

Association Intelligence.

MEDICAL PROVIDENT FUND.

THE Chairman of the Directorate has received intimation of the following appointments of Directors by the Branches.

East Anglian Branch. B. Chevallier, M.D. (Ipswich).

Yorkshire Branch. William Hey, Esq. (Leeds); William D. Husband, Esq. (York).

Metropolitan Counties Branch. Charles F. J. Lord, Esq. (Hampstead); Edward H. Sieveking, M.D. (London); A. P. Stewart, M.D. (London).

DR. RICHARDSON begs to announce the following contributions to the Guarantee Fund—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount already contributed.....	312	13	0
Dr. Ormerod (Brighton)	10	10	0
Dr. Radclyffe Hall (Torquay)	10	10	0

Further contributions will be announced.

12, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first Ordinary Meeting of the session will be held in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Monday evening, October 17th, at 7 o'clock; R. W. FALCONER, M.D., President, in the Chair.

The first business of the meeting will be to elect two members of the Branch as Directors of the Provident Relief Fund of the Association.

H. MARSHALL, M.D. } *Hon. Secs.*
R. S. FOWLER. }

Clifton, October 1st, 1864.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE Autumnal Meeting of the South Midland Branch will be held at Buckingham, on Tuesday, October 18, at 1 P.M.; H. VEASEY, Esq., President.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases, are requested to forward the same, as early as convenient, to Dr. Bryan, Northampton.

JOHN M. BRYAN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Northampton, September 1864.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 19th, at 2.30 P.M.

Dinner at 4.30 P.M. T. B. BARRETT, Esq., President; J. W. MOORHOUSE, Esq., Vice-President.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the West Kent General Hospital, at Maidstone, on Friday, October 28th, at 2.15 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered at the Mitre Hotel at 5 P.M. Tickets, 5s., exclusive of wine.

Dr. MONCKTON has consented to occupy the Chair; and papers are promised by Fred. Fry, Esq., F.R.C.S. (Severe Injury to Brain: patient surviving thirteen months); and by G. H. Furber, Esq. (Spontaneous Evolution of the Full-grown Fœtus).

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

Rochester, October 12th, 1864.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	Victoria Rooms, Clifton.	Monday, Oct. 17, 7 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Autumnal.]	Buckingham.	Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1 P.M.
SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC. [Annual.]	Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury.	Wed., Oct. 19, 2.30 P.M.
SOUTH-EASTERN. [General.]	West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone.	Friday, October 28, 2.15 P.M.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at the Devon and Exeter Hospital on October 4th, for the purpose of electing three Directors to the Provident Relief Fund. There were present: Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL (Torquay) in the chair; Dr. Ackland (Bideford); Dr. Bennie (Lymington); Dr. Potter (Cullompton); C. H. Roper, Esq. (Exeter); and Dr. Thomas (Hartland).

Resolutions. The following resolutions were passed.

Proposed by Dr. POTTER, and seconded by Dr. BENNIE—

“That P. C. De la Garde, Esq., of Exeter; T. L. Pridham, Esq., of Bideford; and Dr. Cookworthy, of Plymouth; be appointed three of the Directors of the Provident Relief Fund, subject to their acceptance of the office.”

Proposed by Dr. THOMAS, and seconded by Dr. ACKLAND—

“That it be recommended to the Committee of Council, that the Relief Fund should be confined to sickness arising from disease, and not from accidents; as the latter could be provided for by insurance in the Accidental Insurance offices.”

“That, as regards limiting the Relief Fund solely to the members of the Association, a request should be inserted in the JOURNAL that each member should communicate to the Chairman of the Directorate his feelings on the matter; and that the wishes of the majority should be carried out.”

NORTH WALES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the members of this Branch was held on Tuesday, October 4th, at 3 P.M., at the Bull Hotel, Denbigh, under the presidency of W. WILLIAMS, M.D., of Mold.

Medical Provident Fund. Upon the proposition of Mr. TURNER JONES (Denbigh), seconded by Mr. LL. LODGE (St. Asaph), Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., of Wrexham, was unanimously elected to represent this Branch in the Board of Directors of the Medical Provident Fund of the British Medical Association.

Dinner. After the business, for which the members had assembled, had concluded, they dined together at the hotel.

HEALTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY. A report by Marshal Randon contains some interesting information with respect to the sanitary condition of the French army. The mortality in the army has for some time, it appears, been on the decrease. “In 1846, the annual mortality was, among the troops in France, 19 deaths per 1000 men, and in Algeria 64. In 1862 and 1863, there were only 10 deaths per 1000 in France, and about 12 in Algeria.” Judging from the context, the decrease in French garrisons is very important. A corresponding diminution is observed in the men in hospital; in 1842, one twenty-third of the army; in 1852, one-thirtieth; in 1862, one thirty-ninth part of the army.

SCARLATINOID DISEASE AFTER OPERATIONS.

LETTER FROM JAMES EDMUNDS, M.D.

SIR,—The following case bears upon an interesting question now under discussion in your columns.

Some years ago, I was consulted by a young gentleman in respect to several enlarged glands beneath the jaw, which, being very unsightly, he was anxious to get rid of. I told him that the only cure of which I knew was extirpation with the knife, and that this was so hazardous an operation, that he had better put up with the inconvenience. After, however, having undergone various treatment by other practitioners, he returned to me, and requested that I would remove them, and I did so.

In performing the operation, an angular flap of the integuments was raised, and the glands, having been dragged forward with a vulsellin, were completely extirpated, and the integuments then brought accurately together.

A day or two afterwards, the patient had bad sore-throat, and a rash so indistinguishable from that of scarlet-fever, that I ascribed his alarming condition to the fact of his having had scarlet-fever about him at the time when the operation was performed; and I ought to say that the sore-throat was no mere local sympathy with the part operated upon, but such as could not be distinguished from that of scarlet-fever of a severe but not malignant type.

Fortunately, the case did well, and the deformity was perfectly cured; no trace thereof remaining, except a linear scar beneath the jaw, which could only be seen on careful inspection.

On thinking over this case in connection with the letter from Dr. Wilks, I am now disposed to think that the scarlatinoid disease which followed the operation was the result of the absorption of septic matter by the open mouths of those lymphatic vessels which had been divided; and this explanation will also account for the other cases, although in them the scarlatinoid disease was less profound, because the amount of injury to the lymphatics was less extensive.

If the explanation which I have suggested should be accepted by the profession as the true cause of symptoms which, in some cases, are dangerous to life, and which, in all cases, must, more or less, contaminate the blood, and jeopardise the healing powers; it must take rank as a specific reason for carefully avoiding the lymphatic vessels in all operative proceedings; although, as far as I know, this point has not hitherto been specifically insisted upon, and it is certainly the usual practice almost to ignore the course of the lymphatics in determining the course of many surgical incisions.

Mr. Henry Lee, in his papers in the JOURNAL upon Syphilis, has very clearly pointed out the difference between absorptions of noxious matters by the veins and absorption of the same matters by the lymphatics. In the one case, we get complete systemic infection; but, in the other, the noxious matters are, as it were, digested; or, at any rate, are modified by the vital powers of the lymphatic system; so that we do not get the same results as when these matters have gained direct access to the blood by mere osmosis into the veins. So it may be in surgical operations; septic matters may enter directly into the blood through the open mouths of veins, and produce that train of results which we call pyæmia; or septic matters may enter the open mouths of the divided lymphatics, and may be more or less modified in the lymphatic system, so as to produce: 1, mere local irritation or abscess in the course of the vessels and glands; 2, rheumatoid disease; 3, more serious

results, in the shape of eruptive fever, or of vital prostration and malignant poisoning.

A report by myself of a remarkable case, called, for want of a better name, "Malignant Pustule", which bears upon this question, will be found in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of last year.

I am, etc.,

JAMES EDMUNDS.

Oct. 10, 1864.

IS SIMPLE ACUTE ERYSIPELAS A LOCAL OR A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE?

LETTER FROM JOHN HIGGINBOTTOM, Esq., F.R.S.

SIR,—The following queries I proposed to the profession in March 1853, at a meeting of the Provincial Medical Association; to which I have had no response. As it is still a question in which I have much interest, I should be grateful to any of my professional brethren who would favour me with an opinion.

1. Is simple acute erysipelas a purely local, or a constitutional disease?

2. Is it sometimes a local, and sometimes a constitutional disease?

3. Is it simultaneously both a local and constitutional disease?

In addition to the above queries, I should like to ask, Why erysipelas is classed among the exanthemata?

I am, etc.,

JOHN HIGGINBOTTOM.

Nottingham, Oct. 10th, 1864.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On October 7th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bell, Cyril William Bowdler, Valetta, Malta
Davies, Herbert, University College Hospital
Dodd, Edward, North Stoke, Oxfordshire
Fairbank, Thomas, Islington
Powell, John, Chichester, Sussex
Power, William Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Smallman, Joseph Clement Bruce, Willingham, Gainsborough

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

Cass, William Cunningham, University College
Gill, George, Liverpool Royal Infirmary
Hoffmeister, William, University College
Tindall, Alexander M'Ivor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

GROGAN, Surgeon J., M.B., 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.
STOCK, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. N., to be Assistant-Surgeon 9th Foot.
WRIGHT, T. W., Esq., to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon.

ROYAL NAVY.

BAYNES, Wm. W., Esq., to be Staff-Surgeon of Woolwich Dockyard.
IRELAND, Arthur F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Duke of Wellington*.
JAMESON, Hugh, Esq., to be Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.
MACDONALD, John D., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for service at Haslar Hospital.
MULVANY, Charles P., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Nimble*.
PIERCY, Frederick, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.
REID, John W., M.D., Surgeon, to the *Victory*.
TORRANCE, John B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*.

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

COLEMAN, W., Esq., to be Surgeon 26th Kent R.V.
GILL, H. K., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Brigade Lancashire A.V.
GRIFFITH, A. L., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 16th Wiltshire R.V.
LANDSOWNE, F. P., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Brigade Gloucestershire A.V.

RIOBY, J. M., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Brigade Lancashire A.V.
 WILLIAMS, E., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Gloucestershire A.V.

MARRIAGE.

WARWICK, the Rev. J. C. B. W., late Curate of St. Peter's, Northampton, to Marian, second daughter of John M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton, on October 6th.

DEATHS.

BANNISTER. On October 2nd, at 433, Oxford Street, Elizabeth M. A. L., wife of J. Henry Bannister, Esq., Surgeon.
 BOWLING. On September 27th, aged 8, Henry Fraser, youngest son of the late J. Pierce Bowling, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Bengal Army.
 BROWN. On October 13th, at Belitha Villas, Islington, the wife of Augustus Brown, M.D.
 CASS, William Leonard, Esq., Surgeon, at Goole, Yorkshire, aged 24, on September 23.
 GALLAGHER, John, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, at Bermuda, on September 20.
 HODGES, Edward, M.D., late of Bath, at Bayswater, aged 54, on October 2.
 JEFFERY, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at 14, Trinity Terrace, on Sept. 27.
 LOVELL, C. H., M.D., at Tottenham, aged 74, on October 5.
 *REECE, George, Esq., of 45, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, at Malvern, aged 52, on October 1.
 ROSCOE, Richard, M.D., at Humberstone, Leicestershire, aged 71, on October 3.
 ROSE. On October 1st, at Hampstead, aged 1 month, the infant son of *H. Cooper Rose, M.D.
 SAJTER, Richard F., Esq., Surgeon, at Bayswater, aged 52, on October 2.
 WATERWORTH, Charles A., M.D., at Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 24, on October 3.
 WRIGHT, Alexander, Esq., Surgeon, late of Norton, near Sheffield, at Boerne, Texas, on June 28.

DEATH OF HEURTELOUP. The journals announce the death of Baron Heurteoup, of lithontriptic fame.

DR. SIEVEKING, we understand, returns from Denmark to Balmoral in charge of the young Prince, and has probably already arrived in Scotland.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. Dr. Druitt has been elected President of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health for the ensuing year.

A RARE BIRD. A splendid specimen of the goshawk, strong and robust in frame, and of exceedingly fine plumage, was lately shot on Filey Brigg. The Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A., in his *History of British Birds*, says: "In Yorkshire, the only occurrence of this bird on record was at Cusworth, near Doncaster, where one was killed in the year 1825."

BENEFACTENCE. On the recent opening, at University College Hospital, of the contribution-boxes at the doors of the hospital, there was found a sum of £78 odd, in bank notes and all the various coins of the realm from pounds to farthings; among them were four distinct gifts, one of £25, two of £5 each, and one of £2:10.

AMERICAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. Never was the medical student stimulated by so many incitements to perfect himself in his profession. Our navy, rapidly expanding, is in such need of educated surgeons, that promotion to the highest rank occurs in the second year. The army has absorbed thousands, and still calls for more. But the army and navy will have only the best. (*American Medical Times*.)

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE. The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a circular to the rectors of provincial academies of the French University, suggesting the propriety of establishing, in the large towns of their respective circumscriptions, popular lectures, like those given last winter with so much success at the Sorbonne in Paris. The experiment has already been tried at Lisle by the professors of Douai, and at Marseilles by those of Aix, in both cases with most beneficial results.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKING. Dr. Decaisne sums up the evils proceeding from the abuse of spirits as follows: Increase of crime and suicide, hereditary transmission of the passion for drink, and of other deplorable tendencies, hereditary origin of epilepsy, idiocy, scrofula, and many other maladies, although the parents may have been free from them, weakening of the reproductive powers, the depopulation of certain countries, and, as a consequence, their misery. Dr. Ruffz, who has practised medicine in the Antilles, attributes three-fourths of the premature deaths among the negroes to the abuse of tafia.

CHLOROFORMISATION. An United States army-surgeon speaks as follows of the use of chloroform: "I may allude to the lavish use of chloroform in army practice. It is almost invariably given in every operation, and oftentimes by hospital attendants or other non-professional persons, and with scarcely ever a bad effect. Until the recent battle of Cold Harbour, I do not remember to have seen a death in which there was a suspicion that the anæsthetic had hastened the fatal issue, or produced it; and in the case alluded to it was more than doubtful whether the chloroform had any agency in producing the patient's death. This immunity from bad effects in the administration of chloroform in field service, is due, probably, more than anything else, to the fact that, given, as it most generally is, in the open air, there is an ample supply of atmospheric air mixed with the lethean vapour."

DR. CHARLES MACLEAN, late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, died on the 4th inst., at Bathmines, at the advanced age of 74 years, after a painful and protracted illness. This excellent surgeon entered the service in 1809, as hospital mate, in which rank he served at Walcheren. In the following year, he landed in the Peninsula, and was promoted to the assistant-surgeony of the 2nd Battalion 53 Regiment. He was present at the battle of Busaco; served at Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees (July 30th, 1813); also at the crossing of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Toulouse. For these eminent services he was awarded the War Medal, with seven clasps. In July 1814, he embarked with his battalion for St. Helena. Dr. Maclean officiated as physician to the first Napoleon during his exile at St. Helena. When quartered at Jamaica (1849-52), the special thanks of His Grace the Duke of Wellington were conveyed to him for his sanitary measures during an outbreak of cholera in that island. (*Irish Times* and *Dublin Medical Press*.)

DEATHS IN LONDON DURING THE QUARTER. 18,008 persons died in London during the quarter which ended on Saturday, October 1st. Diarrhoea caused the greatest mortality in the zymotic class, 2,080 persons dying from this disease. Cholera was fatal to 130 persons, the majority being children. Small-pox caused 140 deaths—a number which, although large, contrasts favourably with that in the corresponding quarter of 1863, when 512 lives were lost by this scourge of the human race. Measles, on the contrary, exhibits a large increase, causing 855 deaths. Typhus carried off 980 persons, and visited with much severity the East and South districts of the metropolis. Phthisis destroyed 1,933 lives. Other diseases of the respiratory organs proved fatal in 1,699 cases. From diseases of the brain and nervous system 1,734 persons died; diseases of this character show a gradual and steady increase. Five hundred and twenty-seven persons lost their lives during the quarter from accidents of various kinds; 264 of these were killed by fractures and contusions, 49 by burns or scalds, 13 died from the effects of poisons, 84 were drowned, and 66 were suffocated. Sixty-three persons committed suicide.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. The Annual Reports of our Officers of Health bear ample proof of the great benefits to society which have accrued from the appointment of these gentlemen. Dr. Lankester, in his Eighth Annual Report to the vestry of St. James's, quotes the words of the Registrar-General on this head. "In the census of 1861" (says Dr. Lankester), "I am returned as one of forty-seven health-officers who exist in the United Kingdom. The Registrar observes: 'This is a new medical office. Hitherto the medical skill of the country has been usefully employed in the treatment of the rich; but the means of life-preservation was neglected, and was rarely applied practically, because it formed no part of the business of the medical profession. The health-officers, few in number, have already done incalculable good, and the local government of no community is complete without them. The conditions on which health depends are so various as to require for their regulation the highest order of medical education and talent.'" We find, from Dr. Lankester's Report, that, under his vigorous inspectorship, all the cow-houses of the parish have been closed, in consequence of their owners having broken the laws laid down for their guidance.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The annual report of the receipts and expenditure of the College has just been published, from which it appears that the former amounted to £13,806:14:8, being an increase of £1396:13:8 over the preceding year. The principal source of revenue is derived from the preliminary, primary, and pass examinations for the diploma of membership, which collectively produced £10,331:5. The certificates of qualification in dental surgery realised £924; the fees derived from the fellowship amounted to £377:10; rent, £702:15:6. The disbursements amounted to £12,844:13:3, or only £425:16:2 more than last year. The College department is put down as absorbing the largest amount, viz., £7998:17:1, including fees to Council Courts of Examiners, diploma stamps (£1 each), list of members, coal, salaries, wages, and law expenses. The Museum department costs £2264:13:8, for catalogues, specimens, spirit, bottles, salaries, and wages; and the Library department, for the purchase and binding of books, salaries, etc., is put down at the moderate sum of £601:18. The annual list of Fellows, Members, etc., has just appeared, from which it seems that the total number of Fellows, in whose hands the elections into the Council are vested, amount to 1296, of which number 300 write "*exam.*" after their names. The Licentiates in Midwifery number 926. There appears a great increase over last year in the number of dentists, who are now 280 strong. The gentlemen who obtained the diploma of membership are on the increase, as evidenced in the receipts above mentioned.

MILITARY PRISONS. The annual report on the military prisons in the United Kingdom, by Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, the successor of Sir J. Jebb as Inspector-General, has just been issued. The new scale of dietary is described as proving sufficient to maintain the men in good health, capable of performing the labour required of them, and of rejoining their regiments in a condition at once to undertake their ordinary duties. The improved scale has considerably diminished the average loss of weight, and the number of prisoners treated for sickness in the past year has been proportionately less than in any year since 1851. The fact that the prisoners confined in the military prisons are far more healthy than their comrades in garrison furnishes an additional proof, if one were necessary, of the loss of health, besides other evils attendant on the irregu-

larities of a soldier's life, most of which have their origin in facilities afforded them for obtaining intoxicating liquors, and point to subjects in which improvement is much needed.

THE LATE DR. DUNDAS THOMSON. At a late meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health, the following resolution was passed: "That the members of this Association deeply lament the loss they have sustained by the decease of its late President, Dr. Dundas Thomson, F.R.S. To the late Dr. Dundas Thomson, the medical officers are not only greatly indebted for the zeal and energy he constantly manifested in the promotion of the interests of the Association; but especially so for the kind services he liberally afforded them by throwing open to their use at all times his valuable chemical laboratory, and for his personal assistance so freely given to them in their investigations. The Association are desirous of recording an expression of the esteem and respect they felt towards him, and also the opinion they entertained of the very able, efficient, and courteous manner in which he discharged the duties of President during the whole time he held that office. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Thomson, signed by the chairman. Resolved, also, that the meeting do convey to Mrs. Thomson an expression of its heartfelt sympathy with her, in this hour of her affliction, in the irreparable loss she has sustained in the premature death of her late husband."

OZONE-REGISTRATION. Dr. Kemp says: "Considering ozone as oxygen in a dynamical condition, and knowing that it is capable of converting sulphuretted hydrogen and other deleterious gases into innocuous compounds, the principal object of registration is to ascertain under what circumstances it is redundant, how far in peculiar localities it is utilised, and to what extent, when totally absent, the public health suffers from the deficiency. Daily observations are now making in at least three stations in the neighbourhood of Hereford; and, although only about half a mile asunder, the difference in the amount of ozone is most remarkable. In a paper on this subject, read before the British Association at its recent meeting, I have, for reasons therein stated, proposed to substitute dextrine for starch in the test-papers, the advantage of which has since been fully confirmed."

ANATOMY IN THE EAST. In the last general report on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, which has just reached England, Dr. Norman Chevers, the Principal of the Medical College, states that the number of bodies dissected during the year amounted to 1,112—an extraordinary fact, when it is considered that, only a few years ago, a native gentleman lost caste by touching a dead body. The total number of in- and out-door patients who received relief at the hospital and in its dispensaries during the year amounted to 30,700, exclusive of the very large number treated in the Eye Infirmary. In the European general wards, there occurred 184 deaths, or 9.69 to the treated; in the native wards, there were 684 deaths, being 28.33 per cent. to the treated. Dr. Chevers concludes his interesting report by stating that in March last his Highness the Maharajah of Jyepore, a native prince of great enlightenment, who is very earnest in advancing medical education in his own State, after having visited the College, was so pleased with it, that he munificently presented the sum of 1,000 rupees, "to be devoted to any purpose the managers of the institution may determine."

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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY....Guy's, 1½ 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. General Introductory Address, by the President.

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London.

WEDNESDAY. Junior Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. (University College.) Mr. Ch. E. Orme, "On the History and Nature of Wasting Palsy."

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. W. Adams, "On Forcible Extension in Cases of Partial Anchylosis or Stiff Joint."

FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. G. Pollock (President), "On the Relative Advantages of Puncturing the Bladder by the Rectum and Perineal Section, for the Treatment of Impervious Stricture."

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 says:—"I have been amused at the growlings of the *Lancet*. I fear, from the clumsy and ill-disguised writing, the instrument has got rusty, and won't cut."

DOSE OF OIL OF MALE-FERN.—SIR: Will you kindly let me know the dose for an adult of the oil of male-fern, as there is a great discrepancy in the doses ordered by some of your correspondents; one of whom recommends heroically two drachms; whilst Neligan, in his work on *Materia Medica*, gives but twenty drops.

I am, etc., H. ALCOCK,
Medical Officer, Kilnaleck Dispensary, Cavan Union.
Kilnaleck, co. Cavan, Ireland, October 5th, 1864.

[The dose of oil of male-fern is from twenty minims to a fluidrachm for an adult. The great point in the administration of the remedy is to give it on an empty stomach. EDITOR.]

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—J. T. Savory, Esq. (Wendover), 5s.; W. E. Porter, Esq. (Lindfield), 5s.; J. F. Martin, Esq. (Abingdon), £1.1; P. La Fargue, Esq. (Meriden), £1; J. J. Clapcott, Esq. (Beaminster), £1.1; Dr. W. H. Colborne (Chippingham), £1.1; H. B. Smith, Esq. (Battley), 5s.; J. Prankerd, Esq. (Langport), 10s.; Messrs. Firth and Fennie (Macclesfield), 10s. 6d.; Dr. W. Ogilvie (Derby), 10s. 6d.; Dr. Hulme (Wigston Magna, near Leicester), 10s.; Dr. Barnes (Finsbury Square), £1.1; D. Dornring, Esq. (Barton-on-Irwell), £1; R. Roe, Esq. (Barton-on-Irwell), £1; J. L. Fletcher, Esq. (Eccles), 10s.; G. Calder, Esq. (Hailsham), 5s.; J. E. Clouting, Esq. (Shipdham), 10s.; A. C. Shout, Esq. (Pewthorpe), 10s.; J. Wills, Esq. (Sturminster), 10s.; Medical Officers of Leek Union, 10s. 6d.

Amount previously announced, £67:13:6. Received at the *Lancet* office, £4:12.

I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, October 12th, 1864.

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCE REVIEW of the present month is mainly occupied with a good summary of the chief proceedings of what the *Review* calls "the British Parliament of Science", which last month assembled at Bath.

THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE for October contains an article on the Moral Treatment of the Insane, by Mr. Commissioner Browne; the address of Dr. Morel, read at the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Officers, etc.; Suggestions for a Cottage Asylum, by Mr. Toller; a Lecture by Professor Laycock, on the Legal Doctrine of the Responsibility of the Insane, and its Consequences; Remarks on the Refusal of Food in the Insane, by Dr. S. W. D. Williams; and Clinical Notes on the Atrophy of the Brain, by Dr. Wilks. An interesting Report on Foreign Psychological Literature is given by Dr. Arlidge.

THE OPHTHALMIC REVIEW (No. III) is still mainly the Expositor of Foreign Ophthalmological Proceedings. The chief papers in it are Translations from the German School. In this way are given a Clinical Lecture by Von Gräfe, on Cases of Paralysis of the Oculo-motorius; and a Clinical Lecture by the same celebrated man, on Cataract. Dr. Magawly of St. Petersburg gives in translation a Contribution to the Clinical History of Glaucoma. These papers, with a good retrospect by Mr. Windsor, form the prominent features of the journal.

CHLOROFORM.—SIR: An absurd romance on chloroform is now going the round of Europe, copied out of one of our leading magazines. A most excellent lady—a Lady Bountiful, rich and religious, with enormous property—falls sick, and has a tumour to be removed. A "spiritualist", some such as those dreary people now in vogue in London, advises, from some suspicion of the "faculty" and *clairvoyance*, that chloroform be on no account used, as it is tempting Providence to abolish a natural agent, "pain". Two surgeons come to do the operation: one is in favour of chloroform (let us call him Mr. X. Y. Z.), the other is careless about it; but, during the operation, the Lady Bountiful dies of the chloroform. Standard medical weeklies are quoted to condemn chloroform; but these weeklies are so dishonest, and given up to trade themselves, that even now the story is encouraged, and not one word in favour of chloroform permitted to appear in their columns. It is against medical etiquette! Professor Simpson and all the best men of Guy's agree with me, that this story is a foul libel on the profession and on chloroformists. But this poor titled lady has an inquest; and that is supposed to cover a multitude of sins. The doctors are dreadfully blamed in the verdict. The climax of the tale is reached; when churches are to be built, parsonages endowed, ragged schools got up with the expected money in the "will" of the lady; but the spiritualist knows something more; and when the will is opened, the enormous fortune goes to Mr. X. Y. Z., who, of course, knows what he was doing in giving the chloroform! The story is in a wretched thing called *Good Words*. Every one should denounce it. I am, etc.,

Sackville Street, October 3rd, 1864.

C. K.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. ROUTH; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. H. ALCOCK; Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM; Dr. E. CRISP; Dr. EDMUNDS; Mr. D. KENT JONES; Mr. C. H. ROPER; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; Mr. T. M. EVANS; Mr. F. J. GANT; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. C. HARRISON; Dr. R. FOWLER; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. JAMES PATERSON; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; and Mr. T. SPENCER WELLS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Manual of Diet and Regimen. By H. Dobell, M.D. Second Edition. London: 1864.
2. Amputation at the Hip-Joint. By J. Fayer, M.D. Calcutta: 1864.
3. Eighth Annual Report made to the Vestry of St. James's, Westminster, for the year 1863. By E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. London: 1864.
4. Essays and Reviews on Affections of the Nervous System. By W. Camps, M.D. London: 1864.
5. Archives of Dentistry. No. II. London: 1864.
6. Guy's Hospital Reports. Third Series. Vol. X. London: 1864.
7. The Journal of British Ophthalmology. No. I. London: 1864.
8. A Manual of Practical Hygiene. By E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S. London: 1864.
9. Hints on the Philosophy of Education. By H. Sandwith, M.D. London and Hull: 1864.
10. The Hygiene of the Army in India. By Stewart Clark. London: 1864.
11. Lectures on Public Health. By E. D. Mapother, M.D. Dublin and London: 1864.