considerable number of inhabitants, in such a state of filth and neglect as one would scarcely keep a common domestic animal; that for years he should never have been seen, and his existence be almost unknown; and that the gentleman, by whose exertions the matter was brought to light, should have had considerable difficulty in ascertaining his existence and the nature of his custody. The jury had commended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court. He (Mr. Justice Byles) understood the ground of this recommendation. It was proved that the supply of food to the lunatic was abundant; his appetite was probably more like that of an inferior animal.

than that of a rational human being. Everything used by the family was freely and liberally supplied to him; he had a full share of all. Also there was no suggestion or reason to believe that any violence or cruelty had been used towards him. His Lordship concluded by passing a sentence of nine months' imprisonment.

CALABAR BEANS POISONING. Last week in Liverpool, sixty children were poisoned by eating some Calabar beans. It appears that a little girl was taken to the Southern Hospital by some women. The child was in great suffering, and the surgeons of the hospital were informed that she had been eating some beans, which she had gathered from a heap of rubbish. Dr. Cameron, and Drs. Wollaston and Evans, immediately attended the child; but before they had time to administer the remedies considered necessary for her, about twenty other persons arrived with children in their arms suffering in a similar way. The medical gentlemen found that the children were evidently suffering from a narcotic irritant poison. The poor children seemed to be suffering acutely from pain, and many of them were retching violently. From 1 to half-past 3 o'clock about forty children were taken to the hospital. One of them, named Michael Russell, six years of age, died about ten minutes after he was admitted. This is the only case, up to the present, where fatal results have occurred, but several of the children are not by any means out of danger. The consequences would, no doubt, have been much more serious had it not been for the prompt remedies applied. The symptoms which the children exhibited were somewhat peculiar. The children were pale, very sick, and exhausted, and when they attempted to walk they staggered about as if they were drunk, although they had the use of all their senses, the poison which they had taken evidently not producing that stupefying effect which results from the taking of opium. Their pulsation was at first very low; some of them became feverish and drowsy, and their eyes were bright and protruding from the sockets, and in some of the worst cases the pupil of the eye was contracted. The quantity of the beans which the children stated they had eaten produced somewhat different effects. In one case, where a girl had eaten twelve, her recovery was early accomplished; whereas in the case of another child, who stated that she had only eaten two beans, it was for some time feared that fatal results would follow. The child who died ate, it is stated, only six of the beans. The children found the beans in a load of rubbish. The little things ate some of the beans, as they had not an unpleasant taste. The news of the discovery quickly spread among the children in the locality, and a number joined in the search and partook of the beans. Subsequently the rubbish was riddled, when upwards of a bushel of the beans was obtained. The rubbish is said to be ship sweepings and ballast taken from a vessel which has just arrived from the West Coast of Africa. (*Liverpool Mercury.*)

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. The following were the questions proposed at the close of the eighth session of the Army Medical School, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, between July 26th and August 3rd, 1864. *A. Written Questions.* *I. Military Surgery.* 1. Mention the several purposes for which the convex and concave spectacles are supplied in the regimental optical and ophthalmoscopic case of instruments; and describe the method of using them, in conjunction with the test-types, for distinguishing emmetropia, myopia, hypermetropia, whether simple, or complicated with presbyopia or amblyopia. Explain the theory on which the diagnosis in each instance is established. 2. Describe the nature, effects, and

proper treatment of osteo-myelitis after gun-shot injuries of long bones, or of amputations consequent upon them. 3. Describe accurately, step by step, the operations of excising the shoulder- and elbow-joints, each by a single linear incision, as practised in the *post mortem* room. *II. Military Medicine.* 1. From what date may cholera be said to have engrafted itself on the epidemics of the soil of India? What are the conditions which appear to act most powerfully as predisposing causes of the disease? What influence do high or low situations respectively exert (a) on the proportionate mortality of those attacked; (b) on the proportionate number of those seized. Explain in what way excessively long marches appear to increase the virulence of an epidemic of this disease in soldiers, native or European, in India. Give an accurate description of the premonitory and actual symptoms (a) in the slight, (b) in the severe forms of the disease; and describe the effects of its presence on the blood and secretions. What are the chief points to keep in view in our endeavour to exclude this disease from garrisons, camps, and cantonments; and to mitigate the severity of an epidemic, when it appears? Give a description of the most rational treatment (a) in the premonitory; (b) in the confirmed; (c) in the state of febrile reaction; particularly stating in what stage and to what extent opium is useful and safe. 2. What is the average weight of the liver, in health, in a man between the ages of 18 and 40? Describe accurately its normal position and limits. Explain the most common causes of abnormal position of the gland. Give the precautions necessary to accuracy in the use of percussion and palpation in investigating hepatic disease. 3. Give as complete an account as you can of the therapeutic uses and value of ipecacuanha in tropical medicine. *III. Military Hygiene.* 1. What are the chief causes and effects of impurity of air in the habitations of men? 2. How would you determine the amount of carbonic acid, watery vapour, and suspended matters, in the air? 3. Enumerate the principal adulterations of wheat flour, and state how you would determine (a) the quality of the flour; (b) the presence of pea flour, oats, and maize. 4. What has been the medical history of the West Indies, as far as Europeans are concerned? State explicitly what you would do in a West Indian station, if there occurred (a) a considerable yearly number of diarrhoeal and dysenteric cases; (b) a considerable number of admissions from typhoid fever; (c) a number of admissions from paroxysmal fever; (d) occasional outbreaks of yellow fever. *IV. Pathology.* 1. Give a classified account of the lesions in the kidney which were demonstrated during the past session in the practical room. 2. Describe the nature and probable origin of the parasitic cyst in the liver, which proved fatal in the case of Private —, as shown at the *post mortem* examination of June 28th, 1864. 3. Mention the period of incubation, and describe the course and progress, of an infecting venereal sore; and contrast your account with similar details relative to venereal sores which do not infect the system. *B. Practical Examination.* *I. Military Surgery;* and *II. Military Medicine.* Make an examination of the case of —. Write concisely a history of the case, your diagnosis, prognosis, the probable effects of treatment, and the influence of the disease or injury on the man's fitness for service as a soldier. (Twenty minutes allowed for the examination, half an hour for the description.) *III. Hygiene.* Examination of two specimens of water. Examination of adulterated milk and adulterated beer. Microscopical examination of adulterated wheat flour. *IV. Pathology.* Description of various preparations and microscopic specimens, and examination of secretions.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.30 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY. Guy's, 1 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I am 35 years of age, and have been in the medical profession all my life, but have never yet had an opportunity of obtaining a diploma. My friends are very anxious that I should graduate now; and I wish to know whether I can obtain a degree without going through the tedious formula of three years attendance on lectures. I may say that I am well up in practical surgery and midwifery."

THE LATE MR. EDGAR BULL.—The Rev. H. Bromfield gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the widow and children of the late Edgar Bull, Esq., Surgeon, of Blockley; and earnestly solicits further assistance:—E. H. Evans, Esq. (Monmouth), 2s. 6d.; A Friend (Paris), 2s. 11d.; Dr. Priehard (Abington Abbey), £3. 3; W. Percival, Esq. (Northampton), 10s. 6d.; Dr. Ramsay (London), £1. 1; Mrs. Spencer Thomson (Burton-on-Trent), 5s.; Dr. Dale (Bayswater), 5s.; Edwin Bartleet, Esq. (Chipping Campden), £1. 1; From "Shaw" (Oldham), 10s.; Dr. Hildige (Dublin), £1; Dr. Ball (Hereford), £1. 1; Dr. Hunter Finlay (Glasgow), 2s. 6d.; B. Brooks, Esq. (London), 5s.; Admiral Collier, C.B. (Blockley), £1; Thomas M. Kendall, Esq. (King's Lynn), 10s.; Dr. Jeaffreson (London), £1. 1; Dr. Oldham (London), £1. 1; Dr. Herbert Davies (London), £1. 1; Dr. Risdon Bennett (London), £1. 1; Peter Gowland, Esq. (London), £1. 1; John Hilton, Esq. (London), £1. 1; J. L. Esq. (London), £1. 1; Dr. Dadley (London), £1. 1; Drs. Sewell and Crosby (London), £1. 1; Dr. Sparke (London), £1. 1; Cambris (Boston), 10s.; D. F. Stevens, Esq. (St. Ives), 10s.; C. F. G. & J. M., 5s.; J. J. Mason, Esq. (Stratford-on-Avon), £1. 1; P. E. (Berkhamstead), £2.

Blockley Vicarage, Moreton-in-Marsh, August 1864.

GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Dr. A. T. Brett (Watford), 10s. 6d.; G. Harday, Esq. (Rugby), 5s. Amount previously announced, £52. 8s. Received at the Lancet office, £3. 11. I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D., Treasurer and Hon. Sec. 145, Bishopsgate Street Without, August 17th, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. GEORGE NAYLER; Dr. G. BUCHANAN; Dr. KINGLAKE; Dr. C. KIDD; THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE; Mr. T. P. TEALE, JUN.; Dr. FALCONER; Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON; Dr. J. THOMPSON; Mr. JOHN GRANTHAM; Mr. R. B. CARTER; Mr. G. E. STANGER; Dr. G. H. PHILIPSON; Dr. FAYRE; Mr. T. MARTIN; Dr. GIBB; Mr. WEBB; Dr. FOWLER; and Dr. C. HARRISON.

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St. George's Hospital Medical

SCHOOL.—SESSION 1864-5.—The WINTER COURSE of Instruction will commence on Monday, October 3rd, with an Introductory Address by Dr. OGLE, at 2 p.m. Physicians—Dr. Page, Dr. Pitman, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Barclay. Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Ogle, Dr. Wadham. Consulting Surgeons—Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Mr. Cutler. Surgeons—Mr. Tatum, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Henry Lee. Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Brodhurst.

LECTURERS.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Holmes and Mr. Rouse. Physiology and Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Wm. Ogle. Chemistry—Dr. Noad, F.R.S. Medicine—Dr. Pitman. Surgery—Mr. Tatum. Pathology—Dr. Ogle and Mr. Henry Lee.

On the payment of £100 a pupil becomes perpetual to the Practice of the Physicians and Surgeons and to all Lectures, may compete for all Prizes, Exhibitions, and for the office of House-Surgeon, and may become Clinical Clerk and Dresser, for two periods of three months each.

On the payment of £90—£45 paid at the commencement of the first Winter Session, and £45 the second Winter Session—a pupil is admitted to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the various Examining Bodies.

Gentlemen can enter to the Hospital Practice and Lectures separately.

The Hospital contains 350 beds. Clinical Lectures are delivered by the Physicians and Surgeons every week.

A MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, for the delivery of married lying-in women at their own homes, is established at the Hospital, with a Ward for the reception of women suffering under diseases peculiar to the sex.

The William Brown Exhibition, of Forty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, will be "bestowed on the candidate who shall show the best general fitness for the exercise of the Medical Profession, and whose moral conduct shall in all respects be satisfactory".

The following Prizes will be awarded at the termination of the Session:—

Sir Charles Clarke's Prize for Good Conduct.

The Thompson Medal.

Sir Benjamin Brodie's Clinical Prize in Surgery.

The Lewis Powell Clinical Prize in Medicine.

The Henry Charles Johnson Memorial Prize in Anatomy.

A general Examination will be held at the end of the Summer Session, and a certificate of proficiency will be given to each pupil who passes to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and the following Prizes to the most distinguished, viz.:—

A Prize of Ten Guineas to pupils in their first year.

A Prize of Ten Guineas to pupils in their second year.

A Prize of Ten Guineas to pupils in their third year.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Barclay, the Treasurer of the School, from any of the Lecturers, or from Mr. Hammeton, at the Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE Oct. 3, with an Introductory Address by Mr. Callender, at 5 o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkes.

Surgery—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Coote.

Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skeg and Mr. Holden.

Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.

Chemistry—Dr. Odling.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.

Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1865.

Materia Medica—Dr. Farre.

Botany—Mr. Harris.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.

Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.

Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Callender.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Odling.

The Hospital contains 650 beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Farre, Dr. Black, and Dr. Kirkes; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Coote; and on Diseases of Women, by Dr. Greenhalgh.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the teachers connected with the Hospital also receive students to reside with them.

Seven Scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £50, are awarded annually. Further information respecting these and other details may be obtained from Dr. Edwards, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.