

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
READING. [Annual.]	Council Chamber, Reading.	Wednesday, July 25th, 4 P.M.
YORKSHIRE. [Annual.]	Museum of the Philosophical Society, York.	Thursday, July 26th, 3 P.M.

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.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the Yorkshire Branch will be held in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at York, on Thursday, July 26th, at 3 P.M.

The members and visitors will dine together at the Royal Station Hotel after the meeting.

S. W. NORTH, *Secretary, pro tem.*

31, Castlegate, York, July 17th, 1866.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at Launceston on June 20th. Present: D. THOMPSON, Esq. (Launceston), President; T. Linnington Ash, Esq. (Holsworthy); B. H. Clay, M.D. (Launceston); J. Doidge, Esq. (Lifton); S. Felce, L.R.C.P.Ed. (Launceston); Rev. J. Meryick Field (Ashwater); T. Good, Esq. (Launceston); R. Kerswill, Esq. (St. Germans); P. W. Swain, Esq. (Devonport); W. P. Swain, Esq. (Devonport); J. Thompson, Esq. (Bideford); E. L. West, L.R.C.P.Ed. (Launceston).

A letter was read from T. L. Pridham, Esq., of Bideford, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting.

President's Address. The PRESIDENT delivered an address, which is published at p. 73.

Votes of Thanks. Mr. SWAIN, sen., proposed a vote of thanks to the late President for his services to the Association.

Mr. KERSWILL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ASH proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, the new President, for his able and interesting address.

Mr. SWAIN, jun., in seconding the resolution, mentioned a case similar to one of those alluded to by Mr. Thompson. He would like to see the two grouped together and published.

Next Meeting: President-elect. On the motion of Dr. J. THOMPSON, seconded by Dr. FELCE, it was resolved to hold the next meeting in Exeter.

Mr. SWAIN, sen., proposed that Mr. De la Garde be President for the ensuing year. He was one of those fine old practical surgeons whom all must respect. The paper he had read on surgery was quaint, but full of cleverness, and showed his ability, and a long and valuable career of practice.

Mr. KERSWILL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Branch Council. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected members of the Branch Council for the ensuing year: A. Baker, M.D. (Daw-

lish; S. Budd, M.D. (Exeter); W. H. Elliot, M.D. (Exeter); J. W. Harris, Esq. (Exeter); A. Kempe, Esq. (Exeter); G. W. Lillies, M.D. (Chudleigh); and F. Mackenzie, Esq. (Tiverton).

Secretary. The PRESIDENT said their next duty was to elect a Secretary in the place of Mr. Roper. He had discharged the duties of the office for many years, with great credit to himself and benefit to the Branch. Although they would be deprived of his services in directing and guiding, he would still be present with them in spirit.

The SECRETARY said the duties which he had had to discharge entailed much labour; and, as he was becoming more busy every year, he found he could not continue to hold the office. He thanked the members for the kindness and courtesy he had received. His friend Mr. Stonard Edye was well qualified for the office, which to a young man was beneficial, by bringing him into contact with members of the profession.

Mr. SWAIN proposed, and Mr. KERSWILL seconded, the election of Mr. Stonard Edye as Secretary; which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. J. THOMPSON, seconded by Mr. SWAIN, a cordial vote of thanks was proposed to the late Secretary for his efficient services to the Association.

Mr. ROPER, in acknowledging the vote, expressed the pleasure and satisfaction he had experienced in his official connexion with the Society.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. Dr. FELCE proposed the following vote of thanks to the editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"That the JOURNAL is, in the opinion of this Branch, essential for maintaining the unity and increasing the influence of the British Medical Association; and that the editor deserves the best thanks of the Branch for his unwearied efforts to uphold the honour and promote the interests of the medical profession."

Dr. FELCE said there had been a great outcry once; but it was chiefly from outside the Association, and by persons who never saw the JOURNAL at all. Those who read it felt it their duty and pleasure to uphold the hands of the editor.

Mr. ROPER, in seconding the resolution, bore testimony to the ability of the editor, and the generally advanced position of the JOURNAL.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

New Members. The following gentlemen were elected new members of the Branch: J. Doidge, Esq. (Lifton); Rev. J. Meryick Field (Ashwater); T. Good, Esq., Coroner for East Cornwall (Launceston); H. E. Sargent, M.D. (Launceston); E. L. West, L.R.C.P.Ed. (Launceston).

Medical Provident Society. Dr. Cookworthy of Plymouth, and Dr. Felce of Launceston, were elected to represent the Branch at the Board of Directors of the Medical Provident Society.

Representatives in the General Council. The following gentlemen were elected members of the General Council of the Association: C. Barham, M.D. (Truro); J. C. Cookworthy, M.D. (Plymouth); C. E. Hall, M.D. (Torquay); T. L. Pridham, Esq. (Bideford); W. P. Swain, Esq. (Devonport).

Addresses. Interesting addresses were then read, by Dr. Ash on the Progress of Medicine, and by Mr. W. P. Swain on the Progress of Surgery, during the past year. A lively and interesting discussion followed each, and hearty votes of thanks were presented to the readers at the close.

Dinner. The members present then dined together at the White Hart Hotel.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Wednesday, July 18th, 1866, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Bateman, Francis, Canterbury
Clothier, Henry, 2, Wilmington Square
Gill, John, Guy's Hospital
Grosjean, J. Keith Jeanneret, 11, Sheffield Gardens, Kensington
Horton, Henry James, Wrentham
Kenyon, George Arthur, 30, Soho Square
Leonard, Frederick Lewis, Royal Navy
Low, Alexander James, 187, St. John Street Road
Ransford, Gifford, St. George's Hospital
Stevens, George Jesse Barnabas, 9, Trigon Road, Clapham Road
Tayler, George Christopher, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

At the same meeting, it was reported by the examiners that the following had passed their *primary examination* for the Licence of the College:—

Amsden, George, King's College
Bennett, William James, Guy's Hospital
Harvard, David, University College
Laking, Frank Henry, St. George's Hospital
Lewis, William Bevan, Guy's Hospital
Lloyd, John, University College
McConnell, James Frederick Parry, St. George's Hospital
Minter, Edward Withers, University College
Rootes, George, Guy's Hospital
Sells, Charles John, Guy's Hospital
Stokell, George, Guy's Hospital
Taylor, James Mare, Wednesbury
Walker, Benjamin, Guy's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On July 12th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Read, Arthur Walter, Arden Lodge, Coventry
Simson, John Henry, Fore Street, Cripplegate
Thomas, Owen Roberts, Liverpool

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

Harvard, David, University College
Kipling, William, University College
Lloyd, John, University College
Loy, Thomas Richardson, University College
Minter, Edward Withers, University College

APPOINTMENTS.

BAYLIS, C. O., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Birkenhead.

*HARRISON, Charles, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the City of Lincoln Local Board of Health.

ARMY.

ANDREW, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 6th Foot, *vice* C. Rattray, M.D.

BEALE, Assistant-Surgeon R. H., 53rd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Foot, *vice* W. S. Hedley, M.D.

BINDON, Staff-Surgeon H. V., M.D., to be Surgeon 25th Foot, *vice* D. W. Lawlor.

FERGUSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Foot.

HOOPER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* Staff-Surgeon-Major W. C. Seaman, M.D.

HEDLEY, Assistant-Surgeon W. S., 1st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 53rd Foot, *vice* R. H. Beale.

HIFFERMAN, Assistant-Surgeon E. L., 5th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* D. Hanley, M.D.

HOPKINS, Assistant-Surgeon E., 71st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Foot.

MCCARTHY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Foot.

O'REILLY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 71st Foot, *vice* E. Hopkins.

POPE, Assistant-Surgeon J. J., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* C. E. Smith, M.D.

POWELL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F., to be Assistant-Surg. 1st Foot.

RATTRAY, Assistant-Surgeon C., M.D., 6th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 37th Foot.

RUTTLEDGE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. F., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Foot, *vice* E. L. Hiffernan.

SEAMAN, Staff-Surgeon-Major W. C., M.D., retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SMITH, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C. E., M.D., to be Surgeon 11th Hussars.

TARRANT, Assistant-Surgeon T., M.D., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* H. V. Bindon, M.D.

ROYAL NAVY.

DAVIDSON, J., M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

ORD, Christopher K., M.D., Surgeon, to the *Fisgard*.

PIERCE, Frederick, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Wiern*.

SECCOMBE, Thomas, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Pembroke*.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS. On July 6th, at Maidstone, the wife of *Matthew A. Adams, Esq., of a daughter.

WATERS. On July 15th, at 1, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, the wife of John Waters, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

*DODGSON, Henry, M.D., of Cockermouth, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, on July 17.

FOWLER, George, Esq., L.R.C.P., of Kennington Park, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Cullen, Esq., of Dublin, at St. Pancras Church, on July 14.

GATCOMBE, Henry Ruscomb, Esq., of Ashfield, North Petherton, Somerset, to Emily Sophia, second surviving daughter of Joseph Myers Jackson, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bellary, Madras, at East Budeigh, Devon, on July 14.

DEATHS.

CLINTON-MARTIN, Henry, Esq., Staff-Surgeon H.M.S., half-pay, at Adelaide, South Australia, on May 14.

LUKE. On July 15th, at Southend, aged 8 months, Joseph Henry Ridsdale, only son of Joseph Luke, L.R.C.P.Ed., of Claremont Square, Fentonville.

M'KECHNIE, Alexander, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, at Southsea, aged 63, on July 12.

*OKE, William S., M.D., at Southampton, aged 81, on July 14.

PRESTON, David, M.D., half-pay 13th Dragoons, at The Grange, Michael's Grove, Brompton, aged 78, on July 14.

STIVEN, W. S., M.D., late Physician-General Bengal Army, at Pitlochrie, Perthshire, aged 79, on July 13.

STRONG. On July 11th, at Croydon, aged 3 years and 9 months, Oswald Henry Baber, only son of *Henry J. Strong, M.D.

DR. RUTHERFORD HALDANE has resigned his position as editor of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, and will be succeeded by Dr. Sanders.

DR. RICHARDSON'S ETHER-SPRAY APPARATUS, says the *Medical Record*, is in successful use in New York. Professor Gouley used it in the University Medical College, in two cases of tumours of the scalp.

AMERICAN MEDICO-BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Dr. Toner of Washington proposes to issue a biographical dictionary of all deceased American physicians. The collection is to embrace some ten thousand names, so as to give a national character to the work.

THE MEDICAL ACTS. A deputation from the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, consisting of Dr. Burrows, president of the Council; Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Dublin, members of the Council; and Dr. Francis Hawkins, registrar, had an interview with the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, at the Home Office, on the 17th inst., on the subject of the bill for the amendment of the Medical Acts.

KIDNAPPING. The Austrians try to kidnap Prussian surgeons. Thus Dr. Friedländer, of Breslau, was carried off by them from the field of Oswiecim, when actually attending a wounded Austrian. Great efforts have been made to obtain his liberation, but all in vain. The Prussian military authorities offered to give Count Lippe, an Austrian officer, in exchange for Dr. Friedländer. The offer was rejected. Another surgeon, Dr. Zucker, has also been carried off under similar circumstances by the Austrians, with a grievous wound inflicted upon him in the neck by those who captured him.

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL. The following are the results of the first year's operations of the Madeira Sanatorium. Of the 20 male patients sent out last year, 18 have returned, one being still under treatment in the island. Of the whole 20, 12 have improved considerably; six of them so much, as to be restored to their several occupations; four others may be considered as stationary; three are not so well as they were six months ago; and one died suddenly, after great improvement, from hæmoptysis.

DOCTORS FOR THE PRUSSIAN ARMY. Applications having been made to the Prussian Embassy by English gentlemen wishing to enter the Prussian army, and by physicians, surgeons, and other medical men, offering their services for the duration of the present war, it is made known by the Prussian Embassy in London, that the admission of physicians, surgeons, and medical men in general, is a matter for the consideration of the General Staff Physician of the army, to whom applications are to be made at Berlin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The hospital has received from the executors of Mr. F. Goldsmid £1491 : 4 : 9 in payment of legacies, one of £50, and the other of such further sum as, with the gift in his lifetime for the like purpose, would be sufficient to purchase £2,000 Consols to be invested, the income to be applied permanently to the maintenance of one bed in the hospital. Donations of fifty guineas by Wm. Fowler, Esq., and £25 by Colonel Long, have been reported. Notice has also been received of a bequest of £300 Consols by the late Mr. William Bull.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. E. CANTON. The students of Charing Cross Hospital have just united to show their respect for the above distinguished member of the medical profession, by presenting him with a testimonial, on his retirement from the office of Lecturer on Anatomy. The testimonial consisted of one of Ross's best microscopes. Mr. Canton, in returning thanks for the gift, dwelt, amongst other things, upon the vast improvement in the manners, habits, and dress of medical students since the days when they were described by the late Albert Smith.

THE ALKALI ACT. Dr. Angus Smith has a satisfactory report on the Alkali Act of 1863. The escape of muriatic acid gas averages only 1·0389 over the kingdom; five hundred tons of the gas are evolved per day, and five tons escape, above thirty tons of dry acid per week, equal to rather more than three times that weight of liquid acid as sold. In 1864 the amount of escape was forty-three tons per week. In many works the condensation is complete. There has been no prosecution under the Act. At Oldbury the gardens suffered, and an individual brought an action, but no unlawful escape of muriatic acid could be detected.

HIPPOPHAGIC BANQUET. A banquet in honour of the introduction of horseflesh in Paris as an article of food, took place last week, M. de Quatrefages in the chair. One hundred and eighty-two guests sat down, and declared the dinner, of which the principal dishes were formed of horse, excellent. The soup, made from bouillon de cheval, the saucisson de cheval, horseflesh à la mode, and lastly, the filet rôti, were all eaten with great gusto, and pronounced most palatable. A number of the ordinary meats produced at a choice dinner were also served up; but the company found the horseflesh so savoury and agreeable that they remained faithful to it. M. de La Bédollière sang two new songs composed for the occasion; one *C'est le cheval qu'est le bœuf*, and the other *Enfants, n'y touchez pas*.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. A new Charter has been granted to this body, conferring similar powers to those of the London University—namely, that of admitting to Arts Degrees without study in Colleges; and to Medical Degrees, if lectures are attended in any recognised school. At the same time, the Senate is to be increased to twenty-four, one place to be filled by Convocation. Of the twenty-three present members, but three are medical men; while in the analogous body—London University—of the thirty-three members of Senate, fifteen belong to our profession.

THE CHOLERA. A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday week, contains an Order in Council directing that the provisions contained in the "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855" (23rd and 24th of Victoria), for the prevention of diseases, shall, from and after the 14th instant, be put in force within the whole of England. Thirteen deaths have been reported from the cholera ward at the Liverpool workhouse. Nine cholera patients remain, and two at least cannot be expected to live. The select vestry have determined upon a house-to-house medical visitation of the poorer districts, and the isolation of families in which the cholera had appeared, as well as the removal of actual sufferers beyond the town. They have, with this purpose, renewed their occupation of the Bank Hall warehouses, which will hold from three hundred to four hundred persons. The preparations will be completed in a few days, and then all persons stricken by cholera, all members of families in which it has appeared, and all persons whose removal is rendered necessary by the want of new sanitary arrangements in their houses, can be removed to Bank Hall. We regret to hear that the cholera is rife at Southampton. Up to a few days ago forty deaths had occurred. We believe that injudicious attempts are made to keep the fact quiet.

THE SOCIAL EVIL. The system of licensing houses of ill-fame has frequently been urged on this side of the Atlantic, although it has as often been severely denounced on grave moral grounds. The following will explain itself. "Headquarters, Charleston. In order to check the amount of venereal disease now so prevalent among the troops in this city, the following regulations will be at once established. A competent medical officer will be designated to attend to the following duties. 1. To register all houses of ill-fame in the city. 2. To enter in his record the exact location of such houses, the names of the keeper thereof, and the number of the inmates. 3. To establish a careful and minute inspection of each female inmate every three days, and to furnish no certificate of freedom from communicable disease, excepting to such as are absolutely free from such disease: this certificate must always be ready for presentation when called for. These are the duties of the inspecting officer; but, to carry out perfectly the design intended by this system of inspection, it is also ordered that, should any person contract venereal disease in a house regularly inspected, the keeper or recognised manager of such house, will be liable to a fine of \$100.00, to be collected by the Provost Marshal. The licence to be paid monthly in advance by the keeper of a house of ill-fame will be \$50.00. The fee to be paid by the inmates for the medical examination will be \$2.00. And the fund so accruing will be accurately accounted for, and expended for the benefit of the military hospitals, and for such sanitary purposes as shall be designated by the Medical Director of the Department. By command of Major-General SICKLES. A. K. SMITH, Surgeon and Bvt. Lt.-Col. U.S.A., Medical Director." (*Philad. Med. Rep.*)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Mr. Hancock has been re-elected Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, and Mr. Huxley, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF WET SEASONS. The highest death-rate of twelve years, 23.9, occurred with the smallest rainfall of 16.7 inches, in 1864, and the lowest rate, 21.2, in 1860, with the heaviest rainfall, of 32 inches, in 1860. This may doubtless be accounted for principally by the cleansing influence of the rain. (*Builder*.)

BOSTON MILK. A Boston paper reports that the Assessors of Ward Seven recently examined a large milk establishment, and finding four large casks, investigated the contents of one of them. It was filled with refined whiting, and on taking a sample for experiment, they found that mixing it with water gave a very good imitation of milk.

DEATH FROM EATING LABURNUM SEEDS. An inquest was held a few days ago at Stonehouse, on a girl, aged 3. She complained of being sick, but her mother thought it was only a bilious attack. The next day, however, she was no better, and told her mother she had been eating "sweet peas," a name applied by children to laburnum seeds. On the following day she died. Mr. Pearse made a *post mortem* examination, and found in the stomach of the deceased a green fluid, such as would be produced by laburnum seeds. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. (*Western Morning News*.)

ALCOHOL AND THE DOCTORS. The French physicians are running a furious tilt against tobacco. Meanwhile the English, and not a few American physicians, are recklessly carrying alcohol in the opposite direction, and reinstating it in the position of a universal preservative of health and remedy for disease, which it gained centuries ago as *aqua vitæ*. We say they are doing so; rather let us say, have been; for some are already on the back track, and we find in our medical journals, both domestic and foreign, proofs that the profession begin to regard with suspicion and alarm the universal alcoholic medication of the past decade. We hope to see some of our prominent leaders, particularly in Great Britain, opening their eyes to the weighty truth that they have sown the germs of a ghastly crop, when, under the authority of medical science, they restored intoxicating beverages to their fatal supremacy in social and domestic life. (*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*.)

MR. WEBBER. An application was on Saturday last made in the Court of Bankruptcy, for the release from custody of Mr. William Webber, a surgeon practising at Tunbridge Wells. The detaining creditor was Mr. Charles Trustram, surgeon in the same town. Mr. Trustram had obtained an award against the bankrupt in an action for libel arising out of statements made by him in connexion with the sanitary condition of Tunbridge Wells, in which he charged Mr. Trustram with having made an improper use of his position of a member of the Tunbridge Local Board. The debts were returned at £577, of which a sum of £193 was due to the detaining creditor. It was contended that the Court had no power to grant the release of a person who was in custody for damages in action for libel. On behalf of the bankrupt it was said that further incarceration might endanger his life, and certificates of several medical gentlemen were produced to that effect. His Honour (Mr. Commissioner Goulburn) said that the bankrupt being in custody for damages in an action for libel, he had no power to interfere. The application was refused.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS. The return for the week shows an increase in deaths over the previous week of 248. The deaths in the metropolis from cholera in the last three weeks have been six, fourteen, and thirty-two, but of the latter, nearly one half are stated to have been choleraic diarrhoea or summer cholera, and only seventeen of the severer type.

A CHANGED FLORA. The Flora of Pennsylvania is found to have undergone remarkable changes, plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This effect is attributed to the spread of railways. Some botanists think the "foreign" Flora will supplant the native. The valley of the Susquehanna has already been taken possession of by the invaders.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS (IRELAND). Sir H. Bruce, a few days ago, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he proposed to relieve the Irish poor-rates from the payment of medical officers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, having been in favour of the motion, he should certainly be ready to take all the steps that were necessary to afford the relief which appeared to be justly required.

POOR-LAW REFORM. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, Mr. G. Hardy said that Her Majesty's Government did not intend to propose during the present session any legislative measure on the subject. He admitted the present evil condition of the infirmaries throughout London. With these evils he proposed to deal under the powers, which he believed sufficient, now possessed by the Poor-law Board. He trusted that the Board would not be obliged to ask the legislature to confer powers which had not hitherto been used. It might be necessary that he should ask the House to give him power to compel the alteration and enlargement of workhouses when required. The Poor-law Board had the right to seek for sufficient accommodation, to regulate the numbers to be accommodated in the workhouses, to prescribe how many beds should be in a room, and what amount of space should be afforded for each bed. If the asylums of the poor should be filled up to the highest point, it was then necessary for the guardians to find additional accommodation, or to give relief to the persons for whom they had not accommodation out of doors upon a scale appropriate to the evils and sufferings of these poor people. It was in the power of the Poor-law Board to take care that there was efficient and sufficient medical superintendence, and that the salaries of the medical officers should be fixed at a proper sum. It was also in the power of the Poor-law Board to take care that there was sufficient nursing by providing that there should be a suitable number of nurses, and also that proper salaries should be given to them. He (Mr. Hardy) thought these powers had not been put in force, and that he ought not to ask the House to legislate until he had tried them. He looked forward to the future; and his endeavour would be to bring the sick-wards in the metropolitan workhouses into a proper condition. In the next session of Parliament, he would be prepared to state what course he might think proper to recommend with respect to any new legislation.

THE ARTISANS' DWELLINGS AND PUBLIC HEALTH BILLS. Last week Mr. Walpole received a deputation in reference to the above Bills, from the Vestry of St. Marylebone. Mr. Chubb observed that by some clauses the whole authority was vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, while the vestries, who were called upon to incur the odium of raising the rates, were to have no authority. The medical

officer's report would enable the Metropolitan Board to erect dwellings and pay the expense by taxing the ratepayers another threepence in the pound. No time had been afforded the metropolis for considering the scheme. The Vestry regarded the Bill as subversive of the principles of local self-government, and as placing the power in a central Board. He asked that the measure might be postponed to next session. Dr. Richardson drew attention to the Public Health Bill, the general principles of which the vestry much approved, and stated there were several most beneficial clauses introduced in it, but there were two to which the vestry took very strong exception. The 20th gave authority to the police to take cognisance of nuisances as well as the local authorities. The vestry were of opinion that the conflict of jurisdiction which would arise, would be very detrimental to the public interest. The medical officers of health would be the most competent authorities in the metropolis to take cognisance of nuisances. The 27th clause provided that local authorities might be subject to costs in case they neglected their duty by not attending to nuisances complained of. That he considered unnecessary, as it was already provided by the amended Nuisances' Removal Act, that any person complaining of a nuisance not attended to, might obtain an order from a magistrate for its removal. Mr. Taverner condemned the principle of admitting policemen to private houses without a previous warrant having been obtained. Mr. Walpole said that, however well the present system had worked in some places in the metropolis, there were instances in which the local authorities were unable to cope with nuisances. It might, therefore, require some remedy, so that nuisances might be dealt with where local authorities neglected to perform their duty. Mr. Greenwell, the vestry clerk, explained that in the metropolis, only the local authorities appointed medical officers of health, and it was proposed that one of the clauses of the Bill should be altered by substituting the officer of health in the metropolis for the chief officer of the police, but in other places where no medical officers were appointed, to leave a concurrent jurisdiction to the chief officer of the police. Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., said that at this late period of the session it would be hardly possible to pass the Artisans' Dwelling Bill. Mr. Walpole said he would not be prepared to give any decided opinion on the subject that had been brought before him, but it should receive his best attention.

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 Orthopaedic, 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.

MR. TRUSTRAM'S ADDRESS.—We have received letters from Mr. Trustram, Mr. Henning, and Mr. Blaxland, expressing more than surprise that Mr. Trustram's Presidential Address had not yet appeared in the JOURNAL. Authors of papers are apt to forget that there are other writers who have a claim upon the pages of the JOURNAL besides themselves; they forget also that all the doings of all the Branches in the country cannot appear in one number of the JOURNAL; and they also forget that this is a time of the year when many Branch meetings are held; and that papers are supplied at irregular intervals, whilst the JOURNAL appears regularly every week. If either of the above gentlemen would try his hand at managing the JOURNAL for a few weeks, he would find that, to do justice to all, it is impossible, as a rule, to publish lengthy papers until several weeks after their reception. In the present case, to meet the express wishes (as we understood) of the South-Eastern Branch, we arranged for an early publication of Mr. Trustram's address; and beg to say that it is entirely owing to Mr. Trustram and the nature of his paper that it was not published a fortnight ago. We found, on receiving his address from Dr. Holman, that it contained *first*, that, which in our opinion, might possibly have been treated as libelous; and *secondly*, that, however well it might have read in delivery, it had in it things which would not read well in print. We thereupon informed Dr. Holman that we could not publish it in its present form unless the Branch would assume the responsibility; and begged him to ask Mr. Trustram to alter it. Mr. Trustram eventually, in consequence of our request, adopted some, though not all, of the suggestions of alterations made by us. Of course, all this correspondence, etc., necessitated a delay, both in the printing and publishing of the address; for which, as every reasonable person will see, we are in no way responsible. We are responsible only for having done our editorial duty to the Association. It appears to us that Mr. Trustram, so far from having any cause of complaint, is, on the contrary, much indebted to us for the trouble we took in pointing out to him those parts of his address which seemed to us to require amendment or omission. Mr. Blaxland says inferentially, what no doubt he thoroughly believes, that the JOURNAL is not used for Association purposes. "I with other members, think that the ASSOCIATION JOURNAL should be used for Association purposes." But, inasmuch as almost every paper in the JOURNAL is written by associates, and as all the proceedings of the Association are recorded in its pages, his inferential assertion seems scarcely borne out by facts. His other statement, that "not a word of the address was mentioned" in the report of the meeting, leads us to think that Mr. Blaxland is rather a lax reader of the JOURNAL. Mr. Henning politely hopes that the address will appear in the present number. Thus, then, stands the matter. The address, as published to-day, appears as early as, *with justice to other members of the Association*, it should appear; but, in compliance with the wish of the Branch, expressed through their Secretary, it would have appeared, nevertheless, a fortnight ago, except for the causes above given—causes for which Mr. Trustram and his address, and not we, are accountable. EDITOR.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—SIR: We often see in the papers accounts like the following.

"Deaths through Sunstroke.—Two deaths through sunstroke occurred on Thursday and Friday last near Nottingham. A labouring man, named Eyre, aged 60, was making hay in a field at Codnor, on Thursday, when he was observed to fall, and died almost immediately. On Friday afternoon, a man, named Smith, while at work in the hayfield at Calverton, was sunstruck. He was conveyed home instantly, but died the same evening."

Will you let me ask those of my medical brethren, who have had to do with such cases, what is the exact pathological condition of the body under which death is produced?

I am, etc., F. P.

THE RICHARDSON TESTIMONIAL.—SIR: I have read with great pleasure in the current number of the JOURNAL the letter of a Physician, on the subject of presenting a substantial testimonial to Dr. Richardson, in proof of our estimation of his valuable services to medical science.

Dr. Richardson's claims are of no ordinary character. They are very briefly but clearly indicated in the letter to which I have alluded; and, I feel assured, the proposal therein suggested is one that will be highly approved, and, when once set in motion, will be widely supported by the profession at large. I shall be glad, to the best of my ability, to assist in its accomplishment. In the hope that the Council, or other members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, with the author of the letter, will forthwith form themselves into a committee on the subject. I am, etc.,

31, Norfolk Street, July 16th, 1866.

R. DUNN.

SIR: I was very much pleased on reading a letter signed "Physician", in the last number of our JOURNAL, suggesting the propriety of presenting to Dr. Richardson some testimonial from the members of our profession, as a token of their appreciation of his generous and indefatigable labours to promote the advancement and uphold the honour of our profession. We must be aware that, in conducting his multiplied experiments, he must have expended a considerable sum of money; and this not for himself, but for the good of the practitioner, and of the public at large.

Dr. Richardson has on all occasions been most kind and courteous in explaining how and in what cases his local anæsthesia may be employed. I shall be most happy to subscribe £2 2 for the above object, and to forward it to any gentleman who may be appointed as Treasurer. I am, etc.,

Rochester, July 17, 1866.

ADAM MARTIN, M.D.

SIR: It was with much satisfaction that I read the letter of "A Physician" in your last number, from agreeing fully with him that we owe to Dr. Richardson a substantial testimonial for the means he has supplied us with for producing local anæsthesia, which, since the discovery of inhalation of ether and chloroform, is the most valuable addition to practical medicine and surgery. To the physician, Dr. Richardson's spray-producer affords a ready and safe means of immediately allaying neuralgic pains from numerous diseases; whilst it enables the surgeon immediately to operate in a host of minor surgical complaints, the chief hindrances having often been, on the patient's part, the fear of pain; whilst it relieves the operator himself from doubt as to possible danger, which he must always feel in giving chloroform. And to those who have to undergo operations (universally as it will be used when all fully understand its marvellous effects), it will relieve an incalculable amount of misery. And Dr. Richardson has thrown open his instrument to all without a patent.

Such original and inventive minds are rare. We reap immediately the benefit of their hard mental toil, of their time, and care, and anxiety lavished in experiments, of the large expense which these entail; and it is simply a just debt we owe them, to testify in this way our gratitude. I am, etc.,

Southampton, July 18, 1866.

JOSEPH BULLAR, M.D.

SIR: In the JOURNAL of the 14th, I perceive there is a letter from a "Physician", advocating the desirability of presenting a suitable testimonial to Dr. Richardson, for his many valuable discoveries. I fully agree with all therein stated, and shall be happy to do all in my power for the furtherance of so praiseworthy an object. Debarred as we are from making profit of, or patenting, our hard-achieved inventions, it is but just that we, as a profession, should recognise in some tangible form the great benefit conferred by one of our most hard-working and disinterested discoverers. I am, etc.,

Lincoln, July 16, 1866.

SEPTIMUS LOWE.

SIR: I doubt not that the feeling in favour of giving Dr. Richardson a testimonial, as suggested by a "Physician" in your last impression, will be largely responded to by members of the Association, by the profession generally, and also by the intelligent public; and this for the simple reason that his researches have reached all these sections of the community. It is hardly necessary for me, under these circumstances, to write a line; but, as many years of friendship have existed between us, I feel that I cannot let the opportunity slip, of saying how heartily I second the proposal of giving him a testimonial which he shall be really complimented in accepting, and which the profession will consider worthy of offering to him.

For these reasons I support the suggestion, and shall be willing to contribute my quota; but this must be a stipulation—that the thing is done handsomely, and, on the part of the profession, distinctly. I am, etc.,

Camberwell House, S., July 19, 1866.

J. H. PAUL.

SIR: In the last number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, I see with much satisfaction the suggestion of a "Physician" to set on foot a testimonial to Dr. B. W. Richardson, as a recognition of his eminent services to the cause of medical science and literature. I have not the slightest doubt that a most enthusiastic response will be rendered to this proposal, both on the part of the public and the profession. Most fully do I endorse all that "a Physician" so ably expresses; and I would say, in addition, that a more unselfish, disinterested, and genial man of science, it has never been my good fortune to meet with. This I know to be the feeling of numbers, who, with myself, hail with great satisfaction

the opportunity of testifying in a public manner the esteem and admiration with which we regard our distinguished brother. I trust that a committee will at once be formed for raising the testimonial, to which I shall gladly contribute in every way that lies in my power. I am, etc., M.D.

P.S. I enclose my card.

SIR: If, as Cicero has it, "*Homines ad deos nullā re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando*", with all its toiling days and laborious nights, anxious hours and restless years, our vocation must be a noble one indeed. Isolated from the great world of social recreation, we

Toil, toil, toil,
From morn till night, and then
Toil, toil, toil

Till daylight comes again:

Regardless of self, unbiased by gain.

We toil for the toilers; in pain relieve pain.

But still we are not gods, for there is a dash of humanity in us—

And like other mortals, and like other sinners,

We all have our wants, and we all want our dinners.

And, sir, you know we cannot get those said dinners unless we pay for them.

In the commercial world, every advantage is taken of every original thought, and a man no sooner makes a discovery than he makes a fortune, and, with his *ottum cum*, enjoys it; but our divinity forbids this mundane arrangement, and, scorning the Patent Office, offers the fruit of our brain to every suffering being!

These lines were suggested by reading the letter of the anonymous "Physician", who, in the JOURNAL of Saturday last, so eloquently advocated a just and righteous cause, and so liberally promised to support it with material aid. Dr. B. W. Richardson has done enough to provoke the admiration and merit the gratitude of every thinking and ailing man. I cordially agree with the suggestion of "Physician", and will gladly add my mite to whatever sum may be collected for the accomplishment of his object. All men have not got such well-lined purses as "Physician", but all might give a little, and especially the opulent laity, who will certainly profit by the works of this great benefactor. I am, etc.,

D. MACKINDER, M.D.

Gainsborough, July 17, 1866.

CHLOROFORM IN DYING.—SIR: In connection with the interesting paper of Dr. Bullar, inserted in the JOURNAL of July 7th, will you allow me to suggest the use of chloroethine instead of chloroform. Chloroethine is prepared by mixing one part of rectified eau de Cologne (i.e., eau de Cologne distilled from rectified spirit) with two parts of chloroform. The result is a clear liquid of specific gravity 1.152.

I first used it for cases of labour where I wished to give something that would not produce unconsciousness, but would obviate or lessen the pain of parturition. (Vide *Obstetrical Transactions*, vol. vii, p. 208.) I have since used it in numerous cases of tooth extraction, painful vaginal and other examinations, uterine and urethral strictures. In the latter it is extremely beneficial, as it at once allays the nervous spasm, often extreme, which is always induced at the approach of an instrument in such cases.

I do not say that carried to excess it would not produce unconsciousness, but I believe there is very much less risk in using such a dilution than in chloroform *pur et simple*, which, in unprofessional hands, has so often proved fatal.

The eau de Cologne is pleasant and gently stimulating; but is not supposed by myself to have any other special advantage over plain spirits of wine.

I may, nevertheless, mention that my friend Dr. De Wees, of New York, thought that the atoms of oil present therein might prevent the too quick elimination of the chloroform from its less evaporable diluent. I am, etc.,

I. B. BROWN, JUN.

14, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, July 9th, 1866.

We are much obliged to Dr. Bullar for his communication.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. G. B. MEAD; Mr. BIRCHENALL; Mr. A. BRACEY; Dr. MITCHINSON; Mr. C. HOLTHOUSE; Mr. PAGET; Mr. HUGH NORRIS; Mr. DREW; Mr. C. TRUSTAM; Mr. DUNN; Dr. ROBERT FOWLER; Mr. J. FIRTH; Dr. THOMAS SHAPTEY; Mr. REGINALD HARRISON; Mr. D. THOMPSON; Dr. G. JOHNSON; Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Dr. SIBSON; Dr. LANGMORE; Dr. J. BULLAR; Mr. M. A. ADAMS; Dr. M. PERRY; Dr. MACKINDER; Mr. S. W. NORTH; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. D. A. REID; Dr. SARGANT; Mr. S. LOWE; Dr. ADAM MARTIN; Dr. C. HARRISON; Dr. DUDFIELD; Mr. T. SYMPSON; and THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Idiocy: and its Treatment by the Physiologic Method. By Edward Seguin, M.D. New York: 1866.
2. Sore-Throat, its Nature, Varieties, and Treatment; including the Use of the Laryngoscope as an Aid in Diagnosis. By M. Prosser James, M.D. Second Edition, illustrated. London: 1866.