

tuted the bilifulvin of Berzelius, he had analysed, and found to have the formula  $C^{18}H^9NO^4$ . This passed into the green modification, or cholochloine, by doubling its equivalent, and taking up two equivalents of oxygen— $2(C^{18}H^9NO^4) + 2O = C^{36}H^{18}N^2O^{10}$ . He explained the nature of the test for biliary colouring matter with red nitric acid; and showed that, as the cholerythrine and its derivatives contained no iron, the assumed derivation from the colouring matter of the blood was not substantiated.

The Section for Surgery was opened with a lecture by Professor Roser of Marburg on the Operation for Empyema. He said that hitherto three objections had been made to this operation: 1. That air might enter the thorax; 2. That the exudation might re-form; 3. That the lungs re-expanded but little, or not at all. He showed, on the contrary, that air had to be injected into the cavity of the thorax, in order to get the pus completely expelled; the purulent cavity then became quickly smaller, and the lung expanded surprisingly. As the natural opening of empyema mostly takes place near the sternum, Roser proposed to open anterior encapsuled empyemas in front, near the region of the heart. He related two successful cases. An empyematic fistula, of eight years' standing, he cured by making resection of a piece of the hypertrophied rib, which prevented the efflux of the pus. A hepatic abscess, which had burst into the pleura, he emptied by cutting through the latissimus dorsi. He recommended, when necessary, to excise a piece of rib. All empyemata require the constant use of the catheter, and the free admission of air, to assist in the expulsion of the pus. Already, Dieffenbach had insisted on a simple spacious incision for the cure of empyema. Dr. J. Glück of Kashau related a case of excision of two hypertrophied breasts from a Hungarian girl aged 16. The tumours weighed 21½ pounds. After Drs. Königsfeld and Adelman had shown and explained the use of two apparatuses for fractures of the neck of the thigh and of the leg, the Section broke up. At one o'clock, the scientific labours of all the Sections announced for the 19th of September terminated.

[To be continued.]

**VIRCHOW'S COUNTERBLAST.** After a lecture recently given to the Operatives Society at Berlin, by Professor Virchow, on the danger attending the use of tobacco, twelve young men stepped forward and declared that they would thenceforth smoke no more, and would devote the money thus saved to effecting an insurance on their lives. (*Daily Paper*.)

**LUNATICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.** The number of insane patients confined in county asylums, workhouses, and licensed houses, in England and Wales, on January 1st, 1863, was as follows:—Private patients, maintained at their own or their friends' expense, 5,341, of whom 3,042 were males and 2,299 females; paupers, maintained at the expense of counties, unions, etc., 36,638. In some of the returns of pauper insane the distinction of sex is not set forth, but in such of them as give it, the proportion appears to differ considerably from that of private patients. With the private cases (those maintaining themselves, or who are maintained by friends), as will be seen above, there are more men than women insane; with the pauper class the order is reversed, and lunacy is more frequent amongst women. There was a total number of private and pauper insane of 41,979; to which, however, may be added 877 criminal lunatics confined in asylums, hospitals, etc.—viz., 677 men and 200 women—showing another variety of proportion as regards the sexes.

## Association Intelligence.

### MEDICAL PROVIDENT FUND.

THE following is the list of Directors of the Medical Provident Fund, elected up to the present time. The first meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in London, on Thursday last.

*Chairman of the Board, elected by the Association:*

Benjamin W. RICHARDSON, M.D., London

*Elected by the Committee of Council:*

George BURROWS, M.D., F.R.S., London

H. D. CARDEN, Esq., Worcester

R. B. CARTER, Esq., Stroud

T. HECKSTALL SMITH, Esq., St. Mary Cray  
(One Vacancy.)

*Elected by Branches:*

*Bath and Bristol Branch:*

William BUDD, M.D., Clifton

R. W. FALCONER, M.D., Bath

*Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch:*

Edwin BARTLEET, Esq., Campden

John CLAY, Esq., Birmingham

G. FAYRE, M.D., Henley-in-Arden

*Cambridge and Huntingdon Branch:*

Peter W. LATHAM, M.D., Cambridge

*East Anglian Branch:*

B. CHEVALLIER, M.D., Ipswich

Edward COPEMAN, M.D., Norwich

*East York and North Lincoln Branch:*

Sir Henry COOPER, M.D., Hull

*Lancashire and Cheshire Branch:*

L. E. DESMOND, M.D., Liverpool

George SOUTHAM, Esq., Manchester

Edward WATERS, M.D., Chester

*Metropolitan Counties Branch:*

Charles F. J. LORD, Esq., Hampstead

Edward H. SIEVEKING, M.D., London

A. P. STEWART, M.D., London

*Midland Branch:*

Edwin MORRIS, M.D., Spalding

William OGLE, M.D., Derby

Thomas PAGET, Esq., Leicester

*North Wales Branch:*

T. Taylor GRIFFITH, Esq., Wrexham

*Reading Branch:*

George POUND, Esq., Odiham

*Shropshire Ethical Branch:*

(No return.)

*Shropshire Scientific Branch:*

Samuel WOOD, Esq., Shrewsbury

*South-Eastern Branch:*

John ARMSTRONG, M.D., Gravesend

Henry COLLET, M.D., Worthing

Edward WESTALL, M.D., Caterham

*South Midland Branch:*

John M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton

Edward DANIELL, Esq., Newport Pagnell

Henry VEASEY, Esq., Woburn

*South-Western Branch:*

Thomas L. FRIDHAM, Esq., Bideford

(Two vacancies.)

*West Somerset Branch:*

(Election not yet made.)

*Yorkshire Branch:*

W. D. HUSBAND, Esq., York

(One vacancy.)

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

	£.	s.	d.
Amount already contributed.....	333	13	0
Dr. Fayer (Henley-in-Arden).....	10	10	0
Further contributions will be announced.			

### 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.

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

A MEETING of the above Branch was held in the Medical Department of the Birmingham Library, on Thursday, October 13th; JAMES RUSSELL, M.D., President-elect, in the Chair. There were also twenty-one members present.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen, having been previously elected members of the Association, were elected members of the Branch:—T. J. Aubin, Esq., Kingswinford; J. H. T. Bailey, Esq., Coleshill; Chas. S. Boswell, Esq., Redditch; G. H. Fosbrooke, Esq., Bidford; George E. Horton, Esq., Dudley; John Manley, Esq., West Bromwich.

*Medical Provident Fund.* After a very lengthened discussion, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Provident Relief Fund:—Edwin Bartleet, Esq., Campden; John Clay, Esq., Birmingham; and George Fayrer, M.D., Henley-in-Arden.

*Paper.* Dr. WADE read a very able paper on the Production of Heart Diseases by Violence, with Cases illustrative of the different Varieties of Disease determined by Sudden Over-exertion and Accidents.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: QUARTERLY MEETING.

A QUARTERLY meeting was held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 13th, 1864, at 7 p.m. Present: J. H. KINGLAKE, M.D., in the Chair; Messrs. Randolph, Legge, Alford, H. J. Alford, W. Liddon, and Dr. Kelly.

*Next Annual Meeting.* It was resolved: "That the next annual meeting be held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton; and that Hugh Morris, Esq., of South Petherton, be President-elect."

*Medical Provident Fund.* It was resolved: "That the Branch is not at present prepared to nominate a Director to the Provident Relief Fund."

*Papers.* 1. Mr. LEGGE read a paper on Scarlatina, as it had fallen under his observation in the neighbourhood of Wiviliscombe during a recent epidemic. This interesting paper was accompanied by an elaborate table containing details of ninety cases. A long discussion followed, and Mr. Legge was thanked for his communication.

2. Mr. W. LIDDON exhibited Preparations of two Eyes which he had lately removed, one on account of Malignant Disease, and the other of Extensive Injury from an accident. The cases and operation were shortly described.

3. Dr. KELLY described a Remarkable Birth, where the fœtus presented the appearance of, and was mistaken for, a monstrosity without face or limbs; it having been born so closely enveloped in transparent

membranes, from which the liquor amnii had escaped, that the placenta covered the face and anterior surface of the child, hiding its features and limbs, and seeming to have grown to it. It was only on minute inspection that the discovery of the real state of things was made out, and, unfortunately, after the death of the imprisoned fœtus had taken place.

4. Dr. KELLY gave the history of a case in which Barnes' Dilators were successfully used for inducing Premature Labour. The apparatus was shown and explained.

### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH: MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at Cambridge on October 13th; G. E. PAGET, M.D., in the chair. There were also present: J. Carter, Esq. (Cambridge); C. P. Daniell, Esq. (Swavesey); M. Foster, Esq. (Huntingdon); G. L. Girling, Esq. (St. Ives); Dr. Green (Cambridge); Dr. Latham (Cambridge); and Dr. Pinchard (Cottenham).

The following resolutions were passed.

"That P. W. Latham, M.D., be appointed the representative of the Branch on the Directorate of the Medical Provident Fund."

"That it is not desirable that the age of contributors to the Provident Fund be limited to 60 years. That the representative of the Branch be requested to communicate this resolution to the Board of Directors."

"That the next annual meeting be held at Ely."

"That John Muriel, Esq., be President-Elect."

## Correspondence.

### TREATMENT OF PARTURIENT WOMEN.

LETTER FROM THOMAS POPE, ESQ.

SIR,—I should not have noticed Dr. Hewitt's reply to my letter, if etiquette were out of the question; but as he has asked me a question, it necessitates an answer.

In that part of my letter where I speak of the deranged state of the digestive organs at and before the time of labour, he says, "May I ask Mr. Pope for the proof of this?" and then goes on to say, "Women are, as a rule, capable of eating a good dinner, and digesting it easily and comfortably, up to the very time when labour begins." My answer to this is, "*Exceptio probat regulam*"; for the general rule is, that all parturient women have anorexia, flatulence, and all the other symptoms, more or less, of derangement of the digestive function; and the assertion to the contrary, may be characterised as "*Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cygno*."

And now, I would advise Dr. Hewitt to ponder well my letter; and, unless he can say something more to the purpose, to come over to my way of thinking in this matter; for, assuredly, as regards the state of the stomach, etc., and milk-fever, he will prove himself thereby a better friend to the parturient daughters of Eve. *O magna vis veritatis.*

I am, etc.,

THOMAS POPE.

Clebury Mortimer, Shropshire, Oct. 16th, 1864.

### LETTER FROM WILLIAM LEGGE, ESQ.

SIR,—I am glad to see the attention of our associates drawn to so important a subject as the diet of child-bed, on which, unfortunately, so great a difference of opinion exists; for my own part, a rather ex-

bag of membranes protruding, but flaccid, and with it the hand of the child. I endeavoured to return it; but, the pains being violent and with hardly any intermission, was unable to do so. The arm and shoulder quickly followed. I introduced my hand into the uterus, hoping to seize a foot; but the violence and frequency of the pains compelled me to desist. I waited some time, hoping they would moderate; but, the action continuing, the breech became jammed into the brim. The hand and arm still protruded. In about five minutes, the breech and right arm were completely expelled from the pelvis, the rest following immediately. A dead male child was the result.

I think this case fully accords with the views entertained by many members of the profession—that where we have a large and capacious pelvis, with the parts thoroughly relaxed, we are justified in letting Nature supersede us, and avoid in many cases an unjustifiable and dangerous amount of force.

I am, etc., WILLIAM SOPER.

1, St. George's Villas, Stockwell Road, October 1864.

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.** At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Wednesday, October 19th, 1864, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Barker, William Lewington, Hungerford  
Barrington, Nicholas William, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service

Belcher, Joseph Silverthorne, M.D.St. Andrews, 3, New Road, Wellclose Square

Burman, William Maxwell, Wath-upon-Deerne

Chippendale, Walter, M.D.St. Andrews, Palermo, Sicily

Colborne, Anthony Charles, 53, Tachbrook Street, Pimlico

Eames, John Davey, Bourton-on-the-Water

Ferguson, Frederick Stuart, M.D.Edin., Bolton

Gray, John Temperley, 1, Portland Terrace, Daiston Lane

Hodge, Benjamin Terry, Sidmouth

Latté, James, St. George's Hospital

Leigh, Thomas, St. George's Hospital

Merry, Robert Rosier, Chelmsford

Oliphant, John, M.D.Edin., 24, Alfred Street, Bedford Square

Phillips, John Jones, Guy's Hospital

Puzey, Chauncey, Guy's Hospital

Schmid, Carl Theodor, M.D.Tubingen, 33, Edwards Square, Kensington

Williams, John David, Bala, North Wales

The following gentlemen were reported by the examiners to have passed the Primary Professional Examination:—

Bradshawe, Paris, King's College

Hoffmeister, William, University College

Nowell, Richard Bottomley, Guy's Hospital

Renshaw, William Alfred, Manchester

Rogers, Charles Edward Heron, Middlesex Hospital

Swindale, John, Middlesex Hospital

Tindall, Alexander McIvor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Webb, John Holden, St. Mary's Hospital

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.** The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on the 19th instant.

Bailey, William, Tipton, Staffordshire; diploma of membership dated July 27, 1864

Browne, Edgar Athelstane, Notting Hill; April 26, 1864

Fairbank, Thomas, Thiberton Street, Islington; July 27, 1864

Jones, Alfred Orlando, Milner Square; May 13, 1864

Langworthy, George Vincent, Modbury, Devon; April 27, 1864

Lawrence, Henry Cripps, Kingston-on-Thames; July 27, 1864

Owen, Robert Edward, Beaumaris; May 12, 1864

Pearless, Charles Durrant, East Grinstead; January 26, 1864

Powdrell, John, Farndon, near Chester; April 27, 1864  
Thompson, William Allin, Oxford; May 2, 1861  
Ward, Martindale Cowslade, Markham Square; May 10, 1864  
Wills, Charles James, Stockwell; May 24, 1864  
Yates, William, Richmond; April 27, 1864

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.** Degree of M.D.  
Liveing, Robert

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On October 13th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Carreg, Griffith Llewelyn, Birmingham

Herbert, Henry Carden, Castle Island, co. Kerry

Pyle, Charles John, Amesbury, Wilts

Smith, John Ablewhite, Louth, Lincolnshire

Worger, Thomas Hewlett, Kent and Canterbury Hospital

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

Leigh, Thomas Drake, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool

## APPOINTMENTS.

### ARMY.

ALDER, Assistant-Surgeon S., 62nd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Mackenzie, M.D.

ARMSTRONG, Assistant-Surgeon L., M.D., 13th Hussars, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* H. Franklin.

EKIN, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.B., 4th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* G. Saunders.

ELLIOTT, Staff-Surgeon-Major R. C., C.B., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

FERRIS, Surgeon-Major G. T., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, *vice* H. B. Franklin.

FRANKLYN, Staff-Surgeon H. B., to be Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* G. T. Ferris.

GIRD, Staff-Surgeon-Major A., M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* J. Mout, C.B.

JOHNSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 13th Hussars, *vice* L. Armstrong, M.D.

MACKENZIE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 62nd Foot, *vice* S. Alder.

MOUT, Deputy Inspector-General J., C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SHAW, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th Foot, *vice* J. Ekin, M.B.

TIPPETTS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A. M., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* H. C. Elliot, C.B.

**ROYAL NAVY.**

COOKE, George P., M.D., Surgeon (additional), to the *Duncan*.

EDMONDS, Henry, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*.

ELLIOT, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Excellent*, for the *Royal Sovereign*.

KIPLING, Thomas, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Duncan*.

MCLEMMET, Richard C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Duncan*.

MANGLE, Robert, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Duncan*.

NIHILL, John, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Duncan*.

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

BURTON, R. G., M.D., to be Surgeon 21st Kent R.V.

DOLMAN, A. H., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 6th Derbyshire R.V.

FROST, T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th Yorkshire A.V.

MATHER, G. R., M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.

MEADE, H., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Yorkshire A.V.

MITCHELL, E., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Brigade Caithness-shire A.V.

JOHNSTON, T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 19th Lanarkshire R.V.

SMITH, A. W., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.

STEPHEN, W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Aberdeenshire A.V.

WATSON, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne R.V.

## DEATHS.

DIAMOND. On October 11th, at Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 2 months, Rosa Jane, daughter of Warren H. Diamond, M.D.

HALFORD, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, at 1, City Road, aged 45, on October 12.

LODGE, Henry S., M.B., 2nd Regiment, at Bermuda, on August 31.

LOVER, William, M.D., in Dublin, aged 57, on August 23.

MACLEAN, Charles, M.D., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Bathmines, Dublin, aged 74, on October 4.

MILROY, David, M.D., 80th Regiment, at Bermuda, on Sept. 3.

RUSSELL, Wm., M.D., at Lausanne, aged 23, on October 2.

SKEGG, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, at St. Martin's Place, aged 60, on October 17.

**BEQUEST.** A Miss Clements has left £30,000 to be divided amongst the charities of Liverpool.

**NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.** On Saturday last the new German Hospital at Dalston was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

**DINNER TO DR. EWART.** A public dinner was lately given to Dr. Ewart on the occasion of his leaving Middleton in Teasdale, and a gold watch presented to him.

**THE OLD SAD TALE.** We regret to learn that cholera is very bad among the men of the 20th Regiment, although there is no disease anywhere else. Their huts are said to be too crowded, and badly ventilated.

**BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.** At the weekly board, held on Friday week, the further munificent sum of £2000 was received from Colonel Mason, the chairman of the Musical Festival Committee, on account of the proceeds of the late festival, making altogether £5000 which have been paid to the funds. (*Birmingham Gazette.*)

**REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.** The annual registration of students pursuing their studies at the eleven Metropolitan Schools, has just been concluded at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and at Apothecaries' Hall, and it is stated that, there is some falling off in the gross number, and that at only three schools is there a slight increase over last year.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.** Dr. Paget (Caius), Dr. Dickenson (Caius), Mr. Lestourgeon (Trinity), and Dr. Latham (Downing), have been appointed examiners in medicine; Dr. Humphry (Downing), and Mr. Lestourgeon (Trinity), examiners in surgery. Dr. Drosier (Caius), has been appointed deputy-professor of anatomy, on the nomination of Professor Clark.

**BANTINGISM.** Mr. Banting is in great force—the accession of Alderman Mechi to his ranks having had a good effect on the recruiting. A gentleman recently wrote to him announcing that he had successfully reduced himself by eighty pounds, the largest amount yet known. The Emperor of the French is trying the Banting system, and is said to have already profited greatly thereby.

**HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.** The Registrar-General's monthly return for the eight principal towns of Scotland shows that in September the births, deaths, and marriages were all considerably above the average. The zymotic class of diseases caused about one-third of the deaths (32 per cent.), in Perth, 42; in Greenock, 43; and in Paisley, 47 per cent. The deaths from scarlatina rose in September to 125; but typhus fever was the most fatal of the zymotic diseases; it was most prevalent in Greenock, Aberdeen, Leith, and Glasgow, and caused 155 deaths in the eight towns, among a population not a third of that of the metropolis. The weather was nearly normal during the month.

**REFUSAL OF CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.** A poor woman of Shadwell, made application to Mr. Partridge for redress. Her husband died last Monday, and was attended by Mr. Hawkins, of Colet Place, to whom she applied for a certificate of the cause of death. Mr. Hawkins refused to give her a certificate unless she paid him 6s. She was unable to raise the money, and the undertaker dared not remove the body from the house without a medical certificate. Mr. Partridge directed 412 K, to wait upon Mr. Hawkins, and upon his return, was told that Mr. Hawkins peremptorily declined granting any certificate until he was paid 6s. If the woman were anxious to bury the body of her husband, she had better apply to the parish. The magistrate observed that he could not compel the surgeon to give a certificate. He was very sorry for the poor widow, but he could not help her.

**PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL AT DONCASTER.** A movement to establish a public general infirmary at Doncaster, is received with great favour at Doncaster and the neighbourhood, and at a meeting held on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Moore, the Mayor, it was announced by Alderman Shirley that upwards of £3,400 had been promised towards the required amount of £5,000 including £500 from the Corporation at Doncaster. Such an institution is greatly needed, inasmuch as from the introduction of machinery in the agricultural districts accidents are of more frequent occurrence. A report, which showed that the governors of the dispensary had agreed to amalgamate with the proposed infirmary, and that a site embracing 2,440 square yards had been selected, was unanimously agreed to.

**POISONING BY YEW-TREE BERRIES.** It appeared that a girl 3 years old, daughter of the gardener to the Finchley Cemetery, was observed by the father to eat one or two of the berries from an Irish yew-tree, but he then thought nothing of the circumstance. Shortly afterwards the child was taken with a kind of faintness. The mother gave her a small quantity of brandy and other restoratives, which seemed to recover her, and she was then put to bed, a dose of castor oil being administered. The deceased, however, relapsed into her former alarming state, and death ensued. Mr. J. White, surgeon, found her dead. On *post mortem* examination, he found in the stomach some partly digested yew-tree berries—from twenty to fifty. He produced some of the seeds, but many of them had passed into the intestines. The husks and seeds were poisonous, but not the fleshy part of the berry. The stomach and intestines were patched and inflamed, showing the irritative action of poison, which was caused by the berries. The coroner remarked that this was a very important case, for yew-trees were thickly planted in all the cemeteries, and by the fact becoming known that the berries were poisonous, greater watch would be kept upon children by those who had them under their care while visiting such gardens.

**OZONE TESTS AND READINGS.** Dr. Allnatt says: "I conclude that bibulous paper, saturated with a solution of iodide of potassium and starch or thin arrow-root, affords the most effective tests we possess. The formula of its preparation is as follows. Take of pure white starch, 1 ounce; iodide of potassium, 3 drachms; mix in a marble mortar, and add gradually 6 ounces of boiling water. The papers to be saturated with the mixture while hot, carefully dried out of contact with the external air, and preserved in close tin boxes." Mr. Lowe remarks: "Assuming that we have adopted the best tests and the most approved method of using those tests, it will be requisite to correct the readings for the velocity of air at the time, for the height of the barometer, for temperature, and for the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere. It must be borne in mind that if in a given time 1,000 cubic feet of air passing through the ozone-box gives a register of 4, 2,000 feet passing through in the same time will give one of double that amount. Moisture can also increase or diminish the action, a very dry air, or a perfectly saturated atmosphere showing a *minimum*. The lower the barometer descends the more ozone is shown upon the tests. In very hot or very cold weather ozone is also at a *minimum*. With a west there is much more ozone than with an east wind. The *maximum* amount of ozone will occur with a moderately moist atmosphere, a temperature between 50° and 60°, a barometrical pressure under 29 inches, and a gale occurring at the same time. Before the actual amount of ozone can be ascertained, certain corrections must be applied, and until uniformity is

adopted the observations cannot be made comparable. Under these circumstances we can do little more than record much or little ozone.

**THE GRIEVANCES OF DRUGGISTS.** The following is a portion of the address of the president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held at Bath:—"All the responsibilities of professional men are laid upon chemists without either the dignity or emolument. We are treated as shopkeepers, with profits less than those of an ironmonger. Rich and poor of all grades do not hesitate to consult them in all sorts of difficulties, and obtain freely and gratuitously that for which a physician or consulting chemist would charge a handsome fee. That the information thus freely accorded to all is truly valuable, is proved by the fact of the constancy of the practice, and the needless jealousy of many professional men. To obtain this amount of public confidence, a large expenditure of means, careful observation, energy, study, and integrity of purpose, are required. When the public confidence is secured, it is the interest of the chemist to maintain it by all and every means in his power. Foremost amongst the means are the obtaining good assistants, and making such arrangements in the establishment as shall, as far as practicable, obviate all chances of accident. Having done this, and exercising constant watchfulness, all that a man can do has been done. No regulations could be devised nor Act of Parliament enforced to prevent a physician from making a wrong mark, which might lead to fatal results. The case at Liverpool brings all these considerations before us in the most vivid manner. . . . Is a man to suffer destructive and ruinous spoliation because his assistant is not more than human? It is monstrous injustice. A general practitioner may, and does make numberless mistakes with impunity, because the facts are confined to himself and his own surgery. The eyes of the physician and the public are not on him or his dispenser, to stimulate to vigilance and care; thus few accidents under such circumstances ever see the light, and perhaps it is well it should be so. Without some change in the law, the profession will be abandoned by educated and high-minded men, and their places taken by others, ignorant and reckless, and thus public safety will be jeopardised. The twelve pence now demanded for as many doses of pills, can only be adequately replaced by a sum equal to the fee of the prescriber; for it is clear we have the responsibility of two professions on our shoulders, which ought in common justice to be paid for."

**LEPROSY IN INDIA.** With the appearance of the disorder, all our readers must be more or less familiar. Our streets and bazaars furnish us with terrible illustrations of the ravages which this disease makes on the human face and figure. The disease generally manifests itself at from 20 to 30 years of age, and proves fatal in from twelve to thirty. It is, however, very seldom in itself attended by such results; but it commonly induces a predisposition to other diseases, such as dysentery, low fever, etc., from which the patient generally dies. It is allowed that it more commonly attacks the male sex; but as females can and do conceal the disease, this assertion must be accepted with an allowance. Opinions would appear to be divided, as to whether it attacks Europeans in this country or not. It affects Hindoos and Mahomedans almost equally, and occurs both among high-caste men who eat only vegetables, and low-caste men who eat everything. The disorder is by some attributed to the miserable way in which natives live, in foul unventilated houses, alongside of miasmatic marshes and heaps of all kinds of filth, wearing clothes which they never put off except for a few minutes, when they dip them in some pond, and their generally unclean

habits. But in this some of the writers cannot agree. The disease is considered hereditary. Dr. Paske, of Saharunpore, states that the belief in the hereditary transmission of this disease was so deeply grounded in the minds of the Rajabees generally, that they were in the habit of burying alive, not only the leper himself, but all his relatives and friends, lest, in multiplying their kind, the disease should be communicated to distant generations. In Shreenuggur, a similar custom prevailed. Every person affected with leprosy was buried alive, a father burying his son, and a son his father. Although the natives believe that leprosy is contagious, the authors of the reports before us are decidedly of a different opinion. Lepers retain their wives, who are never affected; hospital servants who wash the ulcers of these unhappy sufferers remain free; wealthy lepers entertain men for the same purpose, who wash and dress their sores once or twice a day, and are in constant attendance on them, and are yet untouched by the disorder. Dr. Corbyn, of Bareilly, mentions an instance of a woman, who is a leper, being employed as a cook in a public serai; and she assured him that no objection had ever been made by travellers to food prepared by her. Dr. Paske believes that the discharge from the ulcerative stage, if applied to an abraded surface, would inoculate the individual with whom it came in contact. Dr. Loch, of Mirzapore, and Dr. Annesley, of Jhansie, report two cases of spontaneous cure, the former of father and son, the latter of two women. In the former case, the boy was wholly cured, the father partially. But, generally speaking, medicine can only check progress, not restore the patient to perfect health. (*Bengal Hurkaru.*)

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DISPATCH.** We can only point to three concessions which Sir C. Wood has chosen to make; viz., the promotion of a number of senior assistant-surgeons; the privilege of counting service qualifying for the rank of surgeon-major from date of first commission; and the new furlough pay-table. All the other grievances, of which the medical service has so long and so loudly complained, remain unredressed. The invidious distinctions between the two services still remain of assigning commissions to the deputy inspectors-general and inspectors-general of the British service, while these grades in the Indian service are declared by the Royal Warrant to be only staff-appointments; of assigning a superior rate of pay to the deputy-inspectors of the British service in India, who are also entitled to retiring pensions and half-pay pensions according to rank, while in the Indian service pensions are still regulated by length of service only. The new pay-table is a delusion; as, with the exception of the surgeon-majors attached to native regiments, the new scale of pay is actually less than the old scale. The half-pay pension of a surgeon-major in the Indian service, after twenty years, is £200, or exactly the same as is given to a surgeon of the British service after ten years! In the grades of inspector and deputy inspector general, the pensions in the British service are regulated by rank, while in the Indian service they are given by length of service only. It can be stated in a very few words what the medical service did look forward to, and what they would have been satisfied with. They expected to receive the effective pay of their relative ranks, with a graduated scale of staff salary similar to that granted to military officers in the new organisation of the army; they also expected to be put on a footing of equality with medical officers of the British service in regard to the commissions and pay of their deputy inspectors-general, as well as to have their pensions regulated by rank, as in the British service. (*Bombay Gazette.*)

## 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 Orthopedic, 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.

**THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians to inquire into the condition of the Army Medical Officers is formed of the Senior Censor, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Gavin Milroy, Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Markham.

**A MEMBER.**—We are not responsible for the opinions of Dr. Kidd. We quite agree with our correspondent's estimate of the value of *Good Words*.

**DR. STEPHENS'S** interesting details of the fatal attempt to procure abortion at Brighton, shall appear next week.

**THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL** contains Professor MacLagan's Graduation Address; Cases of Ague, with Remarks, by Mr. Bartlett and Dr. Ringer; Insufflation as a remedy in Intussusception, by Dr. Greig; Cases of Strangulated Hernia, by Mr. Heath; Loss of Second Phalanx of Left Thumb, etc., by Mr. W. S. Munro; and Case of Degeneration, etc., of the Brain, by Dr. K. McLeod. Information on Medical Education; Reviews of Macleod on Surgical Diagnosis, of New Publications of the Anthropological Society, and of Scoresby-Jackson on the Influence of Weather, etc.; Periscope; and Medical News.

**THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**—**SIR:** The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—John Ward, Esq. (Penistone), £1:1; G. W. Bagg, Esq. (Southam), 5s.; J. Blackshaw, Esq. (Stockport), £1:1; Osborne Johnson, Esq. (Newark), 10s. 6d.; W. W. Pearce, Esq. (Ashby-de-la-Zouch), 10s.; R. Kerswill, Esq. (St. Germans), 10s. 6d.; A. G. Roper, Esq. (Croydon), £1:1; G. W. Pretty, Esq. (Hoxne), 10s.; Dr. Plumbé (Maidenhead), 10s.; J. Westell, Esq. (Maidenhead), £1; L. Wooldridge, Esq. (Whitechurch), 5s.; T. Ploverman, Esq. (Langport), 5s. 6d.; Dr. Wm. Rayner (Stockport), £1:1; G. Terry, Esq. (Frome), 5s.; E. Cockey, Esq. (Frome), 5s.

Amount previously announced, £80:9. Received at the Lancet office, £5:13.

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

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, October 10th, 1864.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. C. HARRISON; DR. GOODE; DR. KELLY; MR. JOHN BRIDGER; DR. THOMPSON; DR. HOLLAND; MR. LOWNDES; MR. W. SOPER; DR. C. TAYLOR; MR. W. PARKER; MR. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS; MR. W. LEGGE; MR. THOMAS POPE; MR. J. VOSE SOLOMON; DR. MORRIS; MR. HAYNES WALTON; DR. FREDERICK J. BROWN; DR. C. H. F. ROUTH; DR. R. FOWLER; MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON; DR. J. STEPHENS; MR. T. M. STONE; MR. WILLIAM COPNEY; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; DR. ROUTH; MR. A. NAPPER; DR. GARSTANG; DR. W. NEWMAN; and DR. THOMPSON.

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