

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 1866.

JULY TO DECEMBER.

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tinguished living naturalist of the age is only surpassed by the recollection of those who had the gratification of meeting him under the roof and in the company of his intelligent and genial host."

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Chester, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of August next.

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

President-elect—EDWARD WATERS, M.D. Edin.

The Address in Medicine will be delivered by J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S. Edin., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

The Address in Surgery will be delivered by WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S., etc.

The following special subjects will be introduced for discussion:—

Dr. SIBSON, F.R.S., and Mr. HOLMES: What is the influence of Hospitals on Health and Mortality,

Dr. STEWART: Is the Expectant Method to be relied upon in the Treatment of any form of Acute Disease?

Mr. ALFRED BAKER (Birmingham): Are there any trustworthy facts as to the Origin of Pyæmia?

PROFESSOR CHRISTISON, F.R.S. (Edinburgh): Observations on the Register of Deaths in Scotland.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, cases, or any other communications, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretary at their earliest convenience.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, June 5th, 1866.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Annual.]	George Hotel, Ilminster.	Wed., July 11, 2.30 P.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	Wednesday, July 18, 3.15 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual.]	Mineral Water Hos- pital, Bath.	Thurs., July 19th, 4.30 P.M.
READING. [Annual.]	Council Chamber, Reading.	Wednesday, July 25th, 4 P.M.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the West Somerset Branch will be held at the George Hotel, Ilminster, on Wednesday, July 11th, at 2.30 P.M.; G. R. BUETT, Esq., will take the chair. Dinner at 5 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to forward the titles of the same to the Honorary Secretary, without delay.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Taunton, June 11th, 1866.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch will be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, July 18th, at 3.15 P.M. *President* for 1865-66, EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D.; *President-elect* for 1866-67, HENRY LEE, Esq., F.R.C.S.

At 5.30 P.M., the members will dine together; HENRY LEE, Esq., in the chair.

A. P. STEWART, M.D. }

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Hon. Secs.*

London, June 4th, 1866.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch will be held at the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, on Thursday, July 19th, at 4.30 P.M. Dinner at the York House, at 6.30 P.M.

R. S. FOWLER, *Hon. Secretary*.

READING BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Reading Branch will be held at the Council Chamber, Reading, on Wednesday, July 25th, at 4 P.M.

GEORGE MAY, JUN., *Hon. Secretary*.

Reading, July 2nd, 1866.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at Tunbridge Wells, in the Assembly Rooms of the Royal Sussex Hotel, on Thursday, the 14th instant. The chair was first taken by EDWARD WESTALL, M.D., *President*; and afterwards by CHARLES TRUSTRAM, Esq., *President-elect* for the ensuing year. There were present at the meeting: J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); J. M. Barry, M.D. (Tunbridge Wells); J. M. Burton, Esq. (Lee); J. Blaxland, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); A. Carpenter, M.D. (Croydon); E. Clapton, M.D. (Southwark); H. J. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); H. Colebrook, M.D. (Southborough); E. Gravely, Esq. (Newick); C. Holman, M.D. (Reigate); G. Holman, Esq. (Uckfield); G. F. Hodgson, Esq. (Brighton); A. Hall, M.D. (Brighton); H. Lewis, M.D. (Folkestone); T. H. Lowry, M.D. (Town Malling); B. Marsack, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); A. Napper, Esq. (Cranley); R. J. Starling, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); G. Stilwell, Esq. (Epsom); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); C. Trustram, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); C. R. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); J. S. Warter, M.D. (London); J. R. Wardell, M.D. (Tunbridge Wells); W. Wallis, Esq. (Hartfield).

Dr. WESTALL, on taking the chair, said he had but little to remark upon in connection with the Society's history during the past year. It had been a period in which no great event had occurred affecting any of them personally, or the Branch generally, save that the Society had suffered in the loss of some of its best and most distinguished members. To the memory of these, their departed friends and associates, he had no doubt the speakers who followed him would do every justice. His duty was now simply to introduce to them the *President* of the year, Charles Trustram, Esq., a gentleman well known in the place and neighbourhood, as well as to the members of the

Society, and in whose hands he could leave the proceedings of that day with the assurance that they would be ably and efficiently conducted. [*Applause.*]

Dr. Westall then vacated the chair; and Mr. TRUSTEAM took his place amid renewed applause.

President's Address. The PRESIDENT then delivered an address.

Mr. J. BURTON moved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be published in the JOURNAL."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. WALLIS, and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT had hardly presumed to think his production would have been worth a place in the JOURNAL; but, if the contrary opinion was entertained by the meeting, he should be most happy to accede to the request. Perhaps, as tending to show that there were certain departments of the profession requiring to be worked up to a higher point, it might not be without advantage.

Report of the Council. Dr. HOLMAN (Honorary Secretary) then read the following Report of Council.

"The Council of the South Eastern Branch have much pleasure in offering to their brother associates a cordial welcome to Tunbridge Wells. At the meeting held here in 1848, the report of the Council touched upon the then vexed question of medical reform, and poor-law medical relief, and warmly vindicated the professional conduct of one of its members, whose character had been unjustly assailed. The question of Medical Reform since then has been met by the passing of the Medical Act, and the appointment of the Medical Council. The Act has been almost wholly inoperative from numerous total omissions and various defective clauses, whilst the power of the Council has been proportionately curtailed. An amended Act has now been prepared, by which it is hoped that the Council will be empowered to compel complete registration, to protect those registered, to prosecute irregular practitioners, and to compel the licensing bodies to adopt some sort of uniformity in the standard of the preliminary examinations, as well as for the subsequent test of those seeking a diploma to become authorised medical practitioners.

"Reform in the public medical services had been left untouched until after the meeting at the Crystal Palace last year, when a commission was appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Army and Navy Medical Officers. The College of Physicians nominated Dr. Markham, Editor of the JOURNAL, to serve on the commission, who was thus enabled to represent the College and the members of the British Medical Association. The Council have great satisfaction in stating that the commissioners advised that the main grievances complained of should be redressed, and, although their report does not perhaps give all that the officers in the two services might desire, still their recommendations will go far to ameliorate the position of those officers, and remove the distrust of the junior members of the profession to enter the army or navy, and, it is hoped, may induce a better class to apply for employment in the public services. The Council are convinced that the earnest and uncompromising advocacy of their associate, Dr. Frederick Brown, of Rochester, has conducted in no small degree to bring about this satisfactory result.

"With regard to Poor-law Medical Reform, no adjustment has yet been arrived at, but the agitation with respect to workhouse infirmaries, and the evidence adduced at the various inquiries, has shown so plainly the overwhelming amount of work thrown

on poor-law medical officers, and the inadequate stipends awarded them, as to thoroughly arouse the attention of the public, and, it is hoped, will in due time bring about a recognition of the just claim of the poor-law medical officer.

"The reports on Workhouse Hospitals brought out in the *Lancet*, (in part the labour of one of the most intelligent members of the South Eastern Branch,) have also done good service; and the Council learn with pleasure the admission of the medical element at the poor-law board, by the appointment of Dr. Edward Smith as medical inspector.

"The Council have to record their hearty sympathy with Dr. Armstrong, of Gravesend, and his son, with regard to the malicious action of Rudman v. Armstrong; and, while expressing their regret at the annoyance and expense they have been subjected to in defending themselves, they desire to congratulate them on having earned and received the approving testimony of so many men eminent in the profession, as well as the warm and cordial regard of their professional neighbours, as evinced by the resolution passed at the West Kent District Meeting, at Dartford.

"Slowly, but surely, the labours of Sanitary Reformers are making way with the public. Time has been necessary to develop the great truths they enunciated, and by the hard logic of facts has the present position of sanitary science been gained. It has been difficult to persuade either government or the public of the absolute necessity of obeying certain simple, natural laws; by slow degrees government became convinced that it was requisite to pass laws to compel people to be clean and live; by still slower degrees have the public submitted to be taught to live. Step by step has the knowledge that obedience to sanitary regulations is an integral part of social and political economy been gained, and the time has now come, when, in the opinion of many thinking men, the sanitary arrangements of all places should be put under the more direct supervision and control of the government.

"The JOURNAL has continued steadily to improve, but the same want is yet too frequent, viz., the absence of clinical reports of cases from the provincial hospitals. The medical staff of many of these institutions are too much occupied to prepare them, but if the house-surgeons could receive some small pecuniary inducement to send up reports, revised by the physician or surgeon, a very valuable mass of information might be brought forward, most useful to the busy general practitioner. While making this suggestion, the Council fully recognise the services of Dr. Markham, the editor, who has, in the matter of the JOURNAL, and also of the army and navy medical reform, earned the best thanks of the Society.

"The numbers of the Association have been considerably augmented in the past two years, and its value is daily becoming more generally recognised. The questions referred to in this report have been often before the members, and received their constant attention. The results thus far attained, are in great measure due to their efforts, individually and collectively.

"That such results can be gained, should be an inducement to professional men to join the Society, even if from no higher or better motive. The influence of Dr. Brown and Dr. Markham has been greatly increased by the knowledge that they expressed not only their own views, or the views of the classes they represented, but that they were supported by the warm sympathy of an Association numbering some two thousand four hundred medical men. It is highly desirable that many more of the practitioners of the United Kingdom should be brought within its ranks.

Combined action can do much. The Association is no union of half-educated men of narrow views, thinking of little else but selfish ends, but rather the union of highly educated intelligent minds, capable of correctly estimating the rights of the public as well as their own presumed wrongs, both willing and able calmly to discuss all the bearings of each question, and to come to sound conclusions.

"Again, when oppressed and harassed by the anxiety of unfounded legal prosecutions, the respectable practitioner can appeal to the highest tribunal, the opinion of his compeers in the profession, and in their verdict can place every confidence, and can claim from them such support as was shown to our esteemed friend, Dr. Armstrong, first in the court of justice, and next at a meeting of those who best knew him, the medical practitioners in his own immediate neighbourhood.

"The social good resulting from mutual association has been so often dilated upon, that it is needless again to pursue the subject; suffice it to say, that the warmest approval is expressed by those gentlemen who have been longest in the Association, whether they speak of it professionally or socially.

"The District Meetings in Kent have been most successful during the past year, and the thanks of the Branch are due to Dr. Brown and Mr. Bowles, for the admirable way in which the business has been carried on. The Council have sanctioned with great pleasure the formation of similar meetings in East Surrey, and they trust that the efforts of Dr. Lanchester, who has been elected Secretary, may meet with similar success. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer amount to £26:17:6.

"Before concluding this report, the Council would record their sincere sorrow at the unusual mortality among the members of the Branch, during the past twelve months. It would be but too painful to recapitulate all the names of those who have been snatched away, all men of mark in their respective localities:—King, of Brighton, Giraud, of Faversham, Gould, of Wateringbury, members of the Branch since 1850; Sisson, of Reigate, a Vice-President at the time of his death; whilst all who have attended the annual meetings will miss the white hairs and genial greeting of that fine specimen of a true gentleman, Sankey, of Dover."

Mr. A. NAPPEE was sure that the various subjects alluded to in the report read must be very interesting to every gentleman present. He was also certain that they would agree with him when he said, that annual meetings at which such reports were presented not only gave character to the Association, but conferred great benefit upon the profession at large. The report before them had been so ably drawn up as to reflect the highest credit upon those under whose direction it was produced. He moved—

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

Dr. COLLET briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Improvement of Sanitary Laws. Dr. CARPENTER moved—

"That a petition be sent to the lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in favour of improvement in the sanitary laws of this kingdom; and that it be signed, on behalf of the members of the South-Eastern Branch, by the President."

The duty of the medical practitioner might be divided into two branches—first, the cure of disease; and second, its prevention. To his own mind, although the cure of disease was a pursuit of high honour, that of prevention was one of much higher honour. It must be far more important to the world at large that medical men should prevent disease

from arising, than that they should cure it when it had arisen; because in the first instance they prevented loss of life in large masses, while in the second they only could do so in individuals. The means of preventing disease he need not dilate upon; but if he read the petition it would show the various means which it was proposed to use. [The petition embodied the recommendations agreed on by the Metropolitan Counties Branch (JOURNAL, April 14, p. 397); and also those added at the recent meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch (JOURNAL, June 2, p. 585).] It had become imperative that bodies like this Branch should urge upon the authorities the propriety of appointing the officers therein alluded to. The difficulties to be contended with in dealing with individuals in this matter of prevention—in persuading householders to put their premises in order and remove causes of disease—were well known. It was thought that there was some object in view when the effort was made, and people could hardly think it possible for a medical man to be so philanthropic as to desire to diminish his own business. But it was forgotten that there was one strong influence at work with him; viz., self-preservation. People forgot the number of medical men who fell victims to the diseases with which it was the business of their lives to contend. He (Dr. Carpenter) was connected with a parish where perhaps as much had been done for the public health as in any parish throughout the kingdom. Enormous sums had been spent there in removing the causes of disease; and still they failed in one thing—there was no medical officer of health, and the authorities could not be persuaded that such officer was necessary. They had, therefore, no means of bringing home to the inhabitants the necessity for obeying the laws of Nature. The inhabitants trusted to the authorities for doing everything, but would not of themselves help one bit. And then, if disease of fatal consequence did arise, these people blamed the authorities, but never thought for a moment that the fault was their own. But if the occupiers of houses would not assist the authorities, the whole system became valueless. If there were a medical officer of health in Croydon, the origin and proximate causes of epidemics which now and then would arise in some localities might be effectually banished. His own conviction was, that a medical officer of health was required in every district, for the purpose of compelling certain arrangements to be carried out; and that such officer should not be responsible for his acts to the local authorities. It was easy to see the necessity of this independence of local authority in such matters. The clauses of the petition had been fully discussed in the JOURNAL; and every one interested knew, through that medium, how much could be said in their favour. He concluded by moving the adoption of the petition.

Dr. COLLET seconded the resolution. He could endorse every word uttered by the last speaker. He was quite convinced of the necessity of the petition, and especially of that clause which proposed the appointment of a medical officer of health. [*Hear, hear.*] In many places where the Health of Towns Act had been adopted, the authorities sought to screen themselves behind the argument that they had a medical man on the Board. That was all very well, so far as it went; for a medical man was doubtless of great assistance to any board of health; but he was never a responsible person in their sense of the word, and the duties attaching to the position would never be properly discharged except by a responsible medical officer. During the last year or two, at Worthing, they had been without a medical man on the Board, and without a medical officer; the consequence was that, although large sums of money had been ex-

pended upon a complete system of drainage, from want of supervision and foresight, the town had been brought to imminent ruin—a result which never would have followed had they possessed a proper medical officer of health. Every one of the provisions contemplated were of the greatest possible importance, and he seconded the adoption of the petition most cordially.

Dr. ARMSTRONG supported the resolution by an instance within his own observation. At Gravesend there was a board of health, of which the presiding genius was an inspector of police. Some little time ago there was a bad cesspool to be emptied, which had been neglected for a long time. One man went down, was overpowered by the noxious gases, and died; a second went to his assistance, and perished in the same manner; and in this way three men successively lost their lives. Now, the inspector had had entrusted to his keeping a fire-annihilator; and the idea strongest with him seemed to be that, if this machine would extinguish a fire, it must be also efficacious in expelling poisonous gases. So he injected a quantity of its contents into this cesspool. But he (Dr. Armstrong) was glad to say that no other person ventured to go down, even after that, and so they had no means of testing the qualities of the annihilator. He mentioned this as an instance showing strongly the necessity for a medical officer in every large town to see that life was not sacrificed, and that things were properly done.

The PRESIDENT, referring to Dr. Carpenter's observation, said there was no doubt the world was rather surprised to see the medical practitioner apparently "cutting off his own nose" in his efforts to promote health. But the medical profession had shown a growing disposition to remove that which filled its purse; in which movement he did not think self-preservation had taken so prominent a part as Dr. Carpenter had assigned to it. Medical men did their work upon higher principles; they saw women left widows and children fatherless; and those higher feelings of philanthropy which every true-hearted man possessed prompted them to exertions for saving life. He knew that the medical profession must suffer from disease; but he still felt they were entitled to credit for a higher motive than their own preservation. They deserved the thanks of the world, of society, and of the country; for they were always stepping forward to prevent disease where that could be done, and they should not hesitate to claim their proper distinction.

The petition was then unanimously adopted.

Financial Statement. Dr. HOLMAN laid before the meeting the financial statement for the past year; which showed a balance in hand of £26:17:6.

The Medical Benevolent Fund and the late Mr. Newnham. Dr. BARRY, upon the reading of the above statement, moved—

"That the Treasurer's report be received; and that a donation of ten guineas be sent to the Medical Benevolent Fund."

To this he desired to add, by way of rider—

"The members of the South-Eastern Branch desire to record their sincere regret at the death of Mr. Newnham, for many years a member of the Branch, and one of the earliest promoters of the Medical Benevolent Fund. He practised with great repute at Farnham, where he commanded the warm respect of all. The establishment of the Medical Benevolent Fund, and the good it is yearly enabled to do, is the best and most lasting remembrance of an earnest, untiring philanthropist."

As the subject might be new to some present, he would point out a few of the salient features in the history of this fund. It was established upwards of

thirty years ago by the British Medical Association. For the first few years it was not in a very prosperous condition; but then Mr. Newnham of Farnham was appointed treasurer, and threw into it all his energy and business ability. The result was that, while in 1847 the annual income was only £200, in the following year it was £600, and in 1851 it had reached £1100. The object of the fund was to relieve impoverished medical men, their widows and children. It was supported by subscriptions, principally from the medical profession; there being but few lay subscribers. From time to time most munificent legacies had been left to it by members of the profession. The money so left was funded; and, from the interest arising, a certain number of persons every year received small annuities. There were about thirty such annuitants at present, each in receipt of from £10 to £30 a-year. But the liberality of the profession had not stopped there; six houses had been built and vested in the Society, who elected their occupants, and they were all now inhabited by persons receiving annuities. He believed that Mr. Newnham, who worked at the fund with so much energy, injured his own health by those exertions, as he used to sit up till three or four o'clock in the morning, after a hard day's practice, writing letters of appeal. Since then the fund had gone on very fairly, though it could not be said to have overtaken the many deplorable cases of distress brought before the committee every month. Last year £1323 was expended in grants and annuities to persons belonging to the Association. With these observations he begged to move his resolution; and it seemed only proper, as Mr. Newnham was so closely associated with the prosperity of the fund, that, as a sort of rider, the second resolution should go with it. He was a distinguished member of this Branch. He had passed away since the last meeting; but his name must not be passed over without some reverence being paid to it.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH said that, as he had for many years followed Mr. Newnham in this work, he knew from personal observation that every word Dr. Barry had said was true, and he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Place of Next Meeting: Election of President and Vice-Presidents. Dr. HALL proposed—

"That Guildford be the place of meeting in 1867; and that A. Napper, Esq., of Cranley, be President-elect, and Dr. Stedman (Guildford) and C. Chaldecott, Esq. (Dorking), be Vice-Presidents."

Dr. ARMSTRONG seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. NAPPER thanked his fellow members for the honour done him, and promised them a right hearty welcome upon their visit to Guildford.

New Members. The following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the Branch. G. A. Angier, M.D. (Tunbridge); F. Page Atkinson, M.B. (Rochester); H. Bishop, Esq. (Tunbridge); J. Meaburn Bright, M.D. (Forest Hill); C. Buchan, M.D. (Pembury); J. T. Dickson, Esq. (City of London Lunatic Asylum); F. Fagge, Esq. (Hythe); John Franks, Esq. (Sevenoaks); J. H. Graham, M.D. (Lamberhurst); H. Harland, M.D. (Mayfield); C. Hayman, M.D. (Eastbourne); R. S. Henning, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); Dr. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S. (London); E. M. C. Hooker, Esq. (Hadow); H. T. Lanchester, M.D. (Croydon); J. R. Leake, Esq. (Upper Norwood); Henry Lewis, M.D. (Folkestone); B. Marsack, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); E. Marshall, Esq. (Mitcham); W. Mercer, Esq., (Wadhurst); J. W. J. Oswald, Esq. (Ramsgate); John Payne, Esq. (Hurst-

field); J. M. Philbrick, Esq. (Brighton); W. R. E. Smart, M.D. (Royal Greenwich Hospital); J. Taylor, Esq. (Ticehurst); H. Thompson, Esq. (Sevenoaks); H. Townsend Whitting, Esq. (Croydon).

The PRESIDENT said that no less than twenty-eight members had been added during the past year—a larger number than in any previous year.

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

Representatives in the General Council. The following gentlemen were chosen to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association:—J. Armstrong, M.D.; G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); A. Carpenter, M.D. (Croydon); W. Carr, M.D. (Blackheath); H. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); F. Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary's Cray); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); E. Westall, M.D. (Croydon).

Votes of Thanks. Mr. HODGSON moved—

“That the best thanks of the members be given to Dr. Westall, the President of the Branch during the past year, and to Mr. Napper, the Vice-President.”

He paid a high compliment to Dr. Westall for his ability in the position of President, and alluded with much gratification to the meeting at the Crystal Palace last year.

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, Dr. WESTALL and Mr. NAPPER acknowledged the vote.

Vote of Condolence, etc. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH moved—

“That the members of the South-Eastern Branch desire to record their great sorrow at the death of Mr. Sisson of Reigate, one of the Vice-Presidents. He had always taken a great interest in the welfare of the Association; and had won the regard and esteem of all who knew him, by his sterling honesty, his liberality of idea, and his genial, warm-hearted disposition.

“That a copy of this resolution be sent to his mother.”

He paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and moved the resolution with every confidence that it would be unanimously adopted.

Dr. WESTALL seconded the vote; which was carried *nem. con.*

The Peter Martin Memorial. A report having been sent up from the Martin Memorial Committee,

Dr. ARMSTRONG said that it did not often follow that they were able to mark their sense of the great value of the able and distinguished men who were from time to time removed by death from amongst them, in such a manner as they would wish. But they had determined to do something of that kind in evidence of their appreciation of the worth and labours of one of their public servants; he alluded to Mr. Peter Martin, their late secretary. All who had known him concurred in the general feeling that he was a man specially capable as their secretary, and that he had done a great deal of good work for them without compensation of any kind. In the attempt to preserve his memory, and to transmit their sense of his value to those who succeed them, they wished in some way to associate his name with the benefits his labours had helped to secure to the profession. A variety of plans were submitted; and it was ultimately resolved that a fund should be

raised, and placed at the disposal of the Medical Benevolent College, to found a scholarship to be competed for by the members of that College from year to year. Now the amount of that fund had reached about £170, and the Committee had thought it desirable to make that sum available for some good purpose. He, therefore, proposed—

“That Dr. Ormerod, the treasurer of the Peter Martin Memorial Fund, be requested to pay the amount, whatever it may be, to the trustees of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, to be applied in perpetuity to establish one or more prizes, to be given annually in such manner as the Martin Memorial Committee or the trustees of the College may decide.”

He entirely concurred in this disposition of the fund, because it would identify the name of Peter Martin with the largest and most benevolent movement with which they were connected; and it ought to prove an inducement to young men—the sons of medical men in particular—to strive for a position in their glorious profession.

The PRESIDENT, in a conversation which followed, suggested that some branch of study should be pointed out, for proficiency in which the prizes should be awarded—natural philosophy, for instance—as the basis of medical studies. Otherwise, the prizes would be entirely in the hands of the Council of the College, and might be entirely diverted from the objects which medical men had most at heart. All the students at the College were not the sons of medical men.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH, in seconding the resolution, said he should object to any restriction being placed upon the competitors for these prizes. Others than sons of medical men had been deliberately admitted to the advantages of their College—a step which he held to be a good one—and in the interests of the College, as well as in view of the catholic spirit of their late secretary, he would say, let these prizes be perfectly open.

Mr. J. M. BURTON believed that to confine competition for these prizes to one class of pupils would be doing a very bad thing for the boys admitted. It would take away much of the earnest spirit of emulation by giving them the idea of exclusive privileges.

Dr. COLLET said his opinion was in accordance with that of the President. He thought the collateral branches of professional study—botany, chemistry, natural philosophy, and so on—formed a part of education which had been much neglected, and it struck him that if these prizes could be presented for one of these studies, it would be a fine opportunity for directing attention to them. He did not agree with the idea of restricting the class of competitors; but he did think that the prizes should be awarded so as to promote the study of the natural sciences.

The SECRETARY referred to the terms of the resolution, which said the prizes should be awarded “in such manner as the Committee might decide.” Now it so happened that every gentleman who had spoken on this subject was a member of that Committee, who had only to meet, talk it over among themselves, and arrange the matter as it most commended itself to their judgment.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried.

Election of Secretary. The PRESIDENT said the next subject of consideration was an all-important one. The success of their Society was in large measure dependent upon the gentleman occupying the post of Secretary; and he thought all would agree with him in saying that they had always been ex-

tremely fortunate in that matter, and also that they had now a most able, energetic, and laborious secretary. Those who had never occupied the position knew but little of the labour it involved, and unless a man's heart and soul were in the work the institution must suffer. That their Society did not suffer that meeting and its complete arrangements testified. He proposed the re-election of Dr. Holman.

Dr. WESTALL seconded the resolution. He could endorse every word the President had uttered. No one could know the labour their Secretary had to get through but those who had served in a like capacity; and they ought to express their thanks in the strongest possible terms, and desire that Dr. Holman would continue to hold the office.

The PRESIDENT put the resolution; which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. HOLMAN thanked the meeting very warmly for the kind manner in which the observations of the President had been received. The remarks of Dr. Armstrong were perfectly true, in reference to the increased importance of the Society. The work of the Branch was a very different thing now from what it used to be. There were a great number of questions constantly coming up, with which the Secretary was bound to keep himself *au courant*—questions which related to the profession, and which it was his duty to bring constantly before them. It was in that room, eighteen years ago, that he began to work for this Society; he had gone on with that work, and now felt the greatest possible pride in doing all he could to advance the interests of the South-Eastern Branch. Their numbers had recently so grown that they now stood only second in England—they numbered no fewer than 235 members, and were taking up the cream of the practitioners in the provinces. So long as the Branch was pleased to accept his services, he should be happy to render them.

Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Bonney. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH asked permission to make a few observations upon a subject which did not then come specially before the meeting, but which, he thought, called for some notice. The case of Dr. Armstrong and his son had been remarked upon in the report. The deep sympathy felt for them had been practically evinced by the payment, in an incredibly short space of time, of the expenses incurred in their defence; and he hoped there would be a full gathering in Gravesend on Tuesday. His object in rising was to state the step which he was advised to take with reference to a gentleman, a member of the Association, who gave evidence on the trial against Dr. Armstrong and his son. No one could possibly object to the fact of one medical man giving evidence against another; it was in the nature of things that such occasions should arise. All were liable to err, and most were somewhat frail; but we might err so grossly or be so greatly frail, that it might become absolutely necessary, painful as it might be, for one medical man to go into the witness-box and give evidence against another. He (Mr. Heckstall Smith) had occasion, some time ago, to call the attention of the profession to the number of these trials—the multiplication of charges against medical men—which could not take place unless some medical brother were found to second the set made against them. A member of the British Medical Association, of the name of Bonney, gave evidence against Dr. Armstrong and his son under these circumstances. He mentioned the subject distinctly, and stated the case particularly, that the reporter might take it down, and that Mr. Bonney might read what was said, have notice of what he (Mr. Smith) was about to do, and so have an opportunity of coming before the Committee of Council prepared to give his own

version of the story. During the time that Dr. Armstrong was in professional attendance upon Emma Rudman, Mr. Bonney, knowing that Dr. Armstrong was so attending her, saw the patient three times and gave an opinion upon the case in the absence of Dr. Armstrong. Now he might stop here, and, as a public matter affecting this Association—putting Dr. Armstrong entirely out of the question—he might say it was so grossly unprofessional to offer such an opinion at all, that he deserved to be severely censured for it. But he went a step further, and offered an adverse opinion: he stated that the patient was suffering from pyralism, when it was proved that she could not have suffered from anything of the kind. But, again, he was found backing up the family of this girl in bringing the vindictive action against Dr. Armstrong, by going into court, and there giving his evidence in such a way that it was patent to those in the court, and called forth a rebuke from the Judge. If he deemed himself right in doing as he had done, and backed that up by going to a court of justice and there laid himself open to observation by the one-sided way in which he gave his evidence, he showed a sort of partizanship, which was just what he ought not to have done. Mr. Smith said that he should bring this case before the Committee of Council, and if they sanctioned the proceeding, he should bring it before the meeting at Chester, and move that he (Mr. Bonney) be dealt with according to the laws of the Association.

The PRESIDENT said that there could be no possible objection to Mr. Smith's mentioning at the meeting his intention to take such steps respecting Mr. Bonney's conduct; but nothing can be done there because he was not a member of the Branch. It certainly was, or should be, the desire of all to see that the course of conduct pursued by every member of the Association is what it ought to be. If Mr. Bonney could explain his conduct, the Society would doubtless be satisfied; if not, it would be for them to say if it was excusable, or whether they thought it necessary to decide that he could no longer be a member of a body which upholds the character of our profession. He would have a fair opportunity of preparing such explanation of his conduct as might, he (the President) hoped and trusted, extricate him from his present position.

Communications. The following communications were read.

1. On Cardiac Murmurs. By J. S. Warter, M.D., London.

Mr. HODGSON, after a brief conversation, moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Warter for his valuable paper, coupled with a request that he would allow it to be published in the JOURNAL.

This was seconded by Mr. NAPPER, and carried unanimously; Dr. Warter acceding to the request for publication of the paper.

2. Observations on Cases in Medical Practice. By J. R. Wardell, M.D., Tunbridge Wells.

3. On a Case of Ovariectomy. By Blackall Marsack, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.

Votes of Thanks were accorded to each gentleman for his paper, and both acceded to the request that they be published in the JOURNAL. A similar vote was also given to the President for his conduct of the business.

The Dinner. The business of the meeting being concluded, the members, to the number of forty, dined together at the Sussex Hotel. C. Trustram, Esq., President, was in the chair; and the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Rector of the parish, was also present; also, the Hon. G. Molyneux, chairman of the Local Board, and G. Browne, Esq., one of the magistrates.

NORTHERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE second annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Board Room of the County Hospital, city of Durham, on Friday, June 22nd; Sir JOHN FIFE, M.A., F.R.C.S., in the chair. There were also present, W. C. Blackett, Esq. (Durham); Edward Charlton, M.D. (Newcastle); G. E. Cockcroft, Esq. (Hurworth); Thomas Cossar, M.D. (Hurworth); William Curry, Esq. (East Rainton); Charles Gibson, M.D. (Newcastle); H. G. Hardy, Esq. (Byers Green); Edward Heffernan, Esq. (Spennymoor); John Jobson, Esq. (Bishop Auckland); F. D. Jones, M.D. (Washington); Donald Mackintosh, M.D. (Dinsdale Park); J. C. Murray, M.D. (Newcastle); William Murray, M.D. (Newcastle); G. H. Philipson, M.D. (Newcastle); S. E. Piper, Esq. (Darlington); John Russell, Esq. (Newcastle); George Shaw, Esq. (Durham); William Stoker, Esq. (Durham); D. B. White, M.D. (Newcastle); and as visitors, J. B. Bridick, Esq. (Durham); Matthew Hepple, Esq. (Durham); Edward Pilkington, Esq. (Sunderland); and R. N. Robson, Esq. (Durham).

The Retiring President (Dr. WHITE), in opening the proceedings, said that in terminating his year of office, he would not detain the members very long; inasmuch as, when the period of his presidency commenced, he took the opportunity, on account of the Association not then being so generally known in Northumberland and Durham, of making rather a long address. In the second place, he need not detain them long, because he had to succeed him a gentleman who was much more competent to address them than he himself was. He was exceedingly glad to find that his friend, Sir John Fife, was about to assume the office of President, because they all knew, from his determination and energy of spirit, that when he did enter upon any course he pursued it to its conclusion. They all knew well, that one great institution in Newcastle (the College of Medicine) might be said almost to have been established by him, and piloted through a great number of difficulties. His hope was that Sir John would do as much for this Association, and this feeling removed the regret he otherwise would have had in retiring. He thanked them for the honour of being their President during the past year, and complimented Sir John Fife on his accession to the chair.

President's Address. Sir JOHN FIFE then delivered an elaborate address. After thanking the members for the great honour they had conferred upon him, he congratulated them upon the prosperity of the Association. Last year their Branch numbered fifty-two, and since then they had received an accession of nineteen new members. In feeling terms, reference was made to the loss sustained by the death of three of their fellow-associates. The objects of the Association and Branch were then explained. The recent memorials to the Royal College of Surgeons, from the provincial fellows, petitioning for the privileges consequent upon a residence in the metropolis, were instanced as an example of what may be accomplished by unity and organisation. After referring to the great strides that had taken place in science, during the last twenty-five years, the President concluded by detailing the advances that had been made in the knowledge of diseases of the kidney and bladder, the operation of lithotomy being specially referred to.

Dr. CHARLTON said he had great pleasure in proposing that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir John Fife, for his able address. In that address Sir John entered thoroughly into the spirit of the profession, and showed that, although he might be considered the father of the profession in Newcastle, there was still the fire of youth in him, such as he exhibited many years ago; that he had still the same interest in the

advancement of science; that he was still as able to take a part in it as ever, and he (Dr. Charlton) trusted that many, many years would elapse before he ceased to do so.

Mr. JOBSON, in seconding the vote, thought they had been particularly fortunate in having such excellent men for their presidents, past and present.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the compliment, referred to the nature of the Turkish bath as a curative agent.

Vote of Thanks to the Retiring Officers. Mr. COCKCROFT moved—

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring President, Dr. White, the council of management, and the other officers, for their services, during the past year."

Dr. JONES seconded the motion.

Dr. WHITE returned thanks, assuring them that he took a very deep interest in the Association.

Officers for 1866-7. On the motion of Dr. COSSAR, seconded by Dr. William Murray, it was unanimously resolved—

"That the next annual meeting be held in Newcastle; that Dr. Charlton be elected President-elect; Dr. Philipson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. White, Dr. Embleton, S. E. Piper, Esq., and H. G. Hardy, Esq., the Council of Management."

New Member. W. S. Broadbent, Esq., South Helton, was unanimously elected a member of the Association and Branch.

Representatives to the General Council. On the motion of Mr. CURRY, seconded by Dr. WHITE, the following members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association; Sir John Fife, Dr. Charlton, James Mackie, Esq., and Dr. Philipson (*ex officio*).

Amendment of the Sanitary Laws. Dr. PHILIPSON submitted the resolution received from the Committee of Council of the Association, relating to the recommendations adopted by the Metropolitan Counties Branch, "as to the necessity of pressing on the legislature, by petition or otherwise, the importance of improvement in the sanitary laws."

After observations by several of the members, it was suggested that the matter be referred to the Council of Management, which was agreed to.

Papers. The following papers were then read.

1. On a Peculiar Bend of the Legs in Sitting, as an Indication of Tuberculosis. By D. B. White, M.D.
2. The Self-eliminating Action of Poisons. By Wm. Murray, M.D.
3. Report of a Case of Hydrophobia. By T. Cossar, M.D.
4. Report of a Case of Single Kidney; with Specimen. By J. C. Murray, M.D.

The following papers, from want of time, were deferred.

1. Report of a Case of Aortic and Femoral Aneurism, with Embolism of the Splenic Artery. By G. C. Gilchrist, Esq.
2. Plastic Bronchitis. By G. H. Philipson, M.D.

Votes of Thanks. On the motion of the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was passed to the Committee of the Durham County Hospital, for their kindness in allowing the use of their Board-room; and to the gentlemen who had favoured the meeting with papers. A similar compliment having been paid to the President and Secretary, the proceedings terminated.

Dinner. The members and their friends, to the number of twenty-seven, afterwards dined together at the County Hotel, the President, Sir John Fife, occupying the chair, supported by the Mayor of Durham (Wm. Boyd, Esq.), and Dr. Charlton in the vice-chair. After

the loyal toasts, the President, in eloquent terms, proposed success, prosperity, and long continuance to the British Medical Association, and more particularly to the Northern Branch. Dr. White proposed the health of the President, who, in responding, gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Durham." Other toasts followed, including the University of Durham, the General Council of Medical Education, the President-elect, and the Medical Officers of the Durham County Hospital, coupled with the healths of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Stoker.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Committee-room of the Corn Exchange, St. Neots, on Tuesday, June 26th; J. J. EVANS, Esq., in the chair. There were also present: D. B. Balding, Esq. (Royston); C. P. Daniell, Esq. (Swavesey); W. Few, Esq. (Ramsey); M. Foster, Esq. (Huntingdon); G. L. Girling, Esq. (St. Ives); J. H. Hemming, Esq. (Kimbolton); J. Jenkins, Esq. (Bassingbourne); T. Lucas, Esq. (Cambridge); P. W. Latham, M.D. (Cambridge); L. Newton, Esq. (Alconbury); B. Pinchard, M.D. (Cottenham); W. G. Porter, Esq. (Peterborough); T. Walker, M.D. (Peterborough); T. J. Walker, M.D. (Peterborough); G. Wallis, Esq. (Cambridge); W. Ward, M.D. (Huntingdon); J. Watson, Esq. (Hemingford Grey); S. Wright, Esq. (St. Neots).

In the absence of Mr. Muriel of Ely, the Retiring President, Mr. PORTER of Peterborough took the chair, and called upon Mr. Evans to preside over the meeting.

President's Address. The PRESIDENT then delivered a very interesting and able address; after which Dr. WALKER proposed, and Mr. FOSTER seconded, a vote of thanks for the address, with a request that the President would allow it to appear in the JOURNAL.

Resolutions. The following resolutions were carried unanimously.

1. "That this Branch is desirous of a combined meeting with the members of the East Anglian Branch in 1867; and authorise the President and Secretary to make arrangements with the East Anglian Branch for that purpose."

2. "That G. L. Girling, Esq., of St. Ives, be re-elected, and that J. Lucas, Esq., of Cambridge, be elected a Director of the Medical Provident Society."

3. "That M. Foster, Esq., of Huntingdon, and J. J. Evans, Esq., of St. Neots, be elected members of the General Council of the Association."

4. "That P. W. Latham, M.D., of Cambridge, be appointed Honorary Secretary of the Branch."

5. A communication was read from Dr. Fawcett of Cambridge, in which he called the attention of the meeting to the rating of hospitals and other charitable institutions, and suggested that the General Secretary of the Association should cause to be drawn up a form of petition to the Houses of Parliament, praying that charitable institutions should be exempted from rates; and that a copy of this form should be sent to every hospital in the kingdom, with a request that the board of governors would at once ask their Parliamentary representative to present it. By simultaneous action of the different hospitals in this matter, a decided effect would be produced, and probably the rating would be done away with.

After discussion, it was moved by Dr. WALKER of Peterborough, seconded by Dr. LATHAM of Cambridge, and carried unanimously—

"That Dr. Fawcett's proposition be adopted."

Papers. The following papers were then read.

1. Notes on the Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine. By Thomas James Walker, M.D., Peterborough.

2. Case of Imperforate Anus. By J. B. Balding, Esq., Royston.

3. Case of Spontaneous Cure of Cancer. By J. Hughes Hemming, Esq., Kimbolton.

4. Cases of Paraplegia successfully treated at Addenbrooke's Hospital. By P. W. Latham, M.D., Cambridge.

5. An interesting Case of Ovarian Disease was brought under the notice of the meeting by J. Hughes Hemming, Esq., Kimbolton.

6. A piece of the Pectoralis Minor, containing Trichinae, was exhibited by J. J. Evans, Esq., St. Neots.

The Sphygmograph, exhibited by Dr. P. W. Latham, excited great interest, and tracings were taken from several members at the meeting. A large collection of tracings, showing the variations dependent upon aortic and mitral defects, the various stages of fever, etc., was shown, having been kindly lent for the occasion by W. A. Bell, Esq., of Trinity Hall.

Dinner. The members of the Branch afterwards dined together at the Cross Keys; the President occupying the chair, and the Secretary the vice-chair. Several speeches were made, the President's health being proposed by Mr. Porter of Peterborough; and, after spending a very pleasant evening, the members left with the feeling that the meeting had been most agreeable and successful.

MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifteenth annual meeting was held in the Guildhall, Lincoln, on Thursday, June 21st, under the presidency of SEPTIMUS LOWE, Esq. The following members were present: M. S. Barton, Esq. (Market Rasen); E. F. Broadbent, Esq. (Lincoln); C. Brook, Esq. (Lincoln); D. J. Garnham, Esq. (Lincoln); C. Harrison, M.D. (Lincoln); O. Johnson, Esq. (Bassingham); M. Leach, Esq. (Lincoln); D. Mackinder, M.D. (Gainsborough); G. Mitchinson, L.K.C.P. (Lincoln); T. Sympton, Esq. (Lincoln); F. D. Walsh, Esq. (Lincoln). Messrs. Mills, Branthwaite, and Quin, were present as visitors. A telegram was received from Dr. Barclay, ex-President, regretting his unavoidable absence.

Mr. Lowe having taken the chair, a vote of thanks to the Retiring President was proposed by Mr. BARTON and seconded by the PRESIDENT.

New Members. Messrs. Branthwaite and Mills were elected members of the Association and of the Midland Branch.

The Representatives in the General Council were re-elected, and Dr. Mitchinson, the Secretary, added to the number.

Medical Provident Society. Dr. Noble and Mr. Paget of Leicester were re-appointed on the Committee of the Medical Provident Society.

Next Annual Meeting. It was proposed by the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. BROADBENT, and resolved—

"That the next annual meeting be held at Derby, and that the members of the Derby Branch be requested to nominate a President."

President's Address. Mr. LOWE gave a most able address; which, on the motion of Mr. SYMPSON, seconded by Dr. MACKINDER, he was requested to publish in the JOURNAL.

Papers. The following papers were read.

1. A Case of Ruptured Bladder; with Remarks. By D. Mackinder, M.D.

2. Case of Fibrocellular Tumour of the Right Buttock and Labium. By T. Sympton, Esq.

3. Case of Death, Fourteen Hours after Immersion. By Charles Brook, Esq.

4. Case of Epilepsy successfully treated by Bromide of Potassium. By G. Mitchinson, L.K.C.P.

Votes of Thanks. A vote of thanks to the readers of papers was proposed by Mr. BARTON and seconded by Mr. BROADBENT, with a request that the papers be published in the JOURNAL.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Dr. MACKINDER, seconded by Mr. WALSH, and carried unanimously.

Dinner. The members and several friends, after the meeting, dined at the Saracen's Head.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On June 28th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Chatterton, Percy, Edgware Road
Couch, James, Swansea
Melhale, Alfred Courtney Ballie, Princes Square, Bayswater
Trimnell, Edward Alfred, Lewisham Road

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

Anderson, Tempest, University College, London
Gill, Henry Clifford, University College, London
Powell, William, Charing Cross Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

CLEATON, J. D., Esq., late Superintendent of the West Riding Asylum, appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy, in the room of S. Gaskell, Esq., resigned.

*WALTON, Haynes, Esq., elected Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, in the place of the late A. Ure, Esq.

ARMY.

BOURKE, Assistant-Surgeon J., Royal Artillery, to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Foot, *vice* W. H. Harris.

FITZPATRICK, Assistant-Surgeon J. A., M.D., Supernumerary 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* E. Brock.

HARRIS, Assistant-Surgeon W. H., 32nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* J. Bourke.

MANIFOLD, Surgeon M. T., 34th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years' full-pay service.

ROBERTSON, Assistant-Surgeon A. C., M.D., from half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery.

ROYAL NAVY.

BIRD, Robert George, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

BURKE, John R., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Asia*.

DAVIDSON, S. M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Greyhound*.

DIGAN, Patrick, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Royal George*.

DOMVILLE, W. T., M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

HENRY, James, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Hector*.

LEWIS, John S., M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Antelope*.

M'IVER, Donald, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Cumberland*.

MACLEOD, W. M.D., Staff-Surgeon, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ROSS, William (b), Esq., Surgeon, to the *Winchester*.

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

CAMERON, A. R., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Kincardine-shire R.V.

HUSSEY, E. L., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Oxfordshire R.V.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS. On June 27th, at St. George's, near Wellington, Salop, the wife of *William Davis, Esq., of a daughter.

GARMAN. On July 1st, at Kent House, Bow Road, the wife of Henry V. Garman, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

GWYN. On June 29th, at Wem, the wife of *S. B. Gwyn, Esq., of a son.

MITCHINSON. On June 25th, at Lincoln, the wife of *George Mitchinson, M.D., of a daughter.

PERRY. On July 1st, at Evesham, the wife of *Marten Perry, M.D., of a son.

WRENCH. On June 20th, at Baslow, near Chatsworth, the wife of E. M. Wrench, Esq., Surgeon, late 12th Royal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELLERY, H. J., M.D., of Wearde House, St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, to Ellen Augusta, eldest daughter of Colonel G. S. Brown, Bombay Army, of Stoke, Devonport, at Stoke Dame-el Church, on June 27.

JONES, Edward, B.A., M.D., of Sydenham, to Caroline Jane, widow of William A. Morse, Esq., of Kennington, on June 28.
SWAN, John W., M.D., of Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, to Henrietta Lucy, second daughter of the late Lieut. William H. Goddard, R.N., at Winchester, on June 26.

DEATHS.

ACONIS, John C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Royal Horse Guards, at 25, Harewood Square, aged 36, on June 28.

*DAVIS, William, Esq., at St. George's, near Wellington, Salop, aged 53, on June 29.

DUKES. On July 2nd, aged 14, Jessie Isabel, fifth daughter of E. Dukes, Esq., Surgeon, of Douglas Road, Canonbury.

*INGRAM, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Midhurst, Sussex, aged 67, on June 29.

BEQUEST. Mr. St. George Kilbee has left by will £200 to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

DEATH OF THE BARONESS DUPUYTREN. The French journals announce the death, at a very advanced age, of the Baroness Dupuytren, widow of the illustrious surgeon.

ROYAL NAVY. The following deaths of medical officers have been reported during the past quarter. Surgeons B. Crabbe, J. M. Brydone, J. Mosgrove, W. M'Dowell, R. Stevenson, J. O. Goodridge, and A. E. Elliott; Assistant-Surgeons A. Murphy, J. Farrelly, F. Egan, M. J. Rabilly, and F. H. Browne. Commissions have been resigned during the same period by Assistant-Surgeons W. P. J. Purcell and T. A. Roe, and Acting Assistant-Surgeon H. Brietzke. There are only three other resignations—those of an acting-lieutenant and of two assistant-paymasters.

SOCIETY OF AERS. Two of the silver medals of this society have been awarded to Mr. J. C. Morton, for a paper on "London Milk"; and Dr. Thudichum, for a paper on "Diseases of Meat as affecting the Health of the People". The Albert Gold Medal, for merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce, has been awarded to Professor Faraday. A medal for the introduction into commercial use, at a moderate price, of the essential oils of Australia, has been awarded to Mr. J. Bosisto, for the importation of the essential oil of the Eucalyptus. The prize offered by Sir W. Trevelyan for the preservation of meat in a raw state, has not been awarded, although various processes have been submitted.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL. At the last Quarterly Court of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, Dr. Fawcett called attention to a recent change in the law, by which charitable institutions were to be taxed to the parish rates. The governors of the metropolitan hospitals were petitioning Parliament that their hospitals might be exempted from the rate. He, therefore, proposed that the Weekly Board be empowered to have presented a petition to Parliament, praying that Addenbrooke's Hospital, and all hospitals for the treatment of the sick poor, be exempted from contributing to the poor-rates. Dr. Latham seconded the motion. It was very hard that an institution, struggling for existence, and supported by voluntary subscriptions, should be taxed to the poor-rate. Many of the patients, if there were no hospital to receive them, would have to go to the union, and thus become chargeable to the parish; so that, in fact, the hospital, in addition to ministering to the sick poor, caused a considerable saving to the poor-rates. The motion was carried.—Mr. Lestourgeon said the hospital was in possession of a very fine collection of vesical calculi, which would prove a handsome present to the Human Anatomy Museum of the University. He proposed, after some remarks, that the collection of calculi be presented to the University, with a view to its being placed in the Human Anatomy Collection. The Regius Professor of Physic seconded the motion, which was carried.

A DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN has been opened in London under the superintendence of Miss Garrett, L.S.A.

DECLINE OF THE CATTLE-PLAGUE. The cattle-plague continues to decline in a satisfactory manner since the adoption of a policy of isolation and slaughter. The number of cases reported in the week ending June 23rd was 467. The cattle-plague has now entered upon its second year.

VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS. Dr. Storrar and Dr. Sharpey have been appointed by the English Branch of the Medical Council visitors to the Durham University Examinations. Mr. Rumsey declines to assist further in these visitations. Dr. Alderson was therefore appointed in his stead to visit the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BALMORAL. It does not appear to be generally known, but is, we understand, a fact nevertheless, that the cause of Her Majesty's recent visit to Balmoral was an attack of whooping-cough, caught from the royal children, and which rendered immediate change of air necessary. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

COURTESY. M. Husson, Director-General of the Hospitals of Paris, is at present studying the medical institutions of the metropolis. He presented himself on the 3rd instant at the Whitechapel Union (three wards in which establishment were recently described by Mr. Ernest Hart), provided with an official letter of introduction from the Poor-law Board—and was refused admission.

PRESENTATION TO A SURGEON. On Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, at the annual festival of the members of the Loyal Hovingham Lodge of Odd Fellows, M.U., the members presented R. Gillard, Esq. (who has been surgeon to the lodge for seven years), with a handsome silver teapot, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the members of the Loyal Hovingham Lodge of Odd Fellows, M.U., to Richard Gillard, Esquire, as a mark of esteem for professional services, July 3rd, 1866."

THE CARLOW LUNATIC ASYLUM. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Bruen asked whether Dr. White, the Resident Superintendent of the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, had tendered his resignation; when that resignation was received by the Government; and whether a new superintendent had been appointed, and the date of the appointment. Mr. Fortescue replied, that the resident superintendent of the lunatic asylum referred to by the honourable gentleman did not resign, but died about a week ago. The Government accordingly had to consider the claims of a gentleman who was strongly recommended as his successor; and, if that gentleman's qualifications had proved to be satisfactory, there could be no doubt that the appointment had been already made by the Lord-Lieutenant.

DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER. At a trial last week at Guildhall, concerning a railway injury, the question was raised as to whether the plaintiff's illness had been or not caused by typhoid fever, and not by the railway accident. Dr. Barlow and Dr. Barker, as well as Mr. Cooke and Dr. Elam of Sheffield, agreed that the plaintiff's symptoms were inconsistent with fever, and tended to show that it was the result of the accident. They also stated that the treatment to which they subjected the plaintiff would have been most dangerous, had he been suffering from fever. On behalf of the defendants, Dr. Fletcher, Dr. Edwin Smith, and Dr. Tweedie were called, and also agreed as positively that the symptoms as described pointed clearly to typhoid fever.

FIFTEEN PERSONS POISONED BY DISEASED MEAT. Several persons in the neighbourhood of Newtownards, County Down, lately bought veal from a butcher at Newtownards, and every person who partook of it became ill, having violent retching, coldness in the extremities, purging, and bluish appearance of the skin. In one family, the meat was eaten by six, two of whom have since died, and others are almost beyond recovery. It is supposed that the animal was not killed, but died from distemper; and that the owner gave the flesh a healthy-looking appearance by coating it with some poisonous substance.

NUISANCES IN LIVERPOOL. In the House of Commons, on Thursday week, Mr. Samuelson asked the Vice-President of the Privy Council whether he was aware that, in spite of the outbreak of cholera in Liverpool, the local authorities had permitted a large space of waste ground to be covered with night-soil, the consequence of which was that the neighbourhood was never free from typhus-fever. Mr. H. Bruce had received no official information on the subject. Though the Privy Council had power of instituting inquiries into the outbreak of any disease, they had no power to compel the local authorities to do their duty in taking proper precautionary measures. A bill to give the power was now before the house.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. At an inquest held a few days ago, on a young man, who was killed by lightning. Evidence was given as follows: A flash of lightning struck down the witness (the father of the deceased) and his three sons, and also a retriever dog. He first crawled to his eldest son, and found him quite insensible. He thought he was dying or dead. He then went to his other son, and found him with his hat cut up. He was lying on his face. He turned his head round and saw he was dead. The lightning struck his head, tearing his cap, and went down under his clothes, tearing his left boot. It also killed the dog. It did not burn his clothes, except his neckerchief. Henry Howard said that a terrific crash of thunder came; he saw fire, and then a vapour rose up, preventing him seeing anything for a time; when that cleared off, the last witness, his two sons, and a man named Upton, were lying on the ground. The witness was himself struck by something which he took to be spent shot. One person complained of being touched on the side of the face, indeed several persons felt something strike them. The witness noticed that the dog was kicking its hind legs when the vapour cleared up. The coroner remarked that the vapour was no doubt steam. George Rowe said that the deceased's hair was singed at the right side of the head; blood flowed from the mouth and nose when the head was moved; the face and hands were discoloured. Upton recovered in an hour. All but the deceased completely recovered. The Coroner having briefly remarked upon the case, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was killed by lightning." The deceased's felt hat, silk neckerchief, and boots were shown to the jury; the hat appeared to have part of the right side torn away, the neckerchief was singed, and the boots torn.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION. At Marlborough Street Police Court, John Potter Sergeant, otherwise Crowther Smith, of Glasgow, described as a surgeon, and John Sutton, commonly called Dr. Sutton, of No. 36, Bloomsbury Street, dentist, were charged—Sergeant with procuring himself to be registered under the Medical Registration Act by false representations; and Sutton with aiding and abetting. Mr. Trimmer, secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, produced the certificate of birth

and the certificates of John Potter Sergeant, to whom a diploma was granted in May 1836. No other diploma had been granted to any one so named. The witness said the College of Surgeons were not the prosecutors in the case. He was aware there was a *mandamus* applied for against the Medical Council on the part of the prisoner Sergeant. The baptismal register of John Potter Sergeant, born in 1812, was put in and proved in the usual way. Mr. Roope, clerk to the Medical Council, said it was his duty to assist at the registration of persons under the Medical Act. The prisoner Sergeant brought him a document on July 6th, 1862. He could not swear that the prisoner filled it up. The prisoner said he had heard his name had been removed from the registry in consequence of his connexion with the "Sutton gang." Mr. John Turner said he served both prisoners with notices to produce the diplomas, and they declined to do so. Mr. Roope, recalled, said when Sergeant handed in the document, he said he was John Potter Sergeant, and he applied for re-registration. The prisoner pointed to the boy, and said, "There are my diplomas." The prisoner tendered the fee of £2. In January 1860, in consequence of a notice, he altered the address from 45, King Street, Long Acre, to No. 8, Store Street. On April 19th, 1861, a letter was sent by direction of Dr. Hawkins to the prisoner Sergeant, to know if John Potter Sergeant still carried on business. There was no answer to that letter. He produced the registry to prove that in 1859 the prisoner Sergeant was registered as living at King Street, Long Acre, and in 1861 at Store Street. Sarah Smith said she knew John Potter Sergeant when in Leicester. He was articled to Messrs. Needham and Paget, surgeons to the Leicester Infirmary. She had seen his diploma from the College of Surgeons. He received the diploma in 1836. She also saw his diploma from the Apothecaries' Hall. She was present at his death. He did not practise; he gave private instruction to medical students. After his death she went back to Leicester, and took the diplomas of the deceased with her. She had the diplomas at Swindon, after she was married. In 1856 she missed the diplomas and a tin case in which they were kept. Neither of the two prisoners is the John Potter Sergeant she had known. Mr. Ouvry, solicitor to the Medical Council, said a person who stated his name was John Potter Sergeant called at his office in November 1865. He believed that person was the prisoner Sergeant. Two applications for a *mandamus* against the Council were made. The prisoner asked why the Council refused to put his name on the register. He told him he believed the Council had reason to think he was connected with the Sutton gang. When the *mandamus* was applied for the Council were not aware of the death of the real John Potter Sergeant. Mr. Radford, reporter, knew Sutton well, and also his handwriting. He believed the signature and the affidavit produced to be in Sutton's handwriting. The letter produced he also believed was in Sutton's handwriting. Samuel Halley, in the service of Messrs. Clarke and Co., clothiers, knew Sergeant. About six years ago, Sergeant went by the name of Crowther Smith, and carried on the business of a clothier in the Hackney Road. Mr. Oppenheim intimated that he would not carry the case further for the present. Mr. Knox said, as far as the case against Sergeant was concerned, it was clearly one for the Central Criminal Court. He should, therefore, remand him without bail. The complicity of Sutton had not been fully proved, and he would remand him on bail with twenty-fours' notice. Sutton was admitted to bail on Tuesday last.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY.....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
SATURDAY.....St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

ACTIONS FOR MALAPRAXIS.—It is perhaps well we should record the fact, in connection with the Armstrong Fund, that very general approval was felt at the suggestion that such subscriptions should be limited to 5s. We mention this in case the profession may be again called upon to assist any of their brethren thus persecuted. By limiting the subscription to this sum, two great advantages are gained: the opinion of the profession is much more strongly expressed than if only a few men had subscribed the required fund; and, in addition, very many members of the profession who would wish to show their sympathy on such an occasion are not excluded from doing so by the amount of the subscription.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE WORK AND PAY.—SIR: The paper reports say, that a medical man undertakes to do the work of a metropolitan workhouse for £35 a year; that out of this he pays £12 or £15 a year for drugs; and that he visits the workhouse every day, and sometimes two or three times in a day. I ask, what right have we to complain of the public if members of our profession will take in hand such a business as this?

I am, etc., QUERY.

CLITORIDOTOMY.—SIR: Mr. I. B. Brown, speaking of the case of clitoridotomy which was discharged cured from the "Home", but which was found not to be cured at all when she got back to her friends, says: "The case was discharged as 'cured', it is true, but it has never been published as such, nor would it ever have been until a much longer interval had elapsed." Now, I cannot reconcile this statement of Mr. Brown's with the facts which stare me in the face in his famous little book. I see there very many cases which were discharged "cured" a few weeks after their admission into the "Home"; and I find nothing said of their having been seen at any "much longer interval" afterwards, or, in fact, having ever been seen at all afterwards. I see, indeed, cases which were operated on, and discharged as cured, only a few months before Mr. Brown published his book. Case 41, for example, was operated on on December 12, 1865, and, after "passing two menstrual epochs", was "discharged perfectly cured". Now, as Mr. Brown's book was published in March 1866, it is difficult to see how this fact can be reconciled with his statement, as above given.

I am, etc., QUERY.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—DR. E. HEADLAM GREENHOW; DR. G. H. PHILLIPSON; DR. J. BULLAR; DR. ROBERT FOWLER; MR. G. MAY, JUN.; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; DR. FADE; DR. J. WALTERS; DR. E. LUDLOW; MR. R. H. M'KEAND; DR. J. B. PITT; DR. C. R. DRYSDALE; MR. R. M. FAWCETT; MR. J. Z. LAURENCE; DR. HOLMAN; MR. SQUIRE; A PHYSICIAN; MR. HAYNES WALTON; DR. MITCHINSON; DR. M. PERRY; MR. TRUSTRAM; DR. W. G. BARKER; MR. S. B. GWYNN; MR. R. GILLARD; DR. THOMAS SKINNER; DR. LEARED; and MR. STONE.