

THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,

BEING THE

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY

WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, M.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

VOLUME II FOR 1865.

JULY TO DECEMBER.

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, AT THE OFFICE,
37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

MDCCCLXV.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Leamington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of August next.

President—G. E. PAGET, M.D. Cantab.

President-elect—S. J. JEAFFRESON, M.D. Cantab.

All Meetings will be held in the College Buildings, Binswood Terrace.

TUESDAY, August 1st.

12 NOON. Meeting of Directors of Medical Provident Society.

1.30 P.M. Meeting of Committee of Council.

3 Meeting of General Council.

8 " First General Meeting of Members. The retiring President (Dr. Paget) will resign his office. The new President (Dr. Jeaffreson) will deliver an Address. The Report of the Council will be read. The Report of the Medical Provident Society will be presented. Election of General Secretary. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Medical Provident Society.

WEDNESDAY, August 2nd.

8.30 A.M. Public Breakfast at the "Regent" Hotel. Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Council.

11 " Second General Meeting of Members. Discussion on Report of Council, and other subjects connected with the Association. Adjourn at One o'clock for Luncheon.

2 P.M. Third General Meeting of Members. Presentation of Hastings Medal. Address in Medicine by Professor STOKES, M.D., D.C.L. Papers, etc., on Medical subjects. Adjourn at 5 P.M.

8 P.M. *Soirée* at the College.

THURSDAY, August 3rd.

9 A.M. Meeting of new Board of Directors of the Medical Provident Society.

10.30 A.M. Fourth General Meeting of Members. Report of Medical Benevolent Fund will be presented. Discussion on subjects in Scientific Medicine, selected by the Committee of Council; viz., 1. Are there any Antecedent Conditions influencing the Production of Cancer? [This discussion will be opened by CHARLES H. MOORE, Esq., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.] 2. Is there any foundation for the Hypothesis of the Origination of Disease by Zymosis or Ferment? [This discussion will be opened by B. W. RICHARDSON, M.A., M.D.] Adjourn at One o'clock for Luncheon.

2 P.M. Fifth General Meeting of Members. Address in Surgery by Professor SYME. Papers, etc., in Surgery and Midwifery. Adjourn at 5 P.M.

5 P.M. Cold Collation in the Jephson Gardens, by invitation of the Town authorities, to be followed by a *Fête*.

8.30 P.M. *Conversazione* at the College, by invitation of the President, Dr. Jeaffreson.

FRIDAY, August 4th.

10 A.M. Sixth General Meeting of Members. Discussion on subjects relating to State Medicine and Public Health selected by the Committee of Council; viz., 1. What measures should be advocated by the Association for securing an improved position to the

Medical Scientific Witness in Courts of Law? [This discussion will be opened by JOHN A. SYMONDS, M.D. F.R.S.E., of Clifton.] 2. Why are Sanitary Measures not always followed by a Reduction of Mortality? Adjourn at One o'clock for Luncheon.

2 P.M. Seventh General Meeting of Members. Papers and Cases in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, with discussion thereon.

6 P.M. Public Dinner at the "Regent" Hotel. Tickets One Guinea each. Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Local Secretary, THOMAS EBBAGE, Esq., 6, York Terrace, Leamington.

Members are requested, immediately on their arrival, to enter their names and addresses in the Reception-Room at the College, when cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings.

A Clerk will be in attendance at the Reception-Room, and will give information respecting Private Lodgings, Hotels, etc.

To facilitate Excursions in the neighbourhood, the Clerk in attendance will be prepared to receive the names of gentlemen wishing to make such Excursions, and to arrange for the same.

The principal Hotels are the "Regent", the "Clarendon", the "Bath", and the "Crown".

Members who wish for information previous to the Meeting, may communicate with THOMAS EBBAGE, Esq., the Honorary Local Secretary.

Notices of Motion. DR. PAGET will move to alter Law VIII, by inserting the words "President-elect" after the words "President for the year".

DR. HENRY will move the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject of Poor-Law Medical Relief.

DR. MEAD will move resolutions relative to Poor-law Medical Relief.

DR. RICHARDSON will move: "That a Committee be appointed by the Association, to be called 'the Parliamentary Committee', to promote the Election of Medical Representatives to the House of Commons, and, if possible, to raise a Fund to support such Elections.

"That a sum of Fifty Pounds be placed by the Association at the disposal of the Committee, to enable it to carry out the object proposed."

DR. DAVEY will move:—"That, with the view of dividing the present responsibilities of the Editor of the JOURNAL, and with the view of improving the general tone and management of the said JOURNAL, it is hereby proposed that there be chosen annually from the Council two gentlemen, who shall constitute an Editorial Committee, to which Committee the 'paid Editor' shall refer for counsel and assistance in especial cases of doubt or difficulty, and more particularly in all cases involving questions of a personal or social character."

Papers have been promised by—

FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq. (Birmingham).

M. MACKENZIE, M.D. (London).

ALEXANDER FLEMING, M.D. (Birmingham).

J. VOSE SOLOMON, Esq. (Birmingham).

J. G. DAVEY, M.D. (Northwoods, Bristol).

T. P. TEALE, jun., Esq. (Leeds).

In order to facilitate the business of the Meeting, it is particularly requested that all papers be sent to the General Secretary, on or before the 25th of July, if possible.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, General Secretary.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 6th, 1865.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
READING. [Annual.]	Council Chamber, Reading.	Wednesday, July 12th, 4 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual.]	Philosophical Institu- tion, Bristol.	Thursday, July 13, 4.45 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Ipswich.	Friday, July 14th, 2 P.M.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch will be held in the Philosophical Institution, Bristol, on Thursday, July 13th, at 4.45 P.M.; when R. W. FALCONER, M.D., President, will resign the Chair to F. BRITTAN, M.D., President-elect.

The dinner will be held at the Volunteer Club, Bristol, at 6.30 P.M.; F. BRITTAN, M.D., in the Chair.

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

Clifton, July 26th, 1865.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the East Anglian Branch will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, July 14th, at 2 P.M.; A. H. BARTLET, M.D., President.

Dinner at 5 P.M.

Members are requested to forward to Dr. Chevallier the titles of any papers or cases they may wish to communicate, on or before June 30th.

B. CHEVALLIER, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*

Ipswich, June 14th, 1865.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH:
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch took place in the Royal Institution, Manchester, at noon, on Wednesday June 21st, 1865; T. TURNER, Esq., F.R.C.S., President, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of members.

Mr. TURNER delivered an introductory address. He said he had great pleasure in welcoming them there that day, and he appreciated the honour which they had conferred upon him in electing him to the distinguished position of being their president. However, he was aware that every post of honour was also a post of responsibility, and it was not easy to preside over a body of even well-conditioned medical men. He was responsible for the success of their meeting; he had tried all he could to make it gratifying, and he trusted that they should make it useful. He was responsible, also, for keeping up fairness of discussion, and for endeavouring to carry out the primary object of the Association—the promotion of harmony and good feeling among the members of their common profession; a state of things which should exist in every liberal profession. If their profession was in any way adulterated, as was frequently unavoidably the case in rural districts, being mixed up with a certain amount of trading, it was to be regretted, but not at all times to be corrected. He fully agreed with the opinions of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, who always laid it down as a maxim that their profession was but an irksome and indifferent trade, but it was a noble and dignified profession. [*Hear, hear.*] They should always endeavour to maintain it in this position, having kindred sympathies with each other in their common objects, and in everything which should bind man to man. There was never a time more striking than the present, when great attention should be paid to the conduct

of medical man to medical man. He felt that there was a great number of evils in connection with the profession. They should avoid persecution and prosecution if they were to be united in one great bond. In every society and association there would be differences of opinions. Be it so; but they need not differ on fundamental points. That was an axiom which he had endeavoured to act up to through life, which pertained not only to their profession, but to all learned professions and to social life at large, and it was this—that it was essential that there should be unity amongst them. There should be no difference between them on essential points; they never should carry their discussions to any degree of malignancy, and everything they said and did should be mixed up with charity. [*Hear.*] He felt persuaded that that meeting would endorse these sentiments. If they observed through life the rule that they had laid down, they would not suffer by tongue or cavil from within or without the profession; and if any appeal were necessary, let them appeal to their own consciences, which would in every respect disclose the truth. [*Hear, hear.*] The medical profession was not behindhand in its progress in science. Thirty years ago, when the master-mind of Sir Charles Hastings commenced the Association, the profession was in a very different state from what it is now. The Association was then an experiment, but now he (Mr. Turner) unhesitatingly said it was an established fact. What led to the establishment of the Society was to afford facilities to medical men, many hundreds of whom, who lived in obscure rural districts, had no means of access to persons within a very short distance of their homes; and medical men who had a rival in such districts had a very malignant rival. [*Hear, hear.*] When gentlemen in this position requested assistance in cases of emergency, they were denied it; and the evil did not end there, for it was reflected on the patients, and many valuable lives were thus lost. What was the state of matters now? Through the instrumentality of railways and the operation of the Association, men were brought to co-operate with one another, and to expunge from their moral obligations everything that could prevent humanity from receiving all that the profession could bestow. [*Hear, hear.*] The Society enlarged, taking into its ranks, at length, practitioners in the metropolis as well as in the provinces; and, although the recognition of its importance came slowly, it did come at last, and led to an union of metropolitan and provincial forces in the British Medical Association; so that now the Association formed a mighty engine for good. [*Hear, hear.*] Notwithstanding what the *Cornhill Magazine* said in its paper on provincialism, their metropolitan friends found that provincial societies were not to be disregarded, but that each strengthened the other. There was a protoplast in everything. Their Association had followed the fate of everything in literature, science, art, and social life. He hoped it would not follow the phases of human life in this—to have a beginning, to become developed, to grow, to increase, and to die; but that there would be found, after they were removed from the sphere of their present usefulness, other individuals who would support the Association, and that it would go on increasing in usefulness, in degree, and in every respect, until it should please God to pronounce the fiat that time should be no more. The question was often asked—What had the Association done? What had they not done? They had founded provincial Branch Associations, and that was doing a great deal towards carrying out the original intention of Sir Charles Hastings, that of harmonising the medical profession. They also published a JOURNAL, under the management of one of the most eminent physicians in the

metropolis, Dr. Markham. Some persons said that the JOURNAL might be better; but he never heard of any project that had met with universal approbation, and he believed that the JOURNAL was an essential element of their success; they must have a weekly organ, in order to keep them informed of London and the press of London. Some persons might say that there was too much sarcasm displayed in the paper; but there was in nature no such thing known as perfection. They had originated in the provinces a great many benevolent societies, and they had an institution at Epsom, of which it was impossible to say too much, and which met the exigencies of the profession to a very considerable extent, so far as the objects of the institution went. Again, they had a Medical Benevolent Fund, and they had a Provident Society in embryo, in connection with their Association; but this was a new undertaking, and required to be tested. He did not think that the channels of benevolence could be increased to too great an extent: all medical men were not successful, and many were not successful who deserved to be so. The road to wealth did not lie in the medical profession, and, if any untoward circumstance occurred to destroy their hopes or prospects, the provision of assistance for them was a good work.

Report of the Council. Dr. ROBERTS, Honorary Secretary, read the following report:

"In presenting their annual report, the Council congratulate the members on once more assembling in the city of Manchester.

"The Council have to call the attention of the members to the establishment of the Medical Provident Society, in connection with the British Medical Association. The Society was definitively founded at the last annual meeting of the Association held in Cambridge. The object of the Society is to enable duly registered medical practitioners to provide, by mutual assurance, for those exigencies of sickness and casualty which render them unable to discharge their professional duties. The rules of the Society, and the tables of contributions for assurers of different ages, have already been distributed, and are now in the hands of members. The Honorary Secretary of the Branch has received from the Chairman and Secretary of the Provident Society a circular calling upon the Branch to elect Directors to represent this district on the Board of Directors. The two following extracts from the rules of the Society contain the instructions by which these representatives are to be elected:—

"At the annual meeting of each district of the British Medical Association, there shall be elected one or more Directors, to represent the said district in the Board of Directors of this Society for twelve months, who shall be members of the aforesaid Association, and either honorary or contributing members of the Provident Society.

"If the number of members in a district do not exceed fifty, one Director shall be elected; if the number of members exceed fifty, and do not exceed one hundred, two shall be elected; if the number of members exceed one hundred, three shall be elected; but no district shall elect more than three Directors, whatever the number of its members may be."

"The Lancashire and Cheshire Branch are entitled by these rules to elect three Directors to represent this district in the Board of Directors of the British Provident Society. A resolution to that effect will be presently proposed to the meeting.

"In accordance with the law passed three years ago, five Members of the Council retire annually in rotation. The names of the gentlemen who retire this year are Dr. Noble; Mr. Ellis Jones; Mr. Mallet;

Dr. McIntyre; and Mr. Sharp. All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election.

Financial Statement. From the financial statement it appears that the balance in hand at the date of the annual meeting last year was £23:13:6; subscriptions received since, £21:2:8; making a total of £44:16:2. The ordinary expenses of the Branch during the past year have been £27:11:8, leaving in the hands of the Secretary a balance of £17:4:6."

Resolutions. The following resolutions were passed.

1. Moved by Dr. LEES (Ashton), and seconded by Mr. MCCHEANE (Liverpool):—

"That the report of the Council now read be adopted, and printed together with the proceedings of this meeting."

2. Moved by Mr. HUNT (Manchester), and seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS (Alderley):—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. De Vitre, the retiring President; to Dr. A. T. H. Waters and Mr. Howitt, the retiring Vice-Presidents; to the Honorary Secretary; and to the other members of the Council, for their services during the past year."

3. Moved by Dr. DESMOND (Liverpool), and seconded by Dr. EDWARD WATERS (Chester):—

"That the next meeting of the Branch be held in Liverpool; and that Dr. A. T. H. Waters be appointed President-Elect; and Dr. McNicoll (Southport) and W. H. Manifold, Esq. (Liverpool) Vice-Presidents-elect."

4. Moved by Dr. EASON WILKINSON (Manchester), and seconded by Dr. DESMOND:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed Local Secretaries for the ensuing year: W. H. Manifold, Esq. (Liverpool), and J. Sharp, Esq. (Warrington).

5. Moved by Dr. WM. ROBERTS (Manchester), and seconded by Dr. A. T. H. Waters (Liverpool):—

"That the following twenty gentlemen be elected members of the Council of the Branch for the ensuing year:—E. D. De Vitre, M.D.; W. T. Callon, M.D.; T. Davies, M.D.; L. E. Desmond, M.D.; J. Dickinson, M.D.; R. Flint, Esq.; John Harrison, Esq.; C. Johnson, jun., Esq.; Ellis Jones, Esq.; J. P. Langshaw, Esq.; G. Mallett, Esq.; P. McIntyre, M.D.; D. H. McNicoll, M.D.; A. Ransome, M.B.; J. Sharp, Esq.; L. Spencer, M.D.; A. B. Steele, Esq.; S. Crompton, M.D.; W. McCheane, Esq.; J. Macnaught, M.D."

6. Moved by Dr. DE VITRÉ, and seconded by Dr. McNICOLL:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed representatives of the Branch on the General Council of the Association:—T. Turner, Esq.; L. E. Desmond, M.D.; Eason Wilkinson, M.D.; A. T. H. Waters, M.D.; J. Vose, M.D.; Edward Waters, M.D.; G. Southam, Esq.; H. Simpson, M.D.; A. B. Steele, Esq.; T. Mellor, Esq."

Medical Provident Society. A discussion then took place on a proposal made by Mr. MELLOR to elect three gentlemen to represent the Branch in the Directorate of the Medical Provident Society.

Dr. McNICOLL (Southport) said it appeared to him that few of them were sufficiently acquainted with the bearing of this question in regard to the responsibility, first of the parent Society, and then of the Branch. Hitherto, they had been a combination for scientific, social, and professional purposes, of the very highest importance, which had been successfully carried on. It appeared to him that this was introducing into the Society a commercial element, which might be a serious responsibility.

Dr. A. RANSOME (Bowdon) submitted that that was not the right constituency to elect Directors of the

Provident Society. Those alone who were subscribers to the Society should elect persons to represent their interests.

Mr. A. B. STEELE (Liverpool) said he should be quite prepared to show at the proper time that the so-called Provident Society was an extremely hazardous undertaking, and one which was more likely to contribute to dividing the Association into objectionable classes, and degrade and destroy the independence and self-respect which, as professional men, they ought to possess. In fact, it was a society admirably adapted for operatives and mechanics who earned weekly wages. For professional men, it was, in his opinion, thoroughly unfitted, entirely uncalled for, and very unlikely indeed to end in anything but dissatisfaction. At present, there was evidently a very great misapprehension of the principles upon which the Society was based. The Society simply provided a very small pecuniary assistance to a certain select number of the profession during temporary illness. He proposed the postponement of the consideration of this question until they had had time to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with it.

Dr. H. SIMPSON (Manchester) seconded the amendment.

Dr. De VITRÉ (Lancaster) said he was most anxious that there should not be the appearance of the elements of discord amongst them [*hear, hear*]. He suggested that notice should be given of a discussion at the next meeting.

Dr. DESMOND (Liverpool) said that, having attended two meetings of the Directors in London, they might wish to hear from him some outline of what had already taken place in the Medical Provident Society. [*Hear, hear.*] Before attending the first meeting, he was really ignorant of the whole question. At that meeting, he found gentlemen representing Branches all over the kingdom. They learned from experienced people what were the necessary elements of success, and were perfectly satisfied, from the opinions and arguments brought forward, that the medical profession largely contained those elements. He was thoroughly convinced of that, and there was no dissentient voice. He claimed for the Society that indulgence which all incipient speculations required. It was rather late in the day to discuss the advisability of instituting such a society; the thing was an accomplished fact, and would go on with or without the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.

Dr. E. WATERS (Liverpool) believed that that meeting would sanction the Provident scheme. He thought they had no alternative but to discuss the question at that meeting, as they were not likely to get so large a number of members together during the ensuing year. He warmly supported the Society, which had received the highest possible sanction, and which was a soundly based undertaking that must succeed, even if it had to depend only on its contributors.

The PRESIDENT said he did not understand how there could be any liabilities connected with such a society.

Mr. STEELE said the Board of Directors had unlimited power to tax the contributing members for management expenses, which he thought not unlikely to exceed the sick contributions. Failures of societies of that kind were constantly occurring. They should provide against their own sickness, and not against the sickness of others. The fund was partially raised by charity, and therefore its provident element was destroyed. If he stood alone, he should record his protest against introducing what Dr. McNicoll had termed a commercial undertaking into a scientific body.

Dr. McNICOLL said that, after the discussion, he

should vote for the connection of the Branch with the Society.

Dr. A. T. H. WATERS (Liverpool) said he hoped the Branch would not throw cold water on a scheme which had been fairly started, and on a society to which their council had sent two deputies, who had that day made a most satisfactory report. Now that the Society was fairly launched, they should support it and see what could be done.

The PRESIDENT said that was the feeling which he entertained. As to liabilities, if the money was spent, it was spent, and the Society was at an end.

After some further conversation, Mr. Steele's amendment was put to the meeting and negatived.

The following resolution, moved by Dr. DE VITRÉ, and seconded by Mr. T. HOWITT (Lancaster) was then put and carried:—

"That the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association approves of, and adopts the principle of, the Medical Provident Society, as adopted by the Parent Association, and pledges itself to further its objects as far as possible."

Mr. T. Mellor, Dr. Desmond, and Dr. De Vitré, were then elected members of the Directorate.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. Dr. WATERS said it was the wish of the Council of the Branch that that meeting should not end its proceedings without expressing a vote of thanks to the editor of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. [*Applause.*] No more striking evidence of the weight and importance of the *JOURNAL* could be given than the fact that the two leading medical hebdomadal journals, the *Medical Times* and the *Lancet*, sighed for its extinction. He fully agreed with Dr. McNicoll that a commercial undertaking should not be the object of that Association; but in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* they had nothing of the kind. They had merely an organ representing the opinions of the *élite* of the medical profession in the United Kingdom, an organ unbiassed by any clique, but published in a strictly catholic spirit, and having the interests of the profession as a body at heart. He proposed:—

"That the members of the Branch desire to express their entire satisfaction with the *JOURNAL*, and to record their undiminished confidence in the ability and judgment displayed by the editor in its management."

Mr. STEELE seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. JOHNSON, of Lancaster, and carried *nem. con.*

Communications. The following communications were made.

1. The Physiological Relations of Colloid Substances. By A. Ransome, M.B.
2. Remarks on Re-Vaccination. By A. B. Steele, Esq.
3. A complete Stand of Urine-Tests. Exhibited by W. Roberts, M.D.
4. Observations on the Puerperal State and some of its Diseases. By G. Greaves, Esq.
5. A Case of Thoracic Aneurism treated by Rest. By A. T. H. Waters, M.D.

Votes of Thanks were passed to the readers of papers and to the Council of the Royal Institution for the use of their rooms.

Dinner. The members, with a number of guests, dined at the Clarence Hotel, at five o'clock. The President, T. Turner, Esq., presided, supported by Dr. De Vitré, the Rev. Canon Richson, the Rev. Dr. Bell, Murray Gladstone, Esq., and others. T. Mellor, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the vice-chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been appropriately put from the chair, the Rev. Dr. Bell proposed "Prosperity to the British Medical Association."

tion," coupled with the name of Sir Charles Hastings. Mr. Murray Gladstone proposed "Prosperity to the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch," and Mr. Southam responded. Other toasts followed; and the company broke up at half-past nine.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Thursday, June 22nd. The chair was first taken by E. L. ORMEROD, M.D., president, and afterwards by Edward WESTALL, M.D., the president-elect for the ensuing year. There were also present: J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); J. M. Barry, M.D. (Tunbridge Wells); E. Berney, Esq. (Croydon); G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); R. L. Bowles, Esq. (Folkestone); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); J. M. Burton, Esq. (Lee); A. Carpenter, M.D. (Croydon); W. Carr, Esq. (Blackheath); C. Chaldecott, Esq. (Dorking); T. A. Chaldecott, M.D. (Chertsey); F. Cleaver, Esq. (Croydon); H. J. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); J. C. Forster, Esq. (Southwark); H. M. Gould, Esq. (Wateringbury); F. Hetley, M.D. (Norwood); A. Henry, M.D. (London); G. F. Hodgson, Esq. (Brighton); C. Holman, M.D. (Reigate); T. K. Hornidge, Esq. (London); C. Lashmar, M.D. (Croydon); T. H. Lowry, H.D. (Town Malling); W. Martin, Esq. (Hammersmith); W. W. Moore, M.D. (Brighton); A. Napper, Esq. (Cranley); H. Pout, Esq. (Yalding); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); W. C. Satchell, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); A. Sisson, Esq. (Reigate); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); R. J. Starling, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); J. Stephens, M.D. (Brighton); H. J. Strong, M.D. (Croydon); W. Sutherland, M.D. (Croydon); J. S. Warter, M.D. (London); E. Wooldridge, M.D. (London); W. Wooldridge, Esq. (Preston); J. W. Flower, Esq., of Park Hill, Croydon, was also present.

Dr. ORMEROD, having taken the chair, said: Gentlemen,—If the proverb which says, "Happy is the nation which has no history," be applicable to our Society, I ought to offer my congratulations on the uneventful nature of the period which has elapsed since our last meeting. Nothing really has happened to disturb us. [*Hear, hear.*] Officially, I have only to report the receipt of many kind letters, with enclosures for the Martin Fund; and of an acknowledgment of the petitions which I sent from you last year on behalf of the army medical officers. The petition, I presume, has shared the fate of all documents of the same kind; at least, nothing has come of it. I have also been reminded, by kind invitations, of the activity of our Kentish associates, contrasting forcibly with our own inactive state at Brighton. Let me say a word, however, on behalf of my townsmen. We have a large medical society of more than eighty members, which supplies us with all we want. It gives us ready arbitration in difficulties when they do arise, and a friendly spirit to prevent them. It gives us social and scientific intercourse; a large library; and, why need I say more?—an annual dinner. [*Laughter.*] So this Association does not flourish in Brighton, merely because we gain all it could afford in another way of our own; and I believe that large active societies have everywhere been found formidable rivals to the Association. [*Hear, hear.*] My duty now is very simple; first, I have to introduce to you my successor. You all know Croydon, and therefore, of course, you all know Dr. Westall; if not, you ought to do so. My next duty is to convey to you my best thanks for your courtesy, and my best wishes to you all.

Dr. Ormerod then vacated his seat, and it was taken by Dr. WESTALL, who delivered an Address, which will be published in the JOURNAL.

Mr. CORDY BURROWS (Brighton) said he had always understood that meetings at the Crystal Palace were supposed to be tantamount to meetings at Croydon; and perhaps, one of the great advantages which any branch of their Parent Society possessed, was, in meeting in one of the large towns in the district, and learning, while there, the history and topography of the place. They were much indebted to Dr. Westall for the pains he had taken to impart his large and ample experience on a subject which was of more importance to the members of his profession and to the public at large than any other subject which could have been brought before them. He (Mr. Burrows) was sure that the publication of that paper—more especially the statistics (which he trusted would be published as amply as possible)—would not only afford useful information, but would also be the means of disseminating the successful results attending sanitary improvements. Having given his attention to this subject, he could bear testimony that the difficulty and opposition encountered by those who wished to promote sanitary measures was beyond all calculation. It was a labour that required close application to effect, and those who entered upon it would have to work morning, noon, and night, and expect to meet all kinds of difficulties. He believed it was the opposition given by persons possessing vested interests in cottage and other property, that marred the success of sanitary regulations. He moved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to Dr. Westall for his able address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed in the JOURNAL."

Dr. CARR (Blackheath), seconded the resolution. He thought one single fact contained in the paper just read would convince the meeting of the deep importance of the subject which had been brought before them; namely, that by the labours chiefly of the medical gentlemen of Croydon, two hundred lives *per annum* had been saved by the successful adoption of sanitary improvements. [*Hear, hear.*] He (Dr. Carr) had taken some little interest in sanitary matters in his own neighbourhood, and had received no small amount of opposition and abuse for the labour he had bestowed upon the subject; and he believed that opposition sprang from a question of pounds, shillings, and pence—from an unwillingness to spend money in sanitary improvements, and thus prevent the spread of disease. It was, he confessed, a new feature in the medical profession that they should turn their attention to the prevention as well as to the cure of diseases, and he hoped the circulation of the excellent paper delivered by Dr. Westall would shew the public the advantages of those sanitary measures which they had opposed, and have a salutary effect in checking, if not entirely preventing, further opposition.

Dr. COLLET (Worthing) said that, having lived in a town that had carried out sanitary improvements, he was in a position to corroborate all that had been stated with regard to the opposition experienced by those who, happily, succeeded in carrying out those improvements. Since the drainage operation at Worthing had been completed, they had not had one serious outbreak of an epidemic character; but previously to its completion, he had had thirty-six cases of typhus fever in *one street*. He was glad to say that the sanitary condition of the town was now immensely improved, and the prosperity of the town had increased in proportion. Most of those who were loudest in their opposition to sanitary improvement, were the first to come forward afterwards, and congratulate themselves and their fellow-inhabitants for having had the moral courage to withstand and

overthrow all the difficulties that had beset them. [*Hear, hear.*] The town was now very largely increasing, and it was entirely owing to the popularity it had gained since the completion of the drainage works; and in all probability Worthing would, in a few years, be three times the size it was now. He thanked Dr. Westall for the excellent paper he had read, and he felt sure it would be useful to the country at large, therefore he had much pleasure in supporting the motion that it should be printed in the JOURNAL.

Dr. HOLMAN (Honorary Secretary), then put the motion, which was unanimously agreed to; and Dr. Westall briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his acquiescence with the wish that the papers should be printed.

Report of the Council. Dr. HOLMAN then read the following report of the Council:—

"The Council have great pleasure in bidding their brethren of the South-Eastern Branch a hearty welcome to the Crystal Palace—an institution combining in a peculiar degree all the requisites necessary for a successful meeting, whether in its facilities for business, its scientific collections, or its opportunities for social and pleasurable enjoyment.

"The past twelve months have been marked by the organisation of the Medical Provident Society. Many years since, Mr. Daniell of Newport Pagnell attempted to develop such a scheme, but he needed support; and in time it fell to the ground. The present Fund has been based upon a larger footing. The Committee of Council have nominated members as their representatives at the Board of Direction. The Branches, in proportion to their numbers, have sent delegates; whilst gentlemen outside the Association have given time and attention to the details. The Council of the Branch elected as their delegates Dr. Westall of Croydon, Dr. Armstrong of Gravesend, and Dr. Collet of Worthing, whose appointment awaits your approval. The Council have great confidence in recommending the Medical Provident Society to the support of every reflecting medical practitioner. When it is recollected how incessantly the medical man is exposed to accident and disease; when it is considered that the rules have been drawn up after careful deliberation by men eminent in the profession in different districts, aided by the friendly co-operation of Mr. Tidd Pratt, whilst the table of fees and payments have the high authority of Mr. Finlaison, the Actuary of the National Debt Office, the Council feel no diffidence in commending most earnestly this good scheme to the support of the Association.

"Another important feature also is, the decision to seek for a Charter of Incorporation; and the requisite steps are now being taken to carry this resolution into effect. This proceeding will give increased weight and stability to the Association.

"The Report of the Committee on Poor-law Medical Reform has again resulted in a miserably indirect acknowledgment of the inadequate payment made to poor-law medical officers. It recommends that the more expensive medicines should be provided by Boards of Guardians. The idea is feasible in populous places; but in rural districts the medical man must be left to supply and charge for them, a proceeding almost certain to bring him into collision with the guardians. If the salaries were considered too small to admit of the administration of these medicines, the far better plan would have been to augment the stipends and enable the requisite treatment, however expensive, to be adopted. The Council, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that the very large proportion of poor-law medical officers do their duty honestly to the poor intrusted to their care, un-

influenced by cost or by trouble. In the face of this recent report, the Council do not propose to take any step in the matter for the present. They would recommend those practitioners who are thrown into contact with members of Parliament, to shew them the vast injustice perpetrated under the present law; and they feel confident that the cases which have of late been brought before the public, must carry conviction to the minds of all that the care of the sick poor needs great and urgent reform, and must lead to the recognition of the just claims of the union medical officer.

"The appointment of paid workhouse nurses will have the approval of the profession at large.

"The petition on Army Medical Reform, determined upon at the last meeting of the Branch, has been presented. Since then, the College of Physicians have appointed a committee. These gentlemen have met, taken evidence, and made their report, which has been rejected. To reject, *in toto*, the report of a committee, is the most unusual step for any society to take, and in this particular instance demands some special explanation, if only in consequence of the injurious effects it must have on the prospects of the army medical officers, who are now seeking redress at the hands of government. That the corporate bodies at the head of the profession are the right persons to sympathise with and aid in obtaining redress for the wrongs of the members, there can be no doubt; if precedents did not establish the fact; and if the College of Physicians had not already acknowledged it by the appointment of the committee, that the physicians appointed by the College should have put forward statements contrary to facts in their report is impossible. Under any other contingency, the Council must express their regret that so decided a step has been taken as the entire rejection of the report, especially at a time when such a step would militate against the efforts of army medical officers to obtain a restoration of their rights, as appointed in the Warrant of 1858. The conclusions arrived at in that warrant were the result of the deliberations of Lord Herbert and a committee of eminent men, and their decisions ought not, without grave cause, to be set aside.

"The Council have great pleasure in informing the members, that the numbers of the Association are rapidly on the increase. In Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, the increase still continues; the meeting at Brighton resulted in a considerable accession of members; while Kent still does good service by the efficient working of the district meetings.

"In conclusion, the Council would urge their members to bring within the field of the Association as many of their professional friends as possible, for the conviction is forced more and more upon them that it is only by the combined efforts of the many that any real practical reform can be effected; whilst all are improved by social intercourse and scientific discussion."

Mr. SANKEY (Dover) proposed—

"That the Report now read be received and adopted."

He commented on the conduct of the College of Physicians in rejecting the report of the Committee appointed by them to investigate the question of Army Medical Reform.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY (Croydon) seconded the resolution, which was put by the Chairman, and agreed to.

Appointment of President and Vice-Presidents. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH (St. Mary Cray) proposed—

"That the meeting of the Branch in 1866 be at Tunbridge Wells; that Charles Trustram, Esq., be President-elect; and that Dr. Milner Barry and Robert J. Starling, Esq., be Vice-Presidents-elect."

He had for many years known the gentleman who would be their next President (if they agreed to his resolution); he was an admirable surgeon; a cordial and earnest friend; and one of the best supporters of the British Medical Association. Of the vice-presidents, one of them had already done them the honour of being vice-president; and the other was well qualified for the office to which he had been nominated.

Dr. COLLET (Worthing) seconded the motion, which was carried.

New Members. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch:—Richard S. Davey, Esq. (Walmer); Alfred Monckton, Esq. (Brenchley); Matthew A. Adams, Esq. (Maidstone); J. Tapson, M.D. (Clapham); J. Nicholas Miller, M.B. (Blackheath); John S. Warter, M.D. (London); A. Henry, M.D. (London); T. A. Chaldecott, M.D. (Chertsey); H. J. Strong, M.D. (Croydon).

Council of the Branch. The following gentlemen were declared to be elected:—W. Addison, M.D. (Brighton); J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); F. J. Brown, M.D. (Rochester); J. M. Burton, Esq. (Blackheath); C. Chaldecott, Esq. (Dorking); W. Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); G. Lowdell, Esq. (Brighton); E. Ray, M.D. (Dulwich); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); C. Trustram, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells).

Representatives in the General Council. The following gentlemen were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association:—J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); A. Carpenter, M.D. (Croydon); H. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); F. Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); E. Westall, M.D. (Croydon).

A discussion ensued upon a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Heckstall Smith, that the Branch should adopt the plan carried out by the Metropolitan Counties Branch, in which the outgoing Council nominates and circulates a list of members recommended to the Council on the next occasion; and that the election should take place at the annual meeting. He was sure that, from the way in which the papers were sent round now, it was difficult to know who were the men most diligent in serving the interests of the Association.

A MEMBER remarked that the very circumstance of the wise selection of Mr. Heckstall Smith on every occasion, militated much against that gentleman's suggestion.

The SECRETARY said this question had been raised on more than one occasion, but it had been thought better to adhere to the present system, than to have what might be termed a house-list suggested.

Dr. CARE said that, in the matter of electing their representatives, the system at present adopted was in thorough good keeping, not only with good usage, but in accordance with professional practice; it was in keeping with that freedom which Englishmen liked, and he should be sorry to see it deviated from. No motion was made upon the subject.

The Martin Testimonial Fund. Mr. J. CORDY BURROWS said that, at the last meeting, the members had to deplore the loss of their highly esteemed friend Mr. Peter Martin, for many years the able and well beloved Secretary to this Branch of the Association; and a proposition was discussed for perpetuating in some fitting yet simple manner his memory. It was then resolved, upon the motion of Dr. ARMSTRONG of Gravesend, seconded by Mr. SANKEY of Dover—

“That the members of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association, at their first meet-

ing, beg to express their sincere condolence with Mrs. Martin and her family upon the irreparable loss which they have sustained in the death of Mr. Peter Martin. The Branch holds his memory in affectionate regard, and his services to the Association in grateful and lasting remembrance.”

And, upon the motion of Mr. CORDY BURROWS of Brighton, seconded by Mr. SANKEY of Dover, it was resolved—

“That, in grateful and lasting remembrance of the services of the late Mr. Peter Martin to this Branch of the Association, a subscription be made by the members to establish one or more prizes, to be given annually or otherwise, to the most deserving students at the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom.

“That a Committee be formed to carry out the above, consisting of Dr. Ormerod, Brighton; Dr. Armstrong, Gravesend; Mr. Cordy Burrows, Brighton; Dr. Collet, Worthing; Dr. Carpenter, Croydon; Dr. Hall, Brighton; Mr. Sisson, Reigate; Mr. Trustram, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. T. Heckstall Smith, St. Mary's Cray; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Humphry, Brighton.”

In accordance with the above resolutions, he (Mr. Burrows) had been requested to present the following report to this meeting.

“The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the South-Eastern Branch of the Association, held at Brighton on the 16th of June 1864, to carry out the resolutions then agreed to, beg to report, that the sum of £170.11 has been paid and promised to the Fund; and the Committee beg to recommend that they be empowered to invest in perpetuity such sum and any additional subscriptions which may be made to it, the interest of which shall be paid annually or otherwise to the Council of the Medical Benevolent College, to be applied in the manner directed by the Trust Deed, and with the advice of the Head-Master of the College, to make such arrangements for the annual or other distribution of prizes to the most deserving students of the College as they may think fit.

“EDW. L. ORMEROD, M.D., *President.*

“CORDY BURROWS, *Hon. Sec.*

“June 22nd, 1865.”

He moved—

“That the above report be received, entered on the minutes, and approved.”

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH seconded the motion most cordially. They had two objects before them. One was to shew how much they revered their dear excellent friend who was gone from them; who was beloved by those who had been connected with the Association for many years, as well as by those in private life who knew him. A better man never passed through their ranks, and they had now an opportunity of shewing how well they loved him. Another object was to benefit the Medical Benevolent College, by a judicious application of the Testimonial Fund.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The Medical Provident Society. Mr. F. H. SANKEY (Wingham) proposed—

“That the best thanks of the members be offered to Dr. Westall, Dr. Armstrong, and Dr. Collet, the delegates of this Branch to the Medical Provident Society, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services.”

He hoped that this new Society which had been established would be supported and found useful.

Dr. SUTHERLAND (Croydon) seconded the motion.

Mr. CORDY BURROWS said he had not subscribed to this Society, because, on reading the prospectus, he thought they were not proceeding in the right direction. There was something derogatory in a

profession like the medical giving a member of it £2 a week for a certain number of weeks, if sickness or casualty rendered him unable to discharge his professional duties, and then reducing that allowance to £1 per week, so long as he remained on the funds. The movement at present was worthy of support, but not of praise; and he trusted he should be able to see it go on better in future, and it would then receive greater support. He did not in his remarks intend to cast reflections on the services of the three gentlemen named in the resolution, but it was to the principle upon which the Society was working that he intended his remarks to apply.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH explained that there was no "giving" to the members of this fund at all. Nothing was given; that only was returned to the members which they paid in. The Society had been established on a secure basis; the Directors promised nothing more than they were able to perform. If the payments during sickness should become large, it would be in consequence of the increase in their numbers, and a consequent increase in the sums paid in; but the Directors had been told to provide for such a contingency as the occurrence of an unusual rate of mortality, and in order to keep themselves safe, it was a wise policy not to be too extravagant in payments at starting. They had consulted, not only Mr. Tidd Pratt, but also Mr. Finlaison, actuary to the national debt, and had proceeded under their advice and assistance. As to the "direction," he differed entirely from Mr. Cordy Burrows. They were beginning at the bottom, and were gradually rising up to the top; and if Mr. Burrows and others would extend to them their support, they should safely and securely reach the top of the hill. He had strongly recommended the removal of the word "guarantee," formerly applied to the auxiliary fund. This was a fund which could be used for provision in extraordinary cases of sickness, or for any other object that might arise. The number of members was steadily increasing; the corresponding increase in the fund would enable them to progress steadily and surely; and he had no doubt whatever that they were in the right direction, and in a very satisfactory position.

Dr. ARMSTRONG said that, as he had taken some little part in this movement, he might be permitted to bear his testimony to the care which had been bestowed in the establishment of the Medical Provident Society on a proper basis. He was sure that if Mr. Cordy Burrows could attend any of the meetings of Directors, he would be completely satisfied that the grounds they had taken were safe and secure grounds. They went into everything with the greatest care; a larger rate of payment was for some time under discussion; and it was not until they had received the most complete assurance from gentlemen who were able to form a judgment on the matter, that it would be injudicious to increase the sum at first proposed to be paid, that the proposition was withdrawn. They were warned that a society of this kind had been established, and failed through a disregard to the receipts and expenditure; and he believed that the Society, as it was at present established, was right from the bottom, and it would be found to be right to the top. If it was carried out with that prudence with which it had been started, it would be a glorious success.

Mr. SATCHELL (Tunbridge Wells) said that if it was agreed that a Provident Society should be established, it ought to be established on a firm basis; and he believed that this Society had been established on such a basis; therefore, he cordially concurred with it. He should like to ask Mr. Burrows and those who considered the Society had been started in a

wrong direction, what direction he would have them take? If he (Mr. Burrows) could point out a better way for them to go, in order to obtain a better return, they would be happy to go with him. But as far as he (Mr. Satchell) had been able to judge, the returns had been made with the utmost care consistent with safety. If Mr. Burrows could tell them how they could attain a better position with the same amount of contributions, he should be happy to consider his suggestions.

Dr. HENRY said the Directors of the Society would most willingly carry out Mr. Burrows' suggestion, and give more than £2 per week, if it were possible or prudent for them to do so in the present state of the Society. On the auxiliary fund, he would remark that its establishment had been specially urged upon him in a letter he had received from Mr. Finlaison, who (not knowing that such a fund had been already commenced) stated that he hoped some means would be taken to form an auxiliary or reserve fund, for the purpose of meeting those extraordinary calls which, in their profession, would be liable to be made on the Society. This auxiliary fund had been formed as a safe basis for the Society; and he was glad to say that the fund was going on prosperously. In the list that was published in the JOURNAL some time ago, the sum of £668 had been paid in; and since that time, additional subscriptions had been paid in, and now the sum amounted to £800. [*Hear, hear.*] He had lately received from Mr. Taylor Griffiths, of Wrexham, £70, the greater part of which had been collected from members of the North Wales Branch; and several other subscriptions had been promised.

Dr. CARR said that, although he sympathised with Mr. Burrows' suggestion that their sick brethren should receive more than £2 per week during their affliction; yet it must be remembered that the payments of this Society must be based upon strict principles of equity, and that this Society had constituted not what was termed a charitable fund, but a provident fund. The former would be obnoxious to their professional brethren, and the latter would be the providing for any unfortunate contingency that might arise; the recipients only receiving back what they had already paid. He would strongly impress upon the meeting this fact,—that they must keep to the point which was strictly in accordance with law, and accept as the basis of the Society that which Mr. Finlaison would accept and Mr. Tidd Pratt approve.

Mr. C. BURROWS said his objection to the Society arose because it had not been established on a sufficiently broad basis. He should like the members to have an opportunity of paying such a sum as would secure them more than £2 per week during illness or incapacity from discharging their professional duties.

The PRESIDENT, before putting the motion, said he could see that the discussion on this subject would be attended with good results. There would be one difficulty in meeting the suggestion of Mr. Burrows with regard to increased payments into the Society. Many of their members were young men who could not afford to pay more, having spent, perhaps, what little money they had, in attaining that proficiency which enabled them to pass their necessary examinations. There were some points which required consideration by the Directors; and on behalf of himself and colleagues he would say that they would do their best for the Society.

The SECRETARY then put the motion, which was carried.

Donation to the Medical Benevolent Fund. Dr. MILNER BARRY proposed—

"That £10:10 be given as a donation to the Medical Benevolent Fund."

Dr. CARPENTER (Croydon) seconded the motion.

Mr. REID (Canterbury) suggested that there was one point which was worthy of future consideration; namely, as their funds were more than sufficient to cover the expenses of this Branch, whether the surplus should not be applied to the diminishing of their annual subscriptions, instead of using it by a side way for benevolent purposes. There were many objects in connection with the Branch to which a surplus might be applied, and it would have the effect of diminishing the working expenses of the Branch. He would rather give his money direct to a benevolent object, than to give it by a side way when he subscribed it for a different purpose.

The SECRETARY said it had been thought that the sum of 2s. 6d. a year was the lowest that could be asked for. He could easily absorb that amount in expenses, but it had been his desire to keep down the working expenses to the lowest minimum, so that it might be said, "We have a little in hand; let us apply it to benevolent purposes." [*Hear, hear.*]

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH advocated the necessity of encouraging the holding of district meetings, which tended to increase the numbers and the usefulness of the Association. It had been suggested that half the expenses of these district meetings should be borne by the Branch, but he could not see why the Branch should not bear all the expenses, as the members contributed 2s. 6d. annually to their district meetings in addition to their subscriptions. When the financial position of the Branch was discussed next year, it might be useful to consider whether the whole and not half of the expenses of these district meetings should be borne by the Branch.

The motion was then put and carried.

Election of Secretary. The PRESIDENT said they could all see how well and efficiently Dr. Holman had performed his duties; and it was for the meeting to say whether he should be requested to continue his valuable services.

Mr. CORDY BURROWS said that Dr. Holman was entitled to their warmest thanks for the excellent and inexpensive manner in which he had conducted the business of the Branch, as was evidenced by their having a balance in hand. He proposed the reappointment of Dr. Holman, upon whom, it might be said, the mantle of their beloved and lamented friend Mr. P. Martin had fallen.

Dr. CARE briefly seconded the motion, which was put from the chair and carried *nem. con.*

Dr. HOLMAN said that his work as Secretary was one which he had very much at heart; in fact, he might say he had been brought up to it. He only wished he could discharge his duties as efficiently as the late lamented secretary; but whilst they continued to honour him with their confidence, they might depend upon receiving his hearty co-operation.

Paper. The following paper was then read. An Inquiry into the Practical Value of the Thermometer in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Acute Diseases. By J. S. Warter, M.D.

Dr. CARPENTER proposed that the very interesting paper which had just been read should be printed in the JOURNAL. The paper contained many points of considerable importance, and some that might be of service to them all as medical practitioners.

Mr. HOBGSON said by a singular coincidence he had brought with him a thermometer of a somewhat different construction—the bulb being set in an angle, whilst that of Dr. Warter's was perfectly straight.

Dr. WARTER recommended the use of English thermometers instead of German ones; the latter were not to be depended on, as they sometimes went wrong. It was time well bestowed, if half-an-hour was employed in selecting a thermometer.

Vote of Thanks. Dr. ARMSTRONG proposed—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the officers of the past year for their able conduct of the business of the Branch."

Dr. Armstrong paid a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by Dr. Ormerod, the late president, and other officers of the Branch.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH said they all had, no doubt, received information of the attack which was to be made at the general meeting of the Association upon the conduct of the JOURNAL. As this meeting represented one of the largest Branches that existed of the British Medical Association, he wished, before they separated, that they should offer some expression of opinion with regard to the present condition and conduct of the JOURNAL. He confessed he held a very strong opinion on the subject. From the commencement of its career, the JOURNAL had never been unworthy of their support. When in its infancy, it took time to grow—and perhaps a longer time than many could wish; but it did increase in growth and stature, and now, under the management of Dr. Markham, it had attained its adult status—its stature was almost complete. If they gave Dr. Markham their support and discouraged those attempts that were made to lessen the value of the JOURNAL, it would probably become as good a representative journal as existed in the medical profession—or he might say, as good a journal as existed in this country. [*Hear, hear.*] If they separated without giving expression to their opinion upon the subject, it might be asked by Mr. Carter, who had given notice of this attack upon the JOURNAL—how it was, if they intended to support the JOURNAL, that they had taken no notice of it at their Branch meeting. He therefore moved—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the JOURNAL has greatly improved under the management of Dr. Markham, and is eminently worthy of support."

Dr. CARPENTER with great pleasure seconded the resolution. It would have been wrong for them to separate without passing some such resolution. Dr. Markham had assisted them very materially, through the JOURNAL, in obtaining everything that had been obtained from the government of the country on behalf of the profession; and they would be doing very wrong not to support him in the attacks which were about to be made upon the JOURNAL. The JOURNAL might be looked upon as an opposition journal; but it was very unwise to consider it as such. There were some points in connection with this subject, which had been glanced at in one or two suggestions. One was from Dr. Ormerod, who stated that the Association was not so fully supported in Brighton as it could be, because there was a large medical society there, which appeared to give them all that this Association could give them. He thought that, if their laws would enable them to enrol the members of that society as members of this Association, they would be giving an advantage to the Association, and supporting the JOURNAL likewise. There was a tendency amongst medical men to establish firms—partnership was increasing throughout the country; and the result was, that only one member of a firm was a member of their Association. Perhaps some rule could be passed by which, when there were three members in a firm, the second and third could be admitted members of this Association at a lower sum than one guinea. The stronger their numbers the more powerful influence would they have. He threw out these suggestions, in the hope that they might be taken into consideration at the meeting at Leamington.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH would associate with the resolution the name of Dr. Henry, who had zealously co-operated with Dr. Markham, and was an excellent worker on the JOURNAL.

Mr. SANKEY (Dover) seconded the proposition; which, with the previous resolution, was carried unanimously.

Dr. HENRY said that he would have much pleasure in communicating to Dr. Markham the vote of confidence they had bestowed on him. It would be a ground of encouragement to him to go on in the course he was now pursuing. He (Dr. Henry) had worked intimately with Dr. Markham for the last four or five years, and he could say, that Dr. Markham was most honestly anxious to do all he could for the benefit of the profession, and to make the JOURNAL carry out the objects for which the Association was founded. How far the Association would entertain Mr. Carter's proposal, he could not say; but it appeared to him that a weekly paper was essential for carrying out the workings of this Association. It kept up a constant communication among the members of the Association, and in this way was especially valuable to those who resided at inconvenient distances from the places of meeting. He would assure the Branch that Dr. Markham and himself would do all they could to raise the JOURNAL to the highest standard to which it possibly could be raised.

Dinner. At 5 o'clock the members, the number of whom and of their friends was considerably augmented, reassembled at an excellent dinner in one of the dining saloons of the palace. Dr. Westall presided.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon Branch of the British Medical Association was held at Ely, on Tuesday, June 27, under the presidency of J. MURIEL, Esq.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a few remarks from the retiring president, WM. PALEY, M.D., of Peterborough, who, in resigning the chair, spoke most highly of the professional and social qualities of his successor, and of the honour which he had conferred upon the Branch by accepting the presidency.

The PRESIDENT, having taken the chair, gave an interesting address, detailing his experience of the diseases of the district, derived from a forty years' practice in the town and neighbourhood.

Resolutions. After the President's address, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. "That the next annual meeting of the Branch be held at St. Neot's under the presidency of J. J. Evans, Esq.; and that a communication be made by the President to the President of the East Anglian Branch, with a view to bringing about a combined meeting of the two Branches in 1867, with a suggestion that Newmarket would be a suitable place."
2. "That F. L. Girling, Esq., of St. Ives, and G. F. Helm, Esq., of Cambridge, be elected Directors of the Medical Provident Society."
3. "That M. Foster, Esq., of Huntingdon, and J. J. Hemming, Esq., of Kimbolton, be elected members of the General Council of the Association."
4. "That G. F. Helm, Esq., of Cambridge, who, through ill health, had been obliged temporarily to resign the office, be elected Honorary Secretary of the Branch."
5. "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to P. W. Latham, M.D., for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of Secretary."

Papers. The following papers were then read:—

1. A Case of Unusual Presentation of the Fœtus in Labour. By B. Pinchard, M.D., Cottenham.
2. The Beneficial Influence of Venesection in Cases of Convulsions associated with Albuminuria after Scarlet Fever. By M. Foster, Esq., Huntingdon.
3. Ergot of Rye in Midwifery. By T. O'Connor, Esq., March.

Poor-Law Medical Relief. After the above communications had been read, Dr. MEAD, of Newmarket, in a very energetic and earnest speech, proposed the following resolutions touching Poor-law medical relief, which were carried unanimously:—

1. "That this Branch of the Association regrets the decision of a Select Committee of the House of Commons that they saw no reason to recommend a change in the present mode of administering medical relief; as, in the opinion of this Branch of the Association, it has been frequently and conclusively shewn that the present system requires amendment, inflicting, as it often does, in its working, great injustice upon the medical attendant of the sick poor, as well as upon the sick poor themselves."

2. "That, in the opinion of this Branch of the Association, there ought to be an immediate revision of the salaries of union medical officers; and that the power of determining the amount of such salaries should rest with the Poor-law Board alone."

3. "That this Branch of the Association regrets to observe that the recommendation of the Select Committee, that cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines should be supplied at the expense of the guardians, has been in most unions entirely ignored; and is of opinion that its adoption on a liberal scale, ought at once to be rendered imperative upon all Boards of Guardians."

4. "That it is advisable that every union medical officer should be entitled to keep one man-servant, one horse, and one two or four wheeled carriage free from assessed taxes; and also be free from all tolls when visiting pauper patients."

5. "That it is desirable that the list of extra medical fees should be extended to include fractures and dislocations of the ribs, perforating wounds of the chest or abdomen, severe lacerations, burns, and other similar cases requiring special attention and expensive surgical and other appliances."

6. "That all medical officers should be appointed for life or during good behaviour."

Dinner. The business portion of the meeting being concluded, the members of the Branch dined together, the President occupying the chair. Dr. Paget, president of the Association, was present. A very pleasant evening was spent, and several good speeches made, in which the hospitality of the President and the labours of the Secretary, Dr. Latham, were warmly applauded.

NORTHERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first annual meeting of this Branch was held in the library of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, on Wednesday, June 28th, at 10.30 a.m.; D. B. WHITE, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present—Sir John Fife (Newcastle); W. C. Blackett, Esq. (Durham); E. Charlton, M.D. (Newcastle); H. Clark, M.D. (Ferry Hill); R. Clarke, Esq. (Newcastle); T. Cossar, M.D. (Hurworth); D. Embleton, M.D. (Newcastle); H. G. Hardy, Esq. (Byers Green); E. Heffernan, Esq. (Spennymoor); T. Humble, M.D. (Newcastle); J. Jackson, Esq. (Usworth); T. H. Jackson, M.D. (Darlington); J. Jobson, Esq. (Bishop Auckland); F. D. Jones, M.D. (Washington); J. Mackie, Esq. (Heighington); W.

A. Morton, Esq. (Gateshead); J. C. Murray, M.D. (Newcastle); G. H. Philipson, M.D. (Newcastle); S. E. Piper, Esq. (Darlington); J. Russell, Esq. (Newcastle); J. Thornhill, Esq. (Bulman's Village); J. B. Thwaites, Esq. (Bishop Auckland); and as visitors, Andrew Bolton, M.D. (Newcastle); T. Y. Thompson, Esq. (Newcastle); and J. Hedley, Esq. (Newcastle).

President's Address. The PRESIDENT read an elaborate address, in which he referred to the formation of the Branch; and expressed his gratification at the rapid increase of members; mentioning that on December 1st, 1864, when the Branch was formed, there were twenty-two members, whereas now there are fifty-six. In forcible terms, the advantages of the Association, the Branch, and the Medical Provident Society, were severally explained. The various changes and improvements that have occurred in Newcastle during the last thirty-five years were recounted; the social and sanitary condition of the town considered; and many interesting events referred to connected with the charitable and other public institutions.

On the motion of Sir JOHN FIFE, seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, the thanks of the meeting were heartily accorded to the President for his address, with the request that he would allow it to be printed in the JOURNAL.

Officers for 1865-66. The following officers were elected. *President*—D. B. White, M.D. *President-Elect*—Sir John Fife, M.A., F.R.C.S. *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*—G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D. *Council of Management: Northumberland*—Edward Charlton, M.D.; Dennis Embleton, M.D.; *Durham*—T. T. Parker, M.D.; H. G. Hardy, L.R.C.P. *Representatives to the General Council*—D. B. White, M.D.; Sir John Fife.

New Members. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Association and Branch: G. Y. Heath, M.D., Newcastle; William Murray, M.D., Newcastle; J. C. Thomson, M.D., Thornley.

Papers. The following papers were then read.

1. Case of Morbus Addisonii. By D. Embleton, M.D.
2. Case of Osteosarcoma in connection with the Hip-joint. By J. C. Murray, M.D.
3. Case of Puerperal Tetanus. By G. H. Philipson, M.D.

A vote of thanks was given to each gentleman for his paper; and a similar compliment having been paid to the President for his able conduct in the chair, the members proceeded to visit the wards of the Infirmary and the College of Medicine.

Several microscopes and pathological specimens were on the table.

Dinner. In the evening, the members and their friends dined together at the Queen's Hotel, the President in the chair, and the President-elect in the vice-chair.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. At a meeting of the Council of the college on the 4th inst., Mr. Cassar H. Hawkins, F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, was elected the representative of the college at the General Council of Education and Registration, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. M. Arnott. Mr. John Hilton, F.R.S., was elected an examiner of the college, and Mr. James Luke, F.R.S., was elected a member of the Dental Board, both vacancies having been caused by the resignation of Mr. Arnott.

Correspondence.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, Esq.

SIR,—In the course of a few days, the Poor-law medical officers of England and Wales will be called upon to exercise their elective franchise. Allow me space, therefore, to beg of them that they will not promise their votes until they have communicated, either personally or by letter, with the candidates for their suffrages, and, at least, obtained a general promise that, when questions of Poor-law medical relief come before the House of Commons, that they will give the subject their serious attention. I think that the communication should be made privately, and not on the hustings, for fear of exciting opposition from the guardians, who are more numerous than the medical officers, and, consequently, have more influence.

Let them inform the candidates, that the subject is one of vast importance; that the treatment of the sick poor in the workhouses, as revealed by the late inquests, by the Sanitary Commission of the *Lancet* (see *Lancet*, July 1st, 1865), and by other evidence, is most lamentable. Tell them that there are a million and a quarter of the labouring poor annually under the medical treatment of the Poor-law medical officers, who are about 3100 in number; and that the payments made to those officers do not average more than three shillings per patient—a sum so small that it is quite inadequate to the duties required of them.

Tell them, that the resolution of the Select Committee, so far as medical relief is concerned, is not borne out by the evidence, as will be readily perceived by an examination of it; and that the single incorrect and unsupported evidence of Mr. Cane, an inspector of the Poor-law Board, has been allowed to outweigh all other evidence on the subject, even the statement of the Right Hon. T. Sotherton Esq. to the deputation of about one hundred medical men and several members of Parliament, who waited upon him in 1859, when he was President of the Poor-law Board. The right hon. gentleman said, "The matter ought not to continue in its present state; and if I continue in office, I shall use the best means in my power to put the question on a better footing, and to make such arrangements as will be satisfactory both to you and to the public."

Much more may be said in conversation on this subject, so as to convince the candidate of its great importance; and if the opportunity permit, the question of general medical reform and the grievances of the army and navy medical men may be brought under consideration. I am, etc.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, July 3, 1865.

P.S. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of one guinea (the tenth subscription) from Dr. F. J. Brown of Rochester, towards the expenses of the Association.

AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY was inaugurated on May 14th at Madrid.

THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS has established a scholarship of £25 a year, which may be held for two years. The prize is open to all medical students commencing study before 1865. It will be competed for on the 23rd and 24th of October next, the examination being in Greek and Latin classics.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On June 29th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Cass, William Cunningham, University College
Fonsworth, John Cornelius, 37, Tavistock Street
Morgan, William John, Burwood Place West
Worsley, James Henry, Manchester Hospital
Wright, Edward Seymour, London Hospital

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

Hayden, James Augustus, Charing Cross Hospital
Lucas, George, St. Thomas's Hospital
Pryce, Richard Matthews, University College
Randall, John George, St. Mary's Hospital
Young, Frederick William, University College

APPOINTMENTS.

*TERRY, Henry, jun., Esq., appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act, for Northampton and its neighbourhood.

DEATHS.

*COOK, Robert, Esq., of Gainsborough, in London, aged 80, lately.
DANIELL, William F., M.D., F.L.S., at Southampton, aged 45, on June 26.

*FOREMAN, Robert C., M.D., at Brighton, lately.
JOHNSON, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool, aged 52, on June 19.

MARSH. On June 20th, at Nantes, the wife of Frederick Marsh, Esq., Surgeon, of Thaxted, Essex.

*PRIOR, F. J. G., Esq., at Tewkesbury, lately.

*SCOTT, Samuel K., Esq., at Brighton, aged 46, on June 9.

*SCOTT, William, M.D., at Odiham, aged 39, on July 4.

THE DOG NUISANCE. The papers this week record another case of death from hydrophobia in London.

M. CZERMAK of Prague, has been appointed Professor of Physiology at Jena.

EMIGRATION. Dr. W. D. Stone, F.R.C.S., has been appointed surgeon-superintendent of the government emigrant ship *General Caulfeild*.

THE ELECTION. It is generally believed that Mr. Clement, in conjunction with the present member, Mr. G. Tomline, will be returned for Shrewsbury without opposition. Both profess Liberal principles.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE. A *pharmacien* of Bourges has been fined fifty francs and judicial costs for having illegally practised medicine, and making up drugs without a medical man's prescription.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. The Queen of the Netherlands visited this institution on the 3rd inst. Her Majesty was received by the Marquis of Westminster, and by several members of the committee of management and leading officials.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Mrs. T. Bruce has presented £10,000 to the Edinburgh University for the founding of prizes and scholarships for the purpose of aiding and encouraging students in all the Faculties.

POISONOUS JALAP. To take a jalap purge in Constantinople at present is something like taking a fatal dose. M. Della-Ladda, the *pharmacien*, states to the Medical Society there, that there is sold for jalap one of the most violent of vegetable poisons, viz., Indian *Aconitum Ferox*.

A STATUE TO JENNER. A musical celebration of a singular kind, a *fête* on the inauguration of a statue to Jenner, of vaccination memory, is to be held at Boulogne next month. M. Elwart has written a choral piece for the occasion, called "A Hymn to Beauty," to be sung by the Orphéonists of the place. (Reader.)

FEMALE DOCTORS. In an action brought for damages done to a lady by careless driving, we read that the husband, in whose name the action was brought, was a chemist and druggist at Rotherhithe, and his wife was studying medicine at the college in Norfolk Street with a view to a diploma.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE FRENCH SENATE. In the Senate on the 1st inst., a debate took place upon a petition in favour of certain privileges to be accorded to homœopathic doctors. M. Dumas and M. Dupin condemned the principles of homœopathy, which were defended by M. Bonjean and M. Thayer. The Senate then passed to the order of the day.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS. In the House of Commons, on Thursday week, Mr. Bazley asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true or not, as stated in the *United Service Gazette* and *Home News*, that the Indian medical warrant had been cancelled; if such was the case, what measures were to be taken as regards the pay and organisation of the medical department, and when would those measures be reported to the House; and why, pending such changes, medical officers in India had not at least received the pay of their relative ranks. Sir C. Wood said he had introduced a bill last year for the purpose of enabling a sufficient number of assistant-surgeons who had entered the Queen's general service to be drawn upon to form a medical staff. The House was pleased to throw out that bill on the third reading, and he was therefore compelled to maintain a separate establishment for India. The government of India consequently had written in very strong terms, pointing out the great disadvantage and great additional expense caused by the maintenance of the double establishment; but no step had been taken in consequence of those representations. The statement, therefore, implied in the question of his hon. friend was entirely incorrect; the warrant had not been cancelled, and satisfaction was felt by the medical officers in India at their position and pay.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. A *conversazione* was held at the college on the 28th ult. In the Council room were displayed the handsome mace of the college, presented by George IV, together with some valuable plate; here also were seen the large painting by Hans Holbein of Henry VIII granting the charter to the Barber Chirurgeons, and that *chef d'œuvre* of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the portrait of John Hunter; Sir Astley Cooper's portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the portrait of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, by Hogarth; and many other past worthies of the college. It was the noble library of the institution, however, which was, perhaps, the chief point of attraction; here were displayed some fine specimens of sculpture from the studios of Macdowall, Weekes, Noble, Adams, and others. On the walls were suspended some of the finest paintings from the easels of Sir Edward and Mr. Charles Landseer, contributed by those gentlemen. Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., most liberally supplied a large number of his charming works, as did also Mrs. Gibbons from her large and valuable collection. Professor Fergusson contributed a fine view of Edinburgh from Craig Miller, one of the earliest productions of the late David Roberts, a portrait of John Abernethy by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a small copy of Holbein's large picture above alluded to. Mr. Hodgson, the president, sent the fine picture by Hannah, of Harvey demonstrating his theory of the circulation of the blood to Charles I, so well known to most readers by the engraving of Mr. Lemon. Professor Quain sent some of Sydney Cooper's fine groups of cattle; Professors Prescott Hewett, and W. Bowman sent several fine paintings from their collections. In the smaller library were

deposited the result of the explorations by Professor Busk of the caves at Gibraltar, exhibiting some rare specimens of extinct animals, domestic utensils, and stone arrow-heads. Dr. Cobbold, of the Middlesex Hospital, displayed the fine collection of entozoa from human bodies, prepared by him for the museum. The Council of the Royal Botanic Society most liberally supplied a large collection of fine exotic plants of rare beauty; and, to make up for the deficiency of smell, M. Rimmel had ingeniously placed his perfume vaporisers, now in constant use at the college during the anatomical examinations, near the plants, thus dispersing a most agreeable perfume of sweetbriar throughout the building.

MEDICAL POLITICIANS. Dr. Jacoby, of the Prussian Landtag, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having at Berlin called upon his constituents to refuse to pay the taxes to an unconstitutional government. The Liberals are in good hopes that the shutting up of a man of his renown will benefit them nearly as much as the death of Herr Virchow at the hands of Herr von Bismark, had such a catastrophe actually occurred. Dr. Jacoby, a physician at Königsburg, is a man well known for courage, integrity, and the services he has rendered his country in its constitutional struggles. It was he who twenty-five years ago, in a famous pamphlet, began the war against absolutism; who, in 1848, had a very extraordinary encounter at Sans-Souci with King Frederick William IV, which made his name the most respected and revered among the many Radicals in the land. His many pamphlets have frequently brought down legal prosecution upon his devoted head, but always ended in his acquittal. This is the first time he has been actually convicted. Dr. Frenzel, another able member of the Lower House, has had also two months' imprisonment awarded to him, for speaking disrespectfully of the King at a public meeting.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' BILLS. The following report of a select committee of the House of Commons on the Chemists' and Druggists' Bills, No. 1 and No. 2, has just been published. "Your committee have examined witnesses on the general questions raised by the provisions contained in the two bills committed to them, and have heard evidence in support of the Chemists' and Druggists' (No. 1) Bill. Your committee then passed the following resolutions: 1. That no compulsory examination or registration under the bills referred to the committee should be required of persons now carrying on the trade of chemists and druggists. 2. That the bill do provide that no other person shall, after a day to be fixed by the bill, sell certain dangerous drugs, to be scheduled in the bill, unless he shall be examined and registered." By the adoption of the second resolution as an amendment to a proposal that persons compounding medicines from the prescriptions of medical men should also be examined, your committee decided against the principal provision contained in the Chemists' and Druggists' (No. 1) Bill, and they accordingly resolved to proceed with the Chemists' and Druggists' (No. 2) Bill. After several clauses of the bill were passed, considerable difficulty arose in providing for the first formation of the council to which the duty of regulating the examination of chemists and druggists was to be entrusted; and your committee, considering the advanced period of the session, were compelled to abandon the expectation of any useful result from a further consideration of the bill. Having, therefore, disposed *pro formâ* of the remaining clauses, they came to the following resolution:—'That, inasmuch as there appears to be little prospect of any satisfactory termination to the labours of the committee in the present session, it is desirable that the evidence,

so far as it has been already taken, and the proceedings of the committee, be reported to the House, accompanied by a recommendation that the government should, early in the new parliament, bring in a bill on the subjects referred to the committee.' Your committee have, in conclusion, to report that, in their opinion, it is not expedient to proceed further with either of the bills which have been committed to them."

STATISTICS OF LIFE. Dr. W. Farr has completed his supplementary volume on the mortality of England in the ten years 1851-60. There is little definite information respecting the rate of embryonic mortality. In the 26 years 1838-63 there were registered in England the deaths of no less than 2,374,379 infants born alive but not living for a single year. At this present time 100,000 infants of less than a year old die every year in England. The French returns are very minute, and show in 1856 a mortality of 154 per cent. *per annum* in the first seven days after birth, 120 in the second seven days, and 54 in the sixteen days following. The mortality among children under 5 years of age in the ten years 1851-60 was very little over 4 per cent. in the more healthy districts of England; in one or two thinly-peopled districts in the extreme north it was under 2.5 per cent. Among the children of peers it has been calculated to be little over 2 per cent.; among the children of the clergy in 1829 and 1858 rather over 3 per cent. On the other hand, there are 151 districts of England where, taken as a whole, the child mortality of 1851-60 exceeded 8 per cent. In the ten years 1851-60 the mean annual mortality among children under five was 10.149 per cent. in the city of London (east division); 10.219 in Nottingham; 10.852 in St. Giles's; 11.725 in Manchester district; and 13.198 in Liverpool district. Passing on to the higher ages, we find the rate of mortality declining with every year of life up to 12 or 13, when it is at its lowest. Between 10 and 15 years of age less than five boys in a thousand die in the year. Twenty years later in life the mortality is doubled, and goes on increasing to the close. At all ages the variation in the rate in different districts is shown to be very striking. The mortality of men in towns demands a careful investigation. At 45-55 the mortality of London men is not far from double that of men in the healthy districts of the country. It is much higher at every age than the mortality of women in London. In the ten years 1851-60 the deaths in 30 large town districts of England, with an aggregate mean population of 2,541,630, comprising seven London districts and the principal provincial town districts, averaged 71,194 a year, while the deaths at the rate in healthy country districts would have been only 38,459—an annual loss of above 32,000 lives in much less than a seventh of the population. There can now be no doubt that mere proximity of dwellings does not necessarily involve a high rate of mortality. If an adequate water supply and sufficient arrangements for drainage and cleansing are secured, the evils which make dense districts so fatal may be mitigated. It is remarkable that some of the dense districts of cities are already comparatively salubrious. The mortality of a district is by no means bound to its density of population. Bermondsey is less densely inhabited than St. James's, Westminster, but the mortality is considerably greater. It is also to be noted that in London the mortality fell from the annual rate of 25 per 1,000 in the decenniad 1841-50 to 24 per 1,000 in 1851-60. The mortality of Lancashire and Cheshire also declined from 27 to 26. Taking all England, though the growth in numbers, of course, increased the density of population, the rate of mortality did not increase, but continued at 22 per 1,000.