

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

Medical Provident Fund. At a recent meeting of the Council of this Branch, Dr. C. RADCLYFFE HALL (Torquay) and Dr. THOMAS LITTLETON (Saltash) were elected Directors of the Medical Provident Fund, in the room of Dr. Cookworthy and P. C. De la Garde, Esq.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A MEETING was held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on November 17th, at 3 P.M. The following papers were read.

1. The Relative Frequency and Duration of Epidemics of Different Diseases during the last Twenty-seven Years, as observed in Canterbury. By G. Rigden, Esq.

2. Double Vagina obstructing Delivery: Operation. By R. Tassell, M.D.

3. Case of Heart-Disease. By W. Sankey, Esq.

4. Diet after Delivery. By W. Sankey, Esq.

5. Induction of Premature Labour. A Forceps Case. By R. L. Bowles, Esq.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1864.

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

ON THE NERVOUS STRUCTURES AND THE ACTION OF THE HEART. BY ROBERT LEE, M.D., F.R.S.

GALEN affirmed that the heart has no nerves, and that it is not a muscular organ. Vesalius, Realduus Columbus, and Cæsalpinus adopted these opinions. The cause of the motion of the heart, or the source of its sensitive and contractile power, has engaged the attention of the most profound anatomists and physiologists ever since the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Harvey considered the motion of the heart to be muscular. Three years after the death of Harvey the Royal Society was constituted by Charles II a corporate body, "for the promoting of the knowledge of natural things and useful arts by experiments, to the glory of God and the good of mankind." Anatomy and physiology were then considered two of the most important branches of knowledge to which the fellows could direct their attention, and at no period since have they ceased to be viewed in the same light. The doctrine of the circulation of the blood was then almost universally admitted, but the cause of the action of the heart had not been discovered by Harvey; and during the last two centuries the most eminent medical philosophers have been engaged in the investigation of the subject, and the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of London have contained the results of their most important researches.

In 1670, a paper by the Hon. Robert Boyle, entitled, "On the Motion of the Separated Heart of a Cold Animal in the Exhausted Receiver," was published in vols. iv and v.

An analysis of Dr. Lower's treatise, *De Corde: item de Motu et Colore Sanguinis*, etc., was published

in 1669. A Discourse by Dr. Drake concerning some Influence of Respiration on the Motion of the Heart was published in vol. xxiii. A Discourse on the Power of the Heart, addressed to Dr. Meade by Dr. Jurine, was published in vol. xxx, and a letter in defence of the Doctrine of the Power of the Heart against the objections of Dr. Keil. Vol. xli contains a short account of Dr. A. Stewart's paper concerning the Muscular Structure of the Heart. Dr. Mortimer Borelli computed the motive power of the heart to be equal to 3,000 pounds.

It is impossible, said the author, to tell how many Croonian Lectures have been read before the Royal Society on muscular motion and the heart's action. Mr. J. Hunter read six between 1776 and 1782. In 1790 one was read by Sir Gilbert Blane, and twelve by Sir Everard Home between 1795 and 1828, and two by Sir A. Carlisle in 1806 and 1808. In 1808 one was read by Dr. Thomas Young; in 1811 one by Mr. B. C. Brodie. Le Gallois' work was published in 1815, and the same year a paper was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Dr. Wilson Philip, entitled, "Experiments made with a view to ascertain the Principle upon which the Action of the Heart depends, and the Relations which subsist between that Organ and the Nervous System." In 1815 a paper was published by Mr. Clift, entitled, "Experiments to ascertain the Influence of the Spinal Cord on the Action of the Heart in Fishes."

After all these elaborate researches had been made, the cause of the heart's action, one of the most difficult problems in physiology, remained unsolved. It did not appear that any of these anatomists and physiologists made an attempt to discover to what an extent the heart is endowed with nervous structures, and whether the action of the heart could not be referred to the influence of these structures, independent of the brain and spinal cord. Haller, Wurberg, Sömmering, and other anatomists who lived about the middle and towards the close of the last century, affirmed that the action of the heart did not depend upon nervous influence, but an unknown hypothetical principle which they called irritability. This, they said, was the cause of muscular action in all parts of the body.

In 1791 or 1792, B. J. Behrends, a pupil of Professor Sömmering, published a treatise, entitled, *Dissertatio Inauguralis quæ demonstratur Cor Nervis carere*.

In 1794 Scarpa's work, *Tabulæ Neurologicæ ad Illustrandum Historiam Anatomicam Cardiacorum*, was published. It contains four engravings of the human heart; and if these be examined it will be seen that branches of nerves have been represented accompanying the coronary arteries, as in the engraving of Behrends, but few, if any, passing into the muscular substance of the heart.

In Mr. Swan's magnificent work, published in 1830, only a few small branches of nerves have been represented, which accompany the coronary arteries, and the muscular substance of the heart is represented as almost completely destitute of nerves.

In 1839 M. Remak stated that he had discovered in the human heart small ganglia on the filaments of the cardiac nerves, as they ramify on the substance of the heart. In the engraving which accompanies M. Remak's paper, the heart is represented as almost totally destitute both of ganglia and nerves.

It is impossible to deny that at this time and in 1844 the nervous system of the heart remained undiscovered, and the cause of the heart's action unexplained. The discovery of the ganglia and nerves of the uterus on April 8th, 1838, led by an extraordinary and unexpected route to the discovery of the ganglia and nerves of the heart in September 1846, by which the problem of the heart's action was finally solved.

safety, in spite of the prejudice against it, when we are fully impressed with the facts, that the operation is never done except when a distended bladder lifts up the peritoneum, and that the trocar is directed to be passed into the bladder by a *simple* puncture at a point not more than an inch above the pubes. Of course, too, the trocar should be retracted within its cannula when half-way across the bladder. By *simple* is meant, not hampered by previous dissection. With a three-inch incision and dissection down to the peritoneum, as directed by surgical authorities, the operation may well be deemed a dangerous course to take.

The question of emasculation can only be decided by future observation. It is not known in what proportion of cases inveterate stricture interferes with the virile function; nor how often perineal section, properly so called, leaves it intact; but it is certain that a purblind dissection deep in the perinaem must be apt to involve the verumentanum vasa deferentia et vesiculæ. Perhaps their mutilation and disconnection accounts for the fact named by Mr. Pollock in his paper published by you last week; namely, that "the wound may never heal, but become fistulous, although a free and proper passage through the urethra may be restored." I claim, then, for puncture above the pubes, that, by excusing the urethra its duty in micturition for any length of time, it offers to dilatation the best opportunity of working a cure, and to stricture its best chance of being satisfactorily cured.

I have so far confined myself to matters essential to the philosophical consideration of puncture *v. section* in impracticable stricture. I have now to remind Dr. Morris of his misapprehension as to the catheter which I pointed out in his first note, and which he must have seen while reperusing my paper of 1859, yet has not acknowledged. I would also indicate to him that, in his last, he imputes to me that I have written what I know to be not correct. "No, no, Mr. Paget; you must know this 'groping dissection' is not correct." I would now suggest to him, that personal imputations are not either customary or valuable as aids in an argument.

I am, etc., THOMAS PAGET.

Leicester, November 25th, 1864.

TREATMENT OF PARTURIENT WOMEN.

SIR,—It appears to me that the discussion upon the treatment of parturient women is assuming a different form from that which it presented at first. We do not want to know whether ergot be admissible, or when; neither would a polemical discussion as to whether or not Dame Eve's sorrows have been multiplied be quite in place in a medical journal. Parturient women of the present day are not quite so *au naturel* as our first mother was. That being admitted, then the parturient state may to a certain extent be looked upon as a disease; or rather, the condition of the patient may be regarded as one in which various diseases may readily be induced by a deviation from proper treatment. All this being granted, then let gentlemen, should any be found who may think it worth their while to prolong the discussion (for I do not) answer this. Take twenty parturient women who may have gone through their labours in every way naturally: Would it be necessary to keep such women for one week on gruel, tea and toast, and mutton-broth? or would it be, on the other hand, the more proper to see such women on the morrow after their trouble, order a mild aperient the following morning, and, after its action, gently propose a mutton-chop, with sherry and water or

glass of mild beer, as an introduction to that liberal diet peremptorily demanded by all suckling mothers? Let us have no "shunting off from the direct line", as Mr. MacCarthy hath it, but steadily observe the question in point, and answer who can.

My midwifery practice has extended to many hundreds; so I can speak practically of the above treatment as being right. I am, etc., W. A. J.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following is a list of candidates who passed the late Second M.B. Examination.—Pass Examination.

First Division.

Best, Palemon, University College
Carter, William, Charing Cross and St. Thomas's
Casey, Edward, King's College
Coombs, Carey Pearce, St. Mary's Hospital
Day, Edwin Edmund, King's College
Edwards, Thomas Marsden, Andersonian Institution
Fairbank, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, University College
Hingston, Charles Albert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Hooper, John Harward, St. Thomas's Hospital
Kemphorne, Henry Law, King's College
Ludlow, Ebenezer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Miller, Richard May (B.A.), University College
Morton, John, St. Thomas's Hospital
Nunneley, John Albert, Leeds and Guy's Hospital
Phillips, John Jones, Guy's Hospital
Rickards, Walter, University College
Simms, Frederick, King's College
Smith, William Frank, Guy's Hospital
Wesley, John Sebastian, King's College

Second Division.

Edis, Frederick Pooley, Westminster Hospital
Hinds, James, Queen's College, Birmingham
King, George, London Hospital
Taylor, Shephard Thomas, King's College
Willey, Henry, King's College
Woodhouse, Thomas James, St. Thomas's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On November 24th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Clark, William Falconer, Cunningham Place
Lathey, Walter, Manor Street, Clapham
May, Augustus Square, Plymouth
Steele, Henry Octavius, Gomersal, Yorkshire
Swindale, John, Appledore, Devon

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

Hornie, Edward, Charing Cross Hospital
Searle, George Clements, St. George's Hospital
Stuart, Robert, Guy's Hospital
Underhill, Francis William, St. George's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

ALSTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. E., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* R. Storey.
CULLEN, Assistant-Surgeon D., M.D., 17th Lancers, to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Dragoon Guards, *vice* S. A. Lithgow.
GRANT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. A. P., to be Assistant-Surgeon 43rd Foot, *vice* J. J. Henry.
GUINNESS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. C., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* W. Y. Jeeves.
HENRY, Assistant-Surgeon J. J., 43rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* R. A. P. Grant.
JEEVES, Assistant-Surgeon W. Y., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* A. D. Taylor, M.D.
LITHGOW, Assistant-Surgeon S. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon 17th Lancers, *vice* D. Cullen, M.D.
MOFFIT, Assistant-Surgeon J. A., Supernumerary in 67th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Youell.
MILLER, Staff-Surgeon O. B., to be Surgeon Military Train, *vice* J. A. Woolfreyes, M.D.
STOREY, Assistant-Surgeon R., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* W. E. Alston, M.D.
WOOLFREYES, Surgeon J. A., M.D., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* O. B. Miller.

ROYAL NAVY.

BELLAMY, George, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

BENNETT, William R., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Duke of Wellington*.
 GILMORE, Robert, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Rattlesnake*.
 GRIGG, Joseph C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*.
 IRWIN, Ahmady, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Aurora*.
 MACLAURIN, Henry N., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.
 MILNE, Thomas, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Jackal*.
 ROHILLY, Michael J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Asia*.
 WILLIAMS, Charles F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.
 BREND, Alfred, Esq., } Acting Assistant-Surgeons, to the
 COWEN, Philip, Esq., } *Royal Adelaide*, for service at
 DUCKWORTH, Dyce, M.D. } Plymouth Hospital.
 DOYLE, Edward W. } Acting Assistant-Surgeons, to the
 ROBERTSON, A. G., Esq. } *Victory*, for service at
 WIMBERLEY, Conrad C., Esq. } Haslar Hospital.

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

FRASER, A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Aberdeenshire R.V.
 FRAYER, J., Esq., to be Hon. Assistant-Surgeon 12th Yorkshire R.V.
 JONES, F. C., Esq., to be Surgeon 7th Surrey R.V.

DEATHS.

ARNOTT, John L., M.D., at Cheltenham, aged 23, on November 18.
 CRANE. On November 21, at 29, Sussex Street, Warwick Square, Mary Ann, wife of F. C. Crane, M.D.
 DRYLAND. On November 23, at Kettering, aged 25, Sarah Lydia, wife of J. W. Dryland, Esq.
 HAWKINS, Frederick, M.D., at Hitchin, aged 63, on November 27.
 KENT, Benjamin A., M.D., of Ryde, in Dover Street, Piccadilly, on November 25.
 LANG, Jeffery, M.D., at Ipplepen, Devon, aged 65, on November 12.
 *PARRY, Richard L., M.D., of Amlwch, Anglesea, on November 19.
 RIDING, Roger, M.D., of 79, Kensington Gardens Square, on Nov. 19.
 RUGG. On November 19, aged 7, Patience, daughter of G. P. Rugg, M.D., of Kennington.
 SEWARD, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, at Littlehampton, aged 31, on November 28.
 SHEARMAN, Charles J., M.D., at Ingatestone, Essex, aged 37, on November 16.
 TAYLOR, John, M.D., at 232, Old Kent Road, aged 64, on Nov. 29.
 WOOD, Charles B., Esq., Surgeon, H.M.S. *Orlando*, drowned off Tunis, on November 3.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. A preliminary examination in general knowledge will take place at the College of Surgeons on the 20th inst. and following days.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The number of students matriculated this year is 1,359, among whom 426 are in the medical faculty. In 1863, at the corresponding period (November 23), the number of students was 1,376, of whom 446 were medical.

LECTURESHIP ON MENTAL DISEASES. Sir Alexander Morison, late physician to Bethlehem Hospital, has founded and endowed a lectureship on Mental Diseases in connection with the Edinburgh College of Physicians. Dr. W. Sellar has been appointed the first lecturer.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held on Wednesday at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The chair was taken by the President, General Sabine, who delivered an address, in which he adverted to the leading scientific and geographical discoveries of the past year, paying in passing a graceful compliment to the memory of the late Captain Speke. Dr. W. A. Miller was elected treasurer for the ensuing year, and Dr. W. Sharpey and Mr. G. Stokes, M.A., secretaries. A council was elected, comprising the Earl Stanhope, Dr. T. Watson, Professor Wheatstone, D.C.L., Colonel Sir G. Everest, C.B., Dr. J. Alderson, Professor J. C. Maxwell, M.A., Professor W. Pole, C.E., the Rev. Professor R. Willis, M.A., Mr. G. Busk, Dr. J. D. Hooker, Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A., Dr. H. Bence Jones, Professor Sylvester, M.A., and other gentlemen. The Royal and Copley medals were presented by the President to the gentlemen to whom they had been adjudged. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms in the evening.

BEQUESTS. By will, Mr. S. Wilson of Norwich leaves £100 to the Whitehaven Infirmary.—The sum of £187:10 has been received by the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, from her Majesty's treasury, being part of a bequest by the late Madame de Lilly to her Majesty the Queen, for the poor of London: and the Metropolitan and Royal Free Hospitals have each received £375 from the same fund.—Mr. Hudson Gurney has left £1000 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS IN JAPAN. The following notices have appeared in the late admiralty dispatches from Japan:—"The medical staff of the Royal Marines, under Dr. C. K. Ord, were most active and prompt in their attendance to the wounded."—"The medical officers, Messrs. E. A. Birch, Samuel M'Bean, and J. T. Comerford, assistant-surgeons, were exceedingly prompt and constant in their attention to the wounded."—"Mr. R. L. B. Head, assistant-surgeon, has been promoted to be surgeon."

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. The public distribution of prizes to the pupils of this establishment took place on Wednesday, November 16th, in the presence of Sir Thomas Phillips, John Propert, Esq., and other friends. Owing to an outbreak of scarlatina in the school last July, the customary anniversary of "the Founder's Day" was not observed—the youths having been sent to their homes rather precipitately, and the prizes for scholarships and good conduct then won were necessarily not presented.

SCOTTISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY REPORT. The Registrar-General for Scotland for the third quarter of 1864, has to record the highest birth-rate he has ever registered in this quarter—namely, 347 (*per annum*) in every 10,000 of the estimated population—377 in the town districts and 313 in the rural; also the highest marriage-rate, 64 in every 10,000—85 in the town districts and 39 in the rural; and a death-rate of 296, which is higher than in this quarter of any of the previous years, except 1863—251 in the towns and 156 in the rural districts. The health of the population was below the average during the quarter. The increase of sickness and death seems to have been most marked in the towns. It has been noticeable in every month of the present year, and cannot be traced to any particular epidemic; there is a general increase of deaths from all diseases. The mortality has been on the increase for two or three years, and the Registrar-General considers that its probable causes merit a searching inquiry.

DR. HENERY AND CO. At the Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday last, a respectably-dressed man applied to Mr. Mansfield for advice. He said: "Some time ago, I saw an advertisement emanating from Dr. Henery, of Dorset Street. By it, I was induced to go to his place. Amongst other things, he said I should require a galvanic battery, for which I would have to pay two guineas. He said, when I no longer required the battery, he would return me the two guineas. I went on with this for about four months, up till May last, and finding I was deriving no benefit from the treatment, I asked for my money back. I now wish to know if I cannot recover the money." Mr. Mansfield: I see by the papers that the scoundrel is in prison, just commencing a term of two years' hard labour. When that has expired, you can sue him for the amount. Applicant: Cannot I go upon the goods at his place? Mr. Mansfield: I think not. Applicant: He has a good deal of property in Dorset Street. Sergeant White, 16 D, said that the goods were being removed out of the district of this court.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. The next competitive examination for medical commissions in the army is announced to be held at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday, the 20th of February. Candidates are required to be between the ages of 21 and 30.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION begins to be agitated in Paris. There is an outcry against contaminating the Seine like the Thames. To distribute the sewage over the country is the remedy proposed; but since Paris has yet to be drained, the country must wait.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF CELEBRATED MEN. At a late *soirée* at the Conservatoire, amongst objects of interest exhibited, was the apparatus used by Lavoisier in effecting the synthesis of water. This has been presented to the Conservatoire by the Academy of Sciences. Is Cavendish's eudiometer still in existence, and where is it to be seen? M. Tresca thinks it a good idea to make a collection of such objects. The simple apparatus of some of the leading discoverers would look strange beside the magnificent display of apparatus which the public professors have at their disposal—paid for, however, out of the public purse. George Stephenson's "Rocket" is at South Kensington; why should they not have Cavendish's eudiometer, if they can get it; and Davy's battery, if the Royal Institution will part with it? How interesting, too, would be a sight of Wollaston's small and simple stock of apparatus. (*Chem. News.*)

POISONING BY LEAD. The following details were elicited at a recent inquest in Ratcliffe, on one Elizabeth Wood, aged 55, who had died in violent convulsions. The deceased, about four months ago, obtained work at a white-lead factory. She was then in good bodily health. She laboured there from six o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, and her wages for these twelve hours was 1s. 6d. Sometimes the work went on till nine o'clock, or even till eleven o'clock at night. There were about twenty women at this factory thus employed. The unfortunate woman soon fell ill, poisoned by the occupation. Her joints became weak, her body wasted, her teeth became black, and she got palsied. With the first effects she went to a doctor, who told her she must inevitably die from the lead-poisoning, unless she left the work. But, she said, she had no choice but to go on or starve. She did so; and first was unable to work on all days in the week, then could struggle only on some, and, finally, could not get to the place at all; then she was seized with convulsions, and died. The medical evidence was to the effect, that her death resulted from lead-poisoning, accelerated by want of food. The jury gave a special verdict, embodying with the medical reasons given in evidence, an opinion that, "considering the deadly nature of the occupation, the hours of employment in white-lead factories are too long; and also that it would be desirable that there should be a systematic inspection of such establishments by a Government officer."

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At a meeting of this Society, on November 7th, Edwin Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. Charles J. Fox read a paper on the Preparation of the Mouth for the Reception of Artificial Teeth. The paper ended with the following conclusions. 1. Every tooth, properly so called, should be retained as long as possible. 2. If any rule is to be laid down at all, it should be, that roots must be extracted prior to the adaptation of artificial teeth; but that circumstances so often occur to render departure from any such rule necessary, and this is a question involving in so eminent a degree the judgment of the dentist, that it is not advisable to publish any rules which may hamper him

in the exercise of his practice. 3. The use of temporary pieces is advisable, where possible; and the practice of a certain class of dentists, of inserting teeth soon after the extraction of roots, etc., without having explained the results of absorption to the patient, cannot be too severely reprehended. It seemed to be the general feeling of the Society, that even roots should be retained as much as possible; but that cases must be judged on their individual merits. At the next meeting, on Dec. 5th, Mr. N. M. Kingsley, an American dentist, will read a paper on the Treatment of Cleft Palate and Artificial Velum. Mr. Kingsley will describe the construction and application of a very ingenious artificial velum of his invention. We believe that some of the London surgeons, as well as dentists—Mr. Sercombe, etc.—who have worked in this field, will be present on the occasion.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS. The announcement of the probability of Sir Charles Wood being made a peer has been received by a large body of men in this country with feelings of great pleasure, but I fear the joy expressed is more on account of his leaving office than at his exaltation to the House of Lords. The Indian officers and the army surgeons have been lately joined in their attacks on Sir Charles Wood's mismanagement by his own Staff Corps. The hardest case seems to occur among the assistant-surgeons and the surgeons of the native infantry regiments. At full-batta stations an assistant-surgeon draws 317 *rupees* per month, while a young doing-duty officer draws 325 *rupees*. After six years' service the assistant-surgeon is entitled to be on a par with the captains; but what is the fact? While a junior wing officer gets 604 *rupees* the doctor only draws 433 *rupees*. There can be no doubt that for the first five years the medical officer is the worst paid officer in his regiment, and is not adequately repaid for the study and practice of his profession, when we compare his pay with that of native infantry regimental officers who have not half his work or responsibility. The medical service in India propose three things to remedy the defects: a staff salary when in medical charge, improved pensions, and abolition of enforced subscriptions to the Medical Retiring Fund.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT PARIS was opened on the 3rd inst. M. Tardieu, the dean, delivered the introductory lecture—a *resumé* of the discoveries of the past year, praises and regrets for the dead, compliments for the living who retire from the Faculty, and plenty of good advice to the students. M. Duruy added some of the latter on his own account. He was sorry to hear that the students did not attend their lectures regularly; that was wrong. Moreover, he added, wicked people asserted that some men obtained their doctor's cap who had never bled a patient, or even put on a bandage; that was very wrong. M. Tardieu, in his address, mentioned some facts which do not look well for the Parisian medical student. It seems that 2,677 presented themselves for examination last year. Out of the number who passed, only one-third obtained a second class, and only 13 out of 1400 obtained a first-class certificate. That, said M. Tardieu, cannot be the normal state of the Faculty of Paris. Bestir yourselves, young gentlemen! Work; study; an ignorant medical practitioner is a public scourge; an ignorant practitioner is a dishonest man! M. Tardieu is evidently of the same opinion as Calonne, Minister of Finance under Louis XVI. Calonne, it is said, died of a pleurisy and "an ignorant practitioner;" and when he was too far gone to be able to speak, he made signs for a pencil and paper, and wrote to his medical attendant as follows:—"You have murdered me! and

if you are an honest man you will never practise medicine any more." I wonder whether Cavour wrote anything like that to his doctors! (*Chemical News*.)

ADDRESSES TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has received addresses of congratulation from the medical corporations in Dublin. That from the Apothecaries' Company was as follows:—"We gratefully recognise, in the selection of a nobleman of your Lordship's approved wisdom and abilities to this high and responsible position, a renewed manifestation of Her Most Gracious Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of Ireland. We are filled with hope that Lord Carlisle's mantle, which he wore with such benignancy and influence, and wherein he sought with such assiduity to enwrap a nation's love, may descend upon your Lordship. We further congratulate your Lordship upon the auspicious period at which you assume the government of Ireland, when God, in His mercy, has crowned the year with an abundant harvest, and when the beneficent effects of education and Christianity overspread the country. As one of the national educational bodies whose province it is to watch over the health of Her Majesty's subjects, the Apothecaries' Company beg most humbly to tender their loyal services to your Excellency's Government." The deputation from the King and Queen's College of Physicians said:—"Founded by Royal charter in the ninth year of the reign of King Charles II, and intrusted with the medical education of the youth of this country, the College has endeavoured so to raise the standard of medical attainments as to secure to the people of Ireland an uninterrupted supply of highly qualified physicians. Removed, as we are, by our pursuits from the arena of political strife, we take no cognisance of matters extraneous to our more immediate duties, but upon questions of great sanitary importance which have from time to time occupied the attention of the public and the Government, the cordial co-operation of this College has been frequently displayed; and we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall be always ready to assist in forwarding such precautionary or remedial measures as may be thought conducive to the preservation of the public health." To this Lord Wodehouse replied:—"The best proof that you have fulfilled your duty as a college of medical education is to be found in the many eminent names that have adorned your profession in this country; and I have no doubt that you will continue to maintain your high reputation. In our days happily the importance of sanitary questions is generally recognised; but gentlemen so well acquainted as yourselves with the study of sanitary sciences know well how much remains to be done, both in collecting accurate facts from which the natural laws regulating the public health may be ascertained, and in reducing sound principles to practice. In carrying into effect sanitary improvements, the Government and the public must look for advice and assistance to those who have made such questions their special study; and I rejoice, therefore, to receive the promise of your co-operation and support." The College of Surgeons of Ireland presented the following address:—"We, the President, Vice-President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, have assembled to welcome your Excellency on your arrival in Ireland as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to express our determination to afford your Lordship's government all the aid we can offer in the department to which we belong, to promote the welfare of the educational institutions of this country. The College we represent has been created by Her Majesty, and her royal predecessors, as the charters declare, 'to

establish a liberal and extensive system of surgical education in this kingdom,' and 'to enforce a due course of regular education for students in surgery,' to effect 'which objects its members rely with confidence on that support and encouragement which your Excellency is sure to extend to all institutions so founded and authorised.' His Excellency read the following reply:—"As representative of the Queen, I return you my thanks for your loyal address. It is highly satisfactory to me to receive your cordial assurance that the distinguished College to which you belong will continue to afford to the Government its valuable aid in the important work of surgical education."

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 Orthopædic, 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. Dr. Habershon, "On the Constitutional Character and Modifications of Skin-Diseases."—Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Radcliffe, "On the Prevalence, Distribution, and Limitation of Scarlet Fever in England."—Royal Geological.—Entomological.
TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Wade (Birmingham), "On Puerperal Embolism"; Mr. I. Baker Brown, "Complete Extirpation of Uterus and Ovaries, with Large Fibrous Tumour"; Dr. Braxton Hicks, "On Delivery of the Head after Perforation." Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Thudichum, "Lettsomian Lectures"—Geological.
THURSDAY. Royal.
FRIDAY. Astronomical.

REGISTRATION OF DISEASE.

MONTHLY RETURN of new cases of disease coming under treatment at Pauper and Public Institutions. (A.) In Manchester and Salford (Sanitary Association). (B.) At Preston (R. C. Brown, Esq.). (C.) At St. Marylebone, London.

	5 weeks ending Oct. 1, 1864.			4 weeks ending Oct. 29, 1864.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Small-Pox	35	—	4	43	—	5
Chicken Pox	5	3	28	8	5	11
Measles	85	1	64	64	12	64
Scarlatina	109	57	42	73	91	50
Diphtheria	3	1	2	—	—	1
Hooping-Cough	8	—	55	13	2	53
Croup	2	—	2	—	1	3
Diarrhœa	336	134	1022	167	71	424
Dysentery	15	24	8	12	13	5
Erysipelas	24	14	34	37	5	13
Insanity	57	2	12	52	3	10
Bronchitis and Catarrh	653	96	721	738	187	741
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	76	17	14	75	18	10
Carbuncle	—	—	4	—	—	1
Accidents and other diseases	5172	486	4425	4195	513	3867
Totals	6580	835	6473	5477	924	5304

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—In February next, according to announcement, there will be an examination of candidates for the assistant-surgeons of the Indian Medical Service. We have no doubt that the terms of the Warrant just issued by Sir C. Wood will bring forward plenty of candidates on the occasion.

THE CASE OF ABDUCTION OF A NUN.—It was stated in the papers that Mr. Millar of Bethnal House Asylum signed the certificate of lunacy of the nun who was forcibly removed from this country, as all our readers may remember. Mr. Millar, we are informed, neither signed a certificate, nor had anything to do with her removal.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—SIR: I think of entering the army as assistant-surgeon, but should not do so if I could not live upon the pay of assistant-surgeon. Could I live equal to the other officers upon the pay without other private moneys? How are the expenses incurred? are they avoidable? Apologising for the trouble I give you. I am, etc., STONEWALL.

[We will answer our correspondent in the words of an army surgeon of considerable experience. "Ten shillings a day, or £180 a year, is very fair pay for a young surgeon to start on. With very strict economy, he can avoid, but only just avoid, debt. A change of uniform—a thing of common occurrence—would swamp him at once. But 13s. or 15s., after ten to twelve years' service, is not enough." EDITOR.]

THE DENTAL REVIEW has reached its fourth number, and well sustains its original promises. The last—the October—number contains original communications by Mr. Fuller, Mr. A. Tribe, Mr. Hulme, and Mr. Hockley.

AN ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER writes:—"The treatment accorded to medical officers cannot often be fairly called 'ungentlemanly'; it is merely the systematic refusal to recognise relative rank; and therefore it is that medical officers are, as a rule, treated as 'outsiders', without a recognised place as such, unless it be that assigned in the *Army List*; viz., last of all; and this, although scarcely 'ungentlemanly', is certainly derogatory to the profession. It must be borne in mind, that in the army, a fixed, definite position, carrying respect with it, is essential; and clearly it is absurd to place any man in a dubious position, and tell him, as the Duke of Cambridge said, 'You behave well, and you will be treated well'; for in such a case the majority of mankind are disposed at first to treat such a man badly, and he must of necessity have hard work to work himself into that position which he ought to occupy in virtue of his education, rank, and profession."

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—A high authority, late of the Indian Medical Service, writes as follows:—"The recently published despatch of Sir Charles Wood seems fully to remove all cause of complaint. After careful examination of that document, I must acknowledge that the Indian Government has at last dealt fairly, and, in many respects, liberally, to its medical officers; and the fulness of these concessions is the best proof of the reality and the justness of the complaints which have been so long and so ably urged upon the attention of the authorities by the medical press. I trust that the recent triumph is the forerunner of an equal measure of justice to the medical officers of the Royal Service. You will observe that Sir Charles Wood has not alluded to the vexed question of relative rank, as respects the claim to the Presidency of mixed Boards. Doubtless, he does not feel competent to deal with this matter, which must be fought out with the Horse Guards."

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Dr. F. Fitch (Kidderminster), 5s.; Dr. Gibbs (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; Isaac Tucker, Esq. (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; Dr. Seale (Westbury), per G. Shorland, Esq., 5s.; G. Shorland, Esq. (Westbury), 5s.; Dr. Hooper (Camberwell), 10s. Amount previously announced, £103:7:6. Received at the *Lancet* office, £6:14.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, November 30th, 1864.

ANOTHER NOT BAD SUGGESTION.—"I wish," writes a correspondent, "to make an observation on a suggestion, which was made in the last number of the JOURNAL, respecting those gentlemen who are dissatisfied with the JOURNAL. Instead of attempting to sow dissensions in our ranks, or making any alteration in our laws to suit their views, I would simply point out to them, that there is a society already formed, called the Medical Protection Society, which has no journal, and the annual subscription is the same as to the British Medical Association. If they are so satisfied that the JOURNAL is a clog to the Association, here is a society which embraces what they wish; and as it has not been attacked by the *Lancet*, I must presume that the funds are appropriated to what it professes; namely, in protecting the medical profession; and if it does not succeed, the inference to be drawn is, that it might have done so had there been a journal, and an argument in favour (if one is required) of our JOURNAL. A medical friend wrote to me a few days ago, and wished to join the Association for the sake of the JOURNAL. So far as my own opinion is concerned, I look upon the JOURNAL as inseparable from the Association, although there are several points in which I differ from you."

ECZEMA.—SIR: Mr. F. Wilson, in his admirable paper on Eczema, in the JOURNAL of November 19th, speaks of a solution of caustic potash being very useful in some cases. Will you allow me to ask him—1. Of what strength it should be? 2. How often repeated? 3. Does it, as a rule, cause much pain? I am, etc., ENQUIRER.

November 25th, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. J. Voss Solomon; Dr. C. H. F. Routh; Dr. Thudichum; Dr. James Russell; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. T. M. Stone; The REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. Pick; The HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; W. A. J.; The HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. Higginbottom; Mr. W. Parker; ENQUIRER; The SECRETARY OF THE ONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. R. Fowler; Dr. G. M. Humphry; Mr. S. H. Steel; and Mr. Le Gros Clark.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Clean Skin: how to get it and how to keep it. By John W. Williams. London: 1864.
2. Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. xv. London: 1864.
3. Lectures on the Diseases of the Stomach. By W. Brinton, M.D., F.R.S. Second edition. London: 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgical Instruments.—Arnold

& SONS continue to supply Instruments of the best workmanship at moderate prices, manufactured on the premises under their own superintendence.

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