

cussions of the Medical Council. And what resulted from those discussions? Perhaps the Medical Council might in some degree be justly charged with resembling a great national council, in performing a great deal of talk, and not doing a corresponding amount of work. But lately they have been attending to a very important matter. They have been considering the question of preliminary education; and they have been considering another very important matter. Edinburgh has instituted the bachelorship of medicine and mastership in surgery. They require a four years course of study for the first. But what kind of year? Not the usual vulgar year of twelve months, but the *annus medicus*, which has only six months. And when the student has, through this two years period of study, become a bachelor of medicine, he can forthwith become a master in surgery without any further study or education; that is pitched into the bargain for nothing. Compare this with the period and kind of education required by the College of Surgeons for its fellowship. To this question the Medical Council are now addressing themselves; and, in returning thanks for them, he would say that, though they may perhaps be guilty of saying rather too much in proportion to the work they perform, yet for those he was addressing they were labouring, and to their praises they were entitled.

"The College of Physicians and Dr. Mayo" (who supported the chairman on his right), was next given.

Dr. Mayo was quite inaudible in returning thanks.

The next toast was "The Royal College of Surgeons, and the President, Mr. South."

At this period of the evening, the Fellows at the lower part of the room, finding that the greater part of what was said at the cross table was inaudible to them, had, in despair, become a little noisy and talkative. To stop this,

Mr. South, in returning thanks, commenced by observing that if the gentlemen at the lower part of the room would only listen to those at the top, when it came to their turn to speak they should find they were listened to. [A Voice: "I am an old pupil of your's, Mr. South; I want to hear you; but it is not our fault; we can't hear down here if you don't speak out."] Mr. South went on to observe that, some years ago, he had advised the Fellows to take these elections into their own hands; not to elect as a matter of course; and to day they had followed his advice. He had much pleasure in bringing before them some facts, proving that the College of Surgeons had not been quite so sleepy as it was presumed to be. The examination for the diploma had been altered, and had been made a matter of importance. Mr. Lawrence was quite right in denouncing the Scotch affair of the Master in Surgery. It was a base abominable job. The pupils are examined by their own teachers—not so in London at the College—it never takes place. The College has established a classical examination, and lately a preliminary examination, at which many have presented themselves, and few have failed. When he entered the profession, seventy students of a night would pass; now only twelve a day are examined; the work of an examiner is quadrupled, and is now no sinecure. In conclusion, he proposed "The Provincial Hospital Surgeons, and Mr. Teale of Leeds."

Mr. TEALE said that when the provincial schools were established he was opposed to them, as fearing that by injuring the great metropolitan schools, they would render them unworthy the time and attention of eminent men; but he had lived to see his mistake, and now he entertained a high respect for provincial schools, and considered them worthy assistants of the London schools.

"The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries" was then given; but, as we understood the chairman, he was unable to couple with the toast any name, as they had not responded to the invitation to send a representative.

Professor OWEN, however, gallantly came to the rescue, boldly acknowledged himself as an apothecary, and talked of how much he had learned from the society.

Mr. GREEN, senior surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary, proposed "The Metropolitan Hospitals and Schools, with Mr. Solly." He observed on the list of great names they presented—the Bells, the Coopers, Travers, Abernethy—and how great a stimulus was thus given to provincial schools to cooperate with them in the great work of medical education.

Mr. SOLLY, in reply, expressed the pride and gratification he felt in the result of the day's election.

Mr. KING of Chepstow, in a short but feeling speech, adverted to the absence of one great surgeon, and, as an old pupil, begged permission to propose "The health of Sir B. C. Brodie."

How it was received must be needless to say.

"The health of Mr. Adams, the Hon. Secretary, and getter-up of the meeting," having been warmly drunk and responded to, the party took coffee, and dispersed.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Canterbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July.

President—C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.L and E., Torquay.

President-elect—ALFRED LOCHÉE, M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.Lond., Canterbury.

The Meetings of the Association will take place at St. George's Hall.

#### TUESDAY, July 23rd.

1 P.M. Meeting of Committee of Council in the Reading Rooms, St. George's Hall.

2.30 P.M. Meeting of the General Council of the Association at the Reading Rooms, St. George's Hall.

7 P.M. First General Meeting of the Association at St. George's Hall. The retiring President will make a few remarks. The new President will deliver an Address. The Report of Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

#### WEDNESDAY, July 24th.

8.30 A.M. Public Breakfast at the Corn Exchange.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the new Council.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. The Address in Medicine will be delivered by W. O. MARKHAM, M.D., of London. Papers and Cases will be read. The Meeting will adjourn at One, and reassemble at Two P.M., when the Report of the Benevolent Fund will be read.

8 P.M. *Soirée*. By the kind invitation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, this Meeting will take place at the Deanery.

#### THURSDAY, July 25th.

11 A.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by GEORGE HOFFMANN, Esq., of Margate. Papers and Cases will be read.

6 P.M. Dinner at the Corn Exchange. Tickets One Guinea each.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner, are requested to send notice, as early as possible, to ROBERT TASSELL, Esq., St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

Members are requested to enter, on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room, St. George's Hall; where cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the Proceedings, and contain such information as may be useful to those who are strangers to the city.

Members who wish for previous information may communicate with ROBERT TASSELL, Esq., St. Margaret's, Canterbury.

It is particularly requested that all Members who propose to read Papers, will communicate with the General Secretary without delay. Papers are promised by Spencer Wells, Esq. (Treatment of Ovarian Dropsy); P. C. Price, Esq. (On the Treatment of Certain Diseases of the Larger Joints by the Operation of Excision in preference to Amputation: and the Results which follow); William Martin, Esq. (Special Hospitals); George Rigden, Esq.; Dr. B. W. Richardson (On the Various Forms of Cardiac Apnoea); Edward Lund, Esq. (Case in which a piece of Ivory was removed from the Bladder, with Remarks); I. B. Brown, Esq. (Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, illustrated by Cases and Diagrams); Soelberg Wells, Esq. (Illustrations of the Beneficial Effects of Iridectomy in Glaucoma).

Among the principal Hotels, are—the Fountain; the Rose; the Fleur-de-Lys; and the Freemasons'.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, June 13th, 1861.

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

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, June 21; BELL FLETCHER, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present thirty-four members.

The retiring President, E. Moore, Esq., of Halesowen, after thanking the members for the kindness and courtesy shewn to him during his presidentship, introduced Dr. Fletcher as his successor.

*Vote of Thanks to the President.* It was moved by Dr. MELSON, seconded by Mr. BARTLEET, and carried unanimously—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to Edward Moore, Esq., D.L., J.P., for his courteous conduct as President during the past year."

*Report of Council.* Mr. G. JONES (in the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Pemberton) read the following report.

"The Council of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association in submitting their report of the proceedings of the past year, derives much satisfaction in witnessing the continued usefulness and prosperity of the Society.

"The anticipations that were expressed at the last annual meeting, in reference to increasing the opportunities for scientific discussion by separating the matters belonging to the business and routine from those connected with medical and surgical discussions, have been realised in a marked degree, evidenced no less by the important character of the subjects selected by the members for consideration, than by the excellence of the debates which were maintained on almost every occasion.

"The following list comprises the subjects that were communicated to the Society.

"1. Lecture by M. Groux of Hamburg—accompanied by electrical experiments, illustrating the heart's action and that of the larger arteries, as visible through his Congenital Fissure of the Sternum.

"2. Cases of Cerebritis. By H. Duncalfe, Esq.

"3. Aural Cases and Instruments. By F. Jordan, Esq.

"4. Case of Aneurismal Varix (illustrated by drawings)

following the employment of Pressure in the treatment of Aneurism. By O. Pemberton, Esq.

"5. Puerperal Obstruction of the Pulmonary Artery. By W. F. Wade, M.B.

"6. Idiopathic Tetanus. By M. H. Clayton, Esq.

"7. Notes on Modern Ophthalmic Surgery. By J. V. Solomon, Esq.

"8. Aortic Aneurism opening into the Pulmonary Artery. By W. F. Wade, M.B.

"9. Treatment of Pneumonia. By J. Russell, M.D.

"10. Further Observations on the Treatment of Pneumonia. By J. Russell, M.D.

"Until the past year, the Society's meetings had been held in rooms little suited to the character of the Association and it was felt that a change in this respect was much to be desired. By an arrangement with the Committee of the Birmingham Library, rendered practicable by the courtesy and liberality of the Midland Medical Society, most appropriate accommodation is now afforded for the members in the medical department.

"During the year the resignations of membership have been more than compensated by the introduction of fresh Associates—who, thus, whilst they support and increase the numerical strength of the Branch, display an interest in the progress of the Parent Association which the vigorous conduct of the JOURNAL under its able Editor demands.

"In medical politics, the most noteworthy event of the year is the determination manifested by the Royal College of Physicians of London to maintain their right to license candidates to practise physic, after undergoing an examination as to their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine and midwifery. This movement on the part of the College, as contemplated by its promoters, cannot fail to exercise beneficial effects on the great body of the profession."

Mr. COLEMAN moved, Mr. L. PARKER seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the Report of the Council now read be received, approved, and entered on the minutes."

*Treasurer's Account.* The Account for the past year, read by Mr. T. W. Williams, shewed a balance in hand of £25 10s. On the motion of Dr. RUSSELL, seconded by Mr. SOLOMON, it was resolved—

"That the Financial Statement of the Treasurer, now read, be received, approved, and entered on the minutes."

*Election of Officers and Council.* Dr. FLEMING moved, Mr. MOORE seconded, and it was resolved—

"That Spencer Thomson, M.D., of Burton-on-Trent, be the President-Elect for the ensuing year."

The following gentlemen, named from the Chair, were unanimously elected members of Council for the ensuing year: Town members, E. Bartleet, Esq.; M. H. Clayton, Esq.; J. J. Hadley, Esq.; T. P. Heslop, M.D.; G. Jones, Esq.; J. B. Melson, M.D.; L. Parker, Esq.; W. F. Wade, M.B.—Country members, H. Carden, Esq. (Worcester); G. Fayer, M.D. (Henley-in-Arden); S. J. Jeaffreson, F.R.C.P. (Leamington); W. J. Kite, Esq. (West Bromwich); J. H. Lakin, M.B. (Kineton); E. Moore, Esq. (Halesowen); E. D. Moore, Esq. (Walsall); W. Smith, Esq. (Redditch).

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association: E. Bartleet, Esq.; G. Fayer, M.D.; Bell Fletcher, M.D.; J. J. Hadley, Esq.; E. Moore, Esq.; S. Thomson, M.D.; W. F. Wade, M.B.; T. W. Williams, Esq.; and O. Pemberton, Esq., *Secretary.*

Mr. T. W. Williams was elected Treasurer, and Mr. O. Pemberton Secretary, for the ensuing year.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen, members of the Association, were unanimously elected members of the Branch: S. W. Burbury, M.D., Birmingham; W. F. Noot, M.D., Birmingham; E. T. Hall, Esq., Henley-in-

Arden; R. Wollaston, M.D., Wolverhampton; E. Cheshire, Esq., Birmingham; F. I. Bennett, Esq., Droitwich.

*President's Address.* Dr. Bell Fletcher delivered an address, embracing in a practical view a consideration of the prospects of the profession, with the best means of securing its prosperity and advancing its position. At its close it was moved by Dr. WADE, seconded by Mr. HITCHMAN, and carried—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Bell Fletcher for his admirable address, and for his considerate attention to the business of the day."

*Dinner.* The members afterwards dined together at the Hotel under the Presidency of Dr. Fletcher; Dr. S. Thomson occupying the Vice-Chair. The usual loyal and professional toasts were given and responded to.

#### MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE tenth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Town Hall, Leicester, on Thursday, June 27th. In the absence of Mr. Stanger, Dr. Robertson of Nottingham took the Chair; which, after a few remarks, he resigned to Thomas MACAULAY, Esq. (Leicester), President-elect. There were also present twenty-two members.

Mr. MACAULAY read an address; for which a vote of thanks was passed to him, with a request that it be published in the JOURNAL.

*Report of Council.* Mr. WHITE, Hon. Sec. for Nottingham, read the following Report of Council for the past year, which was adopted.

"In presenting their Annual Report, the Council have great pleasure in announcing that the numerical strength of the Branch continues satisfactory.

"Since the last annual meeting several new members have joined our ranks; and though by resignation and death we have to regret the loss of some whom we have hitherto had the pleasure of meeting, still the total number is greater by six than it was twelve months ago.

"The past year has been one unmarked by any important movement in connexion with the profession, and there has been no subject which has attracted the attention of your Council. The notice of the different Branches of our Association was, in the early part of year, called by Mr. Dulvey to the subject of the unjust bearing of the Income Tax on the members of the medical profession, and in accordance with his suggestion a petition praying for an alteration was forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons.

"Your Council cannot conclude their report without expressing their satisfaction at the great improvement which has taken place in the tone and character of the JOURNAL since the commencement of the year, an improvement which they trust will tend materially to raise the scientific position of the Association, and to increase the number of its members."

*Representatives in the General Council.* The following members were elected representatives in the General Council for the ensuing year: John Barclay, M.D., Thos. Macaulay, Esq., R. H. Wood, Esq. (Hon. Sec.), Leicestershire; H. Taylor, Esq., Nottinghamshire; J. Heygate, M.D., F.R.S., J. Hitchman, M.D., Derbyshire; E. Morris, M.D. (Spalding), Jas. Snow, Esq. (Lincoln), Lincolnshire.

*A Vote of Thanks to the Secretaries* of the Branch was moved by Mr. Paget.

*President-Elect.* Thomas Sympson, Esq., of Lincoln, was chosen President-elect; and an arrangement was made to hold the next meeting at Lincoln.

*Papers and Communications.* The following papers were then read.

1. Result of a Case in which Excision of the Knee-Joint was performed three years ago. By Thomas Sympson, Esq.

Mr. Sympson not being able to attend, this paper was read by the Secretary.

2. On Perforation of the Alimentary Tube and Escape of its Contents into the Peritoneal Sac. By T. Paget, Esq.

3. On Tape-Worm. By John Barclay, M.D.

4. Case of Apoplexy during Labour. By H. Nuttall, M.D.

*Dinner.* The dinner took place at the Bell Hotel. Nearly thirty gentlemen were present, including J. Ellis, Esq. (Mayor), Rev. T. Jones, S. Stone, Esq. (Town Clerk). The Chair was taken by the President, T. Macaulay, Esq. Besides the usual toasts, the following were proposed: "The Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln," "The British Medical Association and success to the Midland Branch;" "The President of the Branch;" "The Secretaries;" etc.

#### SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the General Infirmary, Northampton, on Thursday, June 27; D. J. T. FRANCIS, M.D., F.R.C.P., President, in the chair. There were fifty members and visitors present.

Dr. BARKER, the retiring President, in resigning the chair to Dr. Francis, said: "It is now my duty to resign into your hands the honourable office which you have entrusted to me during the past year, and to thank the Committee and the Secretaries for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have supported me, and furthered the objects of this Branch of the British Medical Association. I can only express a hope that the honour and interests of the Association have not suffered during my stewardship. My last and pleasing duty is to introduce my successor, Dr. Francis of Northampton, a gentleman occupying the most distinguished position in the College of Physicians, and in the profession at large, and enjoying the unlimited confidence of his professional brethren and the public. By your having unanimously elected Dr. Francis as your president for the present year, you have given the most convincing proof of the high estimation in which that gentleman is held; and it is quite unnecessary for me to say more than that I feel assured that his services will be appreciated, and secure for him the utmost respect. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you that it affords me the greatest possible pleasure to resign my office into such good keeping."

Dr. FRANCIS, on taking the chair, read an interesting address, containing an account of the principal eminent medical men who have practised at Northampton within these last 200 or 250 years. He also stated that the Branch was in a flourishing condition, having ninety-one members at the present time.

Dr. BRYAN (honorary secretary) read the report of the last meeting at Newport Pagnell, and stated that notes had been received from several members, and other gentlemen, expressive of regret at their unavoidable absence.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were duly nominated and elected members of the Association and Branch, namely: H. Bowen, Esq., Olney; F. Forster, Esq., and S. R. Skinner, Esq., Daventry; Jas. Hochee, Esq., Fenny Stratford; F. L. Harper, Esq., Brixworth; F. B. Swann, Esq., Weedon Beck; Chas. Sprigg, M.D., Great Barford; Chas. Spencer, Esq., Whitechurch; E. Wing, M.D., and Wm. Summerhayes, Esq., Northampton Asylum; W. H. Walker, Esq., Bugbrooke; and F. R. Webster, Esq., Wolverton.

*Managing Committee.* Dr. Hacon of Bedford was elected a member of the Managing Committee, in place of Mr. C. P. Stevens of Biggleswade, resigned; and Mr. Chapman of Ampthill in place of Dr. Francis.

*Vote of Thanks to the Retiring Officers.* It was moved

by Dr. McLOSKEY, seconded by Mr. VEASEY, and carried unanimously:—

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Barker, the president for the past year; to Dr. Francis, the president-elect; to the Committee; to the Secretaries; and to the representatives in the General Council, for their valuable services during the past year."

*President-Elect for 1861-2.* It was moved by Dr. FRANCIS, seconded by Mr. MASH, and carried unanimously:—

"That Robert Ceely, Esq., F.R.C.S., be the President-Elect."

*Officers for 1861-2.* The officers appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:—*President*—D. J. T. Francis, M.D., F.R.C.P. *President-Elect*—Robert Ceely, Esq., F.R.C.S., Aylesbury. *Representatives in General Council*—E. Daniell, Esq., Newport Pagnell; D. J. T. Francis, M.D., Northampton; W. Paley, M.D. Peterborough; C. E. Prior, M.D., Bedford; J. M. Bryan, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Secretary*. *Committee of Management*—T. Chapman, jun., Esq., Amptill; T. H. Barker, M.D., Bedford; J. M. C. Faircloth, M.D., Northampton; J. H. Hemming, Esq., Kimbolton; R. D. Hacon, M.D., Bedford; J. Mash, Esq., Northampton; J. Ody, M.B., Market Harborough; H. Williams, Esq., Thrapstone; J. F. Williams, Esq., Cranfield; with the President, President-Elect, and Secretaries. *Secretaries*—J. M. Bryan, M.D., Northampton; R. C. Hurst, Esq., Bedford. *Treasurer*—J. M. Bryan, M.D.

*Next General Meeting.* It was decided that the next general meeting should be held at Kettering.

*Papers and Communications.* The following papers and communications were brought forward:—

1. On Strictures and Obstruction of the Alimentary Canal. By H. Veasey, Esq.

2. Case of Traumatic Tetanus Apparently Cured by Aconite. By E. Woakes, M.B. Mr. J. Mash remarked that he had seen only two cases of recovery in twenty-five years hospital experience; in one case, *cannabis Indica* had been given; and in the other, wine and stimulants. Remarks were also made by Mr. J. F. Gray and Mr. H. Bowen.

3. Prevention of Tuberculous Meningitis. By J. H. Hemming, Esq. Dr. Graily Hewitt mentioned the case of a child, of three weeks duration, where counter-irritation over the head was successful. Mr. Bowen instanced successful cases, where small abstraction of blood was employed, with alterative doses of *hydrargyrum cum creta* and *rhubarb*, with iodine as a tonic and improver. He thought it a blood-disease in great measure.

4. On some Rare Forms of Hæmaturia. By Arthur Durham, Esq. Remarks were made by Dr. Thudichum, and by Messrs. Mash, Gray, Bowen, and Gatty.

5. Dysmenorrhœa. By Graily Hewitt, M.D. The following instruments and preparations were exhibited:—

1. Mr. Redfern Davies's Modification of Wutzer's Instrument for the Radical Cure of Hernia. By T. H. Barker, M.D., F.R.S. Edin.

2. A Series of Urinary Calculi. By J. Mash, Esq.

3. Laryngoscope and Ophthalmoscope. By J. Mash, Esq.

4. A Preparation of Compound Fracture of the Ankle Joint. By J. Mash, Esq.

5. A Preparation of Fibrinous Clot Obstructing the Middle Cerebral Artery. By D. J. T. Francis, M.D.

6. Preparation of an Acephalous Fœtus. By H. Terry, jun., Esq.

Several papers were left unread for want of time, viz., by Dr. Ody, Dr. Paley, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. Bryan, W. H. Gatty, Esq., J. F. Williams, Esq., H. Terry, jun., Esq., and Dr. Prior.

A vote of thanks was given to the authors of papers, with a request that they be allowed to be inserted in the

JOURNAL; for which purpose most of them will be forwarded.

*Dinner.* In the evening, at 5 p.m., a dinner took place at the George Hotel, when about thirty-two gentlemen sat down; Dr. Francis, president, in the chair; Edward Daniell, Esq., in the vice-chair. In addition to the members and medical visitors, were the Rev. Sydney Gedge, vicar of All Saints, Northampton; the Rev. W. Butlin, vicar of St. Sepulchres, Northampton; and the Rev. T. W. Barlow, rector of Great Bowden. The Mayor of Northampton was unavoidably absent. Besides the usual loyal and professional toasts, the following were given:—"Success and Prosperity to the British Medical Association and its Branches"; "the Visitors"; "Success to the Benevolent Fund and Epsom College", by H. Terry, Esq., and acknowledged by Edw. Daniell, Esq.; "Dr. Robertson," by the vice-chairman; "The Non-Medical Visitors and the Press", by Mr. W. C. Daniell.

#### EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch was held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, on Friday, June 28th, at 2 p.m. There were present thirty-six members and visitors. WILLIAM CADGE, Esq., of Norwich, the President, was in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT delivered an interesting address, in which he expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on him, his gratification at the numerously attended meeting, and his congratulation on the maintenance of its position by the Association, and on the character of the JOURNAL, which had greatly improved. He then proceeded to allude to the various opinions respecting the treatment of inflammatory diseases, and concluded by stating that it would be a general benefit if the Association would contribute its experience on the subject. The next subject to which he had to allude was a painful one, as death had removed one of our valuable members, viz., Dr. Probart of Bury St. Edmunds.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cadge for his address, with a request that he would publish it.

*Report of Council.* The Council had pleasure in congratulating the members on the continued prosperity of the Branch.

*Place of Meeting in 1862.* It was moved by Dr. DURRANT, seconded by Dr. DALRYMPLE (Norwich), and carried—

"That the next meeting take place at Stowmarket; and that Spencer Freeman, Esq., be elected as President."

*Council of the Branch.* It was moved by Dr. RANKING (Norwich), seconded by Dr. DALRYMPLE, and carried—

"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Branch Council:—C. M. Durrant, M.D., Ipswich; W. Waylen, Esq., Colchester; S. Freeman, Esq., Stowmarket; W. Cadge, Esq., Norwich; J. B. Pitt, M.D., Norwich (Hon. Sec.); J. B. Chevallier, M.D., Ipswich; (Hon. Sec.)"

*Papers.* The following papers were read:—

1. Paralysis of the Insane: with Remarks. By W. H. Ranking, M.D. This paper caused an interesting discussion, in which Dr. Durrant, Dr. Chevallier, Dr. Dalrymple, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Gramshaw took part.

2. On Lithotritry. By Henry Thompson, Esq. (London). Much discussion took place on this subject, from the fact of its being in the Norwich Hospital, so remarkable for its great number of lithotomy cases. Mr. Nichols and Dr. Humphry of Cambridge spoke of the improved method of performing stone-operations.

3. An interesting Case of Chorea in a Child. By C. M. Durrant, M.D.

4. Tumour of the Larynx. By T. W. Crosse, Esq. (Norwich).

5. On Glaucoma and Iridectomy. By J. S. Wells, Esq. (London). Dr. Dalrymple gave some interesting remarks on this paper.

A vote of thanks was given to the readers of papers, and great satisfaction expressed at the improved condition of the JOURNAL.

*New Members.* Five new members were introduced; viz., J. S. Wells, Esq. (London); L. Dashwood, Esq. (Norwich); G. S. Hutchison, Esq. (Norwich); John Shephard, Esq. (North Walsham); and W. Guy, M.D. (Norwich).

*The Dinner.* In the evening, the members and visitors dined together at the Norfolk Hotel; W. Cadge, Esq., President, in the Chair

#### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ninth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, July 2nd; B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D., in the Chair. There were also present twenty-nine members and four visitors.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch:—A. C. MacLaren, Esq., Harley Street; Edwin Payne, L.R.C.P.Ed., City Road; of the Association, Prescott Hewett, Esq., Chesterfield Street; Hermann Weber, M.D., Finsbury Square; and of the Branch (being previously members of the Association), W. Cholmeley, M.D., Russell Square; C. Drage, M.D., Hatfield; G. B. Halford, M.D., Victoria Square; John Hatton, M.D.; Graily Hewitt, M.D., Berkeley Square; John O'Brien, M.D., Brompton; John Way, M.B., St. George's Road; and A. Wynn Williams, M.D., King Street, Portman Square.

*Report of Council.* Dr. STEWART, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the following report:—

"Since your last annual meeting, the subject on which your attention was mainly fixed during the previous year—the management of the JOURNAL—has occupied much of the time and anxious thought of the Association and its Committee of Council. The result of their deliberations has been the appointment of an editor who has already, your Council believe, fully secured the confidence of the Association, and given a high scientific character to its weekly organ.

"At the last annual meeting of this Branch, the Council, referring to a suggestion made by the then President of the South Midland Branch and also by a Committee of this Branch, for the establishment of Association prizes, advised that the General Council be urged to offer medals or other premiums for the best original papers published in the course of the year. This suggestion of the Council, endorsed by the Branch in the adoption of the Report, was duly brought before the Committee of Council of the Association, at a meeting held on March 18th, by Dr. Richardson, one of the representatives of this Branch; and a series of resolutions for the institution of an Association medal were passed, which have been published in the JOURNAL for April 6th. Your Council have much gratification in thus alluding to the adoption of a recommendation in which this Branch has had a share; and trust that, as the financial position of the Association shall continue to improve by the steady accession of members and by the punctual payment of subscriptions, the General Council will be enabled to give an increased amount of encouragement to those who are desirous of promoting medical science.

"From the time when the Parent Association changed its title and character of 'Provincial' for that of 'British,' it has been felt by many members that Lon-

don ought to have its turn, with the other towns of the kingdom, as a place in which to hold an annual meeting of the Association. The holding of the Great Exhibition here in 1862 has appeared to present a most favourable opportunity for carrying out this idea; and consequently, at our last annual meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Dr. Richard Quain, that an invitation be forwarded to the Association to hold its meeting in 1862 in London. This invitation was brought before the meeting at Torquay; and, although it could not then be formally accepted, it was received with much satisfaction; and the members of your Council, who have had opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the country members of the Association on the subject, are enabled to say that the meeting in London is universally looked forward to with pleasure. It being necessary to renew the invitation this year, your Council summoned a special general meeting of the Branch to be held on June 4th, for that purpose, and for the selection of a member to be recommended as President-elect of the Association; and, feeling that the matter was one in which all members of the Association in the district had an interest, and ought to have a voice, they invited to the meeting all members of the Association residing in the metropolitan district, whether belonging to the Branch or not. They also carefully selected several of the most eminent names from the list of members of the Association in London, in order that, with consent, they might be submitted to the general meeting with the object of choosing from among them a President-elect. Ultimately, however, two names only appeared on the circulars—those of Dr. Conolly and Dr. Burrows. On the day of nomination, Dr. Conolly withdrew his name. Your Council believe that they are expressing the feelings of the members in saying that the announcement of this withdrawal was received with much regret; inasmuch as the high position which Dr. Conolly holds in the medical world, his long connexion with the Association, and the interest in its prosperity which he has manifested in past years, appeared to point him out as highly fitted for the office to which it was suggested to nominate him. The regret, however, felt at the withdrawal of Dr. Conolly, must have been somewhat compensated by the fact that it was the last act required to remove the difficulty arising from the number of men of eminence among whom a President-elect was to be chosen. While it cannot but be acknowledged that, within the limits of this Branch, many men might have been found who would both have received and imparted honour in the presidential chair of this Association, your Council are confident that no better choice could have been made than that of Dr. Burrows. His high professional character and position, his known attainments in medical science, all denote that he will worthily fill the office of President of the Association; and it is, in the opinion of your Council, no small recommendation in his favour, that he has been, in his place in the Royal College of Physicians, always foremost in advocating the establishment of a closer connexion than has heretofore existed between that institution and the general body of practitioners throughout the country, and has thus, so far, aimed at carrying out one of the objects of the Association—the union of the several classes of the medical profession.

"The fact above mentioned, that a large number of the members of the Association residing in and around the metropolis do not belong to this Branch, suggests to us the propriety of making a few explanatory remarks with the view of inducing those who have hitherto held aloof to strengthen by their adhesion the hands of those who are labouring to advance the interests of the Association in this quarter.

"The Branch is our only connecting link with the Parent Association. It is from the Branches alone that representatives can be sent to the General Council; and

the number of representatives thus deputed is in proportion to the members of the Branch. Were all the members of the Association in this district connected with us, we should have ten or eleven instead of six representatives on the General Council. It should further be remembered, that not only are the members appointed to serve on the Council diminished, but that the range of choice is greatly narrowed. There are many men of mark among those unconnected with us, whose presence on the Council would be in the highest degree beneficial, but who, by refusing to join us, deny us the privilege of enlisting in the active service of the Association those whose professional eminence and practical sagacity would be most conducive to its prosperity and scientific progress. With their help, we should also be enabled to take steps towards carrying out our own resolution and recommendation to the General Council, by setting apart a fund for the encouragement of experimental researches into some of the interesting problems of medical science. Another noble undertaking to which, like some other Branches, we might then contribute, is our own Medical Benevolent Fund; which, with limited resources, but under judicious management, has for many years been instrumental in relieving a very large amount of distress. We should also have it in our power to pay the expenses to and from Birmingham of our Secretaries, who have for several years at their own charges represented the views of this Branch in the Committee of Council.

"The number of members of the Branch, we are happy to say, exhibits an increase over that of last year. At the last annual meeting, the number was 109; of these, 11 have been withdrawn; and 22 new members have been added; making the number at present on the list 120.

"Your Council would, in conclusion, express their cordial satisfaction at the wish which has been so generally expressed, that next year's meeting may be signalised (as it seems likely to be) by a greatly increased prominence being given in its proceedings to the discussion of subjects purely scientific, and the adoption of measures which will open up to the British Medical Association a still higher career of usefulness in the future than has distinguished it in the past."

Mr. BOTTOMLEY moved, Dr. GIBB seconded, and it was resolved:—

"That the Report now read be received, entered on the minutes, and published in the JOURNAL."

*Treasurer's Report.* Dr. LANKESTER, treasurer, read the treasurer's report, of which the following is an abstract:—

Balance in hand at last meeting .....	1	19	6
Subscriptions received .....	10	2	6
	12	2	0
Expenditure .....	6	1	9
Balance in hand .....	6	0	3
	£12	2	0

Besides the actual balance in hand, there were assets calculated at £6, making in all £12:0:3, to meet liabilities amounting to £4 or £5.

*Election of Officers and Council.* The following members were elected the officers and council for 1861-2:—*President*—B. W. Richardson, M.A., M.D. *President-Elect*—R. Dunn, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—E. W. Murphy, A.M., M.D.; John Birkett, Esq. *Treasurer*—Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. *Secretaries*—A. P. Stewart, M.D.; A. Henry, M.D. *Ordinary Members of Council*—*For the Metropolitan District:* L. S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S.; J. Bird, M.D.; W. Camps, M.D.; E. H. Greenhow, M.D.; W. O. Markham, M.D.; S. W. J. Merriman,

M.D.; J. Probert, Esq.; F. Sibson, M.D., F.R.S. *For the Extra-Metropolitan District:* F. Collins, M.D. (Wanstead); C. F. J. Lord, Esq. (Hampstead); J. H. Paul, M.D. (Camberwell); J. Seaton, M.D. (Sunbury).

*President's Address.* The newly elected President, Dr. RICHARDSON, delivered an able address on the subject of Medical Education.

On the motion of Dr. G. WEBSTER, seconded by Mr. BARNES, it was resolved—

"That a vote of thanks be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to publish it in the JOURNAL."

*Representatives in the General Council.* A ballot having been taken, the following members were elected representatives of this Branch in the General Council for 1861-2: E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.; W. O. Markham, M.D.; B. W. Richardson, M.D.; C. H. F. Routh, M.D.; F. Sibson, M.D., F.R.S.; E. Smith, M.D., F.R.S. A. P. Stewart, M.D., *Secretary*.

*Business of the General Meeting in 1862.* Dr. LANKESTER proposed:—

"That it be a recommendation from this Branch to the General Council of the Association to make arrangements for the production of reports and papers at the Metropolitan Annual Meeting in 1862; and that the question of appointing Committees and individuals to draw up reports be considered; as also the advantage of making grants of money from the funds of the Association for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred by the reporters in making experiments and investigations."

The motion was seconded by Dr. ROUTH, and carried.

*Case of Epispadias.* Mr. JAMES EDMUNDS exhibited a case of complete epispadias in a male child. He also read a history of a case furnished him by Mr. Weeden Cooke, in which the patient was a female.

*Votes of Thanks* were then proposed, and unanimously passed, to the retiring President and to the Secretaries.

*Investigation of Methods of Recovery from Apnæa.* Dr. WEBSTER moved, and Mr. PROBERT seconded:—

"That this Branch recommends to the Central Council and General Meeting the appointment of a Committee, with an adequate pecuniary grant, to investigate the subject of apnæa, and the Marshall Hall and other methods for restoring the apparently dead and drowned."

The motion was carried unanimously, with the understanding that it should be incorporated with that of Dr. Lankester.

*Income-tax.* It was moved by Dr. WEBSTER, seconded by Dr. ROUTH:—

"That a petition be presented to the House of Commons by this Branch, praying for a modification of the tax, and a more just adaptation of the same to professional and industrial incomes."

The motion was unanimously carried.

*Dinner.* At half-past five, the members and their friends, including Sir Charles Hastings, the Rev. J. B. Reade, E. Daniell, Esq., T. Heckstall Smith, Esq., etc., to the number of forty-two, dined together.

## REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

*Held in Birmingham, on July 9th.*

*PRESENT:*—Sir C. Hastings (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Dr. A. P. Stewart; Mr. Watkin Williams; Mr. Samuel Wood; and Dr. P. H. Williams.

The Report of Council, proposed to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association, was prepared and adopted.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *Gen. Sec.*

Worcester, July 10th, 1861.

ounces, will materially lessen inflammatory action, and pave the way for the better administration of other remedies; just as Abernethy, Hamilton, and others, used to say in their lectures with regard to purgatives, "Gentlemen, first clear out the main sewers, etc."

In the treatment of acute diseases, I repudiate the theory of a "change of type". I believe that the constitution of Englishmen has undergone no perceptible change. Physicians living in London, having to deal with London people, do not meet with so many acute forms of disease as those who live in the country, amidst people engaged in rural occupations. These do not bear blood-letting nor operations in London so well as those living in the country. It may be doubted whether the indiscriminate abandonment of the lancet is a step in the right direction, and whether it has not led to many fatal results.

Had Dr. Todd, the great champion of alcohol, with his sedentary habits, mental work, and love of good living, been duly bled, perhaps he would not have had that overflow of blood at Gloucester which proved fatal to a valuable life. Louis, in the wards of the Hôpital de la Pitié, adopted the numerical method of ascertaining the efficacy of remedies. If the practice of physicians in several hospitals could be carefully and experimentally made in given diseases, and the results recorded accurately, without reference to any theory, and then cautiously compared, an amount of precise information would be collected of inestimable value. It would render the efficacy or impropriety of bleeding clear, and the indications for its adoption more distinct. The fatty degeneration theory has so fastened on the minds of medical men, and abstinence from bleeding has become so general among the younger members of the profession, that the lancet is deemed a mischievous instrument, and cupping useless; brandy, quinine, and iodine constitute now the whole *materia medica*, and threaten to supersede the necessity of the labours of the Medical Council in preparing the ever-to-be-looked-for but never forthcoming *Pharmacopœia*. If, sir, as editor of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, you would propose a scheme for testing the efficacy of a remedy, I would venture to propose some such plan as this. There are twelve months in the year. Let there be selected twelve important diseases, say acute inflammations of the great organs of the body, the brain, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, kidneys, uterus, bladder, etc., one for each month; and request the profession to give their experience as to the use or non-use of blood-letting in these cases, faithfully narrated; and in the course of a year the materials of a valuable *resumé* would be afforded for the information and guidance of the profession. In the same way, monthly reports might be solicited of treatment of any given disease, whether the remedies adopted be opium, mercury, purgatives, quinine, or anything else.

The experimental and numerical method might be legitimately adopted in all public hospitals, whether London or provincial.

I am, etc.,  
R. WOLLASTON.

Wolverhampton, June 1861.

#### A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF PHYSICIAN TO A DISPENSARY.

SIR.—On visiting my patients in the neighbourhood of the Western General Dispensary one day last week, I was asked my opinion by several of them as to whom I considered the most able man of the three candidates for the vacant office. With other papers I was shewn a pamphlet, "to be obtained only of the author," on the *Dugong Oil*. In it will be found the following passages, on which I beg permission *en passant* to make a few remarks. "As this pamphlet is merely to give temporary information to the public, I shall mention a few facts in

confirmation of my statement." "Through the kindness of Sir John Forbes, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Physician in ordinary to Her Majesty's Household, Consulting Physician to the extensive Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton; also with the friendly assistance of R. Payne Cotton, Esq., M.D., Visiting Physician of the Hospital, I was permitted to choose a patient in their establishment for trial of the oil; and Dr. Cotton kindly undertook to observe all my suggestions in the use of the same." I would ask these two highly esteemed physicians if they gave permission to Dr. — to publish their names in the style in which they here appear. "A long residence in oriental and Australian lands in Her Majesty's service, has afforded me the experience which is denied the resident physicians of England."

These are a few paragraphs taken from a pamphlet of eight pages, which will afford some idea of the style of the whole; and which the author has taken the opportunity of delivering personally at the houses of the subscribers to the Dispensary.

I need scarcely observe that I did not recommend the subscribers to give their votes to the very modest author.

I am, etc., A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.  
July 1st, 1861.

## Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On June 20th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Curme, D., Dorchester  
Galton, J. H., Brixton Rise  
Irvine, G. R., Portsmouth  
Knaggs, S. H., Montpelier Street, Broughton  
Masters, W. H., Yeovil, Somersetshire  
Palmer, H., East Garston, Berkshire

#### APPOINTMENTS.

BROADBENT, W. H., M.D., appointed co-Lecturer on Physiology and Pathology at St. Mary's Hospital, in the room of Dr. Markham, resigned.

LANE, S., Esq., appointed co-Lecturer on Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital, in the room of W. Coulson, Esq., resigned.

LYONS, R. D., M.B., appointed Consulting Physician to the Royal College of Maynooth, in the room of Dr. Corrigan, resigned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

LEONARD, Thomas, M.D., to be Surgeon 4th Tower Hamlets R.V.  
LEWIS, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Glamorganshire R.V.  
OSBORN, John, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Brigade, Hampshire A.V.  
SHEPHERD, J., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 9th Glamorganshire R.V.  
SIMPSON, Thos. P., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Hants A.V.  
SMART, J. N., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteers.  
WALKER, James, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon Fife Artillery Militia.  
WHITAKER, F., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Lancashire R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

DIXON, H. M., Esq., 1st Denbighshire Engineer Volunteers.  
WATERS, E., Esq., 2nd Warwickshire R.V.

#### BIRTHS.

CURGENVEN. On July 11th, the wife of J. Brendon Curgenven, Esq., Surgeon, of 11, Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, of a daughter.  
STEELE. On July 7th, at Liverpool, the wife of \*A. B. Steele, Esq., of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

CHRISTOPHERS. On July 1st, Laura, wife of John C. Christophers, Esq., Surgeon.  
DRESSER. On June 29, at Coventry, Elizabeth, wife of W. Dresser, Esq., Surgeon.  
EDWARDS. On July 3rd, at Edinburgh, Mary, wife of \*Alexander M. Edwards, Esq.  
\*JOHNSON, William E., Esq., at Dudley, aged 42, on July 7.



RICHARDSON, Lawrence T. J., M.D., at Brentwood, aged 91, on June 28.

\*ROBINSON, John M., Esq., Bolton, Lancashire, aged 60, on July 4.  
ROFFEY, Edwin T., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Wasp*, at Namex, Cape of Good Hope, aged 27, on February 28.

**INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.** There is a vacancy in the Medical Staff of the Norfolk and Norwich Homœopathic Hospital, by the resignation of Mr. Holland.

**THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA'S PHYSICIAN.** At the earnest request of the Austrian Emperor, Skoda has accompanied the Empress of Austria to Corfu. The Empress has great confidence in Skoda, and it was with her wish that the Emperor made the request. The length of Skoda's stay at Corfu is, of course, undecided.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** At a meeting of the Council on the 11th instant, Mr. William Fergusson, F.R.S., was introduced and took his seat, to which he was elected by the Fellows on the 4th inst. Mr. Cæsar Henry Hawkins was elected President, in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement in the prescribed order of Mr. South; and Mr. James Luke, F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital, and Mr. Frederick Carpenter Skey, F.R.S., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, were elected Vice-Presidents of the College for the ensuing year. Mr. George Gulliver, F.R.S., was elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of that office by Mr. Wm. Scovell Savory, F.R.S.

**REPORTS OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.** The annexed general order has been issued by the General Commanding-in-Chief—"Horse Guards, July 1. Much inconvenience having arisen from medical officers of districts and regiments making reports to the heads of their departments without placing the military officers in immediate command in possession of these reports, his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, is pleased to direct that whenever medical officers conceive themselves called on to make reports upon, or to offer suggestions concerning matters affecting the health of the troops and sanitary condition of the locality in which they are stationed to the head of the medical department they shall furnish duplicates to the officer in immediate command."

**LUNACY LAW.** In the House of Commons, on Thursday week, Mr. Tite asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the government to introduce any bill this session for amending the laws relating to lunatics in England, as recommended by the select committee of last year; and, if not, whether it was their intention to proceed with the bill of the late Lord Chancellor, which had been sent down from the House of Lords, having for its object the amendment of the laws relating to the lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery.—Sir G. C. Lewis said it was his intention to proceed with the bill which had been sent down from the House of Lords with respect to lunatics. With respect to the report of the select committee to consider the laws relating to lunatics, and especially criminal lunatics, which recommended certain alterations in and consolidations of the law, he did not intend to propose immediate legislation on that subject.—Subsequently, Sir G. C. Lewis moved that the Lunacy Bill be read a first time. This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

**PUBLIC VACCINATION.** In the House of Commons on Wednesday last, on the motion for going into Committee on the Vaccination Bill, Mr. T. Duncombe said this Bill was not only bad and dangerous in itself, but was a breach of faith on the part of the Government, which had given a pledge that compulsory legislation upon this subject should be postponed until it had been further

investigated. Mr. Lowe observed that the matter was a very serious one, and that legislation was urgently called for. A law had been passed for compulsory vaccination; but it was defective, and had fallen into disuse. He denied that he had given a pledge to refer the matter to a select committee, and was determined, with the assistance of the House, to remedy the defects in the law. He showed, by reference to returns, that, as vaccination had extended, the small-pox had diminished, and when it fell into disuse the mortality from the disease increased; that where vaccination was neglected there was a tendency in small-pox to become epidemic. He referred to a host of authorities, including medical men of the highest eminence, in favour of compulsory legislation, and, remarking that the penalty of neglect fell principally upon children, insisted that indulgence should not be shown to the ignorance and apathy, or to the prejudice and caprice of parents. The motion having been supported by Mr. Mitford and the amendment by Mr. Coningham, the latter was negatived, and the House went into Committee upon the Bill, the few clauses of which were debated at much length.

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SURGEON.** There is now in custody a gentleman of the name of W. R. Mackley, of Great Horton, Bradford. The charges on which he has been arrested are that he gave a false certificate as to the cause of the death of Martha Curtis, and antedated it. The deceased was 30 years old, had for a length of time lived with Mackley as his housekeeper. On the 26th ult., the deceased died at her master's, after an illness of four days. He seems to have been her only medical attendant; but her mother and sister were present when she expired. The corpse was removed and interred in the burial-ground at Wilsden. In consequence of rumours the body was exhumed, and an inquiry opened as to the cause of death. Two surgeons, Mr. Terry and Mr. Parkinson, of Bradford, examined the body, and their evidence went to show that the deceased had died from peritonitis, and that from four to six days before her death she had been delivered of a child of five or six months growth. They were unable to form an opinion as to how the child had been born. The remains of the deceased were so much decomposed that her father was unable to identify her. Mr. Mackley, in the certificate, had represented her to have died from enteritis, on the 23rd of June, whereas her death did not take place until the 26th. Mackley was then taken into custody, and on Saturday morning was brought before the magistrates on the charge of making and uttering a false certificate. On Monday he was committed for trial, the magistrates consenting to take bail. In addition, the Home Secretary of State directed an inquest to be held on the body of the deceased. The inquest was held on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder. A medical witness, Mr. James Field, of Dudley Hill, stated that on the 17th of June last, Mr. Mackley consulted him as to the best mode of procuring abortion, and told him he had a woman with child, and had tried various experiments in vain to this end.

**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.** On Thursday, July 4th, the distribution of prizes to the students took place; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan in the Chair. The following first year's students gained prizes and certificates of honour:—*Summer Session, 1860.* *First Prize*—Mr. Anthony J. Newman, Newark, New Jersey; Mr. William D. Spanton, Loughborough.—*Certificates of Honour. Materia Medica*—Mr. A. J. Newman; Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. Woodfield Eagles, Aylesbury; Mr. Edward Morgan, Nantybengloz; Mr. Charles W. Pitt, Malmesbury; Mr. John W. Mason, London, Mr. Charles P. Langford, Hingham (eq.); Mr. John Joyce, Newbury. *Botany*—Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. A. J. Newman; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. E. Morgan. *Practical Chemistry*—Mr. W. Eagles; Mr.



A. J. Newman; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. J. W. Mason; Mr. W. D. Spanton. *Winter Session, 1860-61. First Prize*—Mr. John A. Smith, Louth. *Second Prize*—Mr. Thos. Lucas, Burwell. *Special Prize*—Mr. Martin De Galwey Hurlestone, London. *Certificates of Honour. Anatomy*—Mr. Thomas Lucas; Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. George H. Clifton, Burwell; Mr. George E. Pyle, Amesbury; Mr. William G. Curgenven, Plymouth. *Physiology*—Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. Martin De G. Hurlestone; Mr. G. H. Clifton; Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. Alfred Brend, Bideford; Mr. Frederick H. Alderson, Ipswich; Mr. Charles J. Pyle, Amesbury. *Chemistry*—Mr. J. Smith; Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. M. De Hurlestone; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. G. H. Clifton.—The following prizes and certificates of honour were awarded to second year's students:—*Summer Session, 1860. Prizes Equal*—Mr. Frederick W. Spurgin, Stratford St. Mary; Mr. William N. Marshall, Tullamore, Ireland; Mr. Joseph Harper, Great Torrington. *Certificates of Honour. Midwifery*—Mr. F. W. Spurgin; Mr. W. N. Marshall; Mr. J. Harper; Mr. Thomas Gambier, Canterbury. *Forensic Medicine*—Mr. J. Harper; Mr. W. N. Marshall; Mr. F. W. Spurgin; Mr. T. Gambier, Mr. Albert D. Hunt, Chagford, Devon (equal). *Winter Session, 1860-61. First Prize*—Mr. W. D. Spanton. *Second Prize*—Mr. T. Joyce. *Certificates of Honour. Medicine*—Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. W. Eagles; Mr. E. Morgan. *Surgery*—Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. W. Eagles. *Anatomy*—Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. M. De G. Hurlestone; Mr. W. E. Lee, Bideford; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. W. Eagles; Mr. J. W. Mason. *Physiology*—Mr. W. P. Spanton; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. W. E. Lee; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. W. Eagles; Mr. J. W. Mason. *Pathology*—Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. W. Eagles. The following prizes were awarded to third year's students:—*Prize in Clinical Medicine*—Mr. J. Harper. *First Prize in Clinical Surgery*—Mr. F. W. Spurgin. *Second Prize*—Mr. J. Harper. *Governor's Prize for the best Reports in both Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery*—Mr. C. H. Fowler. *Prize offered by the Medical Society for the best Paper of the Session*—Mr. C. H. Fowler. *Honorary Certificates of General Good Conduct and Diligence*—Mr. C. H. Fowler; Mr. T. Gambier; Mr. W. Garneys; Mr. A. D. Hunt; Mr. J. Hursley; Mr. J. Harper; Mr. W. N. Marshall; Mr. J. M. Phillips; Mr. F. W. Spurgin; Mr. C. F. Sutton; Mr. R. P. Tyley,

OUR BARRACKS AND MILITARY HOSPITALS. The following is a condensed statement taken from the *Times*. "After the close of the Russian War the people were suddenly astounded by the mortality discovered to prevail in the regiments of Foot Guards. These men, the very flower of the population, were found to be dying upon an average about twice as fast as men of the same ages in the ordinary ranks of life. All these casualties occurred on home service, without any pressure of duty or work. Soon, however, the truth began to dawn upon us. Her Majesty's Guards were so ill lodged, and subjected to such noxious conditions of daily living, that the mortality in the service was only a natural consequence. A Royal Commission was charged with an inquiry into the sanitary state of the British Army; and reported that our soldiers were dying on home stations at a rate far exceeding that usually prevailing among other classes of men. Taking the whole town and country population of England and Wales together, the annual number of deaths among males of military age is about nine in a thousand. Among soldiers at home it was found to be fully seventeen per thousand. The excess of mortality was due almost entirely to certain diseases, and in particular to fevers, bowel-complaints, and

consumption. These maladies accounted for seven-ninths of all the deaths in the Infantry service, and were themselves accounted for by the condition of the barracks and the construction of the military hospitals. Another Commission was appointed to inspect all barracks and military hospitals in the United Kingdom, and that Commission has now reported. There is hardly a barrack in the United Kingdom suitable for the habitation of troops, and hardly a hospital in which a sick soldier has a fair chance of recovery. It is not that barracks have been generally built in unhealthy situations. They usually lay in the suburbs of towns, and are placed on rising ground. The great defect is in the internal arrangement; and this is aggravated by systematic overcrowding. As regards ventilation, most barracks are ill-constructed; and the mischief is made worse by filling them in an excess of the numbers they were designed to accommodate. Every man in barracks and guard-rooms ought to be provided with 'not less than 600 cubic feet' of space, but it was found upon inspection that of 76,813 men lodged in permanent barracks only 2,003 had more than the regulation allowance, and only 4,656 an allowance exceeding 550 feet. Upwards of 15,000 of them had less than 350 cubic feet each, and nearly 35,000 had less than 400. The men, thus ill-lodged, had scarcely any facilities for recreation, and were very injudiciously fed. They had good meat and in sufficient quantity, but their means of cooking were so imperfect that they could do nothing but boil it. The men were liable to depression from the monotony of their existence and the want of variety in their food and fell easy victims to foul air and stifling rooms. Consumption and fever were quickly generated, and when the invalid was transferred to the military hospital the conditions from which he had already suffered remained nearly as bad as before. The Report, indeed, observes that 'of all parts of a barrack the hospital is planned with the smallest apparent amount of attention or consideration for the objects which the building is intended to fulfil.' The Commissioners return the total number of Barracks in the United Kingdom as 243, and that of hospitals as 167. Of these they have examined and 'reported for improvement' 114 hospitals and 162 barracks; and, as they say that 53 of the former establishments and 81 of the latter remain to be inspected, it follows that not one establishment of either kind has been found in a condition that did not require to be improved."

## Varieties.

METHOD OF OBTAINING HOMOGENEOUS LIGHT OF GREAT INTENSITY. As it is a desideratum in optical science to procure perfectly homogeneous light of sufficient brightness for many important experiments, I am glad to be able to communicate a method which, in a satisfactory manner, supplies that deficiency. It is only requisite to place a lump of common salt upon the wick of a spirit-lamp and to direct a stream of oxygen gas from a blowpipe upon the salt. The light emitted is quite homogeneous and of dazzling brightness. If, instead of common salt, we use the various salts of strontium, barytes, etc., we obtain the well-known coloured flames, which are characteristic of those substances, with far more brilliancy than by any other method with which I am acquainted. (*Mr. Talbot.*)

THE FLAME OF LITHIA. Lithia and strontia are two bodies characterised by the fine red tint which they communicate to flame. The former of these is very rare, and I was indebted to my friend Mr. Faraday for the specimen which I subjected to prismatic analysis. Now, it is difficult to distinguish the lithia red from the

strontia red by the unassisted eye; but the prism displays between them the most marked distinction that can be imagined. The strontia flame exhibits a great number of red rays, well separated from each other by dark intervals, not to mention an orange, and a very definite bright blue ray. The lithia exhibits one single red ray. Hence, *I hesitate not to say, that optical analysis can distinguish the minutest portions of these two substances from each other with as much certainty, if not more, than any other known method.* (Mr. Talbot.)

**THE KING OF THE GORILLAS.** This magnificent specimen of the Gorilla race is now placed in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society. Those who have perused M. du Chaillu's work will remember that the "King of the Gorillas" was the finest individual of the race he met with. The "King" is certainly a magnificent beast, of gigantic proportions and alarming aspect—one who might fairly be considered even by the bravest as a most ugly customer to meet by moonlight alone. When shot by Du Chaillu he stood six feet two inches in height, and though from the stooping attitude in which he is now placed, something of the height is lost, still the large general proportions, especially the breadth of chest and length of arm, are not only fully apparent, but most striking. The king was no chicken, having evidently reached a good old age, the signs of which are sufficiently apparent in the thinness of the hair in various parts of the body, the baldness of the head and chest, as well as in the decayed state of many of the teeth, some of which, from their size, might fairly be denominated tusks. The state of the monarch's grinders, indeed, raised appalling suspicions as to long nights of frightful Gorilla toothache, accompanied with surmises as to the possibility of savage dentists existing in those unexplored sylvan solitudes. It need scarcely be added that the new specimen of the Gorilla species is in all respects by far the best and most satisfactory yet exhibited. The animal has been, under the superintendence of scientific men, admirably prepared, stuffed, and mounted by Mr. Wilson of Sydenham.

**THE NEW COMET.** This new visitor is composed of a very brilliant nucleus, a luminous aureola of considerable breadth, a tuft on the side turned towards the sun, and a large tail in the opposite direction. According to M. Chacornac, the tuft is eccentric, and composed of six curved and radiant branches, each not more than a minute in length; they are all curved in the same sense. As might have been expected, the comet gave rise to an animated discussion at the Academy of Sciences. M. Elie de Beaumont read a letter from M. Goldsmidt, in which he stated that the comet was thirty-five degrees in length, and between three and four in breadth; so that it measures 17,000,000 leagues. M. Babinet remarked that Mr. Hind's *Ephemerides* of Charles V's comet gave it the precise position of the present one. M. Boinne had predicted its return in 1858, and Mr. Hind admitted that it might return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time of its appearance and the time calculated. If this were so, the present comet was the same that had been observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of Charles V. It had previously appeared, according to Pingre, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope Urban IV; and its appearance had been recorded even earlier, in July 975, by the Chinese. M. Leverrier was not of M. Babinet's opinion. Mr. Hind's table showed different positions which Charles V's comet might occupy in the event of its return; and the question was so undetermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering to that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th of June; but

the motion of the present comet in the course of twenty-four hours was so different from that given in the table, that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted.

**THE CAUSE OF FERMENTATION.** In a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences, M. Pasteur, whose labours on fermentation are highly appreciated, gives an account of a curious microscopic insect, which is not merely produced during the process; but which is actually the cause of it. In lactic fermentation various substances are produced, viz., lactic acid, gum, mannite, butyric acid, alcohol, carbonic acid, and hydrogen. M. Pasteur having found that the vegetable ferment which transforms sugar into lactic acid, differs from those which produce gum, and which in their turn do not produce lactic acid, soon ascertained that none of those produced butyric acid. The existence of a special butyric ferment was therefore highly probable, and after many experiments, during which M. Pasteur vainly endeavoured to get rid of the infusoria which infested his preparations, he was at length struck with this curious pertinacity, and at length came to the conclusion that these infusoria were themselves the ferment which he was in search of! This view was speedily confirmed by a great many experiments, which showed that the transformation of sugar, mannite, and lactic acid into butyric acid was exclusively due to these animalculæ. Their form is that of small cylindrical rods, rounded off at their extremities, generally straight, and connected together in chains of two, three, or four links each, sometimes more. Their length does not exceed the fifteen-thousandth part of a *millimètre*. These diminutive creatures advance with a creeping motion, their body remaining nearly rigid, or at best experiencing but slight undulations. They are often bent at one or both of their extremities, but this seldom happens in their youth. They are fissiparous, that is, they multiply by separation, one link after another dropping off from the parent animal, and becoming a parent of others itself. These vibrios may be regularly sown in any medium which affords them appropriate nourishment; but the most singular circumstance connected with them is, that they can live and multiply without the assistance of the smallest particle of air or free oxygen; nay, air and oxygen kill them; while a current of carbonic acid, a most deleterious gas, as we know, may be made to pass through the liquid in which they are without affecting them in the slightest degree. This is the first instance on record of animal life being supported without free oxygen.

**ARCTIC INHABITANTS.** The human inhabitants of the arctic region of the earth—in the antarctic there are absolutely none—are limited to a few well marked tribes, of which the Eskimos (*Esquimaux*), the Samoyeds, and the Lapps are the chief. The Eskimos are very widely spread, and are a well indicated race of pure blood and fair growth. Their egg-shaped faces and Mongol expression have generally been observed by travellers; the eye is small and placed obliquely, the nose broad and depressed, the lips thick, and the hair black and coarse. They tattoo, each tribe having a particular pattern; and some of the western tribes cut holes in the lower lip to insert ornaments of bone, metal, or stone. They live in log-houses closed with snow, in an atmosphere which, to a European, is quite unendurable, and feed, almost without exception, on animal food, rejecting scarcely any part, and hardly cooking at all. They migrate to a certain extent, travelling for a distance of several hundred miles to meet and traffic with other tribes. They also receive and exchange amongst themselves many articles of Russian manufacture, for which they pay much more than the value in fossil ivory, furs, and seal skins. They are an orderly and quiet people in their intercourse with each other, and with strangers, although

ively and talkative enough in society; but they are inveterate thieves and liars, like almost all savage and half civilised peoples. As they do not marry young, and the women suckle their children till about four years of age, the families are generally small. Their language is peculiar, and appears to be little varied amongst the numerous tribes along the extended line of coast inhabited by their race. The Samoyeds are intermediate in character between the Eskimos and the Lapps, and they occupy the north-eastern promontory of Asia, approaching nearer the north pole than the Eskimos. They are an inferior people to the Eskimos. The Lapps, however, are even ruder and coarser than the Samoyeds, and rank among the lowest of the white races. They are a particularly dwarfish race, with large heads, broad faces, flat noses, small eyes, large mouth, long thick beards, thin legs, and long arms. They are confined to the northern extremity of Scandinavia, and may be said to depend on the reindeer for their very existence. (*All the Year Round*.)

### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.  
TUESDAY....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.  
THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1:30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.  
FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.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.

### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JULY 6, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 870 } 1747	1063
	{ Girls.. 877 }	
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60 .....	1509	1129
<b>Barometer:</b>		
Highest (Mon.) 29.992; lowest (Tu.) 29.198; mean 29.614.		
<b>Thermometer:</b>		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 132 degs.; (Sun.) 104.5 degs.		
In shade—highest (Thur.) 76.3 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 48.7 degs.		
Mean—59.7 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.8 degs.		
Range—during week, 27.6 degrees; mean daily, 19.4 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 72.		
Mean direction of wind, N.W. and S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.17.		

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**\*\* All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.**

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

**POSTAGE OF THE JOURNAL.**—The Publisher much regrets that, owing to a breach of regulations on the part of his messenger, the metropolitan members were subjected last week to a surcharge on delivery of their journals. Every care shall be taken to avoid repetition of such an occurrence.

**THE ELECTION OF COUNCIL OF COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—SIR: At the late election at the College of Surgeons, one of the Fellows made himself offensively conspicuous by his behaviour. I myself saw him taking hold of voters, and forcibly dragging them up to vote, urging upon them the merits of his favourite candidate. Permit me to say, through your JOURNAL, that such proceedings are quite unworthy of such a body as is that of the College of Surgeons of England.

I am, etc., F.R.C.S.

**POOR-LAW QUALIFICATIONS.**—SIR: Will you have the kindness to inform me if the M.D. of St. Andrew's, or the Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, with the diploma of the College of Surgeons, stands in place of the Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, in an union and other public appointments; or is the diploma of the latter body obligatory?

I am, etc.,

C. J. RENSHAW.

Manchester Infirmary, July 6th, 1861.

[For the Poor-Law appointments, requiring a Qualification in Medicine and Surgery, the Licence of the College of Physicians or the St. Andrew's Diploma in Medicine, and that of the College of Surgeons, are alone, we believe, sufficient. The qualifications for the appointments referred to may be easily obtained from the Poor-Law Board, Whitehall. EDITOR.]

**CONSULTATIONS WITH HOMŒOPATHS.**—SIR: I hope you will give the accompanying extract, from to day's *Medical Circular*, a place in the next number of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. If it be true, it is indeed clear that you have not sounded the alarm-bell an hour too soon!

I am, etc., A. B. C.

"A correspondent assures us, the present agitation amongst the 'social bees' Dr. Wynter left in the 'JOURNAL of the Association', is the merest bosh; and that ninety-nine men in a hundred of the consulting lions of the hospitals are following the advice of Sir C. Locock, and meeting homœopaths every week. Though we may not approve of this, we think an Editor going about with a bee in his bonnet to abuse Mr. Fergusson, will only do mischief. Sir C. Locock says we can never convert them or their patients."

**ERRATUM.**—In the report of Dr. Barham's address, in the JOURNAL for July 6th, p. 18, col. II, lines 11 and 12 from bottom, for "the majority would be liable to be thereby snubbed," etc., read "the minority would be," etc.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, July 1861.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—Dr. WILLIAM NEWMAN; Mr. H. THOMPSON; Mr. C. J. EVANS; THE MEDICAL REGISTRAR; Dr. GRAYLY HEWITT; Mr. BISHOP; Dr. SKINNER; Dr. WOLLASTON; Mr. HARTSHORNE; Mr. MILLAR; Dr. JAMES GRAY; Dr. RANKING; Mr. R. H. WOOD; Mr. R. GRIFFIN; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. S. GIBBON; Mr. O. PEMBERTON; Dr. THOMAS K. CHAMBERS; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; and Mr. T. M. STONE.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises by Various Authors. Edited by T. Holmes, M.A. Volume II. Local Injuries. Diseases of the Eye. London: 1861.
2. A Practical Treatise on Military Surgery. By Frank H. Hamilton, M.D. New York: 1861.
3. Memorandums and Recollections on Gout and Rheumatism. By Edward Duke Moore, L.R.C.P.E. London: 1861.
4. Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease. By Jno. Gamgee. Parts II and III. Edinburgh: 1861.
5. The Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. By W. H. Ranking, M.D., and C. B. Radcliffe, M.D. Volume XXXIII. London: 1861.
6. Some Observations on the Sensibility of the Eye to Colour. By J. Z. Laurence, F.R.C.S., M.B. Glasgow: 1861.
7. Tabular View of the Primary Divisions of the Animal Kingdom. By R. E. Grant, M.D. London: 1861.
8. Heads of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine. Part I. By A. Anderson, M.D.

# BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

**The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING** of the **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION** will be holden in **CANTERBURY**, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July.

*President*—C. RADCLYFFE HALL, M.D., F.R.C.P.L. and E., Torquay.

*President-Elect*—ALFRED LOCHÉE, M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond., Canterbury.

The Meetings of the Association will take place at St. George's Hall.

**TUESDAY, JULY 23rd.**

1 P.M. Meeting of Committee of Council in the Reading Rooms, St. George's Hall.  
 2.30 „ Meeting of the General Council of the Association at the Reading Rooms, St. George's Hall.  
 7 „ First General Meeting of the Association at St. George's Hall. The retiring President will make a few remarks. The new President will deliver an Address. The Report of Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th.**

8.30 A.M. Public Breakfast at the Corn Exchange.  
 10 „ Meeting of the Members of the new Council.  
 11 „ Second General Meeting of Members. The Address in Medicine will be delivered by W. O. MARKHAM, M.D., of London. Papers and Cases will be read. The Meeting will adjourn at One and reassemble Two P.M., when the Reports of the Benevolent Fund will be read.  
 8 P.M. *Soirée*. By the kind invitation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, this Meeting will take place at the Deanery.

**THURSDAY, JULY 25th.**

11 A.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by GEORGE HOFFMAN, Esq., of Margate. Papers and Cases will be read.  
 6 P.M. Dinner at the Corn Exchange. Tickets One Guinea each.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner, are requested to send notice, as early as possible, to ROBERT TASSELL, Esq., St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

Members are requested to enter, on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room, St. George's Hall; where cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the Proceedings, and contain such information as may be useful to those who are strangers to the city.

Members who wish for previous information may communicate with ROBERT TASSELL, Esq., St. Margaret's, Canterbury.

Papers are promised by Spencer Wells, Esq. (Treatment of Ovarian Dropsy); P. C. Price, Esq. (On the Treatment of Certain Diseases of the Larger Joints by the Operation of Excision in preference to Amputation: and the Results which follow); William Martin, Esq. (Special Hospitals); George Rigden, Esq.; Dr. B. W. Richardson (On the Various Forms of Cardiac Apnoea); Edward Lund, Esq. (Case in which a Piece of Ivory was removed from the Bladder, with Remarks); I. B. Brown, Esq. (Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, illustrated by Cases and Diagrams); Soelberg Wells, Esq. (Illustrations of the Beneficial Effects of Iridectomy in Glaucoma).

Among the principal Hotels, are—the Fountain; the Rose; the Fleur-de-Lys; and the Freemasons'.

Worcester, June 15th, 1861.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., General Secretary.

## WALTERS' INDIA-RUBBER URINALS.

F. WALTERS having originally invented these Urinals, begs to warn the Profession of the many bad and useless imitations which are now sold, and he would advise them, before purchasing, to look that they are stamped with his name; as, unless that be the case, he cannot guarantee them.

These conveniences are made for those who require them only occasionally, during a long journey, as well as for those invalids who use them always. Mr. WALTERS has much improved them by making them of *Etherised India-Rubber*, which adds very greatly to the strength of the India-Rubber, at the same time that it prevents its sticking together; by this means he is enabled to make them less stiff and harsh than hitherto, and yet to retain all the advantages of that stiffness. There is a patent valve, which prevents the return of the fluid; and they may be worn either sitting, walking, or lying, without the slightest inconvenience, and without being perceived by any one.

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